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COMING TO THE KING.

BY MISS JULIA C. THOMPSON.

My King bestows with a legal hand
The gifts from his storehouse care,
And never a prince of the mightiest land
Was blest like the child of his care.

In his sheltering arms so close may I rest,
To his heart of love so near—
That ere my words can frame a request
My wants are breathed in his ear.

And I know that I ne'er can weary my King
With coming and coming again,
Nor fear for the greatest petition I bring,
Or the least for my joy or pain.

And when, still unanswered, some prayer I repeat,
Till my heart with its longing is faint,
I know that in ways and in time most meet
The answer will come to my plaint.

And the boon I have craved was in love denied,
That a better might take its place;
For out of his fullness the King will provide
The best for the child of his grace.

And when my faith he has strengthened and tried
Till the earthly dross shall remove,
I shall know how true and how tender a guide
Is the King of my life and love.

Bishop Warren on the Ecumenical Conference.

Bishop Warren in the *Independent* gives an interesting article on the late Ecumenical Council. We give the latter part in answer to the inquiry as to the purposes of gathering:

What, then, were the purposes of this gathering

(a.) Partly that the world might take knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus, and from the same fountain they had learned the same wisdom. Having the world for its field, the church must use all means to impress it. Twenty-five Methodisms, very different in government, some episcopal, others more prelatical in fact, though not in form, often rivaling each other in the same territory, some having formerly withstood each other to the face in council, as Paul did Peter, because he was to be blamed, and parted asunder when the contention was sharp, as Barnabas departed into Cyprus from Paul, some having sustained the relation of master and slave now making dramatic demonstrations of brotherhood—all these sitting together in harmonious delight, each interested in the success of his own church, but absorbed in that of the Master's kingdom, was a sublime spectacle. The world did not fail to recognize it. The London Times, with its [illegible] gave the conference two characteristic and appreciative editorials. The special correspondents of over [illegible] American newspapers are [illegible] known to me. The [illegible] denominations of Christians sent delegations, and for [illegible] Exeter Hall resounded with the voices and cheers of different [illegible], vying with each other in [illegible] the most kindly words of Christian greeting and confessing [illegible] to the church whose [illegible] gave them an opportunity [illegible] their common love in Christ. The death of Dean Stanley was in nothing more [illegible] than in the fact [illegible] the church he would have [illegible] had, in his ab[illegible] of recognition for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

each other's hands in God. Many of these Methodist bodies had never corresponded. They were more busy with work than visitation. Some had hardly been heard of by the rest. They met, and found the same hymns, prayers, institutions, love-feasts, class-meetings, altar-work in all parts of the world. They compared the doings of the Lord under Methodist auspices in the stream that flowed westward to America, eastward through France, Germany, Italy, to India and Australia, and found that it all bore marks of the same origin and was still vivified by the same power. The conference came to the cradle of Methodism, to the graves of its revered fathers, and to the presence of its greatest living men. It looked into the faces and heard the voices of men famous throughout the connection, and of authors whose books are in every young minister's library. From the eloquent opening sermon on the life in Christ's words, by Bishop Simpson, to the last hand-shaking, it was a kind of ecumenical love-feast. The way was open for a conference of all Methodists in England; another, probably in 1884, of all Methodists in America; and a second Ecumenical conference in 1887.

(c.) That they might compare methods of work and fields of labor. The key-note sought was how to do the best work and the most of it. Hence, the themes discussed were of the most practical character—such as power of Methodism for elevating society; lay preaching; work of women; holy living; training of children; temperance; skepticism; higher education; literature; the newspaper; home and foreign missions; relation to the dependent classes, etc. Had any of the seven or the seventy sleepers waked up and come in from one of the old councils that formulated the creeds and symbols of the early ages, it might have taken him a week to have progressed in thought as far as it has taken the world a thousand years to do in work from first principles to perfection, from doctrines to their embodiment and propagation.

(d.) That the benefits might not be confined to Methodists present, a book giving all the papers and proceedings is to be published, and an address to universal Methodism was issued. This encyclical touches upon nearly every point of faith, life, and work that the conference desired to commend to the general public. Some resolutions touching local interests or of special importance—as, in favor of the Sunday closing act, arbitration instead of war, woman's work in missions, and against state regulation of the social evil and opium trade of the English government—were separately passed. Arrangements were made for the publication of a "Year Book of Statistics," and discussions had concerning a common catechism and hymnal. The first will probably succeed and the second fail.

(e) The incidental benefits were many and great. The abolition of caste feeling in America was greatly helped by the spirit of the best society in London. Colored delegates were not only heartily welcomed to platforms and pulpits, but to homes and tables.

Not the least beneficial result was the closer binding together of the English-speaking races. They have increased in the past eighty years from 24,000,000 to 71,000,000, or 387 per cent. The Protestants among them have increased from 14,000,000 to 59,000,000, or 421 per cent. In intelligence, wealth, and its consecration to God they have increased vastly more. To bind such a people into closer bonds of loving work is perhaps the highest result. To this end, God signally used his servant President Garfield. Displaying in himself and his family those qualities that Englishmen admire—pluck, mastery of difficulties, hope in darkness, private excellence, and domestic virtue—they felt for him almost as for their own sovereign. We all hoped and wept and prayed together till the last day. We think a man's greatest use is in living. God thinks that a man's greatest use is often in dying. He showed it in the case of his Only Son, Stephen, and thousands of martyrs since. And, surely, it seemed in England that no man could accomplish a greater work than to be the means of binding together a people that reaches round the globe. There stood the representatives of 4,800,000 church members and 20,000,000 adherents joining their prayers and sympathies in a common grief. For their union in heart and labor, earth and Heaven shall have a common joy.—*N. Y. Independent.*

LONDON, ENGLAND.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

"Thou Shalt not Bear False Witness against Thy Neighbor."

Truth is of immense importance to all intelligent beings. In the first place, it is the bond of society, and the foundation of confidence, which subsists among mankind. By far the greater part of all the knowledge we possess, has been derived from the testimony of others. It is from the communication of others, and from a reliance upon their veracity, that those who were never beyond the limits of Great Britian, know that there are such countries as Nova Scotia, Brazil, Peru and China. It is from the same source that we have a knowledge of some of the leading facts of ancient and modern history, and that there once existed such empires as the Greek and Babylonian. On this ground, the pupil confides in his teacher for instruction, the child in its parents for sustenance, the master in his servant for the execution of his orders, and wife in her husband for support. We confide every moment in the faithfulness of the Almighty, for the regular return of day and night, of summer and winter, and of seed time and harvest. Could the veracity of God be impeached or even rendered liable to suspicion, we should remain in awful uncertainty whether another day would dawn, or whether the earth would be shattered to pieces, and the fragments dispersed throughout surrounding worlds, before the sun again appeared in the horizon. Truth is the foundation of our present comfort, and our future happiness; the veracity of those illustrious characters that have gone before us, whose declarations were confirmed by signs. We depend for the hope of forgiveness and acceptance with God, and for those rich sources of consolation which are calculated to support the mind under afflictions of mortality, and to cheer and animate us in the prospect of a future world, our hope of happiness beyond the grave, of the resurrection of our bodies at the termination of the present plan of Providence, of the renovation of the physical system of our globe, of a complete restoration to holiness and virtue, of a reunion with departed friends, of associating with beings of a higher order, of mingling in a happier world with all those illustrious saints who have gone before us, and of contemplating the manifestations of the Deity, on a more extensive scale.

Thus it appears that truth, is of the utmost importance to all accountable beings, it is the bond of union among all the inhabitants of heaven, it is the chain which connects the whole moral universe. It forms the source of our knowledge. In the depraved society of our world, truth is violated in ten thousand ways. It is violated in thoughts, in words, in conversation, by gestures, and by signs, by speaking, and by remaining silent. It is violated in reference to the character of our neighbor, when we invent tales of falsehood respecting him, when we listen with pleasure to such tales when told by others, and when we sit mute and refuse to vindicate his character when it is unjustly spoken of. It is violated in promises, when we promise what we have no intention of performing, or what we had no right to perform, or what is out of our power to perform, or what would be unlawful for us to execute. Truth is violated in relation to God, when we fail to explain to those whom we are bound to instruct, the manifestation and the perfection, and the omnipotence and the power of Jehovah, in governing universal nature in a harmonious union. In short, that truth is of the utmost importance may be clearly seen, when we consider the miseries which have followed from a partial violation of it. Thus, the miseries which have followed its violation, in reference to the affairs of nations, to the private interest of societies, communities, and individuals, and to the concern of mankind in general, are beyond description. It is one of the principal sources from which have sprung the numerous abominations concerned with the pagan idolatry. It has been chiefly owing to the violation of this law, that liberty has been destroyed, that empires have been overthrown, that nations have been dashed one against another. By the violation of this law the established order of families has been overturned, their bright prospects enveloped in a gloomy state of mental darkness and despair. Were the violation of this law to become universal, all confidence among rational beings would be completely banished. Confidence being destroyed, there would be no more charitable institutions, so mankind could not remain in peace, but must inevitably be thrown into a state of confusion. And when then the mind winged its way from one country to another, and roamed over the vast expanse of nature, it would find no enjoyments. In such case, the inhabitants of all worlds would be thrown into a state of universal anarchy. Were a single lie never to be uttered by the inhabitants of this world, or falsehood to be universally detested, and the love of truth universally cherished, what a mighty change would be effected in the condition of mankind, and what a glorious radiance would be diffused over all the movements of the intelligent system! The whole host of liars, and the sharpers and tale-bearers would instantly disappear from among men, and the beams of truth penetrate through the midst of ignorance. In fine, the cloud which now obscures many of the sublime objects of religion would be dispelled, would unite man to man, and man to God, and the inhabitants of this world move forward in harmony and in peace, to join "the innumerable company of angels, and the general assemby of the spirits of just men made perfect, whose names are written in heaven.'

H. L. STEELE, Magnolia, Miss.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Houston District Conference.

The Second District Conference of the Houston District, convened October 12, 1881, at St. Paul M. E. Church, Galveston, Texas, with Rev. M. H. Nichols, P. E., in the chair, and Thos. Cole and Wm. S. Smith as Secretaries, and was in session four days. After a very spiritual devotional service the first day's morning session was occupied in hearing the reports of pastors, local preachers, exhorters and other members of the Conference; and in the examination of all, subject to examination. A committee was appointed to have printed proper blanks, to accommodate all the officers, here represented, in making the report of their various works. Rev. R. M. Dougherty, of the Austin Conference, was introduced to the Conference and appointed to preach at night; after which the morning session adjourned. The evening session convened for literary exercises.

The literary programme was faithfully carried out, to the entertainment and profit of all. The need of Christian education was impressively urged.

The second day's session was occupied in further report of works. Much interest was reported to exist throughout the district upon the subject of Christian education. All the churches had a prosperous year. A committee of three, Rev. V. M. Cole, G. Ash and W. Peters, was appointed to secure funds for the building of a college at Houston. An educational mass meeting was called, which resulted in a grand rally.

After an interesting theological discussion the second morning session adjourned.

The second evening session was profitably occupied in theological discussion.

Rev. D. H. Shivers, of the Baptist Church, was introduced.

Andrew Bird was stricken from the roll.

The pastors and the presiding elders were instructed to rigidly examine all the absent local preachers and exhorters.

A. Thomas was expelled.

The Women's Home Missionary Society was reported as having thirty-five members with $13 50 in their treasury. Miss Annie Brown was appointed traveling missionary, to organize societies. Miss Amanda Smith was also requested to come to Texas to engage in this work.

Thus ends the second session of the Houston District Conference, which will long live in the interest manifested and the work accomplished for the promotion of the Redeemer's kingdom and the glory of the cross.

M. H. NICHOLS, P. E.,
THOS. COLE, Secretary.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter from DeKalb.

DEKALB, Miss., Oct. 26 1881.

MR. EDITOR: Having been in attendance some, at a protracted meeting held at this place by Rev. B F. Penney, pastor of M. E. Church. I thought I would just drop you a few lines to let you know the results. I would say in the first place that I have never seen more religious interest manifested among the colored people of this place, than at this meeting; even the irreligious—those who are not church members, seemed to show more respect to the preaching of the word, and toward God's house than I ever saw before, and I regard this as being due to the teaching, preaching, and example set them by Bro. Penney during the two years he has been their pastor. I look upon Bro. Penney as being a most excellent man, an earnest energetic worker, and also a good preacher, his sermons are full of instruction and good sound advice to his race. At the close of the meeting, which lasted I think about two weeks, not less than 113 new members united with the church, fifty-one of these professed conversion. Of course out of all these members many may go back into the world, but on the other hand, out of such a number we have not the least doubt but what a great many will prove to be "precious sheaves" in that great day of rejoicing.

There is another feature about this meeting that I would like to note, and that is, the quiet and orderly manner in which it was conducted. There was no great excitement, nor noisy demonstrations that so often characterize those meetings. I do not wish it to be understood that I do not believe in shouting, for I am a thorough Methodist, and believe in it heartily when it is *genuine*, but we often see so much of it that is all put on for effect. Bro. Penney has been very strict in administering discipline, and has rid his church of some very unworthy members who were nothing but "stubble," and some thought for a while that because these dead branches were lopped off, the tree would wither and die, but it has bloomed out afresh, and still lives to the honor and glory of God, Yours in Christ.

S J. COTTON.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Essay on Physical Education.

That is undoubtedly the wisest and best regimen which takes the infant from the cradle and conducts him along through childhood, and youth up to high maturity, in such a manner as to give strength and amplitude to his muscles, symmetry to his frame, and expansion to his vital energies. It is obvious that branch of education comprehends not only food and clothing but air, exercise, lodging, early rising, and whatever else is requisite to the full development of the physical constitution. The diet must be simple, the apparel must not be warm nor the bed too soft. Let parents beware of too much restriction, in the management of their darling boy. If they would have him to be hardy and rugged and fearless, they must let him go abroad often in his early boyhood and amuse himself by the hour in smoothing and twirling the hoary locks of winter. Instead of keeping him shut up all day with a stove, and graduating his sleeping room by fahrenheit they must let him face the keen edge of a north wind when the mercury is below zero, and instead of minding a little shivering and complaining, when he returns cheer him up and send him out again. In this way they will teach that he was not born to live in the nursery, nor to brood over the fire but reign as free as the snow and air, and to gain warmth from exercise. I love and admire the youth who turns not back from the howling wintry blast nor withers under the blaze of summer; who never magnifies mole-hills into mountains, but whose daring eye scales the eagles airy cragg, and who is ready to undertake any thing that is prudent and toneful within the reign of possibility. Who thinks of planting the mountain oak in green houses, or of rearing the cedar of lebanon in a lady's flower path? Who does not know that in order to attain their mighty strength and majestic forms they must freely enjoy the rain and sunshine, and must feel the rocking of the tempest? Respectfully submited. MISS M. M. PRICE.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Jefferson District, Texas Conference.

CLARKSVILLE, TEXAS Nov. 7, 1881.

DEAR EDITOR: The second year on the Jefferson District will soon be closed, and its history whether good or bad, will be written and must stand for ever. Much of it, if I could I would blot out, but it is too late. All we can do is to ask the Lord to forgive the mistakes and wrongs and bless the right. I want to thank God, notwithstanding all our mistakes, for what He has done for us. This District will make a better showing this coming conference than ever before. I mean that our reports will show good, solid, honest work, it will not only be written on paper, but it can be seen and proven to be true. The reports from Marshall, will be unexpected, the brethren will be looking to hear of war-storms and bloody noses. but they will be badly mistaken, no church in the conference will make a better showing, taking all the circumstances into consideration. The circuits laying around Marshall will make fair reports.

Bro. Minnegan has had a hard time at Jefferson, but the clouds that have hung so heavy over him, are passing away and God is giving him the victory. Rev. S. Pratt has at last gone to the A. M. E. Church where he belonged. Peace be with him.

We will now have peace at Jefferson and the cause of God will triumph. The circuits around Jefferson will all bring up good reports. Our cause is moving grandly, and at Texarkana every interest of the church is being looked after. A wonderful work has been going on in the Clarkesville circuit, God has given them near one hundred souls, young men and women, a large number of them out of the Sunday-school.

We had large congregations yesterday and the multitutes were moved by the gospel, and at the close of the sermon, without begging they came up and laid twenty dollars on the table as a thank offering.

I hear good things from other parts of the District, but can not write of them now.

I want to say, that the preachers with few exceptions have been faithful and true through the year. We thank God, that we have no complaints to make against the brethren. One of the preachers got into trouble by trying to do what he said, he had seen other preachers do in the southern part of the work, kiss the Sisters. They said to him we don't do that way here. Pray for us, Your Bro. W. L. MOLLOY.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Okolona District.

Though this has been a hard year upon the laboring classes of people in this part of the country, and many have struggled hard to keep soul and body together, yet we don't know of any previous year that so many new churches have been built, and old ones repaired, and the ministers and people so hopeful as now on the Okolona district.

Bro. Crump, at Okolona, entered upon his pastoral labors the first of the year under many difficulties but has succeeded admirably and has won the praise of the people, white and colored. Our church at Columbus has undergone extensive repairs. A beautiful bay window behind the pulpit has been built for the choir. Mrs. Lizzie Spriggs is the organist, she plays and sings splendidly. Our pastor here is *Bro. Jas. J. Shumpert. The brethren will regret to learn that his health has become so much impaired that he has gone home and desires to spend his last days on earth with his parents in Itawamba county. Bro. H. H. Wilbourn is supplying the charge.

There has been not only building and repairing churches on the district, but there has been more or less souls converted to God and added to the M. E. Church on every circuit and station in the district. At Corinth Bro. Gallion has had a wonderful revival resulting in more than 80 conversions. The third quarterly conference was a glorious time; $9 50 was taken up for the support of the ministry, and everybody seemed to be happy. Bro. Pratt on the circuit has built a nice church and is doing a good work. Bro. Blue at Aberdeen and his good people are preparing for the approaching annual conference. Fraternally yours,

J. M SHUMPERT.

Columbus, Miss., Nov. 11, 1881.

*Bro. J. J. Shumpert has since died.

The Church Manual—How to Circulate It.

Dr. Kynett writes thus, concerning the "Church Manual:"

I believe it possible and easy, to circulate 50,000 copies of the *Manual* in 1882, and my faith is founded on my own experience. A year ago, after arrangements were made to issue the Church Manual as a quarterly, at the close of a meeting of the Board of Church Extension, I stated the fact, that the general conference had ordered such a publication; that it was the organ of our various church Benevolences, intended to give the freshest information from the several offices from which those Benevolences are administered; that in consideration of the fact that the pastors are their official representatives before their people, the general conference had ordered the Manual sent to them free of charge, but that no provision had been made or could properly be made to put it in the hands of our laymen, except by subscription; that the subscription price had been placed at the small sum of 50cts., and that no layman who wished to be fully informed concerning our church work could afford to be without it. I then requested the laymen present, before leaving the room to hand me their card with post-office address and fifty cents, saying it would be a pleasure for me to forward their subscriptions to Philips & Hunt, 805 Broadway, New York. *Every laymen present handed me his subscription accordingly.* At the next meeting when a few were present who were not present before, I repeated the statement, and they also handed me their subscription.

We have nearly 10,000 pastoral charges; each one with a presiding elder and pastor. And I believe that if each presiding elder in the quarterly conference, and each pastor in his official Board, should present the Manual cordially and earnestly for subscribers, 50,000 would be circulated the coming year, and that every benevolence of the church would realize the benefit of it through the years to come.

As the Manual will be a rich repository of facts concerning the benevolent work of the church, it would be wise for those who have not taken it, to give $1 and order the back numbers.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Sweet Home Circuit.

DEAR EDITOR: My circuit is in a very good condition. Through the power of the gospel some have been converted, and quite a number have joined the Church and Christians have been edified. Ignorance and superstition still curse our people in these parts. Education is sadly needed in all this benighted country. We can compliment ourselves, however, upon having some as intelligent people as ever I preached to in this circuit. The M. E. Church is doing a grand work for our people. Church building, educational institutions, and general facts prove the assertion. On this circuit we have at Sweet Home a nice church, with organ, parsonage, and all necessary for real comfort. Our members are procuring homes and learning to care for themselves.

At Mill Creek, we have a church worth $500, and well situated. Give us in the Little Rock Conference, more men filled with the Holy Ghost and intelligence, and we will take the field for Christ.

Hold up a few more days brethren, and victory will be ours. Churches are being built and sinners converted, on this district.

Yours as ever,
W. R. R. DUNCAN,
Sweet Home, Ark., Hot Springs District.

A clergyman in Scotland preached from the text: "If ye do not repent, ye shall all likewise perish." The wife of a farmer who was present went home and told her husband that the text was, "If you don't pay rent you shall leave the parish."

Falsehood is never so successful as when she baits her hook with the truth. No opinions so fatally mislead us as those that are not wholly wrong; as no watches so effectually deceive the wearer as those that are sometimes right.—*Colton.*

There is no eloquence like the eloquence of example. A man does well when he talks with words; but he is irresistibly convincing when he talks with the deeds of an honest life.

General News Items.

Omaha claims 35,000 population.

The Atlanta Exposition closed last Saturday.

One fourth of the population of Idaho are Mormons.

The conspiracy against payment of rent in Ireland grows daily.

Scarlet fever rages in New York and is assuming a malignant form.

There is one black member in the Ohio legislature and his name is Green.

Mrs. Lincoln asserts to some friends, that she has entirely lost her sight.

An International Exhibition of ship models will be held in London in May, 1882.

The outlook for favorable Congressional action for the Mississippi is reassuring.

Prohibition is to be one of the leading issues of the next campaign in Arkansas.

Protestantism is making such headway in Italy, as in no Catholic country in Europe.

The American vessel Mary Eveline was seized, and the crew imprisoned by the authorities of Honduras.

A bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hoar appropriating $5,000,000 for the education of Indian children.

An explosion on a steamboat near West Point, Va, resulted in the death of twelve, and severe injury of four men.

Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, was buried in New Haven, Conn., Dec 27. Ex-President Wolsey, of Yale College officiated.

New post offices have been established at Lavocca, Catahoula parish, and Lobdell, West Baton Rouge parish, La.

Commander Cheyne, of the British Navy, and Lieut. Schwatka of the U. S. Navy, are perf[illegible] scheme of balloon explorat[illegible] North Pole.

Windsor Castle, the pr[illegible] residence of the English monar[illegible] cover twelve acres of ground, in the midst of a park four miles in circumference.

Congressmen Townsend of Illinoise and Wise of Virginia, and Senator Gorman of Maryland, commenced life as pages in the National House and Senate respectively.

The Louisiana Legislature has provided that a committee of five representatives, and three senators should count the money in the hands of the State Fiscal Agent.

The Cabinet [illegible] is made up of [illegible] Brewster, [illegible] and Hu[illegible] were [illegible] field [illegible] county, [illegible] gusta, G[illegible] sas. The[illegible] for a living in South Carolina. Many more are expected to follow.

The Washington School Trustees have, by a vote of 13 to 3, decided against the admission of colored children to the schools attended by white children. This retrograde movement at the National capital is a disgrace to the Nation.

At Brookhaven, Miss., during the session of the Methodist conference, papers were circulated to be distributed throughout the State, petitioning the Legislature for an amendment to the Constitution in regard to the liquor traffic.

A woman in the Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor, near Baltimore, claims to be the mother of the famous African explorer, Henry W. Stanley. Stanley does not recognize her, but she says she can indentify him by a tatooed wrist, and a mole on his neck.

There are 34,274 newspapers and periodicals in the world, with a circulation (in round numbers) of 116,000,000 copies, the aggregate circulation reaching 10,592,000,000 co[illegible] or six and one-half papers per [illegible] to every inhabitant on th[illegible] The United States leads [illegible] with an aggregate cir[illegible] 2,600,000,000 copies.

According to the last c[illegible] the average wealth per capit[illegible] in the West; 15 in New England; $52 [illegible] Middle States; $321 09 [illegible] The South, $145 94 in the South of the population on the Pacific Sl[illegible] and an eighth of its contains a thir[illegible] not a very favorable showing of the count[illegible] wealth—[illegible] better than that made ten years ago.

364617

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

[illegible], D. D., Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Associate.

THURSDAY, JAN. 5, 1882.

A Word to Our Agents.

[illegible] of this paper will greatly [illegible] us by forwarding promptly [illegible] office. Send [illegible] nd, and do [illegible] the meeting of Conference [illegible] any other contingency. [illegible] subscriptions and collect the [illegible]. We do not want large [illegible] to be paid for at the end of the [illegible]. The people are fully able to [illegible] the small subscription price [illegible] or a few weeks later. [illegible] the canvass, and send in the [illegible]. Our expenses are heavy, [illegible] confidently rely upon our [illegible] to sustain us.

[illegible] forget our superannuated [illegible] and widows!

[illegible] minutes of the Tennessee [illegible] have been received.

[illegible] charges we hear are doubtless [illegible] their conference benevolent [illegible].

[illegible] Observer of this city, G. [illegible], has been merged into [illegible] paper called the *Louisiana* [illegible].

[illegible] America gives $1,000,- [illegible] year to evangelize the heathen [illegible] spends $5,000,000 for to- [illegible]. What good Christians we [illegible].

[illegible] with the canvass, brethren. [illegible] put down 247 names from [illegible] Orleans churches the past [illegible]. Let us have an equal number [illegible].

[illegible] young men attending [illegible] higher institutions [illegible] engage in no better [illegible] in the Sunday- [illegible] neighborhood.

[illegible] admission into [illegible] other night pre- [illegible] one of Howard's [illegible] tickets instead of [illegible]. Be sure your [illegible].

[illegible], an unlimited [illegible] and cutting [illegible] accidents [illegible] day. Nearly [illegible] the work of whisky [illegible] hands.

[illegible] books have [illegible] if we have parted [illegible] friends we do so [illegible] failed to renew [illegible] wanted a more for- [illegible], and so the day [illegible] names from the [illegible] be glad to hear from [illegible] and to give them [illegible] during the new [illegible] enjoyed during the [illegible].

[illegible] Bible! Fight [illegible] the weapons [illegible] or experience [illegible] the Di- [illegible].

[illegible] week, in [illegible], to peti- [illegible] a steam [illegible] this country [illegible] of Africa, was a [illegible] one. The [illegible] was ably and elab- [illegible] by Y. Do. S. Tuck- [illegible] of the evening [illegible] and A. E. P. [illegible] speeches. [illegible] presided over by [illegible] P. Pierce, [illegible] Revs. A. M. Green [illegible] Vice Presidents, [illegible] and A. E. P. [illegible]. Viewed from [illegible] interest or phil- [illegible] worthy cause. [illegible]

[illegible] M. C. A. in all [illegible].

A Happy New Year!

"I wish you a happy new year!" How many times during the last few days have these words dropped from our lips! How many times they have fallen upon our ears! At this season of the year the exchange of kindly greetings, and good wishes for each other's welfare, is eminently fitting and appropriate. There can be no question however that words of greeting are often employed without due consideration of their significance. When we wish our friend "a happy new year" what do we mean? Do we intend to wish him success in his calling, the best things of this life and health to enjoy them? Do we mean happiness in his domestic and social circle—that no shadow of sorrow may fall upon his path but that all may be bright and sunny during the coming year? These are undoubtedly desirable things to wish for our friends, but we must not forget that they may enjoy all these, and yet lack happiness. One who was permitted to acquire all these things and many more besides tells us that he estimated them all "as vanity and vexation of spirit," and this experience under varying circumstances has been repeated over and over again. This being the case it cannot be amiss at this time when the air is resounding with new year's wishes to pause a moment to enquire as to what will make life happy. What constitutes a truly happy life?

First, no one can be happy without the approbation of his conscience. It matters not what sources of pleasure are open to u , without the approval of conscience we cannot realize our highest happiness. This will appear if we consider the important position which conscience holds in man's being. Conscience or the moral sense is really and trully the distingishing feature of man's complex nature—it is the "inner man." It is possible to minister pleasure to man's intellectual nature and to other parts of his being, but unless the cravings of conscience are satisfied, the man is not truly happy. That is not all. Where conscience does not approve it condemns, and its condemnation is most painful. "A wounded spirit who can bear?" Conscience has power to destroy all human happiness by its own rebuke alone. Neither wealth, nor pleasure, neither ambition nor prosperity of any kind can compensate for this one element of misery; and unless a man is first of all at peace with himself the very idea of being happy is preposterous.

Again an adequate object of affection is necessary to true happiness. God has endowed us with a wealth of affection, and for our happiness it is necessary that we should have an object worthy of our love. A worthy object is one that can requite our affection. Love unrequited is always love disappointed. From this fact it is manifest that many of the objects upon which men place their affections are utterly inadequate to supply happiness. The love of money, the love of power, the love of reputation must always prove disappointing, because power, wealth and fame can make no real return of our love. The attempt to satisfy our affections in domestic relations and with human friendships is certainly nobler than the former expedient, but even here we are liable to disappointment. An object to be worthy of our love must not only requite our affection, but must be permanent. Neither husband nor wife, nor children, nor friends can be counted on as a perpetual possession. Death parts us all sooner or later, and as we stand by the grave of our loved one we realize how precarious is that happiness which springs from even the best and highest of human friendships. There is no wisdom in placing our affections anywhere except on a permanent object. There is only one Person who can fully meet the need of our hearts—that person is God manifest in the flesh. He is the one altogether lovely. Only as we love Him can we find true and lasting happiness.

Yet again well-directed activity is necessary to true happiness. Our impulses of activity are strong and instructive. We cannot be happy unless these impulses are gratified. No hermit was ever happy. We must be active. Hence the proper direction of our active powers enters largely into the question of our happiness. Our activity to be [illegible] must be directed to the accomplishment of valuable results, [illegible] of some good use- [illegible] toil and recom- [illegible] all the hardships en- [illegible]. [illegible] one object of life [illegible] God. This object en- [illegible] our lives glorifies all [illegible] and renders the mean- [illegible] sublime. Take [illegible] away," and "what do [illegible]? How many [illegible] all their time in providing for their own needs or for those of their family! This is simply doing with great labor what the beasts of the field do without any toil at all. In this aspect of the case, what difference is there between the life of man and the life of the beasts? But now introduce the highest motive for work, and what a change transpires! whether we eat or drink we do all to the glory of God—the smallest action becomes a means by we can bring honor to Him. Our supreme happiness is found then in God. In His service we have an approving conscience, we find an adequate object of affection, and we realize a well-directed activity The one spot where happiness is found is in the heart of a good man. We wish our readers this happiness—in the highest, broadest, grandest sense we wish them all "a happy new year!"

Are You Responsible?

The knowledge of a disease is said to be half its cure, but this common proverb, must be taken *curn grano salis*, because the knowledge of an evil may still leave in great doubt the mode of its successful treatment.

It is only when the knowledge of a great moral evil rouses the moral forces of a man or a community, that we may ever hope for an effective exertion, and an intelligent application of the right remedy.

Partial knowledge will often lead to ill-advised measures, and misdirected action, resulting in great disappointment, and a check to the advancement of real good.

Unfortunately for our State and people, it is not the want of a comprehensive knowledge of the dire evils of an unlimited traffic in liquors, as it is a wilful, criminal indifference to the evils fastened upon the body politic, that the open door drinking system has continued among a civilized and Christian people.

It is the criminal indifference of the moral and religious portions of the community, that has continued to fasten upon us, not only the weakness, the shame, and the criminality of the public drinking system, but an actual curse to the people of our State.

Drunkenness in all of its degrees, from the degraded sot wallowing in the filth of the street, to the man of opulence spewing upon brocaded silk and brussels carpet—intoxication in all its stages from the sputtering utterances of the mandlin inebriate, to the wild imaginings, and eloquent declaimings of the man of letters, do but indicate the rank exuberance of the evils afflicting society, and mark the course of the brimming channel of the river of death, as fed by the streams flowing from the higher, social, and political fountains of society.

From this criminal, and crime producing, public drinking system, inaugurated among us, and set agoing by legislative authority, springs the production, the circulation, and the consumption of intoxicating drinks, until it has become the colossal vice of the nineteenth century, and the absolute curse of the world in which we live. The remedy is simple, but the people are too cowardly or too indifferent to apply the simple remedy.

This production of a fluid so full of evil and destruction to our race, is only effected by the conversion of sugar or sacharine matter into alcohol; that is, the sweet, sustaining and healthy principle or element, is killed, decomposed, and converted into another substance, and by combination, forming alcohol—the poison.

Hence the criminal absurdity, and ignorance believed in by many: "That alcohol is in sugar, and wheat and corn, and every thing" is a lie, instigated by the father of lies. There is no alcohol in nature.

You might as well tell me that there is blasphemy and cursing in the Lords Prayer, because the words and letters comprising the prayer, may be so arranged and combined, as to express profanity and lies. Chemistry, with its chemical forces and combinations must be invoked to produce alcohol.

The reorganization of the Louisiana State Senate, by the election of Senator Geo. P. Walton as president, and deposing Senator Robertson from that position, was an event of some significance. A man credited with liberal views was put aside for a thorough Bourbon. Senator Robertson's friends have been charged in Democratic prints with co-operating with Republicans to defeat the will of the Democratic caucus. The *States* asserts that this combination defeated several Democratic measures in the last regular session. This is a good sign. Lively opposition to the supremacy of any ring or party will always tend to purify both parties and government.

Professions pointing to heaven and toes pointing to hell, will never convince the world of "righteousness, temperance and judgment to come." It amounts to worse than folly to think that we can convince the world that we truly believe in the doctrines of reward and punishment while we heedlessly trample every commandment under foot. Preaching [illegible] herhood of God and the brothers [illegible] of man while we fail to accept the logical conclusions does more to shake the citadels of Christianity than all the shafts of infidelity combined. Christianity in itself, unadulterated with worldly inconsistencies, has all the elements to conquer the world, the the flesh and the devil. With the beginning of this new year let us [illegible] y aside every weight of in- [illegible] and sin, having our feet [illegible] the preparation of the gosp[illegible] of peace, taking the shield of faith, the helmet of salvation and the sword of the Spirit, and let us run with patience, faithfully and consistently, the race that is set before us.

Only a few weeks remains in which to push the canvass for 1882. Work faithfully, brethren. Forward all the cash subscriptions possible and collect as you go. Every local preacher, exhorter, leader, and other Church officers should subscribe for their Church paper, and lead the way for every member to follow.

The Louisiana conference of the M. E. Church South, Bishop McTyeire presiding, met on Wednesday in the basement of Carondelet Street Church.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—The post office of Rev. E. E. Cooper is Biegel, Texas.

—Col. John W. Glenn has been appointed architect of the custom-house in this city.

— Henry M., son of Bishop Warren, was admitted to the Philadelphia bar on Dec. 10.

—Bishop Merrill has written a book entitled "Aspects of Christian Experince," which is now in press.

— Hon. J. G. Badenhausen, Mayor-elect of McComb City, Miss., assumed the duties of his office January 2.

—It is announced that Bishop Warren will attend the Arkansas Conference to be held at Waldron, Ark., Feb. 16, in place of Bishop Peck.

—Bishop Foster at the Monday sessions of the Boston Preachers' Meeting, on two occasions spoke with great interest of our church work in the South.

—Judge Taylor Beattie, Gov. Pinchback, Judge Burwell, Senator Jordan Stewart, and others, will go to Washington to consult President Arthur on Louisiana appointments.

— Gen. Cyrus Bussey, declined re-election as President of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, and R. S. Howard was chosen. Hon. Wm. Burwell was re-elected Secretary.

—Col. Henry S. McComb died at Wilmington, Delaware. His funeral on the 3rd was largely attended. He was prominently connected with railroads in the Southwest a few years ago.

—Rev. A. E. P. Albert, formerly pastor of the colored church in this place, is now associate editor of the *Southwestern Christian Advocate* Mr. Albert is a graduate of Straight University, New Orleans. As a writer for the *Advocate*, Mr. Albert will find a new sphere which he will undoubtedly fill with credit.—*Terrebonne Times.*

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

P. E. Bardwell, Handsboro: "Our protracted meeting lasted three weeks, resulted in 12 conversions and 20 accessions. It proved a blessing to the church. Pray for us."

A. Handy, Forest: "Our protracted meeting, which lasted three weeks, resulted in a general revival of the Church, and the reception of 31 to membership. Pray for our success."

R. Anderson, Bolton: "We are hard at work trying to raise money for the building of a church in Bolton. We have got the land and the proper deed, and have collected $42 for building. We shall do all we can for conference claims."

D. W. Calvert, Green Hill, reports 29 converts at protracted meetings, and 100 additions since last Conference. A good collection was taken up to meet church indebtedness.

TEXAS.

G. R. Smith, Alleyton, reported a festival, by the pastor, E. E Cooper, to raise funds to meet the annual conference, which cleared $15; and that the Sabbath-school was growing splendidly.

LOUISIANA.

Next Saturday, 7th instant, the classes in Union Chapel, this city, give a grand complimentary entertainment for the benefit of their pastor. They invite all his friends to honor their effort. Two young ladies will read essays. Miss Emma Merritt, on "The Negroes in the American Rebellion," and Miss Florence Sparks, subject, "The Blessed Bible."

The nineteenth anniversary of the freedom of the slaves in this country was appropriately observed in Union Chapel M. E. Church last Sunday. Revs. W. P. Forest, of our Church, Chas. Malone and A. M. Green, of the A. M. E. Church, H. C. C. Astwood, editor of the *Louisianian*, and A. E. P. Albert, the pastor, participated in the services. Much interest was manifested, and much good, it is hoped, was accomplished.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS

At riots in Warsaw, Russia, twelve Jews were killed.

The death of Wm. Henry Ainsworth, English novelist, is announced.

The appointment of Gen. Cauft Waldersee as *ad latus* to Gen. Von Moltke is gazetted.

It is estimated that one-fourth of the Irish tenants have come under the operation of the land act.

It is reported the Whitaker court martial was illegally constituted and its proceedings are void.

Hon. W. E. Cameron took the oath of office as Governor of Virginia, at midnight Saturday.

The elections in Greece were unfavorable to the government. The ministers of marine and finance have lost their seats.

The southern tribes of Tunis are again in revolt. A column of troops have been ordered to the Tripolitan frontier.

The corporation of Dublin refused a vote of thanks to the retiring Lord Mayor, and he was hissed in the streets by a mob.

Hon. Mateo Romero has been appointed Mexican Minister to Washington. Gen. Naranjo assumed the portfolio of the War Department.

The floor gave way during a Knights of Pythias festival at Shanesville, O., and two persons were killed and three fatally burned.

Wilmington now has a colored railroad man in the person of Mr. E. F. Martin. He says he has his railroad to Jacksonville in a practical shape prospectively, and expects to build it.—*Africo American Presbyterian.*

France and England have agreed to send to the Khedive of Egypt an identical note, announcing that in the event of peace being disturbed, or his authority being overturned, they are prepared effectively to support him, restore order and protect his authority by material cooperation.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

Jan. 8, 1882.—JESUS IN GALILEE.
SCRIPTURE—Mark i. 14-28.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light."—Is. ix. 2.
QUARTERLY CENTRAL THOUGHT.—Christ the Healer.
LESSON TOPIC.—The Healer's Authority.
(Condensed from National Sunday-School Teacher.)

The ministry of Jesus began with power. From the scene of the temptation in the wilderness, he "returned in the power of the Spirit into Galilee." It is suggestive, that when he met John at the Jordan he received a baptism of the Spirit, and that when he met, and overcame, the tempter, he "returned in the power of the Spirit!" From that fact we see that every conflict with the evil one that ends a victory results in giving new power to the victor. It gives new power to meet the adversary again, new power with God, and new power with men.

One of the manifestations of his power had been in the miracles which he had wrought. He had turned the water into wine at the marriage at Cana of Gailee. John 2: 1-12. When at the same place again, he had healed the nobleman's son, though the son was at Capernaum. John 4: 46-54. He had shown his power in the authority that he exercised in the temple by driving the money-changers out of it. John 2: 13-25. He had exhibited his power in teaching in those wonderful discourses to Nicodemus (John 3) to the woman of the well of Samaria (John 4: 1-26,) and in the synagogue at Nazareth. Luke 4: 16-30. And yet his ministry cannot be said auspiciously to have begun—for his forerunner was in prison, and he himself had been rejected at Nazareth, the home of his boyhood. He came to a very sinful people, but he did come to them in condemnation. Instead of judgment he offered to them a pardon Through the transforming power of Christ, the humble fishermen and despised Galileans became mighty in word and in deed, and mighty in saving men. They followed immediately. There was none of that procrastination with which now the call so frequently is put off. He did not appeal, as did the scribes, to the authority of recognized and eminent teachers. The people at Nazareth "wondered at the words of grace which proceeded out of his mouth." The officers that were sent to arrest him returned without him as thei prisoner, their only excuse being, "Never man so spake."

The renewed man was a better witness for Christ than the unclean demon. A single conversion in a community often does a great dea of good. It is to be presumed, that both the man who was rescued and the people who saw his redemption went everywhere telling about it. That is the way that many a revival has begun. If Christ has done any thing for you, tell about it. Let others know of it, and soon others who feel their need of cleansing will come to him and be made clean also.

The School Temperance Work

DEAR EDITOR: At the second district conference of the Navasota district, the report of the Sunday school temperance work was well received by the brethren. The President has visited several places, addressed the people on the advantages of total abstinence, and secured over three hundred names.

If the people would vote against tobacco and snuff as freely as they do against whisky, we could soon report reform; but the Lord is on our side and, we mean to continue doing what we can to awaken interest in this righteous cause.

The action of the conference makes each pastor a working member of the grand temperance army. Let us see to it that we are workmen that need not be ashamed; let our lives show just what we are, and what we want our children to be.

What sort of people ought we to be? We, who have such a glorious gospel to live by; a gospel so free and full too. Brethren our hearts ought to be stirred, when knowing ing as we do, that the work of saving souls, precious blood-bought souls is so hindered by the use of strong drink.

Every effort that can be made must be made at once, to lead the youth into paths of total abstinence. The Bible, says "It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak." Therefore let us do all the good we can, in all the ways we can, to all the folks we can.

Dear brothers do not fail to collect a little money; send it to us and we will send you in return temperance books and papers. We must enlighten the minds of the people and make them feel we mean to do them good.

Please fill out the blanks we gave you and mail them to Whitman's P. O., Washington County.

J. L. SMITH President.
Mrs. M HOWELLS, Secretary.
Nov. 14th 1881.

The Discipline and Intemperance.

PICKENS STATION, Miss., Nov. 25, 1881.

After all of the preaching, praying and writing against intemperance, there are hundreds of church members who on Christmas mornings indulge in the pernicious habit of intoxicating drinks in the form of eggnog. Physicians sometimes recommend the use of spirits in various forms for different diseases but we have never known one to direct its use in this form—which leaves us no trouble to decide that it is a beverage against which we turn to 145 page of Discipline 1880, and find a law that informs us that where the crime is not followed by acknowledgment of fault and real humiliation expulsion should invariably take place. We verily hope that the ministers of our Church will will apply this important and much needed law until it is fully appreciated by every member. For I feel perfectly safe in the assertion that there is much less sin in a fiddle and dancing (which most all members regard as disgraceful) than in this habit which steps in on Christmas morning, throws open the door of the family, orders Christ out and grants admittance and entertainment to the devil. It gives our children a lesson that will lead to their ruin. It puts a sword in the hands of our enemies they will successfully use, and prepares the mind for everything that leads to destruction. Brethren and sisters, we hope that you will consider this question, remember that the exercise of Christmas day should in some way point each to the humble birth of our Saviour, and if you will turn to 2 Chap. of St. Luke 12 verse you will find that He was not born in a barrel of whisky nor a pan of eggnog.

J. C. HOUSTON.

NEW BOOKS.

All books received from publishers will be announced as soon as they come to hand. Notices or reviews of each one will be given after examination, as we think their merits justify.

BOOK NOTICES.

PUNCTUATION, and other Typographical Matters. By M. F. Bigelow. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New Orleans: J. C. Eyrich, 130 Canal St. Price 50c.

A second edition of this handbook for printers, authors, teachers and scholars is out. It is the work of a practical printer and proof reader.

THE ELOCUTIONIST'S ANNUAL. No. 9. Edited by Mrs. J. W. Shoemaker, Philadelphia, Pa. Price 35c.

New and popular readings, declamations, dialogues, tableaux, etc. collected by the vice president of the National School of Elocution and Oratory.

The New Testament, revised, as authorized by the American Committee of Revision, has been issued with red edge cloth bound by Lee & Shepard of Boston. Price, $1. We have received a copy, and find the print admirable.

THE FATE OF MADAME LA TOUR: A Story of Great Salt Lake. By Mrs. A. G. Paddock. 15mo, cloth. (Uniform with "A Fool's Errand.") Price, $100. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

A deeply interesting story detailing life among the Mormons with food for imagination and thought. The book gives fresh and breezy pictures of the pioneer life, not only among the emigrating Mormons, but also in the gold gulches of Oregon and California; it portrays the ideas, principles, and modes of life followed among the Mormons; shows the strange and curious ramifications of that remarkable system of government—which is Church and State and absolute Monarchy "rolled into one;" gives the key to many puzzling questions in connection with their advancement and thrift; and by the aid of the marvelous incidents of the story (all of which however, are authenticated facts,) opens to the eyes of the reader a condition of affairs which the intelligent American does not suspect, and could hardly believe to exist in the midst of this continent. Every intelligent man, and above all every woman who, values womanhood, ought to read this strange, strong book, and public opinion ought to take shape on the questions it propounds. The Governor of Utah, and other United States officials there, and the poet Whittier, vouch for the trustworthiness of Mrs. Paddock, and her facilities for obtaining information, while her book will by the force of its own keen wit and stirring dramatic power, make for itself many thousands of readers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"The Picture I Keep Next to My Heart," a pathetic song, words and music, has been received from Reinhardt & Rutledge, Memphis, Tenn.

The Christmas number of *The Methodist*, New York had a first page cover, with an original design—being an angel tracing in starry letters on the heavens the words "Christ is born."

The *Illustrated Scientific News* for December describes a telegraph wire jointer a new diving apparatus, the Raub central power locomotive, etc.

The *National Sunday School Journal* for January is a fair number.

The January *Wide Awake* [illegible] beautiful number, being the holiday issue with three superb drawings "Winter Birds," "The Fairy Crew," and "The Blind Handel." The magazine opens with a story by Everett Hale. The jolly feature is "Ginevra Alvretta's Merry Christmas." Mr. Arthur Gilman begins his "Short Stories from the Dictionary," while Mr. George L. Osgood opens the new music series with a charming composition for a song by Christina Rossetti. Subscribe for the year. Only $2 50 a year. Ella Farman, Editor: D. Lothrop & Co., publishers, Boston.

"Romanism in the Light of its Most Recent and Authorative Expositions among Us," a series of letters by Rev. T. D. Witherspoon, of Petersburg, Virginia, is a pamphlet issued by the Presbyterian Committee of Publication, Richmond. Price 15 cents.

The Christmas number of *The Christian Advocate*, New York, has a handsome cover.

The Nineteenth Century, for November has articles on the Administrative Machinery of Egypt, Sir Walter Raleigh in Ireland, the L[illegible]st Great Dream of the Crusades, etc.

The American Missionary for January, comes to hand with a new cover and a change of type, greatly adding to its appearance. As a useful messenger of glad tidings we welcome its visits.

"Unfermented Wine a Fact," a review of the latest attempt to show that the existence of unfermented wine among the ancients was impossible, by Norman Kerr, is one of the documents of the National Temperance Society, 58 Reade St., New York.

The Wyoming Literary Monthly began at Buffalo, N. Y., in November. Terms $2 per year. It is devoted to the study of literature, original literature, current literature and college life, the highest interests of literary students in America.

The International Newspaper Agency New Haven, Conn., H. P. Hubbard, proprietor, contracts for advertising in newspapers in all parts of the world, and is reliable.

Bishop Simpson says that while he was abroad he did not find a single Protestant who was on the side of the Land Leaguers.

To cultivate brain and muscle, and bring them to the highest development is the problem which has been solved by the "A. B. C." Steam Cooked Cereals Manufacturing Co., of New York.

Mississippi Conference.

COLUMBUS, MISS., Dec 31st.
Editor Southwestern Christian Advocate:

DEAR BRO.—The General Passenger Agent of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, Mr. Chas. W. Waller, writes me that the ticket agents of his road at and between State Line and Corinth will be instructed to issue to preachers and others desiring to attend, excursion tickets to the Mississippi Annual Conference, Aberdeen, and return, at three cents per mile each way, commencing sale January 16th, closing January 18th, making return coupons not good after January 25, 1882.

J. M. SHUMPUT.

Meeting of the Book Committee.

The annual meeting of the Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held at the Book Concern in Cincinnati on Wednesday, Februrary 8, 1882, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HOMER EATON, Chairman,
I. S. BINGHAM, Secretary.

MARRIAGES.

In Corinth, Miss., Nov. 10, by Rev. I. Pratt, J. Anderson to M. A. Settle.

Mr. Wade Neaton to Miss Alice Heubanks on the 20th of Oct., by the Rev. A. Handy.

By Rev. A. Handy, Nov. 31, Mr Lewis Freeman to Miss Sintvey Riley. All of Forest, Miss.

Mr. William Johnson to Miss Harriet Wilson, Oct. 27th, 1881, Rev. B. M. Taylor, officiating. Dodge, Texas.

I give you rosy cheeks. Renew you. Tested 30 yrs Hurley's Syr. Sars. and Potash. Lou. Ky.

DEATHS.

Sister Callie Alexnder fell asleep in Christ, Nov. 10, after gracious testimony.

J. L. MASSEY.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 12, 1881.

Little Alice Isom, daughter of Addison Isom, departed this life on the 8th of October 1881; age 14. Many friends and acquaintances in connection with the bereaved mother and father, were left to mourn for her as an industrious child. We are thankful to know our loss is her gain. May she rest in peace. Yours in Christ,

A K DAVIS.

Sister Sallie Glassphie, daughter of Rev. R. Williams, preacher in charge at Danville, died November 2, in full triumph of faith. On her death bed she declared that no one could cure her except Doctor Jesus, in whom all her trust was laid. She desired that none should grieve her loss, for to her she said death was gain.

B. M. TAYLOR.

Walker's Circuit, Texas, Nov. 10, 1881.

Sister Mary Harmon, a devout Christian woman and a faithful member of the M. E. Church, after a long and faithful service in the Lord's vineyard, died October 29th, 1881. Her funeral was preached by Rev. S. A. Cowan, of Grenada. The church has lost a true member and the community a good citizen.

A FRIEND.

Oxford, Miss., November 12, 1881.

Brother Levi Robinson, died on the 17th of October, in full triumph of faith. He lived a Steward of the M. E. Church, from the time of his full connection with the church until a few weeks before his death. Bro. Robinson leaves a wife (member of the church) and five children.

B. M. TAYLOR.

Walker's Circuit, Texas, Nov. 10, 1881.

Died in the triumph of faith, on the 6th of October, Sister Annie McLennon; for ten years a useful and consistent member of the M. E. Church. A daughter and three sons mourn her loss.

A. BRACK.

Waco, Texas, Nov. 4. 1881.

In the full triumph of faith, Emeline Weaver, a member of our church. She leaves her husband and four children to mourn her loss. She was willing and ready to die.

JOHN EAMES.

Starkville, Miss.

Sister Winnie Gorchil, departed this life Oct. 29th. She was a faithful member of the M. E. Church for many years. A sister and host of friends mourn her loss.

Forest Circuit, Miss. A. HANDY.

Sister Mary Hunter, for twenty years a member of the M. E. Church, has left us and is gone to glory. She leaves two sons and grand children.

C. S. STEWART.

Okahoma, Miss.

Departed this life triumphantly, June 19, 1881, Brother Bricker Williams, a faithful member of our church. He leaves many friends to mourn his loss.

R. WILLIAMS.

Danville, Texas.

Brother Ander Barnett died, after painful illness, on the 29th of October. He died as he lived, a soldier for Christ.

Forest Circuit, Miss. A. HANDY.

Bro. George Eglant, a member of the New Iberia Methodist Episcopal Church, died at his own home, December 10, 1881, aged 85 years. In his early life and manhood Bro. Eglant knew all about the hardships, toil, and bitterness of a life of servitude. Since emancipation, his spirit has been cheerful, and his general conduct worthy of imitation. Some months since, he sought and found Jesus in the pardon of his sins, and from that time to the day of his death he went on his way rejoicing. During his short sickness, even when his sufferings were most intense, his faith in Christ never wavered. With the better country in view, he departed this life, to be forever with the Lord.

M. J. DYER.

New Iberia, Dec. 14, 1881.

The only bitters and the only preparation of iron that gives complete satisfaction is Brown's Iron Bitters. It contains no alcohol. It does not blacken the teeth. It gives real strength.

Beauty, bounty and blessedness, all meet in perfection in the Lord Jesus Christ. He is altogether lovely.

Digestion the Great Secret of Life.
A good digestion secured by taking Simmons Liver Regulator.
"It is the only medicine that relieved me after suffering five years with dyspepsia, heartburn, sick headache and constipation."
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GREAT GERM DESTROYER.
DARBY'S
Prophylactic Fluid!

SMALL POX ERADICATED.

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Ulcers purified and healed.
Dysentery cured.
Wounds healed rapidly.
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Erysipelas cured.
Burns relieved instantly. Scars prevented.

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As an introductory example of the quality and style of work which will be produced by us, we will take pleasure in forwarding to any applicant a Complimentary Copy Free of the first edition of art work produced by us in America.

Visitors to the Dore Gallery, London, will remember the superb painting, occupying nearly an entire side of the splendid gallery, entitled,

"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRAETORIUM."

Of this magnificent painting—the most important of Dore's works—a pure line steel engraving has just been completed in England. This engraving is only sold by subscription, and the price is [illegible], or about $30. It is [illegible] to secure a copy at [illegible] except through this offer. The engraving represents the Saviour as he is leaving the [illegible], after being condemned to crucifixion. He is descending [illegible] from the judgment court. At the foot of the steps stand two burley executioners, in charge of the cross which the Savior is to bear. On the right are the followers [illegible] with despair [illegible], while the mother of our [illegible] attendants. [illegible] on the left are the judges and [illegible], surrounding Pontius Pilate, who are looking with fierce complacency on their work. The central figure is that of Christ, as he uncomplainingly descends the steps to take up the cross and bear it to the scene of his crucifixion.

The work in this portion of the engraving is more perfect and beautiful than we have supposed could ever be executed. The expressions of the faces, the grouping of the figures, and the careful attention to detail in the drapery and accessories of the picture, are all carried out in perfection and with consummate skill. There is a very large number of figures in the work, and all are depicted with life-like faithfulness. It stands to-day unquestionably,

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The engraving of the plate cost upward of $30,000, and no copies from it are sold at a less price than $30, which, with duties and shipping added, brings the cost to American purchasers to about [illegible] per copy.

This splendid work is the first of a series of the [illegible] art works of Europe, which the AMERICAN ART EXCHANGE will produce in [illegible] with their production [illegible] World, at prices which [illegible] multitude to purchase.

The first [illegible] "Christ Leaving the Praetorium," [illegible] and a limited number will be [illegible].

Free [illegible].

It is a correct reproduction of the English plate, which sells at [illegible] per copy, many of which have been purchased by a number of Americans at that price, who subscribed for it through the English house. The American edition will be furnished in the same size and with the same attention to [illegible] work as characterizes the [illegible] copies.

[illegible] object of this extraordinary offer is to bring our enterprise into immediate recognition in this country, so that when announce future works, the public will have had an opportunity to judge of the quality and beauty of the art work produced by the American Art Exchange.

Until the first edition is exhausted, we will ship a perfect copy of the engraving "Christ Leaving the Pretorium," to any applicant. The engraving (which is a very large one) will be put up in a heavy tube, and sent by mail. The only charge will be the cost of tubing and postage, which will be 10 three cent stamps. It was at first thought 20 [illegible] would be sufficient for this charge, but from frequent breaking of the tubes in the mail bags it was decided to increase the thickness and strength of the tubes (thus making them heavier) so that they could not be broken except in case of an accident [illegible] an increase of charges for [illegible] purpose to 30 cents or 10 three-cents stamps.

On receipt of application we will immediately forward this superb engraving to any address in the United States, all charges prepaid, when 10 three-cent stamps are enclosed in letter to cover postage and tube. At [illegible] within one year we will take back [illegible] and allow a credit of $3 for it [illegible] any works issued by us.

[illegible] three copies each for a different [illegible] the same address, can be forwarded [illegible] each, as one [illegible] the several copies. Not [illegible] than five copies will be sent to any address for distribution, and the name of each member of the club must be sent.

[illegible] all letters to
AMERICAN ART EXCHANGE,
[illegible] BUILDING,
[illegible], OHIO.

Conference Notices.

Navasota District—Texas Conference.

FIRST ROUND.

Brenham circuit	Jan.	7-8
Brenham Station	"	8-9
Hempstead circuit	"	14-15
Hempstead Station	"	15-15
San Felipe	"	21-22
Courtney	"	28-29
Navasota	Feb.	4 5
Plantersville	"	11-12
Anderson	"	18-19
Prairie Plain	"	25-26
Bryan circuit	Mar.	4-5
Bryan Station	"	5-6
Brewers Hill	"	11-12
Hearne	"	18-19

F. C. MOORE, P. E.

Little Rock District Conference.

The Programme of Exercises for the Little Rock District Conference which convenes in Little Rock, February 2, 1882, is as follows:

Each member is required to commit to memory the following Scripture, and be ready to recite them when called upon:

Gen. 44 Chap. 18-34 verses inclusive, Ex. 24, 9-18; Psalms 15; 16, 19, 23, 24, Chaps. 1 Cor. 2 Chap

A J. Phillips 20 verses or passages of Scripture proving that God foreknows all things including the thoughts of men. Samuel Johnson, 20 passages showing that God does not foreknow human thoughts.

W. O. Emory 10 passages of Scripture proving that water baptism is the door into the church.

O. A. Tabor 20 passages of Scripture showing that a man can live sanctified.

Beriah McCain a fifteen minutes address on How to work and get along with the Baptists, and succeed as a Methodist Preacher.

G. G. W. Taylor Why I am not an African Methodist, a speech of 15 minutes.

W. H. Higgins, How the M. E. Church can reach the people beyond where she is now Organized, speech of 20 minutes.

H. H. McAlister, How to Study and at the same time keep up his Appointments, 15 minutes speech.

J. T. Henderson, Why I am not a Presbyterian, 15 minutes speech.

H. Dunlap, Why I am not a Baptist, in a 15 minutes speech.

I. G. Pollard, What he thinks of the Chautaqua course in Theology.

Other brethren may prepare for a 15 minutes speech on any subject that suits them.

L. W. ELKINS,
W. O. EMORY,
Committee.

The programe of the West Tennessee District Coference which will convene at Martin Station, January 18th 1882, at 12 o'clock, p. m.:

T. Woods will preach the opening sermon; Jesse P. Price, the true call to the Ministry; J. W. Pickett, the best method of taking public collections; H. C. Welch, best method of conducting prayer meeting; G. N. Johnson, Missionary society of the M. E. Church; L. M. Moires, the Lord's supper; J. B. Marfry, the best method of conducting class meetings; Wm. Dweegans, Freedmans Aid Society; A. Burdett, the best method of taking benevolent collections; J. J. Bar, the steward's work; T. Woods, on baptism; F. R. Summerhill, Sunday-school work; J. L. Massey, pastoral visiting; H. Dunlap, organization of the M E. Church; J. B. Bradiord, education; E. M. Manson, regeneration.

The district institute will convene on Saturday at 11 o'clock a. m. The general work of the Sunday-school will be discussed.

G. N. JOHNSON, Sec.

Class Fourth Year.

The class of the fourth year of the Little Rock Conference, will meet the committee in Wesley Chapel, Little Rock, Feb. 7th, at 10 a. m., for examination in the fourth course of study.

I. G. POLLARD.
Chairman of Committee.

Mississippi Conference.

The following is the programme of the religious and aniversary exercises for the ensuing session of the Mississippi Conference. M. E. Church; unless changed by the conference.

Conference will convene at 9 o'clock, Wednesday morning, January 18th, 1882.

After devotional services and the sacrament of the Lord's supper administered by Bishop Peck, and the appointing of committees, an address of welcome will be delivered. Rev. J. G. Johnson will preach Wednesday night at the M. E. Church; Thursday night, anniversary of the Freedmen's Aid Society; Drs. Rust, Hartzell, Albert, Revels and others are expected to speak. Friday night, aniversary Sunday-school Union and Tract; Revs. Ford, W. W. Hooper and others will speak. Saturday night, Rev. D. McLachlan will preach the missionary sermon.

Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock love feast conducted by Rev. G. Brooks. At 11 o'clock Bishop Peck will preach at the M. E. Church. At 3 o'clock Dr. Revels. At night Dr. Hartzell.

J. M. SHUMPERT, P. E.
P. BLUE, Pastor.

Death of James J. Shumpert.

EDITOR ADVOCATE—It is with profound sorrow that we record the death of Rev. James Joel Shumpert, who was the pastor of the M. E. Church in Columbus, and an honored member of the Mississippi Conference. He was an earnest and true Christian, a successful and acceptable pastor for several years. He had been in poor health for three years, but patiently did he bear it all, until the night of November 28, 1881, when the weary wheels of life stood still. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his loss.

J. M. S.

Marshall District—Texas Conference.

FIRST ROUND.

Marshall and Wiley University	Jan.	7-8
Jefferson	"	14-15
Marshall Circuit	"	21 22
Woodlawn	"	21-22
Cypress	"	28-29
Jefferson Circuit	Feb.	4-5
Pittsburg	"	11-12
Marion	"	18-19
Queen City	"	25-26
Texarkana	March	4-5
Texarkana Circuit	"	5-6
Clarksville	"	11-12
" Circuit	"	11-12
Paris	"	18-19
" Circuit	"	18-19
Red River Circuit	"	21-22

W. L. MOLLOY, P. E.

Palestine District—Texas Conference.

FIRST ROUND.

San Augustine and Nachadoches	Jan.	7-8
Sabine and Shelby	"	14-15
Union Circuit	"	21-22
Mineola	"	28 29
Tyler and Tyler Circuit	"	31
Jacksonville Henderson, Troupe	Feb.	4 5
Crockett	"	8-9
Palestine and Palestine Mission	"	11-12
Butler	"	15-16
Fairfield	"	18-19
Cotton Gin	"	25-26
Jewett	March	1-2
Centerville and Shiloh	"	4-5
Leona	"	4-5
Madison Circuit	"	11-12

WALTER RIPETOE, P. E.

Huntsville District.

FIRST ROUND.

Huntsville	Jan.	1
Huntsville Circuit	"	7-8
Dodge	"	14-15
Lovelady	"	21-22
Willis	"	28-29
Montgomery	Feb.	4-5
Cold Springs	"	11-12
Livingston	"	18-19
Moscow	"	25-26
Orange	March	4-5
Beaumont	"	7-8
Wallisville	"	11-12
Liberty	"	18-19
Woodville	"	25-26

W. B. PULLAM, P. E.

There were four silver half-dollars coined by the Confederate government in 1861 at the New-Orleans mint.

Railroad Column.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana, in the suit of the Spanish Fort Railway Company against George Delamore, has decided that the Northeastern Road has failed to acquire a clear title by purchase of that road. The representatives of the Northeastern Company will contest this decision, and go on with their work without delay.

On Friday December 30th 1881, the first through train left San Francisco for New Orleans. The Southern Pacific route is shorter by 600 to 800 miles than the one leading to New York; is free from snow and ice, and probably from trouble with the Indians. The commercial possibilities of New Orleans appear to be most favorable yet very much will depend upon the wisdom and energy of her own business men. The first Pacific train will be a welcome visitor.

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Hon. BAYARD TAYLOR said of the Cave
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ANNOUNCEMENT.
YOUTH'S COMPANION
1882

THE PUBLISHERS
Have spared no effort to present an Announcement of new features for 1882, that shall represent the best ability in entertaining literature. The names of writers for the COMPANION and a selection from the topics that will be treated in the coming volume are given below.

Its Serial Stories.
These are by writers of rare gifts and experience. Several of the Stories will illustrate topics that are engaging public attention.
A Serial Story. Illustrated. . . . By W. D. Howells.
A Live Story for Boys. Illustrated. . . . By J. T. Trowbridge.
An English Story. Illustrated. . . . By William Black.
Witchcraft at Deacon Wiggins'. . . By Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.
Four Nights Among Russian Nihilists. . . By a Writer in Russia.
Tales of Old New England Taverns. . . . By Rose Terry Cooke.
Stories of Successful Business Men. . . . By James Parton.
Stories of the White Mountains. . . . By E. A. Kingman.
Stories of Old District Schools. . . . By E. R. Pratt.

Its Stories of Adventure.
Incidents of Frontier Life and Adventure in the West; in Africa; in Australia; in Greenland; in China, Japan and Corea; in Russia; in New Zealand; on the Ocean. Fully illustrated.
A Pioneer School-Mistress in the Far West: Her experiences—amusing, often thrilling—related to her Eastern friends. By Adeline Hall.
Lost in the Gran Chaco; or, Six Weeks in a South American Wilderness: A Six Weeks' Flight among the Cannibals. Illustrated. By H. S. Dearborn, C. E.
Perils of a Lineman's Life: Guarding a Telegraph Wire in Sumatra. Illustrated. . . . By Lieut. Grinnell.
On Recent Battle Fields. Illustrated. . By Archibald Forbes.
A Story of South Africa. A Serial Story. By Capt. Mayne Reid.
Nobody's Boys. A Serial Story. Illustrated. . By C. A. Stephens.

Amusing and Practical.
The Pigmies of a Nether World.—Some very graphic stories, woven of so strange a unison of facts and probabilities, that we predict for them both the entertainment and wonder of our readers. By Henry M. Frost.
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Naming Children.—An amusing and instructive series of papers, giving the usages and the rites which attend the naming of children in various lands. . By Frey Karsner.
A Backwoods Boy's Struggle for College. . . . By C. A. Stephens.

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E. P. Whipple,	George M. Towle, Esq.,	Elizabeth Akers Allen,
J. T. Trowbridge,	Col. Paul H. Hayne,	Annie A. Preston,
William Black,	"H. H.,"	Rev. Charles Thwing,
Canon F. W. Farrar,	Mary A Denison,	Theodora R. Jenness,
Henry Ward Beecher,	"Ruth Chesterfield,"	G. H. Coomer,
Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe,	"Charles Craddock,"	Sarah P. Brigham,
Louise Chandler Moulton,	Fred A Ober,	Celia Thaxter,
Harriet Prescott Spofford,	Mrs. E. M. Ames,	Mary N. Prescott,
Rebecca Harding Davis,	J. D. Chaplin,	M. B. C. Slade,
Rose Terry Cooke,	George P. Lathrop,	William H Rideing,
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Charles Kingsley's School and College Life. . . . By E. P. Whipple.
Diseases of the Hip and Spine in Children. . . . By a Specialist.
The Times of the Great Debates in Congress. By Jessie Benton Fremont.
Natural Wonders of the South, Pre-Historic Mounds, Floating Islands, Phosphate Deposits, Bat Caves, Honey Caves, etc. . . By Harriet Prescott Spofford.
Articles on Home Education for Working People: What books to study at home—A course of Home Reading—The Books Essential to Intelligence—Why Read Poetry? What Poetry is Essential to Common Intelligence—A list of books that all should read. . . . By S. E. Pierce.

Illustrated Travel.
China.—Incidents and facts connected with ten years of official residence in China; in which personal adventures, incidents of social intercourse with the people; and detailed views of every-day life in China will be given. By Hon. Chester Holcombe, U. S. Legation, Pekin.
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Mexico.—A Naturalist's Adventures on the Mountains of Mexico, by one who is travelling in that country for Scientific Societies By Fred A. Ober.
Greece.—Recollections of Athens; views of the Royal Court. By Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.
Among the Pueblo Indians. By Mrs. Gen. Lew Wallace.

Useful Articles on Home Industries.
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Training for Nurses as Physicians' Assistants. A new profession for women, By a Trained Nurse, Mass. Gen. Hospital.
Ways by which Girls may Earn Money at Home. . By Rebecca Harding Davis.
Photography, as an Occupation for Lads. . . . By an Expert.
How to Prepare Inexpensive, but Appetizing, Food for the Table. By Miss Parloa.
The Raising of Household Pets for the Market. . By Mrs. S. B. C. Samuels.

The Editorials, as heretofore, will be prepared by the most qualified pens, and all current topics will be treated clearly and fundamentally.
The Children's Column will be under the same popular management as for the last fifteen years, and the Prize department will be more liberal than ever.

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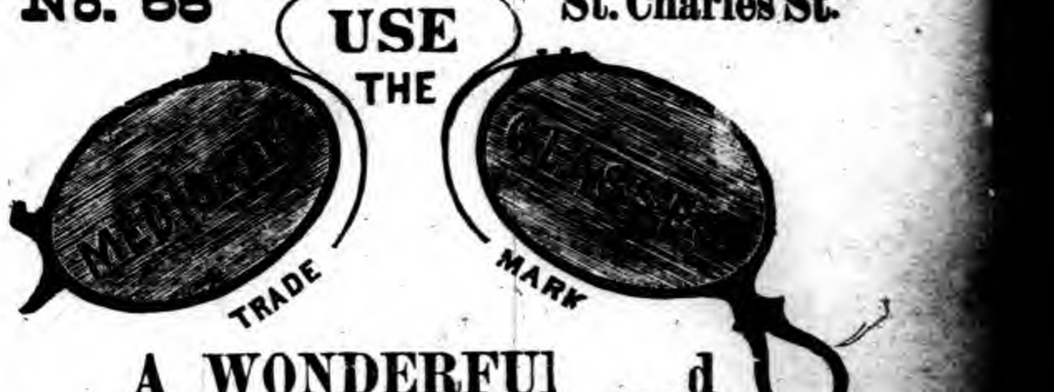

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Young Folks' Corner.

[illegible] have our idle hands neglected?
[illegible] lessons have we learned and [illegible]
What [illegible], what radiance have our [illegible] reflected?
What rich and rare materials have we brought
[illegible] investigation, earnest thought?
Concealed within the souls unfathomed mine,
How many a sparkling gem remains unwrought,
That industry might place on learning's shrine,
Or lavish on the world, to further God's design!

Importance of Small Things.

Many years ago the keeper of a light house off the coast of Florida [illegible] broke a pane of glass while lighting his lamps for the night. It was too late for him to repair it, and as the wind was blowing strongly he fitted a strip of tin into the sash to prevent the lights from being extinguished. The lamps sent their cheering rays far out to sea save where the piece of tin threw a dark shadow, widening as it fell upon the distant waters, till it covered many a mile. Vessels passing that way during the night saw no light where one ought to have been and some were wrecked upon the rocks and precious lives were lost, because, while the lamp was burning brightly, it did not shine where it should. So a single [illegible], or a vicious habit, or an uncontrolled temper, often hinders [illegible] of the Christian's light, and [illegible] are lost because they abide in [illegible] shadow, and they are not led to the true light that lighteth every [illegible] cometh into the world.

"Oh, light divine, so full, so free!
[illegible] would that lies in night!
[illegible] radiance, shine through me
[illegible] and still more bright,
[illegible] be thy rays in vain
Because I am a darkened pane."

A Boy's Heart.

[illegible] hold of the boy's heart. [illegible] locomotive comes like a [illegible] the track, and a [illegible] of armed men might seek [illegible] in vain. It would crush [illegible] unheeding on. [illegible] little lever in its [illegible] at the pressure of a [illegible] will slacken its speed [illegible] or two bring it [illegible] still, like a whipped [illegible] your feet. By the same [illegible] the vast steamship is [illegible] and you upon the sea, [illegible] adverse wind or current. [illegible] and responsive spot [illegible] boy's life is controlled [illegible]. With your grasp [illegible] that helm, you [illegible] whither you will. [illegible] that he has a heart. [illegible] boys very often [illegible] hearts hidden [illegible] incrusta[illegible] barricades of [illegible] is your business to [illegible] get hold of that [illegible] of it by sympathy, [illegible] work[illegible] little indi[illegible] his mother or [illegible] his pet dog. See [illegible] or invite him into [illegible] him some little [illegible] some little ser[illegible] you; love him; [illegible] way and every [illegible] through his heart.

[illegible] summer [illegible] walk in the [illegible] daughter, a [illegible] five years of [illegible] amused [illegible] and chas[illegible] set down [illegible] tree, and fell [illegible] short time; [illegible] one [illegible] In earn[illegible] but [illegible] when, [illegible] side [illegible] edge [illegible] horror, [illegible] child, [illegible] own [illegible] of that [illegible] with [illegible] frantic [illegible] his [illegible] not [illegible] their [illegible] in [illegible]

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158 Constance Street, New Orleans, La., March 10, 1881.

MESSRS. H. H. WARNER & CO.:
About two years ago I was attracted by the advertisement of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. My system was much run down and I had suffered the excruciating agonies of kidney and blood difficulties and especially from calculus. I determined to try the cure and bought 2 bottles, and when I had taken the first bottle I noted immediately improvement, and after taking the second I called myself toned up all through the system and extraordinarily well for a man of seventy-five. I have used in all about four bottles and would not be without it in case of any further trouble for any consideration. I recommend it freely to my friends as I consider it just what it purports to be a sure cure for kidney difficulties. Mrs. Guthrie, wife of my son, has also used it freely and with very marked benefit and perfect cure.

S. Guthrie

E. C. PALMER & Co., 95 Camp Street, New Orleans, La., March 19, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.:
About 2 years ago I purchased some of the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure for my own and my wife's use. We took about four bottles and were both completely restored to health, my system having lost tone and Mrs. Connell being in very poor physical condition. We know it is a good thing from our own experience with it. A short time ago I was taken sick with a bilious attack. My kidneys and urinary organs were involved to a very painful degree. I am using the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure more in the hope that it will do me much good as it did before.

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Thousands of equally strong endorsements—many of them in cases where hope was abandoned—have been voluntarily given, showing the remarkable power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure in all diseases of the kidney, liver or urinary organs. If any one who reads this has any physical trouble, remember the great danger of delay.

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IN DEBILITY, ETC.

I have found Horsford's Acid Phosphate particularly serviceable in treatment of women and children in debility and loss of appetite. W. H. HOLCOMBE, M. D. New Orleans, La.

The 895 English teachers of the St. Louis public schools receive each an average of $615 51.

Worse than Death

is the agony endured from kidney diseases, for which Day's Kidney Pad is an infallible cure. Thousands of testimonials. Pamphlets for one cent. DAY KIDNEY PAD CO. Buffalo, N. Y.

Truth never turns to rebuke falsehood; her own straightforwardness is the severest correction.—*Thoreau.*

Alleviation.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 21, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: Sirs—My wife's [illegible] sufferings were completely alleviated by your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. H. C. MOSLER.

[illegible] are now made in Switzerland that will run years without [illegible]. Two have been running [illegible] since January, 1879.

[illegible] spitting of blood, weak [illegible] and the early stages [illegible] "Golden Medical Discovery" [illegible]. By druggists.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

A. K. Davis, Holly Springs: "My health has been very bad for some months. But I am thankful to Him who has caused such afflictions, which have fallen me, as He has not only caused me to suffer, but He is doing more than that, He is restoring me to health again, and I am permitted to be once again with my flock, which is as a unit, all lovely and moving gently along towards higher motives. I was permitted to be with my church on Oct. 30 and lead the services thereof, also my presence was witnessed in the Sabbath school, "during the morning" when so many bright eyed boys and girls, constantly meet to learn their duty unto a just God. Oh! how thankful I am to know this and to labor for his Kingdom to be fully established in our land where sinful men and women dwell. Bro. Roberts, of Arkansas, a good and faithful laborer in the vineyard of the Lord, has done much good in the name of the Lord. During the month of September there was 11 converts 13 to accessions to the church, 11 of which were baptized. From this the church was much strengthened and revived."

C. S. Stewart and W. Greenwood, Ofahoma, write: "We commenced work on this circuit this year, with four appointments; which we have since increased to eight, in the midst of great difficulties. We have taken into the church 129 members and probationers. We have had 56 converts, 54 infants and 55 adults baptized. Mr. Thos. Wilder, a member of the M. E. Church South, has kindly given us an acre of land upon which to build a church. Rev. Chas. Harvey, of the M. E. Church South, has also given us an acre upon which to build a church. May the Lord bless them for their generosity. Our Sunday-school continues in good condition. Bro. Bromfox, whom we buried last May was 110 years old. He died happy in Christ."

R. McAlpin, Evergreen circuit, Rankin county, reports the successful operation of three Sunday-schools with 150 scholars; the circuit is in fair condition and one new church built. The year's labor results in 86 accessions, 41 conversions, 44 adults and 6 infants baptized.

P. P. Hayes, Corinth, writes: "Mount Moriah church has paid her pastor, Rev. W. H. H. Gallion his year's salary $400; added 112 members since his administration began in January last, and is now preparing to make the church building as neat and comfortable as any in the city of Corinth. The Lord blessed us by sending Bro Gallion and we have been able to respond to every call. It has been truly a year of jubilee with the members of Moriah, and it is in better condition than ever before. Pray for continued success."

L. J. Terrell, Prairie Station, reports his work poor, but reviving.

J. D. Walden, Brandon: "We have had very good success this year. We had 53 accessions, of whom 45 have been converted. Pray for us that the Lord may still prosper us in his vineyard."

LOUISIANA.

T. G. Montgomery, Clinton: "Our last quarterly conference was a great blessing to all. Our Sunday-school was reported to be in splendid trim; and had increased to sixty scholars. Taken in twenty members and good spirits prevailing. We expect to raise our whole benevolent assessment for conference. Pray for our success."

ARKANSAS.

W. O. Emory, Little Rock: "The Lord is blessing us most wonderfully. We have had 53 accessions, 10 conversions, and have raised, including materials on hand, $2,000 on our new church, which we hope to occupy by conference. The Lord prosper Zion!"

TEXAS.

R. Williams, Danville, Montgomery county: "A few Sundays ago Bro. Pullam and I preached the funeral of Sister Lucinda Jefferson, late a very prominent member of our church. Hers was a glorious testimony. We've made no great increase in membership, but are holding our own and having grand times in spiritual favors."

S. H. Horn, Brookston, reports having a hard time, but is thankful for success in building the church and is coming out more than conqueror.

GEORGIA.

Brothers W. B. Johnson, Wm. Fearn, Robert Boyd and others, official members of our church at West Point, report the esteem entertained by the church for their pastor. 230 members have been added and many anxious souls still are crying for mercy. Every interest of the church obtains the full attention of their worthy pastor whom they all love and revere."

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.

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It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

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RINGGOLD, Bienville Co., La.
I was afflicted for a number of years with Kidney Disease, and my wife was troubled with Liver Complaint. We took some of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup which effected a perfect cure. J. B. BRYAN.

SHILOH, Union Co., La.
For about six years I have been afflicted with Tetter. The Doctors pronounced me incurable, the use of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has relieved me and I believe it will make a radical cure. C. C. TUBB.

NEW IBERIA, Iberia Co., La.
I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup for Rheumatism, and have received entire relief therefrom. I would not be without it. THOS. JOHNSON.

CONVENT, St. James Co., La.
I was afflicted with Dyspepsia and a short trial of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has completely cured me. I can safely recommend it. B. WASHINGTON.

FARMERVILLE, Union Co., La.
I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup and believed it to be a Good Blood Purifier and can recommend it as such. H. BROWN & CO.

OPELOUSAS, St. Landry Co., La.
This is to certify that Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has made a new man of me, after an illness of thirty years. JULIAN A. LANDRY.

Agents wanted for the sale of the Indian Blood Syrup in every town or village in which I have no agent. Particulars given on application.

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45 8t eow

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR—I am a regular student at the Wiley University and have not heard from my kin folks in eleven or twelve years. I came to Arkansas with my father's brother, from Alabama, in 1870. We took the train in Columbus, Georgia. Father's name Abraham Murray; my mother Celia, his wife who, used to belong to Dr. Thornton. My mothers mother's name is Venius, her husband Joshua. We lived between Little and Big Ochee, in Alabama. Father had the rheumatism when he left. He had also a broken arm caused by seining he said. I am the only son of my mother, and had two sisters. Any person knowing Dolger Thorton or people that used to belong to him, and will please inform them of us, will greatly oblige

MATT MURRAY,
Wiley University,
Marshall, Texas.

DEAR EDITOR—I want to enquire for my two girls I left in 1848, Julian Burks and Jane Burks. Julian is the oldest and Jane the next. Julian was left in Tolberton, Georgia, with a man named Monroe Sanford and Jane was left in Mississippi with Col. Burks, her owner, and he went to Montgomery in Alabama, and there sold her for debt to Tom Evans. Mr. Evans carried her to Tennessee and that is the last I heard of her. I had five girls and two boys when I left there. The others were Emily, Minerva and Mary and the boys were Troupe and David. My name was Patsey Burks. I was sold from Burks to Grays. Address Patsey Walker, Marshall, Harrison county, Texas.

No More Hard Times.

If you will stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style, buy good healthy food, cheaper and better clothing, get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of employing expensive, quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and put your trust in that simple, pure remedy, Hop Bitters that cures always at a trifling cost, you will see good times and have good health.—Chronicle.

Richard Baxter said a good thing, when he said of some who lived in his day, that they had a "wheel-barrow religion." They "went when they were shoved." It would be hard to find a better name for the religion of many who live now.

Dyspepsia Cured.

BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 14, 1881.

I tried your valuable medicine, Brown's Iron Bitters, for dyspepsia, indigestion, &c., and was cured by its use after three leading physicians of this city failed by their prescriptions to give me relief. After eating, before taking the Iron Bitters, I suffered with a full feeling about the breast, with headache all the time, bowels very irregular, and generally used up. At night, when I got home from work, I thought I could not last until the next morning. I now feel like a new man. J. V. HOWSER.

If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some.

Our Grandmothers

taught their daughters that "a stitch in time saves nine." A pill in time saves not only nine, but oftentimes an incalculable amount of suffering as well. An occasional dose of Dr. Pierce's Pellets (Little Sugar-coated Pills,) to cleanse the stomach and bowels, not only prevents diseases but often breaks up sudden attacks, when taken in time. By druggists.

God hath two dwelling places—the highest heavens, and the lowest hearts; that is the habitation of his glory; this, of his grace.

Oh, is n't She a Beauty?

She is the personification of all that's lovely. Her disposition is amiable; her mind cultured; her heart kind and pure—all because her health was restored from using Brown's Iron Bitters.—Comments of a leading physician on a patient he prescribed Brown's Iron Bitters for. All ladies should use it.—JOURNAL.

Temperance sentiment is growing in England.

[Fort Wayne, (Ind.) Sentinel.]

Will Wonders Ever Cease?

Mr. John G. Fiedderman, the well-known Merchant Tailor, in Union Block, writes: "I was a sufferer for many years with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, and found no relief until I tried St. Jacobs Oil. After using two bottles I was entirely cured."

The two important events in the life of man are when he examines his upper lip and sees the hair coming, and when he examines the top of his head and sees the hair going.

Dr. C. W. Benson, of Baltimore, Md., prepares a skin cure that is the best thing for skin diseases ever known. It cures eczema, tetter, ring-worm, and all rough and scaly skin diseases in the shortest time. Sold by all druggists at $1 per package.

An Irishman, eating his first green corn, handed the cob to the waiter and asked, "Will ye plaze put some more banes upon me sthick?"

Coal Oil or Petroleum may be very nice for illuminating or lubricating purposes, but surely it is not the proper thing to cure a cough with. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is looked upon as the standard Cough remedy.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

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44 inches	1000 lbs	1350 lbs	200 00
45 inches	1300 lbs	1800 lbs	260 00
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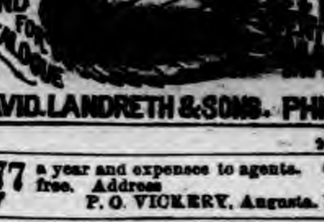

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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THE SOUTHWESTERN.

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NEW YEAR'S HYMN.

Beneath the moonlight and the snow
Lies dead my latest year;
The winter winds are wailing low
Its dirges strange and drear.

I grieve not with the moaning wind,
As if a loss befell;
Before me, even as behind,
God is, and all is well!

His light shines on me from above,
His low voice speaks within—
The patience of immortal love
Outwearying mortal sin.

[illegible]

[illegible]

From Arkansas.

[illegible]

REV. DR. HARTZELL:

[illegible]

therein, some of them sons of chiefs, and that he intends to place around in his school room in gilt letters the following extract from the Koran, "Fermented liquor is a snare and a curse from the devil." This he says will please every true Mahommedan and make them more willing to send their sons to the "Christ-man school."

W. A. Pledger, the colored editor of the *Journal of Progress*, made a short but impressive address, speaking of the advancement of his race and the prospect of his people for the future. His remarks were entertaining and were well received. In the course of his speech he said:

"I regret that more of my race are not present to hear and learn. I can say that we present to the world such a spectacle as is seldom seen—a race lifted from servitude and placed side by side in the race of life with the ex-master, and so far successful in fifteen years, with jealousies of the past removed; so that we feel at home in these southern lands and amongst friends. We challenge the world to show such a scene."

Mr. Morris is making an interesting and attractive exhibit in the main building. A large card seven feet long and three feet wide, tells its own story, and is read by many a passer by. It reads thus:

LIBERIA.
THE ONLY EXHIBIT FROM AFRICA.
LIBERIA OFFERS
Coffee, Spices, Sugar, Ginger, Cacao, Palm Oil, Palm Kernels, Cam Wood, Lime Juice, Rubber and Steel Ore.
In exchange for these will take Agricultural Implements, School Books, Shoes, Cotton Goods, Notions, Brass Kettles, Flour and Provisions.
EDWARD S. MORRIS,
Commissioner 1876—1881.
Consul for Liberia at Philadelphia.

Mr. Morris will address the citizens of Atlanta next Tuesday evening in the hall of the house of representatives. Yours, MITCHELL.

From Our Board of Education.

THE MANUAL.

Are our ministers doing their full duty in reference to this important periodical of the Methodist Episcopal Church? Inquiry at the mailing office brings out the fact, [illegible]

The New "Solid South."

There is another than a political sense in which the South may be said to be solid. She is prosperous and likely to become more so year by year. The rapid increase of population within her borders during the last decade has occasioned genuine surprise in the North, but that is only one indication of the progressive march on which she has by no means reached the end, or even the middle.

What the most sagacious of the Anti-Slavery leaders predicted as sure to follow the abolition of the peculiar institution has come to pass. The South is becoming populous; it is growing rich. Commerce is taking a new start; manufactures are springing up everywhere, and the planter sees his fields better tilled than ever before. Railroads are being built in all directions; new steamship lines are started; even the mineral wealth of the South is beginning to be developed. New Orleans, her principal seaport, is winning back its ante bellum position many times over, and will, in a few years, be the rival of New York and Baltimore, not only in its old staple of cotton but also in the new ones of grain and live stock.

All this is perfect by legitimate growth in prosperity, too, and therefore more certain of lasting. There is no reason why the great Southern staple should be sent North to be shipped for Europe. The natural thing to do is to put it on board a steamer at New Orleans, Mobile or Savannah or Charleston, and carry it across the Atlantic without any break of bulk. This would be a saving of labor and time, which means a saving of money. It has also been found that it is cheaper to transport corn and wheat down the Mississippi from the great grain fields on its upper course than to the Atlantic sea-board, while to bring the cattle of Texas to a point at the very doors of the grazing fields must inevitably have its advantages over the plan of sending them 2,000 miles or more by train.

Texas is rich in many things, and her products, added to those of Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, find their natural outlet towards Europe at New Orleans, and the system of railroads which is either built or in process of building, connecting that city with these sections of country, will soon supply the one thing needful—transportation faculties. The recent improvements at the mouth of the big river have made it possible for the largest sea-going steamers to anchor off the Crescent City's wharves, and it only remains to perfect the internal system of communication to give an impetus to commerce there such as any Southern city never before experienced. Last year the imports and exports jumped from $71,000,000 to $104,000,000, her bank clearances from $423,000,000 to $506,000,000. The wheat receipts more than doubled, being over 14,000,000 bushels, as against 6,700,000 bushels in 1879. There was also an increase in the cotton receipts amounting to 300,000 bales, or one-fifth of the whole.

We in this city might be expected to feel some jealousy at finding such formidable rivals spring up to dispute the foreign trade of the country with us, and if we looked at the matter in an old-time, narrow and bigoted light, we undoubtedly would. Fortunately, we are aware that the South, healthy and prosperous, will be our best possible customer once more, and that even if our European commerce should diminish in one or two articles, it will be more than made up in a dozen other directions. The "Solid South," in this sense, may rest assured that she has no better well-wishers than the "Solid North."—*N. Y. Graphic.*

The subject ("Italy") designated for the Missionary Concert of Prayer in January will be deferred to February, in order that the exercises of the January concert may be conformed to the general topic second announced for January 7th in the "Week of Prayer," viz: "Christian Missions, the Outpouring of the Holy Spirit and the Conversion of the World." It is recommended that our churches which observe the monthly concert make their special service in January a part of the general prayers and [illegible] in this [illegible] evening, [illegible] The Discipline of [illegible]

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Our Own Lesson Helps.

Under the above suggestive caption, Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., recently contributed to the columns of our advocates, a very timely article, which commends itself to the thoughtful consideration of the whole Church. Our preachers, superintendents and teachers, especially, who have read it once, would do well to peruse it again and again, until they have fully measured its weighty bearing upon one of the most vital interests of the connection. The writer, who is known to possess a thorough knowledge of the subject treated, boldly asserts a fact which every loyal Methodist should understand and appreciate; namely, that all our Sunday-school publications are sound in doctrine, thorough in literary merit, and superior in artistic and mechanical execution, and that when their adaptedness, quality, etc., are considered, it will be found that exorbitant prices are not charged for them as has been falsely claimed by D. C. Cook and others, who labor night and day, by all sorts of ways, to project into the schools of our denomination their own lesson helps. I have read numerous circulars sent forth by these outside revolutionists, and know something of their tempting offers to supply our schools with mere trifles, to us at least, for a mere trifle in exchange. I give them no countenance whatever, because their so-called lesson helps are unauthorized by our own Church, antagonistic to our own Church, and, in every way, inferior to those issued from our own press. We can not afford to join hands with a foe who strikes at the very foundation of our great strength, however much he may promise to divide the spoils with us. We know the mighty instrumentalities which the Church has employed, and which, under God, have wrought such grand results in the development of solid Christian character, and are persuaded that we can still hold on to them without fear of losing ground. They who expect to see us trample such blessed agencies under our feet, and embrace in their stead the cheap substitutes which they offer, will, no doubt, go hence without realizing the sight, except it be witnessed in some unfortunate Church where they have an ignoramus or traitor for pastor and a week kneed or rebellious man for superintendent.

The Church may safely depend upon her true sons and daughters who can never forget how, in early life, she took them upon her warm bosom, fed them with the sincere milk of the word, and has all along held out to them her hand of sympathy and love. These will stand by the authorized publishers and editors of her Sunday-school department, cost what it may. Like faithful sentinels, they will stand at the gates of our beautiful city and with sling or sword, tongue or pen, will guard against the entrance of any who come to defile it. We, of the South, though still environed with poverty, intend to rally around the old flag in the future, as in the past, and, God helping us, we are resolved never to let Cook or any body else pluck a single star from it.

D. W. HAYS.

A Correction.

MR EDITOR: In the issue of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE of November 24th, I noticed that you had made one sad mistake in my letter from Arkansas.

In the sentence where I said, "if it was necessary to have two conferences here in this State, why not divide on the line that the conference adopted?" But you said, "if it was necessary to have the conference here in this State, why divide on the line that the conference adopted?"

Now, I would not have had that done for anything. I hope you will correct it.

Yours respectfully,
G. W. SAMS.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 5th 1881.

The men who are endeavoring to protect the State credit of Tennessee have won another victory. The Legislature passed a bill to refund the defaulted bonds, par for par, but the repudiators secured an injunction prohibiting the State officials from carrying out the law, and the case was carried to the Supreme Court where under ordinary procedure, it could not be reached for three years. A motion was recently made and granted to advance the case upon the docket, and the arguments will be heard on the 17th of January.

A Colored Presbyterian.

Some disquiet appers to have been caused in the Southern Presbyterian Church by the ordination of Mr. Samuel Park, a colored man, by the Memphis Presbytery. The idea that a man with a black skin and woolly hair should become a "coequal member of our church courts" is repulsive, at least, to Dr. E. T. Baird, who is writing articles for the *Christian Observer*, of Louisville, against the monstrous innovation. Dr. Baird claims that under the present constitution of the Church the obstacles to Mr. Park becoming a "coequal member of the church courts" are insurmountable. If this be so, it is a shame to the intelligence and Christianity of that body, and the best thing to do with such a constitution is to tear it to tatters. But we are not sure that Dr. Baird makes out his case. One of the conditions of ordination is that a man shall be able to edify the Church. Well, may not a colored man possess such ability? Dr. Baird answer, No.

Now, I risk nothing in asserting that no Negro man in the present condition of the Church and the world can attain unto this essential qualification for the position of a minister among us. Where has Mr. Park preached to the edification of any part of the Presbyterian Church, properly so called? How has he exhibited an ability to edify the Church? He has not done it. He cannot do it.

We know nothing about Mr. Park, but we do know of colored men who can edify any congregation. The difficulty is with the prejudice of the whites, who are, of course, entitled to have ministers of their own race, if they wish them; but Dr. Baird objects to any recognition of Mr. Park as a member of the Presbytery. The church, he says, was organized by white people for white people and white people have the exclusive right to administer its affairs. It is a pity, he thinks, that Mr. Park, having been sent by the Holy Ghost to labor among his own race, should come back to the Presbytery which ordained him to become a ruler over white churches. Yes, it is a pity; and it is a pity, too, that Dr. Baird's quarrel should be with the Holy Ghost.—*N. Y. Independent.*

The Exodus.

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It turns out that the late movement in Confederate bonds is based upon the notion that the Fourteenth Amendment may some time, some way be rescinded, and the Southern States allowed to pay their war debts. Such a contingency is hardly worth speculating upon. The Democratic party is not likely to come into power again while the paper lasts upon which those bonds are printed.

Our Methodism's Future in the South.

It is conceded by all candid people, I think, that the Methodist Episcopal Church is permanently organized in the Southern States. To non-sectional persons her stay and work in the South is beyond question. That is a certainty. It is a fact over which every unfettered Methodist rejoices, that such a Methodism is organized in all parts of this great Nation. Not for the good of the Nation, merely, but for the good of Wesleyan Methodism's Elements and Agencies. Is the Methodist Episcopal Church working on the right basis to promote the distinctive Elements of Wesleyanism in the South? Emphatically we say—yes. Our church aims through her itinerant system to plant and develop these distinctive features. In this, she is free from those fetters that bind some churches to the State Government, others to the sectional idea and still others to the race or caste idea. Our Methodism seeks to save the world. But what will her work in the South do toward reaching this end?

Let us look at the circumstances under which she is now operating in the field. Our church in America has gone into new communities with no other view than that of attacking the general wickedness fo men. Such sins as intemperance, Sabbath desecration and sensuality. In this she has been a strong aggressive force. Such work has developed a clearer idea of regeneration, holiness, spirituality and church discipline. Methodism is a great promoter of evangelical faith and practical godliness.

Our Fathers also struggled against the errors of Calvanism. But for all these Methodism has proved more than an equal. She has triumphed heroically and marvelously. But in entering new communities at the South our Methodism had not only to meet these evils and errors, which I have mentioned, but there lay deeply rooted in the hearts of men a strong prejudice against her.

We have had therefore to bring into operation all the elements and agencies of our blessed church. We have pressed our unique iterancy, rich experience, consecrated ability and benevolence on the attention and conscience of the public. We have preached "Jesus and the Resurrection" with up-lifted hearts for the baptism of the Holy Ghost. What is the result? The germs are planted. The principles of truth and righteousness are growing. The ministry and layity are aiming at the highest points in a regenerated and educated life. The Methodism is awakening, inspiring and developing the thought and conscience of many.

What do these plantings and development indicate of the future? Clearly this. The conservative elements of Methodism's dearest doctrines and methods is growing up in the South. Why? Because every grain of John Wesley's teaching and methods has taken deep root in the hearts of our people. We cannot dispense with the least phase of our creed and discipline. In the East and North our brethren feel that some phases are debatable at least. Not so with us, except when discussion is made to strengthen our forces and plans. If by meeting deep-seated vice and heterodoxy our church was strengthened in her early days, much more will she be strengthened and blest in the South by meeting the same evils in connection with the long-cultivated prejudice against her aggressive forces. There is, therefore, strong probability of our Methodism's conservative element growing up in the South. Our people are growing large-hearted, and when the time comes that we can turn money and influence into missionary channels, we will do it heartily. We have the spirit now. God give us the means. I see, therefore, that conservatism and missionary zeal will be strong forces in our church throughout the Southern States.

G. E. CUNNINGHAM.
—*Judsonia Weekly Advance.*

As the sun never really sets, but only ends the day on this side of the earth, on its mission to give light on the other side; so when the sun of life sets on this side, it is but to rise more resplendently beyond the grave upon the unclouded day of every faithful follower of Christ.

An early conclusion of the Guiteau case is now probable.

General News Items.

The Back bone land grant matter has been referred to the Attorney-General.

The Sheriff's office at Paulding, Miss., was broken open and robbed of $3000.

Ex-Senator Paddock, of Nebraska, declined the Assistant Secretaryship of the Treasury.

Eleven new cases of small-pox in Jersey City and Hoboken, were reported on the 5th.

The provisions of the naturalization treaty with America have finally been extended all over Germany.

A church in Dundee, Scotland, has a telephone attached to the pulpit for the benefit of invalids who cannot come to church.

Garibaldi is not the ignorant, uncultivated man that many people suppose him to be. He knows many languages and many literatures, and is well versed in mathematics.

The New York *Tribune* says: "The District Attorney has issued three hundred notices to the keepers of gambling houses, policy shops and assignation houses, requiring them to cease business. The landlords will be ordered to dispossess such tenants."

The Cardinal Archbishop of Rouen, who recently returned from Rome, has published a letter describing the position of the Pope. He urges the Italians to choose another capital and leave Rome to the Pope, in order to avert the necessity of his departure from that city.

Gen. Grant has written a letter admitting that through ignorance of important facts, he had wronged Gen. Fitz John Porter. He asks President Arthur to examine the case, and see that justice be done Gen. Porter. Senator Logan will continue to oppose his restoration to the army.

A Philadelphia gentleman has on exhibition in his place of business a rat in a bottle. The rodent slipped in when he was young, and being unable to climb out, was carefully and bountifully fed by his mother until now he has grown so fat that he is in danger of bursting the bottle.

There is a systematized effort among the Roman Catholics at Santander, Spain, to harrass every individual who is seen going to a place of Protestant worship. Masters are induced to dismiss servants, landlords to eject tenants, and customers to withhold patronage from any who embrace the Protestant faith.

A writer in *Bradstreet's* has discovered that fifteen million dollars worth of musical instruments are made and sold in this country every year. Of this sum nearly eleven millions are expended for pianos, more than three millions for "organs," and nearly three hundred thousand dollars for "other instruments." Who will say that Americans are not a musical people?

President Arthur is perhaps the most methodical man of business who has occupied the Executive chair for a quarter of century. He understands the entire business of the Executive Mansion, dictates replies to all important letters received, and is so thoroughly conversant with the facts involved in important questions brought before him as to surprise those who call to enlighten him.

Four students of a Wisconsin college, who stole a farmer's gate "for fun," were given by the Faculty the alternative of leaving the college or of undergoing such punishment as the farmer might inflict. They chose the latter, and the farmer commanded them to chop four cords of his wood and deliver it to a poor widow. They did it to the music of a band and the plaudits of a crowd that watched the operation.

When Roswell P. Flower, who was elected to Congress [illegible] to fill the Morton vacancy, reached Washington, he found that he was entitled to draw pay for the interval between the date of Morton's resignation and his own election. The amount was $2,014 65, which he forwarded to the Rev. Dr. Morgan, of New York, with the request that he act as chairman of a committee, to be composed of all the clergymen in charge of [illegible] in his district, and to determine in what manner the amount should be distributed among the [illegible] charities of the district.

Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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THE SOUTHWESTERN.

[illegible] BY

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN,

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J. C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

A. E. P. AL[illegible], Assistant.

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NEW YORK OFFICE:

[illegible] Broadway, New York.

WILLIAM BALDWIN, Special Agent.

NEW YEAR'S [illegible]

[illegible]

I grieve not with the moaning wind,
[illegible]
Before me, even as behind,
God is, and all is well!

[illegible]

—J. G. Whittier.

From Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 31, 1881.

Rev. Dr. Hartzell:

Allow me to give you some account [illegible] on the exposition grounds. A day had been devoted to the colored people, and several gentlemen were called to address them. [illegible] Hon. [illegible] of Philadelphia, who [illegible] of the republic of Liberia, and W. A. Pledger, editor of the *Journal of Progress*. [illegible]

[illegible]

therein, some of them sons of chiefs, and that he intends to place around in his school-room in gilt letters the following extract from the Koran, "Fermented liquor is a snare and a curse from the devil." This he says will please every true Mahommedan and make them more willing to send their sons to the "Christ-man school."

W. A. Pledger, the colored editor of the *Journal of Progress*, made a short but impressive address, speaking of the advancement of his race and the prospect of his people for the future. His remarks were entertaining and were well received. In the course of his speech he said:

"I regret that more of my race are not present to hear and learn. I can say that we present to the world such a spectacle as is seldom seen—a race lifted from servitude and placed side by side in the race of life with the ex-master, and so far successful in fifteen years, with jealousies of the past removed; so that we feel at home in these southern lands and amongst friends. We challenge the world to show such a scene."

Mr. Morris is making an interesting and attractive exhibit in the main building. A large card seven feet long and three feet wide, tells its own story, and is read by many a passer by. It reads thus:

LIBERIA.

THE ONLY EXHIBIT FROM AFRICA.

LIBERIA OFFERS

Coffee, Spices, Sugar, Ginger, Cacao, Palm Oil, Palm Kernels, Cam Wood, Lime Juice, Rubber and Steel Ore.

In exchange for these will take Agricultural Implements, School Books, Shoes, Cotton Goods, Notions, Brass Kettles, Flour and Provisions.

EDWARD S. MORRIS,
Commissioner 1876—1881.
Consul for Liberia at Philadelphia.

Mr. Morris will address the citizens of Atlanta next Tuesday evening in the hall of the house of representatives. Yours, MITCHELL.

From Our Board of Education.

THE MANUAL.

Are our ministers doing their full duty in reference to this important periodical of the Methodist Episcopal Church? Inquiry at the mailing office brings out the fact, that while ten thousand copies were, during 1881, sent to as many ministers as a reward for their agency, only about one hundred cash subscribers were returned for the first volume. The present is the proper time for the renewal of past subscriptions, and for a great increase for the year to come. This is a periodical which no intelligent member or friend of the Church can afford to be without. No words can exaggerate the importance on the part of every local preacher, class-leader, trustee, steward, or Sunday-school superintendent, having the best and fullest information respecting all the great enterprises of the Church. These enterprises are represented systematically and officially from quarter to quarter in the Manual, which, at the end of each year, makes a volume of almost inestimable value for preservation and reference.

We really fear that the very cheapness of this magazine, only [illegible] cents a year, has led some to suppose that it is of corresponding little worth. No mistake can be greater, and it ought every where to be understood that it is by provision of the General Conference offered to subscribers at less than cost, in hope of securing a large circulation for the important matter it contains. Of course at such a price no premiums can be offered to those who obtain subscribers. Nevertheless, may we not hope that [illegible] all our preachers, who in the past [illegible] of its value, will make [illegible] subscription [illegible] Manual [illegible]

[illegible]

The New "Solid South."

There is another than a political sense in which the South may be said to be solid. She is prosperous and likely to become more so year by year. The rapid increase of population within her borders during the last decade has occasioned genuine surprise in the North, but that is only one indication of the progressive march on which she has by no means reached the end, or even the middle.

What the most sagacious of the Anti-Slavery leaders predicted as sure to follow the abolition of the peculiar institution has come to pass. The South is becoming populous; it is growing rich. Commerce is taking a new start; manufactures are springing up everywhere, and the planter sees his fields better tilled than ever before. Railroads are being built in all directions; new steamship lines are started; even the mineral wealth of the South is beginning to be developed. New Orleans, her principal seaport, is winning back its ante bellum position many times over, and will, in a few years, be the rival of New York and Baltimore, not only in its old staple of cotton but also in the new ones of grain and live stock.

All this is perfect by legitimate growth in prosperity, too, and therefore more certain of lasting. There is no reason why the great Southern staple should be sent North to be shipped for Europe. The natural thing to do is to put it on board a steamer at New Orleans, Mobile or Savannah or Charleston, and carry it across the Atlantic without any break of bulk. This would be a saving of labor and time, which means a saving of money. It has, also, been found that it is cheaper to transport corn and wheat down the Mississippi from the great grain fields on its upper course than to the Atlantic sea-board, while to bring the cattle of Texas to a point at the very doors of the grazing fields must inevitably have its advantages over the plan of sending them 2,000 miles or more by train.

Texas is rich in many things, and her products, added to those of Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, find their natural outlet towards Europe at New Orleans, and the system of railroads which is either built or in process of building, connecting that city with these sections of country, will soon supply the one thing needful—transportation faculties. The recent improvements at the mouth of the big river have made it possible for the largest sea-going steamers to anchor off the Crescent City's wharves, and it only remains to perfect the internal system of communication to give an impetus to commerce there such as any Southern city never before experienced. Last year the imports and exports jumped from $71,000,000 to $104,000,000, her bank clearances from $422,000,000 to $506,000,000. The wheat receipts more than doubled, being over 14,000,000 bushels, as against 6,700,000 bushels in 1879. There was also an increase in the cotton receipts amounting to 300,000 bales, or one-fifth of the whole.

We in this city might be expected to feel some jealousy at finding such formidable rivals spring up to dispute the foreign trade of the country with us, and if we looked at the matter in an old-time, narrow and bigoted light, we undoubtedly would. Fortunately, we are aware that the South, healthy and prosperous, will be our best possible customer once more, and that even if our European commerce should decrease in one or two articles, it will be more than made up in a score of other directions. The "Solid South," in this sense, may rest assured that she has no better well-wishers than the "Solid North."—*N. Y. Graphic.*

The subject ("Italy") designated for the Missionary Concert of Prayer in January will be deferred to February, in order that the exercises of the January concert may be conformed to the general topic [illegible] announced for January 7th in the "Week of Prayer," viz: "Christian Missions, the Outpouring of the Holy Spirit and the Conversion of the World." It is recommended that our churches which observe the monthly concert make [illegible] special service in January a part of the general prayers and [illegible] of all [illegible] in this [illegible], whether Saturday evening, [illegible] or the Sabbath evening [illegible] the [illegible]

Our Own Lesson Helps.

Under the above suggestive caption, Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., recently contributed to the columns of our advocates, a very timely article, which commends itself to the thoughtful consideration of the whole Church. Our preachers, superintendents and teachers, especially, who have read it once, would do well to peruse it again and again, until they have fully measured its weighty bearing upon one of the most vital interests of the connection. The writer, who is known to possess a thorough knowledge of the subject treated, boldly asserts a fact which every loyal Methodist should understand and appreciate; namely, that all our Sunday-school publications are sound in doctrine, thorough in literary merit, and superior in artistic and mechanical execution, and that when their adaptedness, quality, etc., are considered, it will be found that exorbitant prices are not charged for them as has been falsely claimed by D. C. Cook and others, who labor night and day, by all sorts of ways, to project into the schools of our denomination their own lesson helps. I have read numerous circulars sent forth by these outside revolutionists, and know something of their tempting offers to supply our schools with mere trifles, to us at least, for a mere trifle in exchange. I give them no countenance, whatever, because their so-called lesson helps are unauthorized by our own Church, antagonistic to our own Church, and, in every way, inferior to those issued from our own press. We can not afford to join hands with a foe who strikes at the very foundation of our great strength, however much he may promise to divide the spoils with us. We know the mighty instrumentalities which the Church has employed, and which, under God, have wrought such grand results in the development of solid Christian character, and are persuaded that we can still hold on to them without fear of losing ground. They who expect to see us trample such blessed agencies under our feet, and embrace in their stead the cheap substitutes which they offer, will, no doubt, go hence without real'zing the sight, except it be witnessed in some unfortunate Church where they have an ignoramus or traitor for pastor and a week kneed or rebellious man for superintendent.

The Church may safely depend upon her true sons and daughters who can never forget how, in early life, she took them upon her warm bosom, fed them with the sincere milk of the word, and has all along held out to them her hand of sympathy and love. These will stand by the authorized publishers and editors of her Sunday-school department, cost what it may. Like faithful sentinels, they will stand at the gates of our beautiful city and with sling or sword, tongue or pen, will guard against the entrance of any who come to defile it. We, of the South, though still environed with poverty, intend to rally around the old flag in the future, as in the past, and, God helping us, we are resolved never to let Cook or any body else pluck a single star from it.

D. W. HAYS.

A Correction.

Mr Editor: In the issue of the Southwestern Christian Advocate of November 24th, I noticed that you had made one sad mistake in my letter from Arkansas.

In the sentence where I said, "if it was necessary to have two conferences here in this State, why not divide on the line that the conference adopted?" But you said, "if it was necessary to have the conference here in this State, why divide on the line that the conference adopted?"

Now, I would not have had that done for anything. I hope you will correct it.

Yours respectfully,
G. W. Sams.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 5th 1881.

The men who are endeavoring to protect the State credit of Tennessee have won another victory. The Legislature passed a bill to refund the defaulted bonds, par for par, but the repudiators secured an injunction prohibiting the State officials from carrying out the law, and the case was carried to the Supreme Court where under ordinary procedure, it could not be reached for three years. A motion was recently made and granted to advance the case upon the docket, and the arguments will be heard on the 17th of January.

A Colored Presbyterian.

Some disquiet appers to have been caused in the Southern Presbyterian Church by the ordination of Mr. Samuel Park, a colored man, by the Memphis Presbytery. The idea that a man with a black skin and woolly hair should become a "coequal member of our church courts" is repulsive, at least, to Dr. E. T. Baird, who is writing articles for the *Christian Observer*, of Louisville, against the monstrous innovation. Dr. Baird claims that under the present constitution of the Church the obstacles to Mr. Park becoming a "coequal member of the church courts" are insurmountable. If this be so, it is a shame to the intelligence and Christianity of that body, and the best thing to do with such a constitution is to tear it to tatters. But we are not sure that Dr. Baird makes out his case. One of the conditions of ordination is that a man shall be able to edify the Church. Well, may not a colored man possess such ability? Dr. Baird answer, No.

Now, I risk nothing in asserting that no Negro man in the present condition of the Church and the world can attain unto this essential qualification for the position of a minister among us. Where has Mr. Park preached to the edification of any part of the Presbyterian Church, properly so called? How has he exhibited an ability to edify the Church? He has not done it. He cannot do it.

We know nothing about Mr. Park, but we do know of colored men who can edify any congregation. The difficulty is with the prejudice of the whites, who are, of course, entitled to have ministers of their own race, if they wish them; but Dr. Baird objects to any recognition of Mr. Park as a member of the Presbytery. The church, he says, was organized by white people for white people and white people have the exclusive right to administer its affairs. It is a pity, he thinks, that Mr. Park, having been sent by the Holy Ghost to labor among his own race, should come back to the Presbytery which ordained him to become a ruler over white churches. Yes, it is a pity; and it is a pity, too, that Dr. Baird's quarrel should be with the Holy Ghost.—*N. Y. Independent.*

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W. B. Rankin, Dist. Supt.,
Austin, Texas.

Regarding the mandamus to be applied for it in the Court of the Queen's Bench, to quash the resolution passed by the Dublin corporation conferring the freedom of the city on Messrs. Dillon and Parnell, the Dublin correspondent of the *Times* says: If the point shall be established by the Queen's Bench, no one who is not a burgess can, under an existing clause of the corporation act, receive the freedom of a city. It would vitiate all votes of such freedom which have been passed, if any one choose to press it. Thus, the names of Mr. Gladstone and Gen. Grant would be erased from the roll. But it is questionable if they would regret being deprived of a distinction which has already lost much of its value by the alloy of disaffection and disloyalty added to it by the recent proceedings.

It turns out that the late movement in Confederate bonds is based upon the notion that the Fourteenth Amendment may some time, some way be rescinded, and the Southern States allowed to pay their war debts. Such a contingency is hardly worth speculating upon. The Democratic party is not likely to come into power again while the paper lasts upon which those bonds are printed.

Our Methodism's Future in the South.

It is conceded by all candid people, I think, that the Methodist Episcopal Church is permanently organized in the Southern States. To non-sectional persons her stay and work in the South is beyond question. That is a certainty. It is a fact over which every unfettered Methodist rejoices, that such a Methodism is organized in all parts of this great Nation. Not for the good of the Nation, merely, but for the good of Wesleyan Methodism's Elements and Agencies. Is the Methodist Episcopal Church working on the right basis to promote the distinctive Elements of Wesleyanism in the South? Emphatically we say—yes. Our church aims through her itinerant system to plant and develop these distinctive features. In this, she is free from those fetters that bind some churches to the State Government, others to the sectional idea and still others to the race or caste idea. Our Methodism seeks to save the world. But what will her work in the South do toward reaching this end?

Let us look at the circumstances under which she is now operating in the field. Our church in America has gone into new communities with no other view than that of attacking the general wickedness of men. Such sins as intemperance, Sabbath desecration and sensuality. In this she has been a strong aggressive force. Such work has developed a clearer idea of regeneration, holiness, spirituality and church discipline. Methodism is a great promoter of evangelical faith and practical godliness.

Our Fathers also struggled against the errors of Calvanism. But for all these Methodism has proved more than an equal. She has triumphed heroically and marvelously. But in entering new communities at the South our Methodism had not only to meet these evils and errors, which I have mentioned, but there lay deeply rooted in the hearts of men a strong prejudice against her.

We have had therefore to bring into operation all the elements and agencies of our blessed church. We have pressed our unique iterancy, rich experience, consecrated ability and benevolence on the attention and conscience of the public. We have preached "Jesus and the Resurrection" with up-lifted hearts for the baptism of the Holy Ghost. What is the result? The germs are planted. The principles of truth and righteousness are growing. The ministry and layity are aiming at the highest points in a regenerated and educated life. The Methodism is awakening, inspiring and developing the thought and conscience of many.

What do these plantings and development indicate of the future? Clearly this. The conservative elements of Methodism's dearest doctrines and methods is growing up in the South. Why? Because every grain of John Wesley's teaching and methods has taken deep root in the hearts of our people. We cannot dispense with the least phase of our creed and discipline. In the East and North our brethren feel that some phases are debatable at least. Not so with us, except when discussion is made to strengthen our forces and plans. If by meeting deep-seated vice and heterodoxy our church was strengthened in her early days, much more will she be strengthened and blest in the South by meeting the same evils in connection with the long-cultivated prejudice against her aggressive forces. There is, therefore, strong probability of our Methodism's conservative element growing up in the South. Our people are growing large-hearted, and when the time comes that we can turn money and influence into missionary channels, we will do it heartily. We have the spirit now. God give us the means. I see, therefore, that conservatism and missionary zeal will be strong forces in our church throughout the Southern States.

G. E. Cunningham.
—*Judsonia Weekly Advance.*

As the sun never really sets, but only ends the day on this side of the earth, on its mission to give light on the other side; so when the sun of life sets on this side, it is but to rise more resplendently beyond the grave upon the unclouded day of every faithful follower of Christ.

An early conclusion of the Guiteau case is now probable.

General News Items.

The Back bone land grant matter has been referred to the Attorney-General.

The Sheriff's office at Paulding, Miss., was broken open and robbed of $3000.

Ex-Senator Paddock, of Nebraska, declined the Assistant Secretaryship of the Treasury.

Eleven new cases of small-pox in Jersey City and Hoboken, were reported on the 5th.

The provisions of the naturalization treaty with America have finally been extended all over Germany.

A church in Dundee, Scotland, has a telephone attached to the pulpit for the benefit of invalids who cannot come to church.

Garibaldi is not the ignorant, uncultivated man that many people suppose him to be. He knows many languages and many literatures, and is well versed in mathematics.

The New York *Tribune* says: "The District Attorney has issued three hundred notices to the keepers of gambling houses, policy shops and assignation houses, requiring them to cease business. The landlords will be ordered to dispossess such tenants."

The Cardinal Archbishop of Rouen, who recently returned from Rome, has published a letter describing the position of the Pope. He urges the Italians to choose an other capital and leave Rome to the Pope, in order to avert the necessity of his departure from that city.

Gen. Grant has written a letter admitting that through ignorance of important facts, he had wronged Gen. Fitz John Porter. He asks President Arthur to examine the case, and see that justice be done Gen. Porter. Senator Logan will continue to oppose his restoration to the army.

A Philadelphia gentleman has on exhibition in his place of business a rat in a bottle. The rodent slipped in when he was young, and being unable to climb out, was carefully and bountifully fed by his mother until now he has grown so fat that he is in danger of bursting the bottle.

There is a systematized effort among the Roman Catholics at Santander, Spain, to harrass every individual who is seen going to a place of Protestant worship. Masters are induced to dismiss servants, landlords to eject tenants, and customers to withhold patronage from any who embrace the Protestant faith.

A writer in *Bradstreet's* has discovered that fifteen million dollars worth of musical instruments are made and sold in this country every year. Of this sum nearly eleven millions are expended for pianos, more than three millions for "organs," and nearly three hundred thousand dollars for "other instruments." Who will say that Americans are not a musical people?

President Arthur is perhaps the most methodical man of business who has occupied the Executive chair for a quarter of century. He understands the entire business of the Executive Mansion, dictates replies to all important letters received, and is so thoroughly conversant with the facts involved in important questions brought before him as to surprise those who call to enlighten him.

Four students of a Wisconsin college, who stole a farmer's gate "for fun," were given by the Faculty the alternative of leaving the college or of undergoing such punishment as the farmer might inflict. They chose the latter, and the farmer commanded them to chop four cords of his wood and deliver it to a poor widow. They did it to the music of a band and the plaudits of a crowd that watched the operation.

When Roswell P. Flower, who was elected to Congress over [illegible] to fill the Morton vacancy, reached Washington, he found that he was entitled to draw pay for the interval between the date of Morton's resignation and his own election. The amount was $2,014 65, which he forwarded to the Rev. Dr. Morgan, of New York, with the request that he act as chairman of a committee, to be composed of all the clergymen in charge of [illegible] in his district, and to determine in what manner the amount should be distributed among the deserving charities of the district.

THE SOUTHWESTERN [illegible]
JOSEPH C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Ass[illegible]

THURSDAY, JAN. 12, 1882.

A Word to Our Agents.

Agents of this paper will greatly assist us by forwarding promptly all collections to this office. Send what you have on hand, and do not wait for the meeting of conference or any other contingency. Solicit subscriptions and collect the money now. We do not want large lists to be paid for at the end of the year. The people are fully able to pay the small subscription price this week or a few weeks later. Push the canvass, and send in the money. Our expenses are heavy, and we confidently rely upon our agents to sustain us.

Brethren of the Louisiana Conference and those recommended for admission will please take notice that upon the presentation of their credentials or licenses, they can get tickets for three cents a mile each way on the Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad from any portion of the road to and from Franklin, the seat of the Conference. N. B.—Be sure not to forget your credentials.

See all the old subscribers and have them renew.

Book orders must be accompanied by the cash. We cannot attend to others.

If you desire your children to form a taste for pure literature put the church paper in their reach.

Go right on with the canvass, [illegible] the people at all [illegible] this month to take the SOUTHWESTERN.

[illegible] send us postage stamps or [illegible] currency in payment [illegible]. We will not give [illegible] the face value of mutilated ones.

[illegible] Chapel, New Orleans has subscribed to 67 copies of the SOUTHWESTERN to date, and the canvass is still being pushed with earnestness.

The Peabody fund, the Paul Tulane gift, and local school matters receive extended mention in the Louisiana *Journal of Education* for January.

If the subscribers of the SOUTHWESTERN will commend the paper [illegible] their neighbors, their efforts will be appreciated, and undoubtedly result in a marked increase [illegible].

The newspapers continue to [illegible] "[illegible] Turnip" upon the [illegible] public as Longfellow's [illegible], after repeated [illegible] authorship by the [illegible] friends.

[illegible] Sunday school is the [illegible] in which, the [illegible] cultivated infant [illegible] to learn God's word. [illegible] your age or [illegible] the Sunday school.

[illegible] morning service, [illegible] church, this city [illegible] by Rev. T. J. Hough, [illegible] in the evening by [illegible] of the same [illegible] St. Landry parish. [illegible] in attendance at [illegible].

[illegible] of the Louisiana [illegible]

Christian Certainty.

The evidences of Christianity are usually divided into three departments, viz, the external, internal and collateral. The external evidence embraces miracles and fulfilled prophecy, the internal consists in the evidence arising from the character of the truth revealed in Scripture agreeing as it does with all that we know of the character of God and of the requirements of man; collateral evidence is supplied by the wonderful success of the Gospel and by the beneficial influence which it exerts on individual and national character. Now these evidences are undoubtedly of grave importance. It is no sign of wisdom to assert that this species of evidence has passed into desuetude. And yet it must be clear to every candid mind that much of this kind of evidence is of necessity inaccessible to many. The majority of those for whom the Gospel is designed are not in a position to avail themselves of the historical evidences of Christianity. The question naturally occurs, Is there not some other way by which the truth of Christianity can be demonstrated? Must a person study all the historical evidence of revelation before he can arrive at certainty as to the matter of his faith? We find, by reference to the teaching of Jesus Christ that the truth of his words is capable of a simpler method of demonstration. "He that believeth on the Son of God hath the witness in himself." We understand that Christianity can be submitted to the test of experience, that each person can for himself prove the truth of the Christian faith. The historical evidences of Christianity are not accessible to many, but the experimental evidence is one which all can enjoy.

As to the relative value of these different orders of evidence there can be no doubt that the experimental evidence has greater weight than the historical evidence. We all know that the latter depends largely upon the deductions of reason, but how often have conclusions arrived at by the most logical train of reasoning been contradicted upon application of the test of experience! We are all familiar with the instance of the learned man who wrote an essay showing the impossibility of propelling a vessel across the ocean by means of steam. According to his calculation it would require so many tons of coal to generate so much steam; to propel a steamer across the Atlantic would require so much steam; to generate that amount of steam would require a quantity of coal beyond the capacity of any vessel to carry. The demonstration appeared to be complete, but the very week it was made a vessel steamed into the harbor after crossing the Atlantic. The fact blew the scientific demonstration to the winds. So when we read a book on the "evidence of Christianity," we arrive at the conclusion that Christianity is true, but after all the conclusion is only an opinion—it only amounts to a strong probability at the best. We are not sure in our deepest consciousness that Christianity is true.

Far otherwise is it with the evidence arising from experience. Here we have not simply an opinion, but a fact—not merely the highest probability, but absolute certainty. No proof is so convincing as that supplied by our consciousness. The facts which he [illegible] the materials of our [illegible] and certain knowledge, involving no intermediate process of [illegible], and absolutely withdrawn from all sources of doubt or deception. At all events the testimony of consciousness is the most direct and [illegible] and if we [illegible] [illegible] we are [illegible] plunged in an abyss of [illegible]. The truths that we hold [illegible] are [illegible] of consciousness and not by any logical [illegible] of reasoning. We have [illegible] in our [illegible] [illegible] and intelligent [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] It is possible for us then to arrive at absolute certainty as to its truth. [illegible] [illegible] the truths of Christianity [illegible] the [illegible] of

the truths of Christianity. What the Church needs more than anything else for the successful prosecution of its mission is a clear experience, absolute certainty as to the truth which it professes and proclaims.

Wheeling into Line.

Another great State has wheeled into line, to swell the great and growing prohibition movement in these United States.

The good and brave citizens of the State of Kentucky, not having the fear of whisky manufactures, and whisky sellers before their eyes, have held their first State Prohibition convention, and organized in permanent form, with regular state, district and county committees.

With great zeal and much enthusiasm they passed some stirring resolutions, and the Hon. G. W. Bain, delivered a telling speech of which we give a mere synopsis.

The eloquent speaker said: "A political prohibition convention in the Democratic State of Kentucky, to say the least of it is a daring adventure. Some will call it impudence, others fanaticism, while possibly a few will class us as among those referred to by the late President Garfield, when he said the man most to be admired in this world is the man who dares to look the devil in the face and tell him he is a devil.

I don't say the Democratic party is the devil or the Republican party the devil, but I do say the liquor traffic does the devil's work, and that the licensed liquor traffic belongs to both of these parties.

Now and then, they put a little catch clause in their platforms, but in every instance it contains a double—back action spring with automatic attachments, and they laugh at us after election.

I know we are going against the tide, but men of straw can go down hill. It takes muscle to go up. Some will say, why don't you wait till you get up a public sentiment that will carry you through. That is like the old ditty we have all heard before:

> Mother may I go out to swim,
> Yes my darling daughter,
> Hang your clothes upon a limb,
> But don't go near the water.

The main question is the magnitude of our principles and the possibilities of our purpose."

The concluding idea of his speech was, to go forth with the temperance pledge and prohibition in one hand and the ballot in the other. In conclusion they resolved to place county and state tickets before the people at every election.

Such is the movement in the State of Kentucky, and such must be the movement in every state, if ever the evils of the liquor traffic are to be overthrown. This mere skirmishing with the picket line must cease, and the main citadel be attacked.

The Growth of Mormonism.

Mormonism, beginning with only six members, has continued its constant increase in number, power and resources, until it has secured control of a vast and attractive area of country larger than New England, with the addition of New Jersey and Maryland; and abounding in natural and accumulated wealth equal to the most favored portion of our country. It is misleading to simply call Mormonism the "infamy of Utah," for Mormonism and polygamy are no longer confined to Utah but hold in addition the balance of power in Wyoming, Idaho and Arizona with a rapid influx in Colorado. It will take an army of 150,000 men to wipe this blot off from our civilization. The sooner the Government deals summarily in this matter the better, or this evil if continued will like slavery cost millions of lives and treasure to eradicate it. The *Inter Ocean* noting the persistent planting of colonies by Mormon missionaries says:

Polygamy enlarges every year. The present Congress can take effective action on no subject which will meet with more unqualified approval than this. Nor should it be any half-way measure; polygamy is a crime and should be suppressed. There is no reason why a Mormon steeped in crime that would consign him to the penitentiary of any State in the Union, should hold a seat in Congress and make laws for honest citizens. The time has come to obliterate polygamy, and legislators who are too cowardly to do it should be invited to the rear.

It is the truth that sets men free. False premises must of necessity produce false conclusions. Let investigations demonstrate the truth that the liquor traffic commits [illegible] of the crime, destroys more property than all other agencies known, commits nearly all the suicides and murders; fills all our [illegible] and penitentiaries, and [illegible] graves and [illegible] over 60,000 of our [illegible], let American public [illegible] to the full [illegible] of these truths, and [illegible] will follow as [illegible]. This is true of every known evil. The truth [illegible] [illegible] to the slave, gave them the ballot and equality before the law, and will eventually annihilate the ominous shadow of slavery, prejudice. It will wipe out Mormonism and Polygamy, and expel intemperance from our shores. "Buy the truth and sell it not."

We learn from an exchange that a call is being extensively signed in Kentucky by ministers for a State Convention of ministers to "counsel together as to ways and means to carry on the temperance war" in that State. This is just the idea. The ministers of every State in the Union should do the same, devise ways and means; adopt resolutions, and carry out the programme with warm and determined Christian zeal. Every minister of Christ should be aroused, electrified to the importance of this warfare against rum. And through the ministry the electric current must pass through every church member, until every class of voters in this country be made to feel that the abominable liquor traffic, with its train of evils must be wiped out of existence. Come out brethren and lead the way.

The importance of educating colored seamen for the Spanish South America trade cannot be too strenuously urged. The call is already being made for colored acclimated seamen, who alone can enter that trade, and go in and out at any time with perfect impunity. The presence of the U. S. warship Kearsarge at this port, recruiting boys for the schoolship is quite propitious, and the advantages offered should be availed by many who have a mind to be seamen. This is a splendid opportunity for some of our boys to become good and reliable navigators.

Messrs. Paddy Ryan and Sullivan are training for a prize fight near this city. They expect by a most disgusting exhibition of brutality to settle numerous bets on the encounter among the gambling fraternity, and such green youths as may be attracted to them. They will really give lessons to the hoodlum element in the way of knocking down their physical inferiors. A city paper laments the brutality of a dog fight, and evidently desires the police to obstruct or prevent it; but the local columns give interviews, descriptions and speculations to encourage an animal exhibition of humanity. The authorities of this city and State and the adjoining State of Mississippi, in behalf of public, decency, should exert themselves, and by their vigilance render it impossible of accomplishment. We hope Mayor Shakespeare, Govs. McEnery and Lowery will give the subject their special attention.

The closing incident of the extra session of the Louisiana legislature, was the pocketing of mileage and per diem for the additional session. As the sessions were in fact continuous, and the members remained in attendance, there was no mileage due. The *City Item* and *States* newspapers denounced this grab of public money, and some members returned the amounts drawn to the treasury with alacrity. One explained that he received and accepted the amount under a mistaken idea of what it was for. It is hoped he will be more careful next time.

The friends of Congressional appropriations for Mississippi improvement are working busily. Appropos of the opposition of the *Herald*, and other New York journals, the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* say "no Congressman who possesses a record which contains any act adverse to the people of the great Mississippi valley can ever hope to be President."

Rev. P. E. Bardwell, Handsboro, writes: "We are doing our best to secure 200 subscribers for the SOUTHWESTERN, on this circuit. The committees are now at work." This is cheering. Let prompt payment of subscriptions be also urged.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Rev. E. Provine wishes his correspondents to address him at Smith's Station, Tennessee.

—Mr. James C. Flood distributed $6,000 among several benevolent associations in San Francisco on Christmas morning.

—The *Louisianian*, of this city, compliments our assistant editor in an extended notice of his appointment.

—Gov. St. John, of Kansas, has appointed Mrs. Cora M. Downs, of Wyandotte, one of the Regents of the State University.

—Bishop Warren, Dr. Kynett, Dr. Vincent and others were expected to attend the South Carolina Conference at Spartanburg. Bishop Foster will preside.

—Governors Jarvis, of North Carolina; Colquitt, of Georgia; Hawkins, of Tennessee, and Lowry, of Mississippi are members of the Methodist church, South.

—Dr S. Hunt was to be present at the session of the South Carolina Conference, Spartanburgh, January 12, as the representative of our Book Concern at New York.

—The friends of Professor Robertson Smith, of Scotland, it is said, have presented him with five thousand dollars worth of books; and a fund has been raised sufficient to secure him a larger salary than he had as Professor.

—Mr. Robert Porter, of Chicago, one of Gen. Walker's principal assistants in the compilation of the census of 1880 has obtained control of the *International Review*, and will edit it hereafter, assisted by Mr. Gaunet, the geographer of the census, one of the best scientific men in the country.

—Bishop Foster, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, returned last week from his visit to the Fall Conferences. During the last five months he has traveled 10,000 miles, delivered 64 addresses, presided for 70 full days in Annual Conferences, written 60 cap pages of annual minutes, written 100 official letters, and furnished 100 letter-cap manuscripts for the press. —*N. Y. Advocate.*

—This postal was received from Thos. Mason, Principal of Walden Seminary, Little Rock, Ark.:

"I drop you this to inform you of a very pleasant surprise given me and family on New Year's Eve, by the students of Walden Seminary. Very unexpectedly they assembled *en masse*, and marched through the house two by two, each bringing in his hands and depositing with me some token of esteem. Then wishing us a happy New Year, departed, singing with a will "Depths of Mercy," etc. We are having a very pleasant, and, we believe, a profitable time."

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

Rev. L. P. Cushman, presiding elder La Teche district reports: "Our benevolent collections will be full double this this year. Good advance."

J. W. Lewis: "An entertainment was given at Mandeville not long since for the purpose of building a new church, and, the weather being bad, we raised $22.90. I here send in fourteen new subscribers for 1882, and expect more in a few days."

Frank Walker, Fort Jesup: "The Presiding Elder visited us in October. We want more such men in our Louisiana Conference. We raised this year for pastor, $50 Elder, $75. Three Churches on the Sabine have joined our quarterly conference."

Cyrus H. Claiborne: "The children at Camp Parapet had a glorious time at their Christmas tree entertainment Dec. 24, 1881. $22 was spent to fit up the tree. Every one seemed to be happy. The music, recitations, and addresses were excellent. This is the first time I was made so happy among the children since I became their leader. May God bless the young people at Camp Parapet."

Prince King, New Orleans: "We are happy to say that we have just closed a glorious revival, ending with sixty souls, happily converted to God and his Zion. Among these the majority are young men. We pray that they may be useful in the house of the Lord and flourish in his courts, for the progress of the Church depends on the young element. Our Church is prospering both financially and spiritually. We are thankful to God that we are about to close our three years labor with credit both to the Church and to ourselves. "Glory to God in the highest for His mercies endureth forever" Mount Zion M. E. Church.

Stephen Priestly: "At First Street M. E. Church our protracted meeting was a grand success. 37 converts were added to the church at our last revival and 30 in the early part of the year; on New Year's eve 25 mourners were at the altar for prayer, and 2 converts, making a total 69 converts for this year. Many bright young men are brought to Christ this year and many nice young ladies, God has blessed the work with souls. At our last communion (Jan.) 324 partook of the Lord's Supper. We have a charming congregation to make one glad to see, and perfect order is observed. The people deserve credit at this charge for their behavior and order. We have a nice church and a nice people at this point. The Sabbath-school Christmas tree was loaded with presents for children and adults. We had a crowded church on that occasion, Dec 23d, to hear the little speeches from the children. Santa Claus came in and strew sugar plums over the congregation and made everything lively for awhile and then came the presents."

TENNESSEE.

J. L. [illegible]ey, [illegible], [illegible] his work after [illegible] days riding in snow and rain. He has [illegible] his duties in the right spirit.

G. N. Johnson, Galway: "Elder Jesse P. Price held our first quarterly. The people are well pleased with their new elder. They are Methodists and always pleased with the man whom God and the conference sends."

TEXAS.

W. J. Mitchell, Burlack: "A festival was given at our church on the 8th, for the purpose of paying off the old debt that has been on the church for four years. We raised $96, paid off the debt, and the church is now clear."

Rev. P. Morgan wrote us from Palestine last December, a clear account of his three years labors at that place. In 1879 he found two members and the same year he increased the number to thirty-five, and the following year he doubled the number. A large number of these, however, were transient, because Palestine is a railroad center. There are at present about seventy. The Church is in good standing, and $1,200 was collected in three years, a lot purchased and a church built and furnished complete. The benevolent and ADVOCATE money was raised and taken to conference. Such a report is creditable to both pastor and people.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Methodist Episcopal church, South, has a great many institutions of learning; but not one of them will admit a student who has a drop of African blood in his veins. The colored man must look to the North for his education.—*Freedman's Aid Herald.*

The Mississippi Legislature organized by electing Hon. R. O. Reynolds, of Monroe, President pro tem of the Senate; and Hon. W. H. Tison, of Lee, speaker; R. S. Wilson, of Sunflower, clerk; W. T. Holland, of Hinds, sergeant-at-arms; and Wm. Mannery, (colored) of Rankin, door keeper, of the House.

The Earl of Derby, speaking at the banquet of the Liverpool Reform Club, announced himself as a thorough Liberal. He said he hoped there would be no further attempt to prevent Bradlaugh taking the parliamentary oath. Discussing the question of Home Rule in Ireland, the Earl said: America is not a despotic or reactionary country, but we know how she dealt with secession, and we see how soon and how thoroughly the traces of a sanguinary conflict has disappeared. I do not see why we should show less determination or have less fortune.

In a report by Superintendent of Public Instruction Wickersham, of Pennsylvania, published by the Bureau of Education, in reply to a charge that the higher grades of education are not safeguards against tendencies to crime, says,—first, about one sixth of all the crime in the country is committed by persons wholly illiterate; second, that about one-third of it is committed by persons practically illiterate; third, that the proportion of criminals among the illiterate is about ten times as great as it is among those who have been instructed in the elements of a common school education, or beyond.

Special from Memphis, Jan. 2, to the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*:

Yesterday, at Milan, Tenn., when the train bringing Clara Louise Kellogg and her concert troupe to Memphis, stopped for dinner, the party entered the hotel, to take advantage of the twenty minutes allowed for refreshments. First went Mr. Pond, the business manager, who was followed by Miss Kellogg and her colored maid. Mr. Pond and Miss Kellogg had seated themselves at the table and the maid was about to follow suit, when Mr. Miller, the proprietor, stepped forward and informed the lady of color that separate tables were reserved for servants. Miss Kellogg at once became very indignant and demanded that her maid should be permitted to eat with her. She claimed that her maid had traveled with her all over the country, and this was the first instance where any objection had been raised on account of her color. If the maid was not permitted to sit at the same table, Mr. Miller was informed, the whole party would leave the dining-room. This argument was a clincher, and the meal was served without further objection on the part of the proprietor."

Resignation of Rev. Solomon Johnson.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2d, 1882.

Desiring to live in peace and among loving brethren in the Church please notice the following authority: I have been long a member of good standing in St. James Chapel, A. M. E. Church. The Discipline of said church pp. 127 and 152 on trial of ministers specially declares and provides how charges may be laid calling ministers of same rank composing a committee; the accuser brought face to face and if the person be clearly convicted he or she suspended from all official standing until the ensuing annual conference. In my case this was not done. Then when before the conference if the supposed delinquent flees from trial, which is proof of guilt, nevertheless the annual conference shall determine the whole matter. After expulsion the annual conference shall demand of him his credentials (and Baker on discipline cites this authority as in the discipline. Also being the privilege of the elder having charge of the circuit (but) with common sense after expulsion or having complied as the discipline directs. This has never been executed or applied to my case. Hence my resignation copies of which have been previously forwarded to the bishop of said conference and also published Nov. 1, 1881.

To all whom it may concern and to the Bishop of the A. M. E. Church of Louisiana Annual Conference. Greeting:

Be it known and remembered that I, Solomon Johnson, a duly ordained deacon legally set apart by the "Imposition of hands of the Right Rev. T. M. D. Ward, one of the bishops of the above afore mentioned church, do hereby this the 1st of November 1881 resign, ignore, annul, withdraw my membership, allegiance, connection from the said African Methodist Episcopal Church and the annual conference of the said aforementioned church for being railed at, defamed, dealt by and with, in a manner contrary to law, and discipline of said church by one Rev. A. M. Greent pastor of St. James Chapel. Said conduct and manner of the treatment I received is derogatory to the gospel of Christ and the established rules as are laid down in the discipline of said church in such case made and provided and the dignity of the same, and while I desire to live the life of a consistent Christian, seeking peace with all men, and the Master Jesus himself said in Beatitudes, Blessed are the peacemakers for they shall be called the children of God. I do this without calumny or evil intent, and for the rectitude of my aim and the integrity of my heart. I appeal to all sober philanthropists and to Almighty God as the ruler and Judge of all for my witness and arbiter and who rewards all for their deeds whether good or evil.

SOLOMON JOHNSON, Deacon.
No 411 Conti street, New Orleans.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

January 15, 1882.—POWER TO HEAL.
SCRIPTURE.—Mark 1: 29-45.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"I am the Lord that healeth thee."—Ex. 15: 26.
QUARTERLY CENTRAL THOUGHT—Christ the Healer.
LESSON TOPIC.—The Healer's Power.
(*Condensed from National Sunday-School Teacher.*)

If God were incarnate then, miracles were natural, and to be expected. They were but the expressions of his divine power. They were needed as proofs of the fact of his divinity, for the greatest of all miracles was the incarnation of the Son of God. No mere assertion of such a relationship would have been sufficient. Men had to be compelled to believe a fact so extraordinary. To make it impossible *not* to believe, were miracles given. But they did not accompany every act of Christ with a wonder-exciting marvel—as men would have planned. There were no useless demonstrations of his divine power. The trees did not bow down to give to him their fruit, the wild beasts did not come to pay him homage, nor did flowers blossom in his footsteps, as has been narrated in legends of his infancy. Such phenomena would have responded to man's desire for the marvelous, but would have been no true expression of divinity. The very way in which Christ's miracles were wrought—their lack of conformation to man's ideas of what would be the exhibitions of divinity—prove that they were the manifestations of deity. For they were no profitless exhibitions of power—and of vanity. They were performed, indeed, that men might know that the Saviour really was the Christ, but every miracle had an adequate reason in itself besides that. He wrought them because he was "moved with compassion." In him we see, not a mere wonder-exhibitor, but one who used his divine power to benefit the distressed, and to prove that he has the authority to forgive sins. Simon's wife's mother lay sick of a fever. In an instant she was ready for work. She ministered unto the Lord who had done so much for her, and to his disciples.

Then they brought unto him those hopeless cases that to-day would be found only in the almshouses, the infirmaries, the hospitals, or the insane asylums. "And he laid his hands on every one of them, and healed them."

On the evening before, he healed all that were brought to him from all the region round about, instead of seeking recuperation in sleep, he arose a great while before day to seek it in communion with his Father! The multitude in their anxiety to see and hear him, scarcely would allow Jesus to have time enough to sleep. They sought to detain him where he was, with them. But his answer was that he must go into the next towns.

His whole being was stirred by his sympathy for this leper. He stretched forth his hand, and touched him. The cure was instantaneous and complete. The leper was a leper no longer. He had caused to be a loathsome object. All the possibilities of life in an instant were his once more. Instead of being an outcast, shut out from the pleasures, the privileges, and the duties of society, he could return home, and again be a man among men. His joy was so great over his wonderful restoration, that it is evident that he could not keep silence. He felt like telling every man that he met. And it seems that he did just about do so, for "Jesus could no more openly enter into a city, but was without in desert places." By his zeal the leper drove his friend away! In these days, however, the general disobedience lies in just the opposite direction—those cleansed from the leprosy of sin do not testify enough!

NEW BOOKS.

All books received from publishers will be announced as soon as they come to hand. Notices or reviews of each one will be given after examination, as we think their merits justify.

BOOK NOTICES.

CAMPBELL'S HANDBOOK OF SYNONYMS AND PREPOSITIONS. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New Orleans: J. C. Eyrich, Price 50 cents.

A clever little book of 40,000 words, suitable for reading reference.

HE GIVETH HIS BELOVED SLEEP. By Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New Orleans: J. C. Eyrich 130 Canal street. Price $1.50.

A beautiful religious poem, in holiday dress, superfine paper and gilt edges. A most appropriate New Year or birth-day gift book.

THE VICAR'S PEOPLE. By Geo. Manville Fenn. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. New Orleans: Eyrich, Canal street. Price 60 cents.

A very neat, paper-bound, trans-Atlantic novel. The story is very readable and conversational in style. It is not the tame, local narrative one would expect from its title, but is replete with travel and adventure.

TEACHERS' EDITION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. Revised version. New York: I. K. Funk & Co.

A reprint of the new version in parrallel passages, with the foot-notes of the British and American revision committees, also an appendix of helps to the study of the New Testament, concordance maps, tables, etc. A handy and valuable work.

BALLADS IN BLACK. A Series of Original Shadow Pantomimes. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New Orleans: J. C. Eyrich, 130 Canal street. Price $1.

Bound in boards, with forty-eight page silhouette illustrations and full directions for producing shadow pictures. The ballads are by F. E. Chase, the illustrations by J. F. Goodridge.

THE NEW INFIDELITY. By Augustus Radcliffe Grote. New York: Geo. Putnam's Sons. New Orleans: J. C. Eyrich, 130 Canal street.

Discusses the state of affairs between Religion and Science, with a view to a peaceful conclusion by following all possible lines of agreement with charity and good will. The author contends that unbelief is in one sense, a reaction from the oppression of the creeds.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

James Vick, of Rochester, N. Y., has sent us his *Floral Guide* for 1882, a handsome specimen of the typographic art.

The *Utah Review*, H. Palmerston & Co., Salt Lake, is an interesting magazine. Rev. Theophilus Parsons is the editor. Terms $2 per year.

From N. Tibbals & Sons, booksellers, 37 Park Row, New York, we have received their complete Theological Catalogue. Price 5c. in stamps.

"My Missionary Box and I," is a story with a moral, printed in paper cover, by Eben Shute, Boston, at 75c per dozen, and $5 per hundred. It is a serviceable tract.

The *Advocate of Christian Holiness*, late of Philadelphia, has been removed to Boston, and now appears as the *Advocate of Bible Holiness*, enlarged, with new dress, decidedly improved.

"*Our Little Ones*" for January, describes "Wide Awake Land," "What Santa Claus Brought," "The Circus," and is filled with choice stories and pictures. Boston: Russell Publishing Co.

"Drinks from Drugs," a startling exposure of the tricks of the liquor traffic, Eli Johnson, is No. 1 of the Popular Temperance Library, David C. Cook, Chicago. Price 10c. Recipes for the manufacture of various liquors are given with illustrations.

The New York *Tribune* is responsible for the statement that the Empress of Austria reads *St. Nicholas* to her children, and enjoys the stories herself; and the *American Register* of Paris says that the Queen Marguerite of Italy also reads *St. Nicholas*.

The Season, an illustrated magazine, with colored plates, the newest Paris fashions and designs for needlework, embroidery, etc., comes to us from the United States News Company. Price 30c. It would seem to be all a fashionable lady could desire in its line.

The Nineteenth Century, *Fortnightly Review*, and *Contemporary Review*, are excellent foreign reprints issued by George Munro, New York, at 20 cents per copy, or an annual subscription each of $2.25. The December numbers may be found at the news stands.

"A few plain words on Baptism," by Rev. J. C. Simmons, of the Pacific Conference, Church South, is a pamphlet of [illegible] pages published at Nashville. It is in colloquial style, and intended for many who would shrink from more elaborate treatises. Price 10 cents.

The New York *Times* is a [illegible] American newspaper, a [illegible] repository and exponent of [illegible]

A GREAT REVELATION.

Some Valuable Thoughts Concerning Human Happiness and Timely Suggestions About Securing It.

Synopsis of a Lecture Delivered by Dr. Chas. Craig Before the Metropolitan Scientific Association.

The free and independent thought of this age accepts statements only where they are proven to be truth, while the development of mental power seems equally great in every other department of life. The valuable inventions of the day are counted by thousands. The increase of scientific study is universal. The spirit of inquiry in all fields is so marked as to cause

COMMENT ON EVERY SIDE,

while people seem investigating and advancing in every direction which can help them morally, mentally or physically. This is specially true of the human body and everything which concerns it, and the truths which the people have found, even in the last fifty years, are simply marvelous. How really ignorant some cultured and supposeably scientific people were only a few years ago, as compared with the present day, may be better understood from a few illustrative facts. A prominent writer prepared an elaborate essay to prove that steamships could never cross the Atlantic, and his pamphlet was issued just in time to be carried by the first steamer that went to England. People once believed that the heart was the seat of life and health. It is now known that this organ is only a pump simply keeping in motion what other and more important organs of the body have created and transformed. It was once supposed that if a person felt a pain in the back the liver was deranged; if a pain in the lower chest the lungs were affected and consumption was near; it is now known that a pain in the back indicates diseased kidneys, while troubles in the lower chest arise from a disordered liver and not imperfect lungs. A severe pain in the head was once thought to come from some partial derangements of the brain; it is now known that troubles in other parts of the body and away from the head, cause headaches and that only by removing the cause can the pain be cured. It is a matter of

PRIVATE HISTORY

that Gen. Washington was bled to death. His last illness was slight, and caused principally by weariness. A physician was called who 'bled him copiously.' Strange to say, the patient became no better. Another doctor was called, who again took away a large amount of the vital fluid. Thus in succession four physicians drew away the life of a great man who was intended by nature for an old age, and who prematurely died—murdered by malpractice—bled to death. That was the age of medical bleeding!"

The speaker then graphically described another period which came upon the people, in which they assigned the origin of all disease to the stomach, and after showing the falsity of this theory and that the kidneys and liver were the causes of disease, and that many people are suffering from kidney and liver troubles to-day who do not know it, but who should know it and attend to them at once, continued:

"Let us look at the matter a little more closely. The human body is the most perfect and yet the most delicate of all created things. It is capable of the greatest results and it is liable to the greatest disorders. The slightest causes sometimes seem to throw its delicate machinery out of order while the most simple and common-sense care restores and keeps them in perfect condition. When it is remembered that the amount of happiness or misery we are to have in this world is dependent upon a perfect body, is it not strange that simple precautions and care are not exercised? This is one of the most vital questions of life. People may avoid it for the present, but there is certain to come a time in every one's experience when it must be faced.

"And here pardon me for relating a little personal experience. In the year 1870 I found myself losing both in strength and health. I could assign no cause for the decline, but it continued, until finally I called to my aid two prominent physicians. After treating me for some time they declared I was suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys, and that they could do nothing more for me. At this time I was so weak I could not raise my head from the pillow and I

FAINTED REPEATEDLY.

My heart beat so rapidly it was with difficulty I could sleep. My lungs were also badly involved; I could retain nothing upon my stomach, while the most intense pains in my back and bowels caused me to long for death as a relief. It was at this critical juncture that a physical longing which I felt (and which I most firmly believe was an inspiration) caused me to send for the leaves of a plant I had once known in medical practice. After great difficulty I at last secured them and began their use in the form of tea. I noticed a lessening of the pain at once; I began to mend rapidly; in five weeks I was able to be about and in two months I became perfectly well and have so continued to this day. It was only natural that such a result should have caused me to investigate most thoroughly. I carefully examined fields in medicine never before explored. I sought the cause of physical order and disorder, happiness and pain, and I found the kidneys and liver to be the governors, whose motions regulate the entire system."

After describing at length the offices of the kidneys and liver, and their important part in life, the doctor went on to say:

"Having found this great truth, I saw clearly the cause of my recovery. The simple vegetable leaf I had used was a food and restorer to my well-nigh exhausted kidneys and liver. It had come to them when their life was nearly gone and by its simple, yet powerful influence had purified, strengthened and restored them and saved me from death. Realizing the great benefit which a knowledge of this truth would give to the world I began in a modest way, to treat those afflicted and in every case I found the same

HAPPY RESULTS

which I had experienced. Not only this but many, who were not conscious of any physical trouble but who, at my suggestion, began the use of the remedy which had saved my life, found their health steadily improving and their strength continually increasing. So universal, where used, was this true, that I determined the entire world should share in its results, and I therefore placed the formula for its preparation in the hands of Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., a gentleman whom I had cured of a severe kidney disease, and who, by reason of his personal worth, high standing and liberality in endowing the Astronomical Observatory and other public enterprises, has become known and popular to the entire country. This gentleman at once began the manufacture of the remedy on a most extensive scale, and to-day, Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the pure remedy that saved my life, is known and used in all parts of the continent.

"I am aware a prejudice exists toward proprietary medicines, and that such prejudice is too often well founded, but the value of a pure remedy is no less because it is a proprietary medicine. A justifiable prejudice exists toward quack doctors, but is it right that this prejudice should extend towards all the doctors who are earnestly and intelligently trying to do their duty? Because Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure saved my life before it became a proprietary medicine, is it reasonable to suppose that it will not cure others and keep still more from sickness now that it is sold with a government stamp on the wrapper? Such a theory would be childish."

The doctor then paid some high compliments to American science, and closed his lecture as follows:

"How to restore the health when broken and how to keep the body perfect and free from disease must ever be man's highest study. That one of the greatest revelations of the present day has been made in ascertaining the true seat of health to be in the kidneys and liver, all scientists now admit, and I can but feel that the discovery which I have been permitted to make, and which I have described to you, is destined to prove the greatest, best and most reliable friend to those who suffer and long for happiness, as well as to those who desire to keep the health they now possess."

Conference Notices.

Class Fourth Year.

The class of the fourth year of the Little Rock Conference, will meet the committee in Wesley Chapel, Little Rock, [illegible], 10 a. m., for examination in the regular course of study.

I. G. POLLARD,
Chairman of Committee.

Mississippi Conference.

The following is the programme of the religious and aniversary exercises for the ensuing session of the Mississippi Conference, M. E. Church; unless changed by the conference.

Conference will convene at 9 o'clock, Wednesday morning, January 18th, 1882.

After devotional services and the sacrament of the Lord's supper administered by Bishop Peck, and the appointing of committees, an address of welcome will be delivered. Rev. J. G. Johnson will preach Wednesday night at the M. E. Church; Thursday night, anniversary of the Freedmen's Aid Society; Drs. Rust, Hartzell, Albert, Revels and others are expected to speak. Friday night, aniversary Sunday-school Union and Tract; Revs. Ford, W. W. Hooper and others will speak. Saturday night, Rev. D. McLachlan will preach the missionary sermon.

Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock love feast conducted by Rev. G. Brooks. At 11 o'clock Bishop Peck will preach at the M. E. Church. At 3 o'clock Dr. Revels. At night Dr. Hartzell.

J. M. SHUMPERT, P. E.
P. BLUE, Pastor.

Marshall District—Texas Conference.

FIRST ROUND.

Marshall and Wiley University	Jan. 7-8
Jefferson	" 14-15
Marshall Circuit	" 21-22
Woodlawn	" 21-22
Cypress	" 28-29
Jefferson Circuit	Feb. 4-5
Pittsburg	" 11-12
Marion	" 18-19
Queen City	" 25-26
Texarkana	March 4-5
Texarkana Circuit	" 5-6
Clarksville	" 11-12
" Circuit	" 11-12
Paris	" 18-19
" Circuit	" 18-19
Red River Circuit	" 21-22

W. L. MOLLOY, P. E.

Palestine District—Texas Conference.

FIRST ROUND.

San Augustine and Nachadoches	Jan. 7-8
Sabine and Shelby	" 14-15
Union Circuit	" 21-22
Mineola	" 28-29
Tyler and Tyler Circuit	" 31
Jacksonville Henderson, Troupe	Feb. 4-5
Crockett	" 8-9
Palestine and Palestine Mission	" 11-12
Butler	" 15-16
Fairfield	" 18-19
Cotton Gin	" 25-26
Jewett	March 1-2
Centerville and Shiloh	" 4-5
Leona	" 4-5
Madison Circuit	" 11-12

WALTER RIPETOE, P. E.

Huntsville District.

FIRST ROUND.

Huntsville	Jan. 1
Huntsville Circuit	" 7-8
Dodge	" 14-15
Lovelady	" 21-22
Willis	" 28-29
Montgomery	Feb. 4-5
Cold Springs	" 11-12
Livingston	" 18-19
Moscow	" 25-26
Orange	March 4-5
Beaumont	" 7-8
Wallisville	" 11-12
Liberty	" 18-19
Woodville	" 25-26

W. B. PHELAN, P. E.

Sunday-School Conferences.

I expect to attend the following Annual Conferences: South Carolina, Blue Ridge, North Carolina, Little Rock and Arkansas. After which I will hold a Sunday-school Conference, at the following places:

Memphis, Tenn	Feb. 21-22
Huntsville, Ala	" 23
Ungenooga, Tenn	" 25-26
Clark University, Atlanta	Mar. 3-4
New Orleans, La.	
Wesley Chapel	" [illegible]
Ames Chapel	" 10-11
Mobile, Ala	" [illegible]
Montgomery, Ala	" [illegible]
Birmingham, Ala	" [illegible]
Andrews Institute, Ala	" [illegible]
[illegible]	" [illegible]
Cleveland, Tenn	" 29-30

Will the presiding elders call attention to these appointments and urge the attendance of preachers, exhorters, [illegible] school superintendents, [illegible] interested in Sunday-school [illegible] ference will begin at each [illegible] o'clock a. m. on days named [illegible] tanooga.

Notice to Members of Mississippi Conference, M. E. Church.

Tickets will be sold to those attending conference as follows: Over the Mobile & Ohio R. R., from Mobile, and all stations between State Line and Corinth to Aberdeen and return, at three cents per mile each way. Over the Memphis and Charleston R. R., from Grand Junction to Corinth, and vice versa, at $1.25 each way. Tickets will be on sale Jan. 16, 18, and good to return until 25th. No reduction has been granted over the V & M R. R., though farther effort will be made. No reduction will be made on N. O. & St. L. R. R., as fare is but 3 cents per mile.

L. BRADFORD.

Grenada, Miss., Jan. 7, 1882.

To the Preachers of the Baton Rouge District coming to this city from their work, bound for the Louisiana Conference, at Franklin, La., January 5th, 1882: From and after the 15th inst., I may be found at 101 Franklin street, New Orleans.

P. [illegible], P. E.,
Baton Rouge, District.

N. B. See another column of this paper for information relative to reduced fare.

Notice—Louisiana Conference.

The committees and brethren on conference studies will please meet their several classes on the 24th for examination, at the church, 10 o'clock a. m., Franklin, La.

"Golden Medical Discovery" for all scrofulous and virulent blood-poisons, is specific. By druggists.

The New York Evening Post tells as that "old settlers are never so much at sea as when they are on shore. In this they are somewhat like hen-pecked husbands, who are never so much at home as when they are abroad."

After Twenty Years.

Memphis, Tenn., April 13, 1881.

H. H. Warner & Co.: Sirs—Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, in my case, confirmed sickness of twenty years. I believe it is the remedy for all female disorders, and can cheerfully recommend it.

Mrs. S. N. Bolton.

THE NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, January 9, 1882.

Railroad Column.

WHEN YOU GO

North or West

If you desire to go by way of St. Louis you should be particular to ask the ticket agent for a ticket reading by way of the

CHICAGO,
BURLINGTON, and
QUINCY RAILROAD,

As this is positively the only line running Through Express Trains Daily between ST. LOUIS and

Peoria, Ill., Burlington, Iowa,
Rock Island, Ill., Cedar Rapids, Iowa,
Milwaukee, Wis., Albert Lea, Minn.,
Dubuque, Iowa, Minneapolis, Minn.,
Lacrosse, Wis., Des Moines, Iowa,
St. Paul, Minn., and Omaha, Nebraska,

Making direct connections for all points in the Far West.

Elegant day coaches and Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars run through WITHOUT CHANGE between the above-named points.

Tickets via this celebrated line for sale at all offices in the South.

For further information, address

PERCEVAL LOWELL,
General Passenger Agent,
Chicago.

T. J. POTTER,
General Manager,
Chicago. 35-1y

THE GREAT

Jackson Route

Having been re-built with

STEEL RAILS,

Equipment improved, Track ballasted and Speed increased, is now the Smoothest, Safest, and Most Attractive Line to all points

North and East.

J. W. Coleman,

BLYMYER M'F'G CO. BELLS

Seeds FREE. PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 Cortlandt Street, New York. Plants

No. 56 St. Charles St.

USE THE

A WONDERFUL and

SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, as when first you use them. They have been carefully examined and analysed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the sight if used in time, but in no case can the eye become impaired by their use for the following reasons:

1. The chemicals soften the light to the eye, completely doing away with that tiresome sensation that is usually experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.
2. The chemicals make the glasses hard; they retain their polish. Hence you will always see through them as bright and clear as at first.
3. The chemicals keep the glasses cold, and the result is that the optic nerves are always cool, doing away with any feverish sensation to the eye.
4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the light having no effect on the eye, with no distressing or tiresome sensation, which necessarily improves the eye.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The MEDICATED GLASSES are all stamped on the frame H. HOUSAH, Medicated. NONE GENUINE UNLESS STAMPED.

WE DON'T SELL TO PEDDLERS.
Dealers Supplied Wholesale at Liberal Discount.

ALL EYES SUITED. Persons residing at a distance who may wish to procure these Spectacles can send for a circular containing description, prices, etc., and directions for insuring a perfect fit, and have them sent by mail, by addressing

Herc. Housah,

CRESCENT CITY SPECTACLE COMPANY,
56 St Charles street, near Gravier, New Orleans.

CREMATION! TO MERCHANTS

BUY LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS. BURN ALL SEEDS in papers left over at close of season. Send for conditions of this NEW SYSTEM.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, Seed Growers, 21 & 23 S. SIXTH ST. PHILADELPHIA

DO NOT BEGIN THE NEW YEAR

PICTORIAL FAMILY RECORD.

MOTHER, HOME and HEAVEN

CHOICE SELECTIONS

Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine

LITTLE GIANT FRENCH BATTERY

CATARRH

Health is Wealth!

SEEDS

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TEMPERANCE

KNABE PIANOFORTES. UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.

$72 A WEEK.

HEAR YE DEAF

DR. C. W. BENSON'S SKIN CURE

IRON BITTERS

MARRIAGES.

In Pineville, La., Dec. 29th, 1881, Mr. Samuel Long to Miss Patsey Allen. Rev. S. H. Moront officiated.

DEATHS.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

GRENADA, Miss., Nov. 18th, 1881.

Young Folks' Corner.

THE CHILDREN'S DRIVE.

Three little children at grandpa's—Archie, Kitty and May—
After a summer of sunshine have the last frolic to-day.
High in the old farm wagon—never was carriage so grand—
Three little children are ready for a drive to fairy land.

The ponies are off in the pasture, the black [illegible] in the stall,
But [illegible] steeds are harnessed, and [illegible] children's call,
They'll [illegible] the hill and valley, they'll [illegible] village and town,
And surely [illegible] find the fairies before the sun goes down.

They are going home to morrow—this frolic will be the last;
So trot away bravely, horses—no danger of going too fast.
Aloft in the old farm wagon, dimpled, and freckled, and tanned,
Hurrah for the dear little children, driving to fairy land.

Sure and Faithful.

"Charlie, Charlie!" Clear and sweet as a note struck from a silver bell, the voice rippled over the common.

"That's mother," said one of the boys and he instantly threw down his bat and picked up his jacket and cap.

"Don't go yet! Have it out!"

"Finish the game. Try it again," cried the players in noisy chorus.

"I must go—right off—this minute, I told her I'd come whenever she called."

"Make believe you didn't hear," they exclaimed.

"But I did hear."

"[illegible] know you did."

"But I know it and—"

"Let him go," said a bystander; "you can't do anything with him; he is tied to his mother's apron string."

"That's it," said Charles, "and it's what every boy ought to be tied to, and in a hard knot, too."

[illegible]

"Here I Am!"

[illegible]

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by Dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. Sold only in cans, by all Grocers.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

TRUTH ATTESTED.

Some Important Statements of Well-Known People Wholly Verified.

In order that the public may fully realize the genuineness of the statements, as well as the power and value of the article of which they speak, we publish herewith the facsimile signatures of parties whose sworn testimony... [illegible]

S. Guthrie
E. C. Palmer & Co.,
95 Camp Street, New Orleans, La.
March 19, 1881.

Jno. T. McConnell

ST. JACOBS OIL
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

TEXAS.

R. R. Cooper, Alleyton, received contributions from his Church members, amounting to $22.50, for the purchase of a church bell.

S. D. Greenwood writes that Leesville has no church, but he thinks there will be one before long. He regretted that he could not leave his family to attend conference.

P. M. Carmichael, Victoria: "I wish to return thanks to the Church here. I have been paid something over what was promised, and have received as a gift a suit of clothes and an overcoat. I have been able to collect nearly all the missionary money."

J. L. Smith, Brazos circuit: "I have been on this circuit for near twelve years. When I came there was one church and one piece of property. Now, by the assistance of Elder F. C. Moore, we have planted four foundations for churches and bought one church."

R. C. H. Matthis, Victoria: "The year has passed off nicely. We have had some conversions, and a great many accessions. At the last quarterly, held by Elder Mack Henson, twenty-six were reported as received, and all the benevolent collections taken, in all $26.90. Since January 1st the Church had raised for all purposes $638.40."

Mack Henson: "I held my quarterly conference at Goliad on the 12th and 13th of November. Had a real nice time, though it was real wet under foot. The collection was very good. I have been very feeble with dengue fever, but thanks be to God I am up again. The people are doing a grand work. They are building a new church, and will raise a fine institution, which will result in the future an institution second to none. It is well founded."

J. A. Tillery, Hempstead: "We regretted to give up our late pastor, Rev. E. Lee. He converted many souls here and did so much good. He did all he could for the Church and the Church paper. He left a membership of 185 and 86 on probation. The Sabbath-school raised this year $116. Our music teacher, Mrs. S. R. Kings, of Nashville, Tennessee, pleases us very much. Raised $464.65 during the year; for improvements, $75; presiding elder, $54.45; for pastor, $249.80.

C. C. Platt, Jewett: "Rev. Bro. Wesley Harms is compelled to resign his charge here. His physician advises him to cease preaching—at least one year. I heard his closing sermon last Sunday at this place. He will resort to manual labor, which is also against his physician's advice. He has ended a splendid career as a preacher. While it may be said he has done little for the Church, he has sustained a stainless character, an unblemished and unbending reputation during his whole stay with us. He has added a few to and lost a few out of the Church. While many have strengthened, weakened and disgraced the Church, he has done but little of the former and none of the latter. After one year's retirement he wishes again to join the army and fight for Canaan's shore. We truly hope he will again be healthy. Asking permission to leave his post awhile, he intends to spend all possible time in perusing his books. So prompt has he been to his appointments, so scrupulously exact in all his dealings, so liberal to Churches and people, that not a single word of worthy complaint has been heard during his pastorship. May God provide his way and keep his flock."

MISSISSIPPI.

J. D. Walden, Brandon, reports fifty added to the Church this year, many of them converts.

Miles Procter, Aberdeen, reports having collected at Brasfield's Chapel, the smallest charge on his circuit, $101.5.

C. W. Ivy, Sucquelak: "My quarterly closed; ninety-one took sacrament; collection was $19.10. The elder preached two noble sermons, and three converts joined at night."

L. A. Thompson, Bolton: "Our fourth quarterly conference was held at Asbury's chapel, December 3, 1881. Brother L. A. Thompson acted secretary. Elder D. A. Williams said much in regard to the temperance movement. The reports from all of the local preachers were received with much consolation. Rev. R. Anderson made a report that was received with gladness. The steward reported paid to pastor this quarter $69, and to the presiding elder $7.05. Contributed [illegible] cash on hand for [illegible] rebuilding [illegible] church $11.36. All the local preachers' characters were passed, and [illegible]

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP

CURES DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINTS, & HEART DISEASE. CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, KIDNEYS, SKIN, & BLOOD.

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CURES Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous debility, etc.

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man!
11,000,000 Bottles SOLD SINCE 1870.

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It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva, which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It Regulates the Bowels.
It Purifies the Blood.
It Quiets the Nervous System.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.
It carries off the Old Blood and makes new.
It opens the pores of the skin and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

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CONVENT, St. James Co., La.
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FARMERVILLE, Union Co., La.
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OPELOUSAS, St. Landry Co., La.
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Hymn Service No. 3 is a useful collection of Songs for Sunday Schools. While the hymns are adapted for the INTERNATIONAL LESSONS OF 1882, they will be found very desirable for all Sunday School Services.
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It will be to your Advantage, IF YOU WANT AN ORGAN OR PIANO, TO WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES TO PEERLESS ORGAN CO., Port Colden, N. J. Beautiful 9 Stop, Double Reed, 5 Octave ORGANS, all improvements, on cars here $55.

Buy the Genuine "Excell" Hoe. [illegible]

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

One of the saddest things in our Church papers is the column of inquiries for "lost friends" in the *Southwestern*, through which children seek to find their parents, and brothers their long-lost sisters, separated from them in the old days of slavery. Even this column, however, occasionally stirs one's sense of the humorous, as when a daughter describes her mother by saying, "Mother had two twins, and a wen on her right ear."—*N. Y. Advocate.*

MR. EDITOR—I wish to hear from my people who lived near Charleston, South Carolina. My mother's name was Hattie, my father's name Alexander. My eldest sister Celia married a man named Pino, he belonged to Sam Dibbus, his carriage driver. My next sister was named Lucinda. My next was Abbey. We all belonged to widow Marion, the wife of Frank Marion. We were sold to Levy Mosly, myself whose name is Catherine and my aunt whose name is Corstansia. My nephew Elisha was afterwards taken back and sold to Jas. Bar. Mr. Gaston was the administrator of the Marion estate. I have been living in this State near forty years. I married a man by the name of Samuel Taylor. My post office Providence, Grenada county, Mississippi.

CATHERINE TAYLOR.

Jean Ingelow but voices the experience of every mature Christian when she says: "I have lived to thank God that all my prayers have not been answered." Some of the greatest blessings we have ever received from God have been denials. Our God is good when he gives, and when he withholds, supremely good. Thy will be done, O our gracious Father!

What Eminent St. Louis Physicians Say.

PREVENTIVE OF MALARIA.—Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator is a very agreeable article of diet, and particularly useful when tonics are required, being tolerated when other forms of animal food are rejected. In Diptheria, Ague, Malarial Typhoid Fevers and depressing diseases, its use will be attended with great advantage. We have prescribed it with excellent success. J. H. Leslie, M. D.; G. H. Copp, M. D.; S. B. Parsons, M. D.; R. A. Vaughan, M. D.; Drs. S. L. and J. C. Nidelet; Wm. Aorter, M. D., and many others. (Remember the name, Colden's—take no other.) Of druggists generally.

The wages that sin bargains for with the sinner are life, pleasure, and profit; but the wages it pays him are death, torment and destruction. To understand the falsehood and deceit of sin, we must compare its promises and payments together.

No More Hard Times.

If you will stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food, and style, buy good and healthy food, cheaper and better clothing, get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of employing expensive quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and put your trust in that simple, pure remedy, Hop Bitters, that cures always at a trifling cost, you will see good times and have good health.—Chronicle.

Among the old Greeks, the devotees of Bacchus wore ivy leaves upon their arms. Now his worshippers carry brandy blossoms on the nose. What an adornment to a temple of humanity are these symbols of bloated excesses!—*Central.*

"Best of All."

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—My family has used your "Favorite Prescription" and it has done all that is claimed for it. It is the best of all preparations for the female complaint. I recommend it to all my customers.

G. S. WATERMAN, Druggist, Baltimore, Md.

Of all men living, the preacher of the gospel has the most need of energy; he preaches for eternity. The worst encomium that can be given to a Christian discourse is to say it is witty.—*Gisbert.*

Serial Stories

will be contributed to the Youth's Companion during the coming year, by W. D. Howells, William Black, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and J. T. Trowbridge. No other publication for the family furnishes so much entertainment and instruction of a superior order for so low a price.

Every man is a missionary now and forever, for good or for evil, whether he designs it or not. A blank he cannot be; some influence, good or bad, must radiate from every one.

Clergymen, lawyers, physicians, farmers, merchants, business men, gentlemen of leisure, and their women folk and children, all use Brown's Iron Bitters. It keeps them well.

Good health is the greatest blessing that comes to a man in this life. To impair it is to sin; to take care of it is a religious duty.

"Golden Medical Discovery" for all scrofulous and virulent blood-poisons, is specific. By druggists.

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Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
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The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Southern and Western country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

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TRADE MARK.

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Against these Dr. HOLMAN gives SPECIAL WARNING. Not only do they FAIL TO CURE, but in disappointing the purchaser they bring doubt and odium on the principal of Absorption, of which Dr. Holman's Pad is the GENUINE and ONLY TRUE EXPONENT.

Every Imitation is an emphatic endorsement of the substantial worth of the genuine article. A poor one is never copied.

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Office of the KANSAS ADVOCATE, PARSONS, KAN., Nov. 1, 1881. [illegible] J. B. AVERY, Editor.

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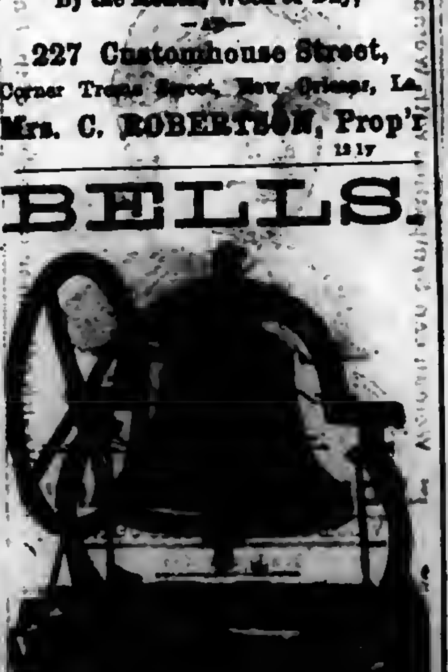

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See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co. and have crossed red lines and trade mark on wrapper. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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PENSIONS For SOLDIERS, [illegible]

Southwestern Christian Advocate.

VOL. 17—NO. 3. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1882. WHOLE NUMBER 494.

THE SOUTHWESTERN. [illegible]

J. C. HARTZELL, D.D., Editor. [illegible]

[illegible]

end of the world." (Matt. 28: 18 20.)

Let us renew our inspiration in this campaign, catching new heroism from the great Apostle to the Gentiles, who calls back to us by Divine authority: "If any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his." Let us learn that spirit from the Son of Man, who "came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and give his life a ransom for many." (Matt. 20: 20.)

This spirit we can easily learn, since it is said to us, "Ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that though he was rich, yet for your sakes he became poor, that ye through his poverty might be rich." (2 Cor. 8: 9.)

Let us weigh the argument of Paul, who feels the need of Christ to be as wide as the atonement itself, and says: "Whosoever shall call upon the Lord shall be saved. How then shall they call on him in whom they have not believed? And how shall they believe in him of whom they have not heard? And how shall they hear without a preacher? And how shall they preach except they be sent?" (Rom. 10: 13-15.) Let us heed the [illegible] injunction, "As my Father hath sent me, even so send I you." (John 20: 21.)

III. [illegible]

[illegible]

But immensely more valuable than this great sum, though thus reached, is the *Church of the future*. As we train these little ones for these great fields of labor and benevolence so will be the men of to-morrow's Church. When Bonaparte desolated Germany the Hohenzollern family began the work of repair and of revenge in the very cradles of Germany. Mothers bore and trained their sons for the army and glory of Germany. Thus her trained youth became a mighty army awaiting mobilization. The old emperor lived to humiliate his great enemy, and bring back from the Tuileries the sword of the great Frederick. What William did for Germany we can do for Christ and Methodism.

The General Conference has not neglected this important field. In [illegible] of the Discipline, the pastor is required to organize the Sunday-school into a Missionary Society. This is a simple process. A statement by the superintendent that the school is to be organized into a Missionary Society can easily bring the matter before the Sunday-school teachers. The election of one person for president, another for vice-president, [illegible] and another for treasurer, completes the [illegible]

[illegible]

both, and that one-fourth of the money shall go to the Missions, and the rest to the school expenses. This seems a little more honorable than to vote away the money without any notification, but it is not above criticism. The heathen are made to carry the home interests. The manly and honest course is this—take your collections for Missions and hold it sacred, and then, if you must take the other three for the home school. Then the money of each child goes to the object for which it is given. As you value the character of your children never set them an example of tampering with trust funds. Take your collection for Missions according to the Discipline; then pay it over according to the Bible.

VI. VISIT FROM CHURCH TO CHURCH.

This greatest of all our benevolences needs emphasis in the mind of the Church. The coming to the average charge of the most prominent men of the district, both ministers and laymen, to speak for a day on this theme, is certain to direct attention to this work.

The plan pursued by our Wesleyan brethren in Great Britain stirs all their membership to do their best possible for Missions. Let the presiding elder arrange with the pastor a series of meetings on each charge. At these meetings it is wise to have a sermon by some visiting clergyman, specially invited, and prepared for this work. Also a sermon at some time from the pastor. Let one evening be given to a platform meeting, at which laymen and visiting ministers shall make short addresses. The pastor's sermon can well be preached on Sunday. The other services might in many cases be held on a week-day and evening. Let tracts and Missionary intelligence be circulated among the people. These efforts will call attention to this subject, and secure much better attention.

This plan, faithfully worked has been crowned with universal success. The Wesleyans in England and our Methodist brethren in Canada, and some districts in our own Church in this country, are standing illustrations of the efficiency of this thorough work. We call upon the presiding elders, who are the men instructed with the strategical places of power in our polity, to lead forward our hosts to greater efficiency in this work.

VII. VITALIZE THE CONFERENCE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Discipline provides for the organization of Missionary Society, the managers of which are to be appointed by each Annual Conference to consider and care for Missionary interests in the Conference. In too many Conferences this Society has been more formal than efficient. It has arranged for the Conference anniversary, attended to its own perpetuation, and given no hour of labor to its Chairman. We ask attention to the possible efficiency of this Society. So organize the Society that one preacher and one layman shall be taken from each district. Make these managers with the presiding elder a Committee on Missions for the district, of which the presiding elder shall be Chairman, whose duty shall be to arrange for a Missionary visitation of every charge on the district, and for the giving of Missionary information to every family. [illegible]

[illegible]

subject. At these prayer-meetings it is expected that short presentations of one or more of the fields will be made by the pastor, or some one selected for the purpose. Thus by the increased information and by prayer the interest in Missions will be widened and deepened.

Among the Congregationalists, who are the leaders in Missionary giving in this country, their monthly Missionary prayer-meetings are quite a distinguishing service of the Church, and often the most interesting and profitable of all their services. Yet it took them nearly twenty years to bring a majority of their Churches into the habitual observance of this meeting. With our better policy and denominational appliances, we may expect to reach the same results in a single quadrennium.

The Missionary Society sends forth a programme on some particular field or theme for each month. It is intended to put into each programme so much, that each pastor can find something for his Church, rather than that each should try to use all the programme. The suggestions are simply to help those who may need suggestions for such meetings.

Brothers, so far as practicable, let the first Sunday of each month be devoted in each society to this subject, and let some instruction, as much as can be given to advantage, be given each month. The increased observance of this means among us as a people is quite marked during the last year. We are going in the right direction.

IX. SECURE SOMETHING FROM EACH MEMBER.

Following the world's Redeemer is the condition of discipleship. "Go work in my vineyard" is addressed to each believer. "As the Father hath sent me, even so send I you," places this work on every Christian. The duty and privilege of giving to this cause are inseparable from intelligent saving connection with the Savior. While we want large contributions from those who are able, it is vastly more important to secure *some contribution from each member*. A few cannot bear all the burdens. The many must not be robbed of their share and interest in this work. This universal giving will greatly increase the income of the Missionary Society. It will save that income from the fluctuations incident to individual fortunes. It will secure a host of princely givers from the poor of to-day, who will be the rich to-morrow. It will develop increased multitudes into broad and generous Christians. It will make easier the work of the Church. It will hasten with double speed the coming of Christ's kingdom.

X. FOLLOW THE INJUNCTIONS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE, AS SET FORTH IN ¶ 275 AND ¶ 276 OF THE DISCIPLINE, WITH REFERENCE TO TAKING, REPORTING, AND PUBLISHING THE NAMES OF CONTRIBUTORS WITH THE AMOUNTS CONTRIBUTED.

Many a good man would gladly increase his contributions if he were only informed as to what other men and Churches are doing. Thus it happens that Churches which are blessed with men who have traveled, and who keep up with Church movements, are most [illegible] led to the front, and are [illegible] with the greatest comfort and satisfaction. Experience demonstrates that we can provoke one another to good works. The Conferences abroad and at home who follow the provisions of the Discipline, and publish contributions in the Conference Minutes, hold the very first rank as workers in this field. Bring up to Conference a plain transcript of the record of the returns provided for in the Discipline. It will be your [illegible] as to the disposal of the Missionary money raised on your charge. Some generous [illegible] [illegible] to withhold their [illegible]

[illegible]

you to respond to the work of the General Missionary Committee, and to the call of God. We are advancing in our work in new fields that we are entering, in new victories in the old fields where Christ is being recognized, and in larger liberality in our Churches. We advanced $70,000, making $625,000 for last year. We must advance again, so as to reach, the current year, not less than *three quarters of a million* and then hasten on to *a million dollars a year*.

M. SIMPSON, Chairman.
J. M. REID, } Cor. Sec's.
C. H. FOWLER, }

From Our Mission Rooms.

DISTRICT AND PLATFORM MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

District missionary meetings under the presiding elder and engaging the co-operation of the pastors have been for many years an established institution in some sections of the Church, and have doubtless contributed much to maintain a missionary interest. The custom is observed among the Wesleyans, in England, and it would do us good, as it has them, were it widely extended in our Church. There seems to be an increase of attention to the subject, and we would earnestly advocate the plan as a supplementary agency for our disciplinary system. It can only contribute to give life to that system which embodies the essential features of a constant education of the local Church in missionary co-operation. (See ¶ 265, 270, 277.) It brings to bear, when successfully conducted, the broader activity and enthusiasm of large platform meetings upon the more quiet and constant efforts of the pastors and friends of missions in the single church. It imparts to these efforts a spirit of life and progress. *Nothing can replace the culture provided for in the disciplinary system*, though many things may contribute to aid it, among which none can surpass these district meetings.

Presiding Elder F. L. Hiller, of the Ostego District, Wyoming Conference, writes to the Secretary: "I propose to inaugurate platform meetings in this district wherever practicable. I have no doubt that, as a rule, they bring better results than the holding of a meeting after the usual form. I believe that the effort and energy used by the Missionary Society are not expended in vain, but that the missionary spirit will be revived through them and the divine blessing."

We give below the report on the subject of district meetings adopted by the Ministerial Association of Ostego District, held at Afton, N. Y., November 14-15. Presiding Elder Hiller and Rev. A. B. Richardson were made a committee to give effect to the plan. The following is the report:

"Your committee appointed to consider the propriety and practicability of ministerial co-operation in advancing missionary interests on our charges throughout the district, respectfully submit the following: (1.) We believe that the genius of Methodistism missionary. Accepting the marching orders of the Captain of our Salvation, to "Go into all the world" and indorsing the far-reaching idea of our founder, "The world is my parish," we consider it our imperative duty to try every agency and employ every method we consistently can to spread "Scriptural holiness" *throughout the world*. (2.) We believe in co-operation. It is our conviction that additional interest could be awakened among our people if more intelligence were communicated and greater prominence given to the missionary cause. We therefore suggest the following plan:

1. Let the preachers assist each other in the presentation of the missionary cause, and wherever practicable let a platform meeting be substituted for the Sabbath sermon, in which speakers from the laity shall be invited to participate.

2. Let a committee comprising the presiding elder and one preacher arrange a plan of ministerial co-operation.

3. Let the meetings be so arranged as to secure the presence of the presiding elder, wherever possible.

On the New Brunswick district, New Jersey Conference, a system similar to that above stated is followed, as appears from a circular giving a list of meetings arranged for various places through the [illegible] of a few weeks. The [illegible] [illegible] charge of [illegible], the pastor will [illegible]

notify the speakers appointed, and should any speaker be unable to meet his appointment he should give timely notice, or send a substitute, though it is desired that as far as possible this plan be strictly adhered to. It is hoped that our brethren will in every way aid us in making each meeting a success. Our secretaries call for an advance. Let us heed the call and rally in the interest of the great cause, resolved to do what we can in helping to take the world for Christ."

What is a Christian?

If you come to us and say you are a praying man, we answer we are glad; but we would like to ask your wife and children what your praying is doing for you? If you say you daily read the Bible, that is right; but let us ask your partner in business how much of its teachings you practice. If you say you are a member of the Church, we are glad of that, if you are a worthy member, if not, we are sorry for the Church. But let us go on to the street to see whether the people you daily meet think you ought to be a Church-member.

So it comes to pass that a bundle of Christian duties may be dry and useless, or they may be the evidence of a sincere Christian life. Whether a man is a Christian or not depends entirely upon the principles which govern his daily life, and the harvest the world is gathering from that life.

A Christian, then, is one who is virtuous, not because he is afraid of a scandal, but because he loves virtue. He is one who is honest, not because honesty is the best policy, but because honesty is right. He is one who hates sin, not because he is afraid of its punishment, but because sin is vile and destructive. He is one who loves God, not because he expects favors, but because God is lovable, as a child loves its mother, not because she gets its meals and mends its clothes, but because she is its mother. He is one who prays, for prayer inspires him to good deeds; it strengthens him to resist temptation; it opens to him avenues of opportunity; it nerves him to the accomplishment of life's duties; it brings him into fellowship with all that is true and good. By prayer we do not mean the bowing of the head and saying over a few appropriate words, but the yearning desire, the uplifting heart, the contrite spirit; such a condition of life is Christian. A man who answers to this description is a Christian, wherever you find him.

"By their fruits ye shall know them."—*Golden Rule.*

The Garfield Legend.

The Garfield legend, sure to cluster and grow around the story of his life, whether it ends now or when he is old in years and of longer honors, will gather about him as his mother's son. Their relations will be remembered and told and made the foundation of tale and story and picture when other events are the dry dust of forgotten politics. The son's kiss on inauguration day, the heart-broken cry of the mother over "my baby," when the strong man, high in place, was shot down; the solitary letter which the weak fingers of the President found strength to write in the weary weeks of illness—these are the things for which the man and the mother will be remembered. Linked to an emotion and a memory which comes home to the hearts and the bosoms of men and women, the lasting remembrance of President Garfield will rest secure.

How rapidly time changes the sentiments of men and communities, is now being well illustrated by the fact, that Dr. Haygood, editor of the *Wesleyan Christian Advocate*, Macon, Ga., and generally talked of for the bishopric, in the M. E. Church, South, is now lecturing to large and appreciative audiences in Boston and vicinity. The doctor is lecturing for the benefit of the People's Church of that city, where it is publicly announced that not only will colored people be welcomed in any pews, but white and colored people will be married at its altars, when they desire.—[illegible]

The Canadian Government [illegible] connection with various [illegible] is about to organize a scheme for bringing from Europe [illegible] [illegible] for the especial benefit of the Northwest provinces.

General News Items.

Iowa has 21,598 school-teachers. This explains why it is a Republican State.—*Inter Ocean.*

The House resolution of thanks to the Khedive of Egypt for Cleopatra's Needle was passed by the Senate.

Small pox prevails in all parts of the country, and all sanitary precautions should be exercised against its spread.

John William Draper, M. D., L. L. D., the distinguished chemist and writer, died at Hastings, on the Hudson, recently at the age of 70 years.

Senator Hoar's resolution for a select committee on woman suffrage, and all petitions referring thereto, was passed in the Senate by a vote of 35 to 23.

The Standing Committee of the Episcopal Church in Maryland has declined to recommend for [illegible] tion Mr. C. Bishop, of Baltimore, the first colored graduate of the General Theological Seminary in New York. The reason for this action is not made public.

The following Consuls have been appointed by the Government of Liberia, viz: Joseph W. [illegible], Esq., at New York, Edward S. [illegible] ris, Esq., at Philadelphia, and George W. S. Hall, Esq., of Baltimore. These gentlemen [illegible] visited the Republic and [illegible] versant with its condition and prospects.

The Russian Imperial [illegible] regard to peasants [illegible] that after the end of 188[illegible] will transfer to the [illegible] portion of their [illegible] in consideration of [illegible] which they have been [illegible] redeem or compromise, [illegible] will pay to the landowners [illegible] cent. of the taxable [illegible] land so transferred.

The President [illegible] sented a communication [illegible] Senate from Isaac [illegible] dent of the [illegible] Society, asking the co-operation of Congress in the [illegible] April 9, [illegible] 200th anniversary of [illegible] the mouth of the Mississippi by Robert Cavalier De [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Christianity as an Experience.

Various are the ideas which men attach to the term "Christianity." Sometimes it is employed in reference to the institutions of the Christian church, such as the two great sacraments and the preaching of the word. Again we use the term in designating certain doctrines or articles of belief. Sometimes Christianity denotes a particular code of morals, the precepts inculculated by Jesus Christ, as binding upon his followers. The deepest meaning of Christianity however has to do with consciousness. Over and above every thing else Christianity is an experience. All the truths of our holy religion are capable of entering into human experience.

Prominent among the doctrines of the Bible, is the doctrine of the remission of sins. By the remission of sins we understand the taking away of sins. It comprehends forgiveness, i. e. the taking away of guilt from the conscience, and regeneration, i. e. the taking away of impurity from man's internal nature. There can be no doubt as to the universal consciousness of sin. Men every where carry about with them a sense of sin, a consciousness of wrong-doing. Christianity professes to meet this need of man's nature. It affirms that an all-sufficient atonement has been offered for sin, through which God can be just and yet the justifier of him that believeth in Jesus; that on man's faith the Divine Spirit will operate upon his consciousness, assuring him of the Divine favor, and thereby producing peace of mind; and that further the Divine Spirit will renovate man's nature, purify his affections, in a word create him anew. These doctrines are indeed marvellous, and to some incredible, and yet we find that they are capable of entering into [illegible] ... a matter of fact. It [illegible] ... a large part [illegible] ... Jesus Christ [illegible] ... Every great [illegible]

dying men it is said tell the truth. There are exceptions, but they only confirm the general truth of the statement. How many thousands in the immediate prospect of dying have exclaimed, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." "I know whom I have believed!" All indeed who have availed themselves of the precious promises of Christianity have found that they are all "yea and amen in Christ Jesus." And we can only add that if any doubt the truth of these statements, they have the power of verifying them for themselves. Submitting any one of the great truths of Christianity to the test of experience, they will have to say what the Samaritans said to the woman to whom Christ revealed Himself: "Now we believe not because of thy saying; for we have heard Him ourselves, and know that this is indeed the Christ the Savior of the world."

The Colored People and Moral Reforms.

The fact is universally conceded by nearly all candid observers that the colored people in this country have made as great or greater progress in all that goes to develop true greatness and manhood than any people that ever labored under similar disadvantages. A nation born in a day, as they were, with all the rights, privileges, and responsibilities of citizenship, it is a wonder and cause for admiration that they have succeeded so well. While it is admitted that they have often seriously erred, yet they have not failed to distinguish themselves in all of their new relations. As voters and public servants, they have displayed worth and fidelity; as laborers, traders, artisans, and mechanics, devotion to duty and lofty aspirations. In education, morals, and religion, they have not disappointed their friends. Their thirst for education has been manifested in a thousand forms. Their faithfulness to the Christian religion is declared in the fact that infidelity and atheism are almost unknown among them; and though a great deal of moral impurity doubtless exists among many of them, still to their credit be it said that while Mormonism and polygamy have captured the fair Territory of Utah, and hold the controlling balance of power in four or five States and Territories, and while their missionaries have had great success in getting converts both in Europe and America, not a single Negro is reported among the converts to this horrible system of infamy. The Negro, we claim, can be relied upon for support in all the great moral reforms. He is a mighty factor in our country, which can be utilized for the good of the nation. The great Temperance reform needs him. The colored people are willing to engage in the work. The subject of temperance never fails to occupy their attention in every conventional body of a religious cast. Many of their preachers are enthusiastic apostles of temperance, who need only to be encouraged by their white brethren and they will accomplish results that will tell in the work of temperance reform.

In the discussion that arose upon the adoption of the report of the Committee on Temperance in the Louisiana Conference of the M. E. Church, South, a few days ago, three opinions seemed to prevail upon the status of the colored people upon this subject:

First, that which was embodied in the words of the brother who said that "the white people are almost a unit upon the subject of [illegible] ... This [illegible] ... utterly [illegible] ... if the [illegible] ... how is it [illegible] ... Convention, [illegible] ... Supreme [illegible]

temperance efforts, and then call on the colored people to support them, and for their refusal brand them as followers of the rum legion. Substantially recognize their manhood, and their support will be forthcoming. They can't be made to understand any thing with the bullwhip dictatorial tone of other days. Take them by the hands; consult with their leaders; devise ways and means; give them representation, and it will soon be demonstrated that the Negroes are not wedded to the whisky barrel, as many in their prejudice would seem to imagine.

The second opinion current was expressed by a brother who said: "We have left the Negro to whisky and the devil long enough." When it is remembered that the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, with all its schools, educates not a single youth in whose veins flows a drop of Negro blood, so that he may learn to teach his people temperance and religion, the expression of this sentiment is significant. It is to be hoped that it is the precursor of a general awakening upon this line of duty. And we say amen to it. Let the M. E. Church, South, come to the help of the Lord against the mighty in raising this down-trodden race.

The third opinion was represented by Bro. Ivy, of the Southwestern Bible Society. "No one," said he, "who heard the report adopted two years ago by the brethren of the Louisiana Conference of the M. E. Church, and heard the fiery and enthusiastic speeches made upon its adoption can charge the colored people with indifference to the cause of temperance." Others followed in the same line with brother Ivy, and paid flattering tributes to the faithfulness and devotion of their colored temperance allies.

We are glad to know that this sentiment prevailed. Brethren of the Church South, dismiss the idea that the negroes are totally indifferent to temperance. For an example we will cite the work of one of our own brethren in this State, who for years labored zealously among his people; in less than six months he had over 800 pledged to temperance. Unaided and alone he planned a canvass of his parish, and secured such a long list of petitioners praying for a Sunday liquor law, that the police jury was influenced to pass the ordinance; but unwilling to join hands with the negroes to back this law the white temperance element allowed it to be repealed by the liquor dealers influence, without protesting or resisting that influence in any way. From the lakes to the gulf or from the Atlantic to the Pacific among the negroes can be found worthy leaders who will upon right principles, join hand in hand with their white brethren in wiping out whisky, polygamy, and every vestige of corruption and sin that blight and curse the country.

Burbridge and Blackburn.

A controversy between two Kentuckians has attracted considerable attention throughout the country. S. G. Burbridge, a major general in the Union army during the late war, but now a post-office inspector in Philadelphia, was asked by a Kentucky friend to endorse an application for appointment to a National office. He did so, and advised this friend to confer with the Congressman of his district, who happens to be Hon. J. S. C. Blackburn, late of the Confederate army. Blackburn told his friend Dr. W. T. Ousley, assistant surgeon of Fifth Kentucky cavalry during the war, that he would not befriend him or any one on Burbridge's recommendation or friendship, that his district was dotted all over with graves of men he had murdered during the war, and that his course had been such that he was afraid to go or live in Kentucky. This conversation being made the subject of a letter from Dr. Ousley to Gen. Burbridge, the latter wrote a long letter to Congressman Blackburn, in which he recited the facts that his campaign to exterminate guerilla bands had been in strict pursuance of orders from General Sherman, and afterward fully approved by President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, Salmon P. Chase, Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, and all true Union men. The Union State Convention, at Frankfort, January, 1866, recommended that as a reward for gallant services Gen. Burbridge be made a brigadier general in the regular army. He voluntarily submitted to an examination by a Democratic legislative committee [illegible]

the war. At one time a rebel officer proposed to co-operate with Burbridge, under an officer of his own selection, to suppress them. Blackburn has nothing to gain in the eyes of honest or patriotic men by his slurs on Burbridge's record.

The Grave of a Benefactor.

Enclosed in a wire fence, with a rough board front, in the colored people's cemetery in the town of McDongh is found the grave of John McDonogh, one of New Orleans most generous benefactors. Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of boys and girls are daily quartered in the school-houses built and maintained by his hard earned munificent gifts, few of his beneficiaries know any thing about him, and none decorates his grave with a gentle flower, or marks it with a spring Acacia. John McDonogh's life and history should be familiarized to every school boy and girl in this city, as one worthy of their profoundest gratitude, admiration and immitation. Christian, broad and catholic; we labor under the impression that in his will he desired that the Bible should be in his schools, and that no distinction should be made in race or sex. The following inscriptions, written by himself, with instructions that they all be placed on his tomb after his death, was faithfully executed by Richards, viz:

JOHN MCDONOGH.

Born in the city of Baltimore, State of Maryland, December 29, 1779.

Died in the town of McDonogh, State of Louisiana, October 26, 1850.

"Here lies the body of John McDonogh, of the city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, one of the United States of America; son of John and Elizabeth McDonogh, of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, also one of the United States of America; awaiting in firm and full faith, the resurrection of his glorious lord redeemer to Judge the World.

—Rules for my guidance in life—1804.

'Remember that labor is one of the conditions of our existence.'

'Time is gold, throw not one minute away, but place each one to account.'

'Do unto all men as you would be done to.'

'Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.'

'Never bid another do what you can do yourself.'

'Never covet what is not your own.'

'Never think any matter so trifling as not to notice it.'

'Never give out that which does not first come in.'

'Never spend but to produce.'

'Let the greatest order regulate the transactions of your life.'

'Strive in your course of life to do the greatest amount of good.

Deprive yourself of nothing necessary to your comfort, but live in an humble simplicity and frugality. Labor to the last moment of your existence. Pursue the above rules, and blessings and riches will flow upon you, to your heart's content, but first of all remember that the chief and great study of life should be, to tend by all means in our power, the honor and glory of our dear Creator. JOHN MCDONOGH.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2, 1804.

The conclusion to which I have arrived, is that without temperance there is no health, without virtue no order, without religion no happiness, and the sum of our being is to live wisely, soberly and righteously.

These golden rules should be prized by our school authorities, and ordered to be printed upon large illuminated cards and hung conspicuously upon the walls of every school-house in Louisiana, with instructions that the children memorize every one of them. And to the immortal memory of John McDonogh the city of New Orleans owes a monument, which she ought not to neglect further to erect. And we here we take the occasion to protest against the recent purpose to change the name of the town of McDonogh to that of Gouldsboro, as a flagrant piece of injustice to the memory of one of our most eminent benefactors, and as a brand of infamous ingratitude upon ourselves. The authorities should ponder well their action in this connection and see that they do not disgrace the people by such an exhibition of base ingratitude.

Lieutenant Flipper.

John Woods, Esq., a colored soldier of company I of the Tenth United States Cavalry, now stationed at Fort Davis, Texas, who having served his time of service has just been honorably discharged, passed through this city on his way home to Columbus, Ohio. From him we learned that Lieutenant Flipper has been released from confinement, and has recently been placed in command of his company, Company A, of Tenth Cavalry. This is in consequence of the arrest of the First Lieutenant, for cruelty to the company, which caused many to desert while he acted instead of Captain Nolan, who is out on a year's release. The prevailing opinion seems to be that Lieutenant Flipper will come out of his late trial all right.

Says the New York *Christian Advocate*: "Large city Churches [illegible] ... Meth-

odism in cities cannot be resisted without the aid of a paper, which will correct the errors of the secular and often of the outside religious press about Methodism, explain and defend its peculiarities, and give Connectional information to the Churches."

The Sunday Dog Fight.

The New Orleans *Ledger* comments on recent occurrences with commendable vigor, as follows:

There is a refreshing sensation in the midst of the dark and gloomy condition of our local affairs, in the consciousness of the existence of our "Committee of Public Safety." This body is complimented by the Grand Jury, upon their energetic efforts to supplement the utterly inadequate and trifling administration of law and order in our midst. The "Committee" may be assured of the hearty good wishes of all good citizens in their work. En passant, we hope they will look into the matter of the dog fight—on Sunday last—and see if somebody can't be punished for the commission of such a disgusting outrage upon our community, and the fame of our city. The details given in the columns of a prominent daily contemporary were revolting in the extreme. We do not wish to go back to certain obsolete methods, but on the principle of fighting fire with fire, a good dose of the Delaware whipping post might benefit the chief actors and villainous barbarism be duly punished in a quasi barbaric way.

The public exercises in connection with the thirty-second anniversary of the Southwestern Bible Society, were held in Carondelet Street church Sunday evening. Wm. H. Foster presided, and delivered an excellent address. F. N. Butler, corresponding secretary, read his report, which was hopeful, though contributions had fallen short of those received in 1880 by $111 94. Contributions during the year amounted to $520 94.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Rev. H. C. Armstoe, Raceland, writes that he has mislaid his local preacher's license, and can not find it.

—Rev. John W. Harmon, of M. E. Church South, Louisiana conference, has been transfered to Mississippi conference and stationed at Marion.

—Correspondents of Rev. A. E. P. Albert, assistant editor, are requested not to send him business letters or conference notices for publication, in order to avoid delay in receiving attention.

—Dr. J. W. Butler of our Mexican Mission, writes to the assistant editor: "I congratulate you on your new appointment, and trust God may crown you with many years and grand success."

—Hon. E. W. Stoughton, ex-Minister to Russia, an eminent lawyer, and one of the men designated by President Grant to witness the count of the electoral vote of Louisiana in 1876, died in New York on the 7th inst.

—Col. Jack Wharton was reappointed U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana, by the President; and he was confirmed on the unanimous report of the Senate committee on Judiciary. This was due to his record as an efficient and faithful official.

—Dr. Buckley, in the New York *Christian Advocate*, announces the bereavement of our Missionary Secretary: "Our predecessor, Dr. C. H. Fowler, is in sore tribulation. One week ago he had a lovely daughter—his only daughter. Now her merry laugh is still. She is dead."

—Edward S. Morris, of Philadelphia, who was the commissioner for Liberia at the International Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, has established a school in Liberia, which has an an attendance of fifty children, ten of whom are the sons of chiefs. He has also begun the culture of the chinchona tree, lime juice, refined palm oil and excellent coffee.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

I. L. Pratt, Corinth, gives a cheerful account of his work and the revival influences which have blessed it.

C. S. Stewart, Carthage: "I have closed a protracted meeting with good results. Have received 133 in full this year, and have three new churches on the work. Mr. James Gaines has given us one acre of land to build on. Brother Charles Harvey, a minister, also gave us one acre to build on, and Mr. Winfield sold us one acre. I am doing the best I can to promote the cause of Christ."

TENNESSEE.

J. L. Massey, Linden: "I have visited all but one of my four appointments, and organized a Sabbath-school at Flatwood. The superintendent is Bro. James Price. The teachers are Misses J. Price, M. Chappel and P. Chappel. All doing good work."

TEXAS.

G. W. Townsend, Oakland: "Since my return from Conference I commenced to build a parsonage, and we have it completed and are now occupying it. Sister Green raised for missions, 1881, $12.10. I send you twenty-seven subscribers."

LOUISIANA.

The Trustees of Union Chapel, this city, extend their thanks for the generous contributions of the following societies: Children of Moses, $4; Union Benevolent, No. 4, $13; Bricklayer's Union, $5 25; Harmonial Society, $8.

Lewis James, H. Harry and others write from Shady Grove: "Our Church is prospering. Our people are awakening to Methodism. Our preacher, Rev. T. McCary is the best we ever had, and the most intelligent. We should be pleased with his reappointment for another year."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS

Virginia has now 4854 public schools, and has gained 15,000 in attendance since last year. She has a school population of 14,827 white and 240,980 colored, and the value of her school property is $1,177,544 86. Her receipts from school taxes this year were $596,515 95. The North Carolina schools cost $352,882 65 last year, and instructed 136,481 white pupils, and 89,125 colored ones. Georgia, with a school population of 433,444, expended $471,029 47. Alabama spent $376,092.59 and instructed 107,483 white and 72,007 colored children. Mississippi paid $576,563 61 for the instruction of her 112,944 white and 124,710 colored pupils. Louisiana spent $226,000 upon her 273,345 pupils, and Texas $717,727 upon her school population—one third colored—of 106,709. West Virginia has a school revenue of $620,126 46 and a school attendance of 142,850, out of a school population of 213,441.

In imitation of the plan adopted by the London University, the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois, has had, for nearly ten years, courses of study open to non-resident students, with non-resident examinations. These courses lead to the degrees of Ph. B., M. A. and Ph. D. Catalogues containing full information will be sent on application to Professor O. M. Moss.

Attention, Church Builders.

The Board of Church Extension has with great care, and at considerable expense provided a number of excellent plans for churches, costing from $500 to $20,000. More than 800 churches, chiefly in the West and South, have been built by these plans, and their superior character has been fully established.

At the late meeting of the General Committee of Church Extension, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That in all cases where aid is granted by the Board of Church Extension, for the building of churches, it is the judgment of the General Committee that it should be strongly urged, that the churches be built according to the excellent plans furnished by the Board."

In offering this resolution, Bishop Foss referred to the difficulty of getting pastors and trustees to adopt the plans, saying that in every neighborhood their carpenter or builder, or architect, was thought fully competent, and that every variety of abortion in the way of church buildings was the result; that the graceful churches built by the plans of the Board could be easily distinguished the moment they were seen. This has come to be the uniform testimony.

The Board has now reached a point where it feels fully justified in insisting on the use of the plans it is prepared to furnish, and in declining to furnish aid to build churches where such plans are not adopted and followed.

The Board has provided an illustrated catalogue of plans which will be sent free of cost, to any desiring to build. From this, a church suited to the circumstances and wants of an ordinary community, can be selected, and the plan including detailed drawings and specifications ordered, at a cost of from $6 to $27, as stated in the catalogue, only about one-tenth the amount usually charged by architects where plans are prepared by hand.

Let all who propose to build take notice. Write for a catalogue, select and order a plan, and suffer no change to be made after the plan has been adopted. If this course be neglected, let no one be surprised if an application for aid to complete buildings unwisely begun, shall be declined by the Board.

For catalogue of plans, address Rev. A. J. Kynett, 1026 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Illinois Wesleyan University Non-Resident Courses of Study.

So many persons made inquiry in response to a note in the ADVOCATE about these courses, a few weeks since, that the following announcement is made.

These courses have been in operation for nearly ten years, having been specially designed for ministers, teachers, and others who [illegible] are willing to earn academic degrees. They have recently been revised, and now number eleven. A new course in Philosophy was inserted in a pamphlet to be issued about Dec. 20th. The examinations are mostly non-resident. The fees are intended merely to cover expenses, and are therefore low.

The large number of graduates in these courses, and the fact that in response to the previous note applications for catalogues came from twenty-three states and territories, and every point in Canada, shows that a great demand for the work exists, as it did in England before the establishment of the London University. Catalogues will be sent on application to O. M. Moss, Bloomington, Ill.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Rapides Parish.

There is an alarming state of society existing in this parish, and either the people, the officials, or perhaps both are to blame for it. The District Judge of this parish in his charge to the Grand Jury at the last term of court arraigned the whole community. He then said in substance that for petty larceny there were always convictions while the murderer with the deadly weapon in his hand, stained with human blood, was often turned loose, and for this statement the judge was quite sharply criticised by some of the newspapers of the State. Recent events however show that this terrible arraigment of the judge was too true, and that the public sentiment is most fearfully debauched by the most horrid crimes and its familiarity therewith. Within the last month almost every neighborhood, has been the theatre of murders or of murderous assaults, and with wounding with some dangerous weapon. Three murders are reported in the western part of the parish; one at the Tramway on the Reines, one at Mrs. Butler's place on Bayou Boeuf, two at Lecompte, one in Pineville and one near Alexandria, besides a larger number dangerously wounded. And yet out of all these deadly "affrays" says the Alexandria *Democrat* "only two persons have been arrested and are now in prison, and they, we learn, have voluntarily surrendered." With the *Democrat* we deprecate the use of "vigilance committes to put down crime." We believe as it says that the law when properly enforced will give ample protection to society. As a Methodist we use a Methodist phrase and "exhort" the *Democrat* to keep on "hewing to the mark, let the chips fall where they may." Rapides needs a good class of emigrants and capitalists to develop her wonderfully rich soil. Let all of her good citizens see that the laws of the State are rigidly enforced, and give to murderers a necktie of good hemp. X.

NEW BOOKS.

All books received from publishers will be announced as soon as they come to hand. Notices or reviews of each one will be given after examination, as we think their merits justify.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE DOUBLE [illegible] ... Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50. One of the [illegible] ... "Lively boys of Rivertown." [illegible]

THE EVOLUTIONIST AT LARGE. By Grant Allen. [illegible] ... This book is published as Number 26 of the Humboldt Library of Science [illegible]

[illegible]

A series of [illegible] ... Sabbath [illegible] ... edition.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The *American Garden* (New York) [illegible]

The Philadelphia Medical Journal [illegible]

The African Repository, quarterly of the American Colonization Society, Washington, D. C. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] *North American Review* will [illegible] February number, to [illegible] the 15th of the [illegible] part II of its series [illegible] ecclesiastical history in the [illegible] Divinity School,—as thorough a scholar and as able a defender of [illegible] Christian faith as this country [illegible]. A powerful presentation [illegible] claims of Christianity is ex[illegible].

[illegible] number of *The Living Age* [illegible] January 14, contains Carlyle's [illegible] Dorothy's Magazine; Two [illegible] in Dante, Contemporary [illegible] English Satire in the Cen[illegible], Fraser's Magazine; Kioto, [illegible] Review; Fairies, Satur[illegible] Review; together with the [illegible] of Mademoiselle Angele, [illegible] the usual amount of choice [illegible]. Littell & Co., Boston, are publishers.

The Art Interchange is the only [illegible] Journal publishing colored [illegible] from time to time, and these [illegible] among the readers by [illegible] The Holiday issue is [illegible]. Two pages are devoted [illegible] a charming poem called "Court[illegible]" with decorative [illegible]. Published at 140 [illegible] Street, New York. $2 [illegible] copy free.

[illegible]

ten years. She died shouting and praising God. D. HARPER.

Cuero, Texas.

Brother Anthony Tasker died on the 17th of November in full triumph of faith, leaving a wife and seven children to mourn his loss; also Sister Harriet Lewis, died in full triumph on the 13th of December, 1881, leaving four children to mourn her loss. We pray the blessing of God upon the dear children. ISAAC HAYWARD.

Donaldsonville, La.

Sister Nancy James departed this life November 22, 1881, aged forty years. She lived a faithful Christian member of the Methodist Church for twenty-five years. She was a steward sister of the Church, and wife of John I. James. They lived together as husband and wife twenty-one years. She leaves a husband, nine children, mother and many relatives and friends to mourn her loss. N. CARSON.

Scranton, Miss., November 13th.

The only way to really know that God made us is to let God remake, regenerate us. The only way to be sure that God gave us our physical life is to let him give us the spiritual life which shall declare for the physical life an adequate and worthy purpose. The only way to realize that we are God's children is to let God lead us to our Father.—*Phillips Brooks.*

Gratitude Beyond Expression.

HAMPTON C. H., S. C., May 2, 1881.

H. H. Warner & Co.: Sirs—the result of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure in my case has been astonishing, so much so that I can find no words with which to express my indebtedness to you.

REV. W. H. PRENTISS.

Twenty Years a Sufferer.

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—Twenty years ago I was shipwrecked on the Atlantic Ocean, and the cold and exposure caused a large abscess to form on each leg, which kept continually discharging. After spending hundreds of dollars, with no benefit, I tried your "Golden Medical Discovery" and now, in less than three months after taking the first bottle, I am thankful to say I am completely cured, and for the first time in ten years can put my left foot to the ground. I am yours, WILLIAM RYDER.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE AMERICAN ART EXCHANGE

Begs leave to call the attention of the American people to its mode of business, and asks the support of the art-loving public. We shall, as fast as possible, bring out in this country, in the highest style of artistic work, every famous art work of the Old World, and at prices which will enable the people of moderate means to adorn their homes with the choicest art works.

As an introductory example of the quality and style of work which will be produced by us, we will take pleasure in forwarding to any applicant a Complimentary Copy Free of the first edition of art work produced by us in America.

Visitors to the Dore Gallery, London, will remember the superb painting, occupying nearly an entire side of the splendid gallery, entitled,

"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRAETORIUM."

Of this magnificent painting—the most important of Dore's works—a pure line steel engraving has just been completed in England. This engraving is only sold by subscription, and the price is £6, or about $30. It is absolutely impossible to secure a copy at a less price, except through this offer. The engraving represents the Saviour as he is leaving the Praetorium, after being condemned to crucifixion. He is descending the steps leading from the judgment court. At the foot of the steps stand two burley executioners, in charge of the cross which the Savior is to bear. On the right are the followers and believers of Christ, with despair in their every look, while the mother of our Lord is an agonized and fainting attendant. In the rear and on the left are the judges and scoffers, surrounding Pontius Pilate, who are looking with fierce complacency on their work. The central figure is that of Christ, as he uncomplainingly descends the steps to take up the cross and bear it to the scene of his crucifixion.

The work in this portion of the engraving is more perfect and beautiful than we have supposed could ever be executed. The expressions of the faces, the grouping of the figures, and the careful attention to detail in the drapery and accessories of the picture, are all carried out in perfection and with consummate skill. There is a very large number of figures in the work, and all are depicted with life-like faithfulness. It stands to-day unquestionably

The Finest and Most Valuable Engraving in the World.

The engraving of the plate cost upward of $30,000, and no copies from it are sold at a less price than $30, which, with duties and shipping added, brings the cost to American purchasers to about $40 per copy.

This splendid work is the first of a series of the preeminent art works of Europe, which the [illegible] Art Exchange will produce in America, simultaneous with their production in the Old World, at prices which will enable the multitude to purchase.

The first work, "Christ Leaving the Praetorium," will be used as an introductory advertisement, and a limited number will be furnished

Free to all Applicants.

It is a correct reproduction of the English plate, which sells at $30 per copy, many of which have been purchased by a number of Americans at that price who subscribed for it through the English house. The American edition will be furnished in the same size and with the same attention to perfect work as characterizes the $30 copies.

The object of this extraordinary offer is to bring the enterprise into immediate recognition in this country, so that when announcements are made, the public will have had an opportunity to judge of the quality and beauty of the art work produced by the American Art Exchange.

Until the first edition is exhausted, we will ship a perfect copy of the engraving "Christ Leaving the Praetorium," to any applicant. The engraving (which is a very large one) will be put up in a heavy tube, and sent by mail. The only charge will be the cost of tubing and postage, which will be 10 three cent stamps. It was at first thought 20 cts. would be sufficient for this charge, but from frequent breaking of the tubes in the mail bags it was decided to increase the thickness and strength of the tubes (thus making them heavier) so that they could not be broken except in case of an accident. This necessitated an increase of charges for this purpose to 30 cents or 10 three-cents stamps.

On receipt of application we will immediately forward this superb engraving to any address in the United States, all charges prepaid, when 10 three-cent stamps are enclosed in letter to cover postage and tube. At any time within one year we will take back the engraving and allow a credit of $3 for it in payment for any works issued by us.

Two or more copies, each for a different person, but to the same address, can be forwarded at the cost of 30 cts. each, as one [illegible] for several copies. Not [illegible] copies will be sent to any [illegible], and the name of [illegible] the club must be sent.

Address all letters to

AMERICAN ART EXCHANGE,

[illegible]

[illegible]

GREAT GERM DESTROYER

DARBY'S

Prophylactic Fluid!

SMALL POX ERADICATED.

Contagion destroyed. Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant. Fevered and Sick Persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid added to the water. Catarrh relieved and cured. Erysipelas cured. Burns relieved instantly, scars prevented.

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented. Ulcers purified and healed. Dysentery cured. Wounds healed rapidly. Removes all unpleasant odors. Tetter dried up. It is perfectly harmless. For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPHTHERIA PREVENTED.

In fact it is the great Disinfectant and Purifier

PREPARED BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, SOLE PROPRIETORS.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held on Thursday, December 1. President S. Wells Williams in the chair.

The Rev. Dr. Clapp conducted the religious exercises.

The Board by a unanimous vote appointed the Rev. Bishop Harris, of the Methopist Episcopal Church, to represent the Society at the anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, to be held in May next.

Letters from Dr. Bliss report very slow progress in securing from the Turkish government, through the American Legation, redress for damages suffered in consequence of interference with the Society's colportage work at Gallipoli. Dr. Gulick calls attention to the facts that during his agency in Japan of five and a half years, 822,573 volumes of Scriptures were printed at Yokohama, and that the Society's publications now, in the main, pass directly from the Agent into native hands, the mass of them being disposed of through Japanese booksellers. Mr. Milne wrote on the 3th of September from Cuiaba, the capital of the province of Matto Grosso, in Brazil, where he had arrived two days before, and had applied to the local authorities for permission to sell the Scriptures.

Grants of books were made to the value of about $7,500, including grants to mission churches, needy Sabbath-schools, auxiliary societies, chiefly in the South and Southwest, to various ecclesiastical organizations, and to sufferers by forest fires in Michigan; also Scriptures in raised letter to blind persons in New York, Texas, and West Virginia.

The reports of 101 colporteurs for the month of October show that 31,058 families were visited by them, and 6,493 destitute families and individuals were supplied.

One auxiliary was recognized in West Virginia.

The receipts for November were $37,946 91; copies of the Scriptures issued from the Bible House, 89,414.

The Eggleston Sensible Truss has been before the public for a number of years, and has steadily grown in favor. It again appears in our advertising columns. Let all interested consult them.

Although Switzerland is a beer and wine country, it has been compelled, according to the London *Telegraph*, to organize a National Total Abstinence Society, to "stay the tide of drunkardness which is sweeping over the land." Its headquarters are at Geneva.

LESSON COMMENTARY

On the International Lessons for 1882, Covering not only the lessons for the whole year, but the entire book of Mark, and accompanied by the "Revised Version Text," a revised reprint of the "Cambridge Scholars' Commentary." Prepared by G. F. Maclear, D. D., and J. J. S. Perowne, D. D. Price [illegible] postpaid. Book is put up in strong postal card covers. No similar work [illegible] Large sales are expected, and orders will be filled in turn. We also publish a complete Bible Dictionary of [illegible] complete articles, 812 columns, and nearly 100 illustrations, for 10c, postpaid; The "Teacher's Compendium," nine books on teaching, in one; The "Ideal Sunday-School," "Sunday-School Management" (a choice book for teachers), "Word Pictures" and "Normal Half-Hours," [illegible] for 10c., postpaid. Address

DAVID C. COOK,

148 Madison St., Chicago.

[illegible] SAWFILER. [illegible] Made by W. A. Newson, Greensville, Ga. GIN

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

ELASTIC TRUSS [illegible] EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

Gen. Leon Lastremski, of Baton Rouge, has become State Printer, and his *Capitolian* will be the official journal.

It has become a universally acknowledged fact that nowhere in the known world has the manufacture of Organs and Pianos attained such colossal proportions as in the mammoth factory of Hon. Daniel F. Beatty, of Washington, New Jersey. For years Mr. Beatty has devoted his entire energies to producing specialties of beauty, sweetness and purity, and that he has succeeded is proven from his enormous sales, which average over 1,000 instruments per month. His latest offer, appearing in another column, is the grandest ever made. [illegible]

As wine merchants are petitioning the French government to put a stop to the manufacture of artificial wines, the petitioners asserting that not one-third of the wine used in Paris is made of grapes, the many Americans who turn up their noses at the juice of their own grapes will naturally wonder what the spurious French wines are made of. There are a number of large factories near Paris which wines are made from rotten apples, damaged dried fruits of all kinds, beets, and spoiled molasses. But there are not enough of these materials to make as much wine as is required by foreign trade. Turnip juice has been worked over into wine, and American cider is the basis of the millions of bottles of champagne, but good apples and turnips are too costly to be wasted on cheap wines, such as most Americans buy.

A cheerful temper, joined with innocence, will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful, and wit good-natured. It will lighten sickness, poverty and affliction, convert ignorance into an amiable simplicity, and render deformity itself agreeable.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, January 16, 1882.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

LEADING STAPLES.

Cotton, ℔ lb.	
Ordinary	9¾
Middling	11¼
Good middling	11½
Middling fair	12¼
Sugar, ℔ lb.	
Yellow clarified	8¼
White clarified	9
Molasses, in bbls., ℔ gallon.	
Common	42
Fair	48
Choice	6
Rice, Louisiana, ℔ lb.:	
Common	@5
Fair	@6
Choice	@6¼
GROCERIES.	
Butter, ℔ lb.:	
Western	26@27
Coffee, ℔ lb.:	
Ordinary	9¼
Prime	12¼
Cheese, ℔ lb.:	
Western factory	13
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	3 90
Flour, ℔ bbl.:	
XX	5 75
XXX	6 12
Choice family	7 10
Lard, ℔ lb.:	
Choice, in kegs	@12¼
Choice, in tierces	11¾
Salt, ℔ sack:	
Coarse	87½
Fine	1 22
[illegible]	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	3 25
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	2 00
Onions, ℔ bbl	3 25
[illegible] ℔ bbl	3 75
[illegible] ℔ 100	@14 00
[illegible] ℔ bbl	12 00
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	19 00
Oils, ℔ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	19@20
Coal, in bbls	16@17
Linseed, raw	68@70
Linseed, boiled	71@72
Cotton seed	44@45
GRAIN AND FEED.	
Corn, [illegible] ℔ bu.:	
Yellow	82
White	80
Mixed	81
Oats, ℔ bu.:	
Western	[illegible]
Bran, ℔ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	1 25
Hay, ℔ ton:	
Prime	24 25
Choice	25 27
PROVISIONS.	
Bacon, ℔ lb.:	
Breakfast	12¼
Shoulders	8
Sides, clear rib	10¼
Sides, clear	10¼
Hams, sugar-cured	13¼
Dry Salt Meat, ℔ lb.:	
Clear rib sides	9¼
Clear sides	10¼
[illegible]	6¼

Conference Notices.

Sunday-School Conferences.

I expect to attend the following Annual Conferences: South Carolina, Blue Ridge, North Carolina, Little Rock and Arkansas. After which I will hold a Sunday-school Conference, at the following places:

Memphis, Tenn.	Feb.	21-22
Huntsville, Ala.	"	23
Chatanooga, Tenn.	"	25-26
Clark University, Atlanta	Mar.	3-4
New Orleans, La.	"	
Wesley Chapel	"	8-9
Ames Chapel	"	10-11
Mobile, Ala.	"	14-15
Mongomery, Ala.	"	16
Burmingham, Ala.	"	18-19
Andrews Institute, Ala.	"	21-22
Athens, Tenn.	"	25-26
Cleveland, Tenn.	"	29-30

Will the presiding elders call attention to these appointments and urge the attendence of preachers, exhorters, Sunday-school superintendents, teachers, and all interested in Sunday-school work. The conference will begin at each of the places at 9 o'clock a. m. on days named, except Chattanooga. J. B. FORD.

Notice to Members of Mississippi Conference, M. E. Church.

Tickets will be sold to those attending conference as follows: Over the Mobile & Ohio R. R., from Mobile, and all stations between State Line and Corinth to Aberdeen and return, at three cents per mile each way. Over the Memphis and Charleston R. R., from Grand Junction to Corinth and vice versa, at $1.25 each way. Tickets will be on sale Jan. 16, 18, and good to return until 25th. No reduction has been granted over the V & M R. R., though farther effort will be made. No reduction will be made on N. O. & St. L. R. R., as fare is but 3 cents per mile. L. BRADFORD.

Grenada, Miss., Jan. 7, 1882.

To the Preachers of the Baton Rouge District coming to this city from their work, bound for the Louisiana Conference, at Franklin, La., January 5th, 1882: From and after the 15th inst., I may be found at 101 Franklin street, New Orleans.

P. LANDRY, P. E., Baton Rouge, District.

N. B. See another column of this paper for information relative to reduced fare.

Notice—Louisiana Conference.

The committees and brethren on conference studies will please meet their several classes on the 24th for examination, at the church, 10 o'clock a. m., Franklin, La.

Houston District—Texas Conference.

FIRST ROUND.

Galveston; Tabernacle and St. Paul	Jan.	8
Houston; Mt. Vernon and Trinity	"	16
Harrisburg and Lynchburg	"	21
Richmond and Oak Hill	"	29
St. James and Sloan St.	Feb.	6
Spring circuit	"	12
Chances, Prairie	"	10
Columbia and Oyster Creek	"	26
Frost Chapel and Pittsville	Mar.	4
Hockley and Rose Hill	"	11
Houston circuit	"	18

M. H. NICHOLS, P. E.

Little Rock District Conference.

The Little Rock District Conference is changed from Feb. 2d, to Monday, Feb. 6, at 9 a. m. I. G. POLLARD, P. E.

Little Rock Conference.

Arrangements have been made for reduced rates on return tickets, over all the railroads running into Little Rock, except the Iron Mountain, and we expect to secure like favors on it before conference, for all the members of the Little Rock Conference who attend. I. G. POLLARD.

BLYMYER M'F'G CO BELLS. [illegible] Blymyer Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.

HEAR YE DEAF! [illegible] John Garmore, S. W. Cor. 5th & Race Sts., Cincinnati, O.

Agents wanted. $5 a Day made selling our NEW HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES and FAMILY SCALE. Weighs up to 25 lbs. Sells at $1.50. DOMESTIC SCALE CO., Cincinnati, O.

KNABE PIANOFORTES. UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO. Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

REVOLUTION [illegible] DAVID C. COOK, 148 Madison St., Chicago.

Seeds [illegible] MARKET GARDENERS AND FLORISTS [illegible] "Everything for the Garden," on application FREE. PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 Cortlandt Street, New York. Plants

No. 56 USE THE St. Charles St.

A WONDERFUL And SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, as when first you use them. They have been carefully examined and analysed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the sight if used in time, but in no case can the eye become impaired by their use for the following reasons:

1. The chemicals soften the light to the eye, completely doing away with that tiresome sensation that is usually experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.

2. The chemicals make the glasses hard; they retain their polish. Hence you will always see through them as bright and clear as at first.

3. The chemicals keep the glasses cold, and the result is that the optic nerves are always cool, doing away with any feverish sensation to the eye.

4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the light having no effect on the eye, with no distressing or tiresome sensation, which necessarily improves the eye.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The MEDICATED GLASSES are all stamped on the frame H. HOUSAH, Medicated. NONE GENUINE UNLESS STAMPED.

WE DON'T SELL TO PEDDLERS. Dealers Supplied Wholesale at Liberal Discount.

ALL EYES SUITED. Persons residing at a distance who may wish to procure these Spectacles can send for a circular containing description, prices, etc., and directions for insuring a perfect fit, and have them sent by mail, by addressing

Herc. Housah,

CRESCENT CITY SPECTACLE COMPANY,

56 St Charles street, near Gravier, New Orleans.

CREMATION! TO MERCHANTS BUY LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS. BURN ALL SEEDS in papers left over at close of season. Send for conditions of this NEW SYSTEM, the Most Advantageous ever offered to both Merchant and Consumer. LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS grown on their own Farms, OVER 1,500 ACRES devoted to this purpose, are the STANDARD FOR QUALITY. WHOLESALE TRADE PRICE LISTS for Seeds, in bulk or other form, mailed to merchants on application. Founded 1784. DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, Seed Growers, 21 & 23 S. SIXTH ST. PHILADELPHIA

DO NOT BEGIN THE NEW YEAR without a BLACKBOARD [illegible] FREE [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED For Our Rich and Rare New Volume. Pages for Photographs. PICTORIAL FAMILY RECORD gives appearance, dates, history, description, etc., etc., of every member of the family [illegible] Nothing like it in the world. Every home will take one or more [illegible] Practical Value and Wonderful Beauty. Full-page engravings on Wood and Steel, [illegible] choice literary selections; low prices. Send for illustrated circular, etc. [illegible] Agents who come first will make fortunes. N. D. THOMPSON & Co., Publishers, St. Louis.

AGENTS MOTHER, HOME and HEAVEN WANTED. RICHLY ILLUSTRATED book of Singular Beauty and a GEM of Literature. [illegible] A book for the HOME and the FIRESIDE. It SELLS. [illegible] Endorsed by press, clergy and the people. [illegible] money. Send for terms and full description to N. D. THOMPSON & CO. Publishers, St. Louis.

[illegible] 100 CHOICE S[illegible]

Health is Wealth! DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT: a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by F. FREDERICKSON, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, 130 Canal street, New Orleans. Orders by mail at regular price.

PATENTS [illegible] Scientific American [illegible] New York.

[illegible]

A SPECIAL OFFER!! BEATTY'S CABINET OR PARLOR ORGANS 10 FULL SETS Golden Tongue REEDS.

27 Stops

It is with pleasure that I offer the most perfect [illegible] ever made.

The "Mozart" New Style No. 12,000

[illegible]

FOR ONLY $60.00

YOU CAN TEST IT IN YOUR OWN HOME, free of expense, FOR ONE YEAR. [illegible]

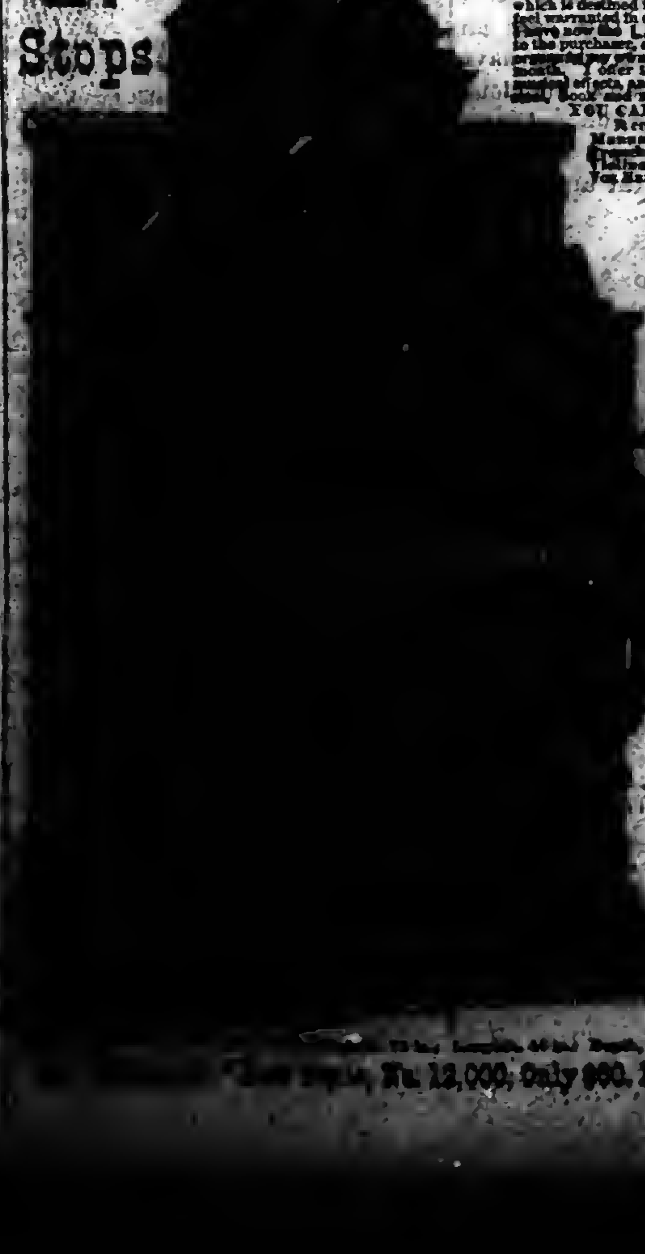
SPECIFICATION OF STOP WORK, 27 IN ALL.

[illegible]

BEATTY'S NEW PATENT ADJUSTABLE STOP ACTION.

[illegible]

DULCIANA. VOIX CELESTE. SAXAPHONE. VIOLINA. PICCOLO.



[illegible]

DANIEL F. BEATTY, [illegible]

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

ST. JACOBS OIL
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY
FOR
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

R. Hayes, Coffadeliah: "My work is still growing. We have received twenty-six this year. The Lord has blessed us."

A. Dawson, Meadville: "The elder held our fourth quarter. Seven were received in full and many on probation; the church has been repaired, and we have a good Sunday-school."

L. J. S. Bell, DeKalb: "At last quarter the elder's collection was $14 45 and seventy-five communed. The pastor, M. White, has greatly improved the work; has built one church valued at $500, and put seats in another. He is loved by the people, and has not missed an appointment."

O. Tolson, Hickory: "Elder Dunn held our third quarterly conference. He preached and administered the sacrament to fifty-three. For this year twent-five converts; full members forty; probationers twenty. Of this number four were from the Baptist church. We have paid the elder what we promised him $33; bishop $2; benevolent claims $4. We will be able to make a pretty fair report.

Samuel Pollack and Robert Cole, Herbert: "We desire through the SOUTHWESTERN to report the condition of our work. We are well pleased with our pastor R. Hays. He has served us faithfully and zealously for the last three years. We were without any house of worship when he came to us, but now we have two good houses, and our membership has been greatly increased, and the good work goes bravely on. We built one house at Centre Ridge 34x30, at a cost of $200, and one at Liberty 20x26, at a cost of $175. We are still improving and expect to press onward in the good work. We would say in conclusion that we are highly pleased with our pastor. His services have been invaluable to us. We knew nothing of church government when he came among us, now we are much better posted in such matters. Children's days have been observed for the last two years, before he came with us nothing of the kind had been attempted. We have not been able to pay him as well as we would desire. We have no parsonage but expect to have one soon. We think this speaks very well for this poor section of the country."

LOUISIANA.

Charley Crockett, Leeville: "I preached in New Zion Chapel, [illegible] miles south of here. The people received me with warmest gratitude. The church is 18x30, a log building, and there are [illegible]

[illegible] "I wish to inform my Western Texas brethren that I am still in the field. I have found here four who belong to our church—enough to hold the fort. Pray for me that I may do good."

[illegible]: "Please allow me [illegible] district. I have held the fourth quarterly conference at Thibodeaux. That church is in splendid condition, seventy converts have been received this year. Bro. China is loved by his people, and has done good work. The church at Woodlawn is in fair codition. Bro. A. Kennedy is "holding the fort" [illegible] now in hand they will [illegible] ward is greatly beloved by his people.

TEXAS.

D. Harper, [illegible]

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP
CURES DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINTS, & HEART DISEASE
CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, KIDNEYS, SKIN, & BLOOD.
(TRADE MARK.)
CURES Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous debility, etc.
The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man!
11,000,000 Bottles
SOLD SINCE 1870.
This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.
It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.
There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, care only being required in attention to directions.
DRUGGISTS SELL IT.
Laboratory, 77 West 3d St., NEW YORK CITY.

RINGGOLD, Bienville Co., La.
I was afflicted for a number of years with Kidney Disease, and my wife was troubled with Liver Complaint. We took some of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup, which effected a perfect cure. J. B. BRYAN.

SHILOH, Union Co., La.
For about six years I have been afflicted with Tetter. The Doctors pronounced me incurable, the use of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has relieved me and I believe it will make a radical cure. C. C. TUBB.

NEW IBERIA, Iberia Co., La.
I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup for Rheumatism, and have received entire relief therefrom. I would not be without it. THOS. JOHNSON.

CONVENT, St. James Co., La.
I was afflicted with Dyspepsia and a short trial of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has completely cured me. I can safely recommend it. B. WASHINGTON.

FARMERVILLE, Union Co., La.
I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup and believed it to be a Good Blood Purifier and can recommend it as such. H. BROWN & CO.

OPELOUSAS, St. Landry Co., La.
This is to certify that Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has made a new man of me, after an illness of thirty years. JULIAN A. LANDRY.

Agents wanted for the sale of the Indian Blood Syrup in every town or village in which I have no agent. Particulars given on application.

Agents wanted for "Our WESTERN EMPIRE"

BEATTY'S ORGANS

American Breakfast Cereals. A.B.C.

Parlor BIBLES

To be issued Dec. 27th.
Hymn Service No. 3
By LOWRY and DOANE.
INTERNATIONAL LESSONS OF 1882.
BIGLOW & MAIN

Lost Friends.

The son of Alfred Anderson and Angeline, aged thirty, when last seen was in Bonagua Spring. It was thought he went to Texas. He has not been heard from for fourteen years. Address, Alfred Anderson, Pond Creek, Cheatham county, Tennessee.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to know the whereabouts of my people, 1st. Brother Anderson Turner and his wife Delilia, children, Henrietta and John Turner, his mother was Edith who went to Mark Alexander by marriage, his wife's father name was Philip and her mother Sarah. 2d. My daughter Lucy Turner was sold to James Turner, her husband David Turner, her mother and father, Eliza and Robert Coleman belonged to H. E. Coleman now dead, her sisters are Mary some times called Polly Abbie, now dead and Rose also dead, brothers, William now dead, Benjamin, Solomon and Arthur, all of these I have heard of but Lucy. My sister Elizabeth Alexander, owned by Mark Alexander, Violet Norrell, her children were Henry, Timorus and Edith whose son was Louis. The greater part of these were in Virginia when last heard of except Lucy, who was sold at Atlanta, Georgia.

A. D. COLEMAN.

Enterprise, Clarke county, Miss.

DEAR EDITOR—I belonged to John Rowden of St. Charles county, Missouri. I was called Clarissa. I was sold to Mr. Kefle, a planter. My mother was named Pauline. I was the youngest of mother's first children. I had a sister named Sephrony, and a brother called Anderson. I don't know much about mother's second children. My step father's name was Sam. He was a house carpenter and also belonged to Mr. Rowden. I was eight or nine years of age when sold. When Polk & Dallas passed through the country, I remember hearing them say I was ten years old. I wish to inquire if I have any living kinfolks and exactly where they are now living, and their full names, so that I can write to them. I have written before but have received no reply. I am all alone in the world, and it would be a great happiness to me to know that I had some living kinfolks. If mother, sisters and brothers are dead, I think I must have some neices or nephews living. Hoping with the help of God to hear from some of my family and that before long. I remain respectfully Clarissa (now Ann). Mrs. Ann Reed, No. 240 Customhouse St., bet. Marais and Tremé sts., New Orleans.

A New Man—Dyspepsia Cured.

From the Hon. J. B. Benson, Hart Co., Ga.

HARTWELL, GA., Feb. 10, 1881.

I want to say a good word for Brown's Iron Bitters. I am about sixty years of age; have warehouse, railroad, and newspaper work to do. I have been taking [illegible] and various other kind of whisky bitters to give me an appetite, and the only appetite I got was for drink. Rev. Mr. Anderson, the presiding elder for the district, stopped with me not long ago, suffering dreadfully with dyspepsia. I got him Brown's Iron Bitters. They cured him. After he left, I concluded to take that remaining in the bottle, and I assure you it has made a new man out of me. I have no desire for stimulants, and believe I could eat a pair of old boots and digest them as easily as rice. J. B. BENSON.

A donkey is a fearless animal, and one is strongly impressed with this belief when he reads in the old books about a Jack's defying the lightning.

No More Hard Times.

If you will stop spending so much on fine clothes, [illegible] buy good and healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every day, and especially stop the foolish habit of employing expensive quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and put your trust in that simple, pure remedy, Hop Bitters, that cures always at a trifling cost, you will see good times [illegible] Chronicle.

[illegible] Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription [illegible] By druggists.

Poor whisky makes rich divorce lawyers.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.
The Iron Tonic is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark [illegible]
MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., No. 213 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE or CHILLS and FEVER.
The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Southern and Western country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.
The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.
DR. JOHN BULL, Manufacturer and Vender of
Smith's Tonic Syrup, Bull's Sarsaparilla, Bull's Worm Destroyer.
The Popular Remedies of the Day. Principal Office, 319 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

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CURES Simply
Without by
MEDICINE Absorption
The Only True Malarial Antidote.
DR. HOLMAN'S PAD is no guess-work remedy—no feeble imitative experiment—no purloined hodge-podge of some other inventor's idea; it is the original and only genuine curative Pad, the only remedy that has an honestly-acquired right to use the title-word "Pad" in connection with a treatment for chronic diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Spleen.
By a recently perfected improvement Dr. HOLMAN has greatly increased the scope of the Pad's usefulness, and appreciably augmented its active curative power.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
HOLMAN PAD CO.

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MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT
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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

VOL. 17—NO. 4. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1882. WHOLE NUMBER 495.

THE SOUTHWESTERN [illegible]

[illegible]

D rchester, who may find here matter for a new paragraph in his next edition of the *Problem of Religious Progress*

Mexico City, Jan. 2, 1882.

Circular from the Teachers of Salt Lake Seminary.

Some idea of the difficulty of building up a school of high grade in Salt Lake City may be gained from the fact that the Salt Lake Seminary was opened September 12, 1870, by Rev. [illegible] Smith, who taught the school for one year and resigned.

Rev. F. S. Secin, A. M., was elected to fill the vacancy, and had charge of the school for four years; at the expiration of this period, he resigned, when Rev. Clark Smith, A. M., was elected to fill the vacancy, remained one year and resigned, then Prof. A. E. Lesher, A. M., was elected to fill the vacancy, remained one year and resigned. Rev. J. M. McEldowney, D. D., was elected to fill the vacancy, and had charge of the school for two years, and resigned, when Prof. J. H. Harris took charge of the school for about two months. At this time the school was very much reduced, and when the Utah Mission met in July, (the Mission was in session from July 15th to July 17, 1880,) the Mission unanimously voted to discontinue the school until January 1, 1881, when a new Principal would be elected and an appropriation made for the school.—The school was utterly broken down and [illegible]

Rev. T. [illegible] Hilton, A. M., was elected Principal and arrived November 12, 1880, and without any appropriation, began the work of building up the school.

The history of the Salt Lake Seminary is [illegible]

The men who had this school in charge were good men, men who [illegible] in fields where they labored, and have been successful [illegible] now [illegible] the hard work done, at the expiration of ten years, the school was not only a [illegible], but a complete wreck.

We think these facts prove this to be a most difficult field. We [illegible] that this is the most difficult field [illegible] in trying to cultivate. If our school had been sustained we think it would have [illegible] [illegible] Other denominations have [illegible] their school work [illegible] the Episcopalians, the Catholics, the Presbyterians and Congregationalists have flourishing schools.

The Christian forces at work in Utah are almost wholly sustained by the different denominations of the East. The Presbyterians are expending this year in the Territory [illegible] in salaries for preachers and teachers. In this city alone they have expended $28,000 for school buildings. The Congregationalists are erecting here a school building [illegible] cost $25,000. The Roman Catholics have expended $25,000 and the Episcopalians $40,000 on their school buildings. [illegible] up schools that will develop into [illegible]

[illegible]

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

That Shelbyville Church Debt.

In the *Christian Advocate* of New York, of December 29, and other papers, appeared an appeal to the public in behalf of the church at Shelbyville, Tenn., issued by the new pastor at that place, which requires a few words of explanation. In the appeal the pastor says, "Upon arriving, I found a building with surroundings estimated at $10,000, upon which rests a mortgage of $1000, due to the Church Extension Society. * * Should we fail to raise the amount Dr. Kynett threatens to sell our property," etc. The facts are these: The property was procured in 1867, by A. A. Gee, Superintendent of Missions, largely with Church Extension moneys. In 1872, on application made in due form, a loan of $1000 was added to save the property. The trustees certified at that time that no other debt existed, and they gave their obligations to pay in three equal annual installments, with interest, Judge Caldwell, a delegate to the General Conference of 1872, being one of the trustees. All efforts to secure payment of either interest or principal have proved unavailing. Judge Caldwell withdrew from the church on account of local troubles, and the society was badly broken up. About one year ago, suit was entered on account of an alleged old claim of which we knew nothing. The remaining trustees proposed to confess judgment and have the Board of Church Extension pay the claim. We protested against this, and demanded [illegible] settlement. They then deeded the property to the Board of Church Extension, and the Board offered to reconvey the property, provided they would pay the $1000, with interest, in installments of $200 per annum. It was failure to pay any part of this installment that called forth the threat to sell the property. The money loaned came out of [illegible], and must be returned to it, as the brethren at Shelbyville and all the Church should thoroughly understand. Under all circumstances [illegible] to pay [illegible]. This loan fund must be preserved intact, and [illegible] have [illegible] a few score of churches and protect this fund, than to break it down by allowing churches to borrow and not pay.

The church at Shelbyville is weak, and *if they will help themselves* they should have help from others. Recent advices indicate that earnest effort to save the church is being made, and those who may respond to the appeal referred to will aid a worthy object.

A. J. KYNETT.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

A New Methodist Episcopal Church.

During last conference year it was ascertained that the Broadway [illegible] church in Galveston could be purchased, and at the last session of the Austin Conference Rev. H. R. Miller was appointed to inaugurate the new enterprise. Rev. M. A. Dougherty, the presiding [illegible] a donation of $6000 to purchase the property, which was granted on condition that the balance required to pay for the property be raised in Galveston, [illegible] the property be deeded without [illegible] to the Church Extension Society. The amount to be [illegible] thousand dollars. The property [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] gible, and beautiful [illegible] church in the city. The building is of wood, with Corinthian front [illegible] graceful spire. It is [illegible], and has a gallery in front. [illegible] strong, and [illegible] will [illegible] by good pews, [illegible] the floor to be carpeted, and the [illegible]

On last Sunday, January 8, [illegible] [illegible]

the movement, and every thing appears to indicate success. Up to the present time we have had no work, except among the Germans and the colored people, but I think the time has come for our Church to establish herself among all classes in the larger towns in this part of the State. Houston ought by all means to have a church for the whites. We have here three colored churches, and room for as many more; also a German church; why not have one for the Americans? Are there not some warm hearted and open-handed Methodists throughout Texas, and elsewhere, who will help in this undertaking? Any one desiring to contribute can send the money either to the pastor, H. R. Miller, Galveston, or to the presiding elder, M. A. Dougherty, Austin, Texas.

M. H. NICHOLS.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Resignation of Rev. Solomon Johnson.

MESSRS. EDITORS—In your issue of last week appeared an article under the above caption in which a brother, who has been in and out of the church a great many times, tried to screen himself from the just retribution which has at last overtaken him.

First of all let me say, that the Rev. Solomon Johnson was charged with conduct of an immoral character, unbecoming a gentleman, to say nothing about his religious and ministerial reputation.

The plea he sets up after his conviction, and suspension from all official standing in the African M. E. Church, is as absurd and ignorant as his own stupidity, or the person who wrote the article referred to could make it.

He cited pages 151 and 152 of our Discipline relative to the trial of Itinerant Traveling Preachers. Rev. Solomon Johnson never was a traveling or itinerant, licentiate, deacon, or elder, and unless he amends his course is not very likely ever to be.

Page 151 and 152 therefore does not fit his case. But if Rev. Brother Johnson will look on page 159 and 160 of the same book he and his adviser, or amanuensis will find how local elders, deacons, and licentiates were tried in our church. One word more. Rev. Johnson published a letter of resignation (a very remarkable missive by the way) but he fails to inform the public that when that resignation was written he had been summoned to trial on a charge of gross immoral conduct and sought refuge by flight in this way. He was tried by the quarterly conference and suspended from all official standing in the A. M. E. Church, and although I was then urged to publish his suspension, in order to keep him from imposing upon other churches, I had no desire to do more than was absolutely necessary for the honor and purity of the church.

Very respectfully,

A. M. GREEN.

New Orleans, Jan. 16th, 1882.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held on Thursday, the 5th of January. President S. Wel s Williams in the chair.

Secretary Gilman conducted the religious exercises.

The Board appointed the Rev. George W. Wainwright, District Superintendent for Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming, to fill the place of the Rev. William McCandlish, resigned. He will not enter upon his duties until April 1st, the beginning of the next fiscal year.

Grants of books were made to the value of $6,900, including $5,000 worth of books for colportage, ten volumes for the blind, and 200 volumes for the Creek Indians.

One auxiliary was recognized in each of the following States: Illinois, Missouri, Texas, and West Virginia.

The receipts for December were $40,153 18; copies of the Scriptures issued from the Bible House, 99,659.

The noblest part of a friend is an honest boldness in the notifying of errors. He that tells me of faults, aiming at my good, I must think him wise and faithful—wise in seeing that which I see not, faithful in plain admonishment not tainted with flattery.

If you stick your finger into the water and take it out, it is in vain to look for the hole, and equally so is it to [illegible] space you occupy that the world will miss you when you die.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Walden Seminary.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 16, 1882.

Walden Seminary, located in this city, and supported by the F. M. A. Society of the M. E. Church, under the supervision of Rev. Thomas Mason, is an assured success. It was opened on November 14th, and notwithstanding the extreme poverty of the people in consequence of the great failure of crops, during the two months just closed fifty-seven students have been enrolled, the lowest grade being Ray's Arithmetic, third part, and Swinton's Word Analysis and Grammar, the highest reaching up into higher Algebra, Latin, etc. As to the progress the students are making, it is unsurpassed in any school among any people in the State. As a teacher, Bro. Mason is equal to any and surpassed by none we have met in Arkansas. He pushes his work along the lines of the most advanced modern methods. He is a ripe scholar, a graduate of Indiana Asbury University, a school that does the best of work and finish for those who take her diplomas. Indeed, we may say to those who wish their children taught and trained by the best that here is their chance, under this devout Christian minister and scholar, who counts not his life or worldly honor dear, but with heart and might labors to develop the mind and soul, and to lift into a higher life those precious jewels committed to his care. Ah! grand, heroic soul, noble work art thou doing; yea, the greatest work of the age! While thy Anglo-Saxon brother looks on and ostracises thee, remember there is one who sticketh closer than a brother, who will say, "Well done, good and faithful servant," as he invites thee into everlasting habitations!

Fathers and mothers, send your children here. Fear not, if they have the right metal they will succeed. Quite a number are paying their way by working at such labor as they can get to do during hours out of school. While we have not room to give the names of all, as we wish we could, we nevertheless desire to mention Mrs. Naom Brown, who has been in the school from the beginning, in 1878. She washes and supports herself and her family, or furnishes her part of the family support, and attends school all the time. She is now in the highest class. Grand woman! Too few like you! Press on, a wreath of victory awaits thee! And Rev. J. P. Mack, a young brother studying for the ministry, is pushing his way through. What these heroic souls are doing to prepare themselves for the great work of life any others may do. The only thing needed for one to come here and get an education is to bring along the will to do. He or she need not fear. God and all good people will help them. We want 500 students before June next.

We must have a building. The F. M. A. Society will give us $6000, if we will raise $4000. This matter will be up for consideration at the coming session of our Conference, but we will venture to suggest a few items to help us there. Let us take ten $100, twenty $50, twenty $25, twenty $20, twenty $15, thirty $10, and one hundred $5 subscriptions, making in all $4000. Have each subscriber either to pay the cash or give his note. Let each preacher who subscribes fifty dollars or more have the privilege of collecting the subscription on his charge, deducting from the contributions what any member of his charge gives as a subscription on the above plan, and hold the preacher to pay what is lacking in the contributions of the people of his charge to settle the note, he having all of the next conference year to raise the amount.

What say you, brethren?

I. G. POLLARD.

The indications are that the House Committee on Elections will send the Utah case back to the people of that Territory for another election. There is a strong pressure from the churches in behalf of Campbell which the committee do not very well know how to resist. They don't like to give the seat to Campbell, in the face of a large majority of votes cast for Cannon, and they will probably conclude to hold the election over again as the easiest way to dispose of the case.

"People glorify all sorts of bravery except the bravery they might show on behalf of their nearest neighbor.—*George Eliot.*

Relics of Barbarism.

The Kentucky Central, Cincinnati Southern, Louisville & Nashville, and probably other Southern railroads, run with all their passenger trains what is commonly called ladies' cars and smoking cars. In the former all the white ladies, and such white gentlemen and men as choose to do so, ride. In the latter, that is the smoking cars, all colored people are forced to ride, or not to ride at all. The fare in any case is the same. So rigid is this rule, that the Lexington Conference, which meets next March in Louisville, Ky., has been unable, after trial, to obtain any reduction from the regular individual first-class rates on the Louisville and Nashville railway. Now, the hardship in this matter, and that against which the colored people believe they make just complaint is, that men claiming to be employes of these roads violently resist the entrance of colored ladies to any other than those smoking cars, and that such action is, as they claim, upon the authority of their employers. Recently Mrs. Harding, of Nashville; Mrs. Smoot and Mrs. Jackson, of Paris; Mrs. Fannie Hatton, Mrs. William Gray, and Mrs. John Gasaway, all ladies of the best reputation, influence, and social standing, with first-class fares paid, and the company's vouchers in their hands, and tendered to the officials, were forced either to ride in these smoking-cars or stand upon the platform, which latter some them did. The writer himself was forced to ride in one of them to the serious injury of his health. His complaint to the conductor was met with the reply that his orders were imperative. The men who asked colored men for their votes to secure funds for the Cincinnati Southern road didn't tell them that their wives and mothers were to be in every possible manner brutalized if they undertook to use it when built as other people for a common rate of charge. The children of Col. Ingalls will one day blush with shame as they remember that their father and other directors of the Kentucky Central Railroad obtained much of their wealth from defenseless women who received no satisfactory equivalent in return, and were constantly black guarded by ruffians while under their protection. Many of the controllers of these lines live in the North, are Republicans, and ride in the same coaches with colored persons. They are here regarded as being humane and generous, are honored by, and seem just to, colored people in the North both in their practice and sentiment. Why this difference when these same colored people propose to use their lines in travel south of the Ohio River? The impression is gaining ground among the colored people that this is another way of hindering them in the exercise of their freedom to go whither they wish, or in exode toward the West if they choose. Now, if this view gets deeply rooted, there will not be conveyances enough South to bring the negroes North. We want fair play—a dollar's worth for a dollar, in the same kind of goods any other man gets. When this is assured, then the colored people prefer, above all regions the south of the Ohio River as their home. If it cannot be obtained here without endless litigation and strife, they understand it to be their duty to go elsewhere; and they have given evidence of first-class determination in the execution of a purpose when it is formed.

MARSHALL W. TAYLOR.

Education in the South.

The Southern press is already heeding the rising demand of the Southern people for a great revival of all sorts of good education. It is still far behind the leading schoolmen of its own section but is coming up to the work with an energy and enlightenment worthy of all praise. But if we may be permitted to give it a leaf from our Northern experience, we would suggest that the greatest blunder in war is firing upon your own troops, and that economy of ammunition is a first-class element of success in a hard-fought day. The real enemies of the children, down South, are not the schoolmen of the North,—even the devoted and cultivated women who are toiling in the great missionary schools for colored youth. They are of home growth, at their very doors. The school system of every Southern State is now assailed by an army of open and secret foes who are bent on its destruction. They are the same kind of people who are resisting the light in every Northern State, and their overthrow is only a question of a little longer time. For the one unmistakable bottom fact of Southern society today is the unconquerable determination of the masses of its people to give the children the great American chance, and the mighty coming whirlwind of popular wrath against everything and everybody that would slam the school-house door in the face of the humblest of its little ones. No clique of priests or politicians, no professional class, no social "upper-ten" can afford to get in the path of that coming storm! We have no fear of the issue, even in Louisiana. But the leading Southern press can greatly hasten the day of victory and bring the blessing of intelligence to the children now on the ground. We assure our editorial brethren of the South that Southern schoolmen, living or dead, have no enemies or detractors among the influential educational leaders of the North. North and South we are of one heart and one mind, "to see that the republic receives no harm" from that ignorance which is the mother of all our national woes.—*N. Y. Journal of Education, March* 31.

Statistics of Texas Conference.

The following are the statistics of Texas Conference for the year 1881:

MEMBERSHIP.	
Number of Probationers	1993
Number of Full members	9406
Number of Local Preachers	191
Number of Deaths	152
BAPTISMS.	
Children baptised	1057
Adults baptised	1804
CHURCH PROPERTY.	
Churches	111
Probable value	$73,966
Parsonages	27
Probable value	$5225
Paid for building and improving churches and parsonages	$13,440 96
Present indebtedness on church property	$3,929 88
SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.	
Sunday-schools	143
Officers and teachers	611
Scholars of all ages	6920
BENEVOLENT COLLECTIONS. *Missions.*	
Churches	$365 25
Sunday-schools	$131 05
Total	$417 00
Woman's Foreign Mission Society	$17 70
Tract Society	$27 05
Sunday-school Union	$69 20
Freedmen's Aid	$101 80
Educations	$62 50
MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.	
American Bible Society	$15 65
Other collections	$56 10
Pastors, Presiding Elders and Bishops	$13,009 05
Conference claimants	$17 15
Current expenses, sexton, fuel, gas, Sunday-schools, etc	$1,489 40

Am. Bible Society in Texas.

Colportage work in the month of December, 1881:

Days of service	194
Miles traveled on duty	4,288
Families visited by them	3,312
Families found destitute of the Bible	584
Destitute families supplied	497
Destitute individuals supplied in addition	369
Number of books sold	1,891
Value of books sold	$610 92
Number of books distributed gratuitously	384
Value of books distributed gratuitously	$90 75
Amount received by them from churches and individuals for Bible cause	$5 90

This is a benevolent and unsectarian work for Christ and humanity. An auxiliary society was organized at Laredo, with 28 members.

W. B. RANKIN, Dist. Supt.,
Austin, Texas.

Never sacrifice a right principle to obtain a favor. The cost is too great. If you cannot secure what is right and needful for you by square and manly conduct, better do without it by all odds. A little self-denial is better than dishonor.

A man ought to keep his friendships in constant repair. I look upon a day as lost in which I do not make a new acquaintance.—*Dr. Johnson.*

Of ex-President Hayes' children, one, Webb Hayes, is a manufacturer in Cleveland, Ohio; Burchard Hayes is practicing law with young Mr. Waite, in Toledo; Rutherford Hayes, Jr., is at school in Boston; and the younger children go to the public school in the village of Fremont.

An able contemporary very properly says: "Small bills should be promptly paid. The men to whom they are due generally need the money. The little bills are the ones that make numberless gaps in the world of business. How much comfort to families, cheer to desponding business men, and encouragement generally, would be given by the payment of a little, and pehaps half-forgotten obligation!"

General News Items

Another Catholic priest has become a Methodist, to wit, Dr. Emilio Fuentes, of the city of Mexico.

Democratic filibustering caused the postponement for two weeks of Burrows's anti-polygamy bill in Congress.

A delegation of Kentuckians have called upon the President in the interest of General Burbridge for a foreign mission.

Most of the best text-books in physical science of Europe and America are now to be found in the Chinese language.

The sulphur mines at Schmoinitz, Hungary, are on fire, and cannot be extinguished. The loss will be many millions of florins.

The Bible is wholly put into eight African tongues, and partly into thirty-four more, and the thirty-fifth is being prepared for.

The net Star-route [illegible] from March 1st to December 31st, 1881, were $1,438,163. The prosecutions have not been in vain.

The French Chamber of Deputies decided that the commission to examine the bill for a revision of the constitution should be composed of 33 members.

A great awakening [illegible] Spanish villages near [illegible]. In one the entire population, consisting of one hundred families, has become Protestant.

The new Foss M. E. Church, Minneapolis, Minn., was dedicated Jan. 1, by Bishop Foss. The building cost $8,000, and was dedicated free from debt.

A firm of Rock Island, Ill., contractors have the contract for building the State capitol of Texas. Their remuneration is to be 3,000,000 acres of public land.

Geo. Scoville in defense of Guiteau declared that Grant, Conkling and Arthur were morally and intellectually responsible for the deed of the assassin. This produced a temporary sensation.

The day the American commissioners arrived at Callao, Peru, there was a severe shock of earthquake. They find a serious misunderstanding existing between Chili and the United States.

General Grant has asked Senator Miller to withdraw his (Grant's) name from the Nicaraguan Canal bill. He believes that the Eads Ship Railway and the De Lesseps Canal should be tried first.

Prominent men in England are about to arouse public sympathy in that country in behalf of the Russian Jews, and to organize a scheme for their immigration. A well-known Israelite will head the subscription with $10,000.

Mrs. Dagas, the wife of the Senator, belongs to the Methodist Church and believes in total abstinence. It is reported, [illegible] say, that a number of ladies at Washington—some of them prominent in society—have organized a secret association, called "Guardian Angels." Its purpose is the exertion of social influence for the reform of Congressmen and others who are inclined to the cup that inebriates.

And now Dr. J. P. Newman has accepted the pulpit of a Congregational church in New York city. We congratulate our brethren of the nominal Calvinistic persuasion upon the accession of this able, eloquent, and pronounced Arminian preacher, who comes to them in his maturity, with his [illegible] crystalized into permanent opinions. We are sorry to lose him as a pulpit orator, and wonder that he can go at his age and after [illegible] to a church [illegible] from his days [illegible] his years of power [illegible] to place [illegible] a [illegible] of the Congregational [illegible] We do not desire to lose one of our strong men, as we have pulpits for all willing to do the [illegible] work; but we can [illegible] the first-class [illegible] and yet not [illegible] ourselves. [illegible] a fine Methodist [illegible] Avenue, in New York [illegible] wise [illegible] by Dr. [illegible] acceptance of this [illegible] has [illegible] been brought [illegible] immediate decision [illegible] be consummated. We [illegible] wish our eloquent friend [illegible] long years of [illegible]

Herald.

THE SOUTHWESTERN [illegible]

[illegible] HARTZELL, D. D., [illegible]
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Associate.

THURSDAY, JAN. 26, 1882.

A Word to Our Agents.

Agents of this paper will greatly [illegible] by forwarding promptly all collections to this office. Send [illegible] and do not wait for the meeting of Conference or any other contingency. [illegible] and collect the money now. We do not want large lists to be paid for at the end of the [illegible] Push the canvass, and [illegible] we constantly rely upon our [illegible]

Ask all the old subscribers to renew.

Every family should take a copy of the Church paper.

First Street Church takes [illegible] copies of the SOUTHWESTERN.

[illegible] are coming in [illegible] are busy with [illegible]

The *Pacific Methodist* (Church South) at San Francisco, has returned to the eight page form. [illegible]

The *New England Methodist* is now published semi-monthly, and [illegible] from eight small to four [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] *Quarterly*, [illegible] Church in Brooklyn, [illegible] It is filled with [illegible] and is printed very neatly.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

How to Make Home Happy.

[illegible] place of abode. But every place of abode is not a home. There are homes *and* homes. Here certainly is a place of abode, and if we were to judge only by its external appearance and internal adornments, we should be ready to say that it was a true home. But we enter, and offer our congratulation to the mistress, and what is her reply? "Home! call it a hell and you will be nearer the truth." Magnificence of architecture, gorgeousness of furniture and luxuries of living do not constitute a home. A true home supposes among its inmates mutual confidences, brotherly sympathies, and [illegible] New religion is necessary to these constituents of a home. Society is essential to the realization of the home joys. Home is designed and adapted by its author to yield many pleasures, but it can be easily perverted into a source of the deepest misery. Piety inculcates those virtues which are essential to the happiness of home.

Contentment is necessary to domestic happiness. "A contented mind" says the old proverb "is a continual feast." On the other hand it is impossible to overestimate the amount of misery occasioned by a discontented spirit. No matter what a man may have, if he has not a contented spirit, he will be unhappy and miserable. Discontent will prove the dead fly which renders unsavory the whole pot of precious ointment. True piety generates a spirit of contentment. It teaches us to be "content with such things as we have." Contentment is a Christian grace founded upon acquiescence in the arrangements of providence, and deep delight in the source of highest pleasure—God Himself. Such "contentment is great gain" because it saves its possessor from feverish unrest, it forbids meanness, jealousy, and strife. Contentment glorifies the pure joys of home.

Next to contentment *forbearance* is essential to home happiness. A vast amount of domestic misery is occasioned by irritability, undue sensitiveness, and readiness to take offence. We call these little things, and yet they are the causes of nine-tenths of all the domestic misery in the world. "The skin diseases of the soul" says George Macdonald "linger long after the heart is greatly cured." Witness the petulance, the social self-assertion, the fastidiousness, the general disagreeableness of many good people; all in the moral skin; repulsive exceedingly. I say good people; I don't say very good; nor do I say Christly, for that they are not." We frequently meet with men who remind us instinctively of an old Testament character, a man with whom David had to do. His name was Nabal, and the description given of him is that "he was such a churl that no man dare speak to him." Religion guards against these evils, by inculcating patience and forbearance. "With all lowliness and meekness, with long-suffering, forbearing one another in love." If household life is to be sunny and peaceful, we must exercise forbearance. We must seek to understand each other's natures, to sympathise with each others' dispositions and to make allowance for one another's infirmities. In the family one of the first things that we have to remember is that we are a family of men and not of angels. We must be long suffering and patient towards each other under the conviction and constant remembrance that we have all our infirmities. Well does Bishop Horne say "Patience is the guardian of faith, the preserver of peace, the cherisher of love, the teacher of humanity." Patience produced unity in the church, loyalty in the state, harmony in families and societies."

Any-thing of service again, is necessary to make a home what it should be. There are those who regard the home merely as a bed of rest, where they can remain idle and refresh themselves for toil in the outside world. The last thing of which they think is to make the effort for [illegible]

[illegible] we have a recipe [illegible] home happy. If any of [illegible] have not tried it we urge them at once to make the experiment. "Let them learn to show piety at home." Fresh cords of affection will bind the members of the family together, all sources of domestic misery will be removed, and an additional zest will be given to all the home pleasures and enjoyments.

The State's Duty.

The argument made sometimes by sensible men, and even lawyers, and law makers, who have not taken the time to mine down into the very base and logic of sound thinking, is that the State, by legal authority, has no concern with, and no right to legislate Sunday laws into existence.

If the opponents of a State Sunday law, would only be specific as to what they really mean, and argue that the State has no legal or moral right to enforce a Sunday law, as an ordinance of Christ's Church, and as a direct means of grace to save men from the effects of sin, then we have no ground of dispute, and are fully agreed on this point; because the spiritual observance of Sunday, can only be secured by the moral and religious suasion of the ministrations of the pulpit.

But if you take the other side of the argument, and declare that the commonwealth has no legal right to enforce the Sunday law, as originally commanded of God, and made binding on man in the state of his innocency; then you do but strike down, not only the pillars that uphold society, but tear away the foundation of all government.

Abolish the Sabbath, destroy its sanctity, and you destroy Christianity; you will not only deliberately overthrow the Church, but you will run the ploughshare of destruction beneath all free institutions. If it can be sustained by sound legal argument, that the State, now the source of human authority, is but an ordinance or creature of God, then it becomes the absolute duty of the State to enforce, not a spiritual, but an outward conformity to this original law of the Creator, the oldest statute law in the world.

On the other hand, if the argument could be maintained that the State has no right to legislate on a Sabbath of rest, then you establish the proof, that the State has no right to legislate on adultery, murder, and theft, or any of the violations of the moral law; because they are all original laws, under the theoratic government of God, and all rest precisely on the same foundation as the Sabbath law.

The fact is, we are thoroughly disgusted with the sickly, and cowardly sentimentality displayed in our legislatures on this important subject, so needful to the prosperity of our people.

The primal law, was given before man needed redemption, and therefore stands out on natural grounds, as absolutely needful to the well being of mankind, and becomes the binding law on all the entire race. We are inevitably forced to the conclusion that if it is any part of the duty of the State to legislate for the welfare of its citizens, then this feature of a Sunday law becomes paramount. And above all does it become the duty of the State to lay the hand of arrest upon all and every business that plies it work on Sunday, engendering crime and useless taxation.

And therefore gambling hells and the sale of intoxicants ought to be prohibited on Sunday under the most crushing penalties.

Continent of Africa.

The continent of Africa occupies much of the world's attention. Modern civilization, in its sweeping and radical developments and appliances, in all the departments of human activity chooses to nominate her, the continent of the future.

The torch of civilization which first blazed upon African soil, and which through Rome, has been scattered throughout Europe; now rekindled from the ashes of the middle ages and baptized with all the Christian graces, diffused throughout Europe and America, is making its way through Japan, India, China, and the Isles of the Sea, to Africa; its native hearth, with more than native splendor and effulgent glory. The natural advantages of Africa, studied in the light of this progressive age, commend her early redemption, and mark her out as the continent of the future. Her long kept secrets and possibilities are about to be revealed to the world, and she is awakening to the call of duty to contribute her share to the world's grand and glorious future. Nearly all the great powers of Europe are stirred up to their interests in this great [illegible] continent.

France is absorbed in the great effort of uniting Tunis, Tripoli, and Algeria to the Senegal possessions. She is spending [illegible] over $11,000,000 in the construction of railroad telegraph lines, and in the encouragement of immigration in her African possessions. Portugal is as actively caring for her possessions; by the establishing of civilizing stations; encouraging immigration and in raising funds to carry out her intentions. Spain is meditating the protectorate of Morocco and has her eyes opened to the coming greatness of the African continent. England, with her far reaching and diplomatic policy, is solidly planted along the West coast, and is pushing far out in the interior to view the land, make favorable treaties with the natives and utilize every possible advantage. Exploration parties representing every considerable power in Europe, are pushing out in every direction, making rich and valuable discoveries, which are being rapidly put to practical use by their various governments. Following in the line of march of commercial enterprise, mission stations representing every phase of our Christian system are being established in all parts of Africa.

With her splendid rivers and majestic mountains; her mineral and agricultural resources; with her infant commerce developed; with all the appliances of modern civilization, Africa shall rejoice and blossom as a rose; princes shall come out of Egypt and Ethopia shall stretch her hands to God. The question for us to solve is, what part of her glorious future are we preparing to share. America owes a debt to Africa, which dollars and cents cannot pay and which she will never be able to cancel. It is the duty of this Government, therefore, to do all it possibly can, both for Africans and for the children of Africa in America, in order to atone for the wrongs it has inflicted upon Africa. A very feasible way in which we can benefit Africa, and at the same time benefit ourselves, is by developing her commerce.

The Republic of Liberia (our foster republic across the sea) with about 20,000 blacks from America, exercising control over about a million native Africans, offering immense profits in the trade of coffee, spices, sugar, ginger, cocoa, palm oil, palm-kernels, cam wood, lime juice, rubber and steel, in exchange for our, our agricultural implements, school books, shoes, cotton goods, notions, brass kettles, flour and provisions, has no steam communication with this country. With such rich offers this ought not to continue so long. Congress should lose no time but immediately establish the desired steam mail communication. Twenty-eight steamships afford weekly communication between Liverpool and the West Coast. Not one steamer for the United States to Africa! We are glad however to note an awakening in this matter. A company has been organized in New York, to run steamers between this country and the West Coast. In several cities petitions are being signed memorializing Congress to establish steam mail communication with Africa. In this city several enthusiastic meetings have been held. A petition, drawn by some of our representative colored men, is being extensively signed petitioning Congress to the same purpose. Our Government is certainly bound by every call of interest and philanthropy to help reclaim this dark land to which she owes so much. It is quite providential that the sons of Africa, after two hundred and fifty years of oppression in the house of their bondage, should now, here begin this effort to bring their fatherland in closer relations with this country; and thus help hasten the day of her redemption. We hope these movements will speed the day of the awakening of the drowsy millions of that dark land, that gave birth to learning, nurtured commerce, sheltered the world's Redeemer and helped him bear his cross.

The Power of the Holy Ghost in the Church South.

If any doubts that a great power is moving our neighbors of the Church South, right on and over the prejudices which have been their chief stumbling blocks, let them read the following:

We are making history every day, and we will, and not without embarrassment, what is to be, its record as to the care and cure of the souls of our brothers in black? What have we done since the war? What are we doing now? What do we propose to do? There are no two ways about it, we have got to do something more for the negro than we have been doing, or in the event of failing to do so, fail of a great opportunity. We can't serve them as we once did. God in His providence is bringing us together. All nations and tongues are one in the blood of the first Adam and of the second. We are one in Christ Jesus. Let us not only feel it and sing it, but let us do something more than [illegible] —*Southern Christian Advocate*, Charleston, S. C.

The paragraph above is referred to in the following editorial, in the leading Church South paper, the *Wesleyan Christian Advocate*, Macon, Ga.:

SOUTHERN METHODISM AND SIX MILLIONS OF NEGROES.

Last week we quoted a burning paragraph from an editorial by Rev. S. A. Weber, of the *Southern Christian Advocate*, touching the exigent and imperative duty now pressing on the conscience of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in relation to the negroes in our midst. We intend to reproduce the whole of that editorial. We are conscience compelled to speak and write upon this subject from time to time. Theories that contradict facts must die; prejudices that antagonize the gospel of the Son of God and Brother of Men must be slain. No argument, no excuse, can justify our failure to do more for the uplifting and evangelization of the millions of negroes in the South than we are now doing. No other success can atone for continued failure in our duty to these people, here in our midst, in the Providence of God and needing all things. A "publishing house saved;" colleges and schools flourishing; our members increasing and reaching up to a million; our late awakened missionary zeal for the conversion of the heathen—all these things, good as they may be, though quadrupled in their resources and measures of success, cannot atone for this—*that we are not now, in the year of grace 1882, doing what we ought to do for the evangelization of the poor negroes in our midst.* What is worse, as a Church we are not trying to do it. And it irritates some people when it is even talked of. One local preacher who called over as among his acquintances of long years ago the names of Andrew, and Parks, and Glenn, and Anthony, and Lovick Pierce, ordered the *Wesleyan* stopped because it published an editorial on this subject last summer. O, if Capers could come back; if the great and holy men whose names he wrote could come back for a time! They would come in the spirit and power of Elijah. They would say to us: "You sin against the Crucified! You sin against humanity until you do something worthy your opportunity for these millions of poor negroes, redeemed by the blood of Christ!" And they would be true witnesses against us.

But "others," we are told, "are doing this work." They are doing part of it—*their* part. But it is too great a work for others; it is very heavy for them and for us if we all work. But if "others" were doing all that is needed their obedience would not excuse our lack of service. The Pharisee and the Levite were not excused from a duty of humanity because "a stranger" and a "samaritan" cared for a poor man left wounded and half dead by the road-side.

But we "set up" the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America;" gave them "bishops" and "houses"—churches "without money any without price." Yes, we did these things, and did right. But surely here is no occasion for boasting; we did not want the houses we gave them, and they had, most of them, small money value.

What have we done for this daughter of our Church—this Hagar that we sent forth into the wilderness? "Helped to build Churches." Yes, some; but it is little for nearly a million of us. "Helped to educate them." Yes, as we have paid our part of the public school tax. What else, except to wish them well and to give them a good deal of good advice?

Their bishops—we speak what we know—have been disappointed in us. They thought we were going to help them build "a school of the prophets," to help them establish an institution where their young preachers and teachers could be prepared to do good work for their own people, "But we have helped." How much? Enough for any man, except the sad-hearted bishops taking up little hat collections now and then to know how much? We have tried to find out whether we have done anything worth naming. Alas! we will publish it if we can find out.

"But our own schools are poor and in distress." Yes, God would have made them richer had we been more faithful to his poor children at our doors.

"But the whole South is poor." Yes, and failure to do her duty will make her poorer. It was the Master who said: "From him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath." "But we did ever so much for the negroes before the war." *No, not a word of it; our fathers did that, not we.* This is 1882, ours is a new generation. Let us deceive ourselves no longer. Unless we do something else we are talking too much about what our fathers did in the past generation. Our fathers did well; under the older system they preached the gospel to the best of their ability to the negroes.

Their work is done; their reward won. Capers, Pierce, Gamewell, Glenn, Parks, Anthony, Winans, Hamilton and the long roll of the worthies of that day did their best, and have entered into rest. We, their sons, are not doing our best; we are boasting of our fathers' deeds. Let us quit boasting of the deeds of our fathers, until we do something worthy our lineage.

Our historic relation to these millions of negroes; our nearness to them; "the Greeks are at our doors;" our knowledge of them; all these things constitute an opportunity to do God's work in doing them good that no other people have.

It is simply heathenish to argue a termination or diminution of obligation on us to do them good because they have been set free. They are not to blame for that. And we should thank God every day that [illegible] live at both they [illegible] are free.

If [illegible] fail [illegible] the right [illegible] of the Christian world, we are condemned in our own consciences; we are condemned of Jesus Christ, our Lord and King. If we fail our children will be ashamed when they read the history.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South, has a great many institutions of learning; but not one of them will admit a student who has a drop of African blood in his veins. The colored man must look to the North for his Education.—*Freedman's Aid Herald.*

Certainly the *Freedman's Aid Herald* should be sufficiently informed to know that there is a college in Mississippi for the education of freedmen. And that there are free schools for them all over the State.—*Mississippi Methodist.*

Yes, as the *Methodist* says, there are public schools for colored youth in Mississippi, but theological students must avail themselves of privileges offered by Northern churches and their missionary societies.

Expulsion of British Subjects from Liberia.

A correspondent to the West African *Reporter* gives a full account of the expulsion of British subjects from Liberia. An unfortunate jealous spirit seems to have actuated the Liberian Government in recently enacting a law prohibiting the employment of all Sierra Leoneans along the coast and in the interior, Grand Bassa excepted—it being a port of entry—under a penalty of $5000 each upon the employer and employee, or three months imprisonment at hard labor. In consequence of this enactment many Sierra Leoneans who were in Liberia were naturalized to obtain the protection of the government, but to no avail, the prejudices of the Liberian made it either unsafe or disagreeable to remain, and nearly all were compelled to leave. A secret society upon the model of our defunct K. K. K. called the Society of Black Things, has been organized, having for its object the persecution of all Sierra Leoneans. This is an unfortunate turn, and one not calculated to further the welfare of the West African coast. It is to be hoped that a better understanding may very soon prevail, and that the united force and influence of Liberia and Sierra Leonean governments might be exercised in the development and reclamation of the vast continent of Africa.

An Old Game.

Correspondents of newspapers are sent into the State of Kansas, and local subscribers also are paid well for their trouble, to write up falsehoods out of the whole cloth, in their rampant and bitter opposition to prohibitory laws, and for the sole purpose of discrediting the passage of such a law in other states. For years they plied the same game in Maine.

Rave on ye hireling penny-a-liners, public opinion is advancing steadily, surely, and conclusivly to the utter destruction of the manufacture and promiscuous sale of intoxicants.

Its outcrop of crime, taxation and poverty will be the death of it yet.

Messrs. John L. Sullivan and Paddy Ryan have been reminded by the introduction of a bill in the Legislature of Mississippi to prevent and punish prize-fighting, that some other territory had better be selected for their training and punching operations. It is a forcible commentary on the need of better police regulations in New Orleans, that it should be singled out from numerous other cities of the continent as a safe place of refuge. Their quarters at Carrollton and West End are said to be snug, and each day they securely train for their proposed immoral and brutal contest. We urge the Council and Mayor Shakespeare to follow the noble example of Mississippi officials, and endeavor to persuade these men to desist by making it uncomfortable for them. The Committee of Public Safety, now organizing patrols for the preservation of order during the carnival season, might well take this matter in hand, for where the prize fighter goes there will be the gambler and pickpocket also.

Dr. J. E. Edwards, in the *Southern Christian Advocate*, tells the plain truth when he says: "There never was a greater mistake than in supposing that a Church weekly, with pledged support of a whole Conference, or even of two or three Conferences, backing it with complimentary and commendatory resolutions, can be turned out with such an indorsement to take care of itself. The acts of the apostles did more to further the gospel, than the resolutions of the so-called first council of the Church at Jerusalem. Untiring, persistent effort on the part of the preachers and patrons of a Church paper is the imperative condition of success. Acts, rather than resolutions, widen the circulation of the best Church papers."

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Gov. [illegible] of New York, [illegible]

—The mother of Gen. Custar died at Monroe, Mich., on the 14th.

—Bishop Bowman was expected at home in St. Louis, from China, Jan. 15th.

—Hon. Wm. M. Evarts is President of the Union League Club, New York city.

Rev. Dr. C. St. James Fry, editor of the *Central Advocate*, has returned from his tour to Palestine.

—Rev. J. D. Hammond, arrived in this city from San Frascisco by the Southern Pacific route, on Sunday last.

—Elders Duncan and Dale on their way to Louisiana conference, gave encouraging reports of the work on their districts.

—O. F. Woodcock, Esq., editor of the *Review*, has been appointed postmaster of Morgan City, vice Charles Miller, deceased.

—Mrs. Rachel D. Foote, widow of the late ex-Gov. Henry J. Foote, died near Nashville, January 9, at the residence of her son, Robert G. Smiley.

—Hon. James H. Wilson has been elected for the long term, and James W. M'Dill for the short term, of the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of Iowa.

—W. B. Gray, of the Morgan City *Free Press*; and J. Y. Gilmore of the New Iberia *Sugar Bowl*, called this week. These gentlemen conduct wide awake news papers.

—Charges having been made affecting the integrity of Postmaster McMillan, he has demanded a prompt and thorough investigation. Postmaster General Howe has ordered a special agent to this city for that purpose.

—The *Churchman* recalls the fact that the father of Bishop Coxe of New York, wrote his name Cox, and said his son added the "e" to stand for Episcopal. The father was a staunch blue Presbyterian, and when asked to the ceremonies of "laying on of hands" on the occasion of his son's promotion to the bishopric he declined to go, saying: "If there had been more laying on of the hands when my son was a boy, there would be no necessity for such infliction now."

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

TEXAS.

W. H. Logan, Cypress: "I have visited the four churches on this work, and preached in all of them. We are getting on fairly. A new church will have to be built.

LOUISIANA.

Members of Ames M. E. Church by steady attendance on and invitation of friends, may greatly assist the revival meetings now going on.

To the pastor of the First Street Church, a grand reception was given on the 19th, by Mr. Alfred Davis in the garden district; and, on the night of the 29th, a party of young gentlemen and ladies took the Carrollton cars to find the way to their pastor's home on Burdett street, and with songs of praise surprised the pastor with gifts and other tokens of esteem and love. Mr. Andrew Jackson was selected to deliver an address to the Rev. Stephen Priestly on the occasion.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A colportage law has lately been passed in France allowing any Frenchman to hawk religious books. The cemeteries have been declared national property; hence away go burial squabbles over Protestant graves, and Protestant soldiers and all Protestant functionaries of government, as well as all others, are released from bowing to the Host at great national celebrations.

A monastery in Hungary, the monks of which were believed to be wealthy, was recently attacked by brigands. A band of soldiers came to the rescue, and on gaining admittance found the monks gagged on the floor, and no trace of the brigands. The monks on being set at liberty, sent the soldiers off in search of an underground passage into the forest, while the holy fathers retired to the chapel to render thanks for their deliverance. Not finding it, soldiers returned to make further inquiries; but the supposed monks were gone, and the real ones were found murdered in an adjoining room. The brigands had personated the monks, putting on their dress and gagging each other to deceive and elude the soldiers.

The Study.

The attention of all Sunday-school superintendents, and primary or infant classes teachers, is called to our quarterly magazine prepared for their special benefit, entitled *The Study*, price fifty cents a year. Address Phillips & Hunt, 805 Broadway, N. Y., or Walden & Stowe, Cincinnati and Chicago.

The Study contains sixty pages of choice matter. It gives material for the use of the superintendent; which is not to be found in the *Sunday School Journal*, or any other lesson help. It has articles on methods of work, and a quarterly article on mental review pictures, by which the lessons of the quarter may easily be remembered. The January number contains an account of the several departments of church work, and devices for Sunday-school work, by which the many-sided "institution" is to be helped. A valuable article is contributed by Daniel Wise on "Readers who do not Read." The Primary Department, under the direction of Miss Van Marter, contains a great deal of condensed matter, rich as Alderney cream. A "reformed pastor" gives an account of the "Old-fashioned Catechetical Class." Novel blackboard exercises are given for primary classes. Rev. J. L. Hurlbut furnishes "Lines of Thought in the Lessons," with some charming illustrations and anecdotes for the especial benefit of superintendents. The "Inner Sanctuary" contains a helpful article on the "Open Secret," by Rev. Adolph Saphir, and the beautiful poem by Dr. J. G. Holland, "Daniel Gray." Then come several pages of the "Bureau of Information," which every superintendent should read.

Will not our superintendents and the infant-class teachers order *The Study?* There is nothing superior to it in this country or England, in its particular line.

J. H. VINCENT.

New York, Jan. 10, 1882.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

Jan. 29, 1882.—THE PHARISEES ANSWERED.

SCRIPTURE.—Mark 2: 18-28; 3: 1-5.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."—Ex. 20: 8.

QUARTERLY CENTRAL THOUGHT.—Christ the Healer.

LESSON TOPIC.—The Healer and the Sabbath.

(*Condensed from National Sunday-School Teacher.*)

The answer which was made by the Savior to the question as to why he ate with sinners had by no means been palatable to the Pharisees. From that time their hostility assumed an unrelenting and implacable character. They lay in wait to catch him in his speech. They watched for opportunities of accusation. The next two questions with which they assailed him were those in our lesson with regard to fasting and the Sabbath. That suggestion was not wholly hostile. It was asked by the disciples of John as well as by the Pharisees. It was in part at least, the perplexed enquiry of the old dispensation to the new. Holiness had always been associated in the minds of the questioners with fasting and many supplications. According to their conception of the Messiah, he should have laid down the rules even more strictly, instead of relaxing them. For the disciples to fast under such circumstances would have been incongruous as for the sons of the bridechamber," in the midst of the feastings and merry-making, to abstain from food, and to clothe themselves with sackcloth, and cover their heads with ashes. They were then to fast, not in obedience to any rule, but because they could not help fasting. When their Lord was crucified and laid in the sepulcher, then this prediction was fulfilled. Crushed and disheartened, believing that all their hopes were entombed with their dead Master, the disciples felt in no mood for eating and drinking. He tells the disciples of John that he has come to the world, not to patch old garments, but to give new ones. "The old things are passed away; behold, they are become new." By the Mosaic law any one was allowed to eat the grain from the stalk as he went through the fields. In the opinion of no one were they committing any wrong against the owner of the field. They were rebuked, not for theft, but for breaking the Sabbath. Already they seem to have learned by association with Christ, that the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for Sabbath. David, that model of piety, had done a worse thing on Sabbath than plucking a few grains of barley. Instead of going into the fields to satisfy his hunger he had gone into the sanctuary, and eaten the sacred bread from the table of showbread, of which none but consecrated priests might partake. If his disciples were to be condemned, still more was David. His own disciples had been laboring as they were compelled to do in order to perform the extra duties of the Sabbath day. They had only rubbed out a few grains of barley, while the priests were slaying, flaying, cleaning up, and offering the sacrifices. But the Savior does not allow his accusers to escape without a rebuke themselves. The One whom they had arraigned surprised them by turning about upon them, and saying,

[illegible] ... "I desire mercy, and not sacrifice" ... were treading the Sabbath ... blessing ... a cause for praise. "Is it lawful on the Sabbath day to do good?" ... [illegible]

A SENSATION.

Has often been made by the discovery of some new thing, but nothing has ever stood the test like Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills; their popularity and sale is unprecedented. [illegible]

SKIN CURE

is Warranted to Cure

ECZEMA, TETTERS, HUMORS, [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW BOOKS. [illegible]

GREAT GERM DESTROYER.

DARBY'S

Prophylactic Fluid!

SMALL POX ERADICATED.

Pox Prevented. Ulcers purified and healed. Dysentery cured. Wounds healed rapidly. Removes all unpleasant odors. [illegible]

Catarrh relieved and cured. Erysipelas cured. [illegible] Scars prevented.

DIPHTHERIA PREVENTED.

In fact it is the [illegible]

PREPARED BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, SOLE PROPRIETORS.

MARRIAGES.

Married at the bride's father's near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, January 3, 1882, by Rev. H. Primm, Mr. Aaron Smith to Miss Fennie Davis. H. P.

At James Chapel, Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 15, 1881, by Rev. G. D. Flanagan, Mr. Alexander Petway to Miss Nanie Callwell of Canton, Miss. They are both members of the M. E. Church. H. Primm.

At the residence of the bride, Rev. J. E. Mays of Columbus, to Miss Sina Wright, by M. Hanson, Nov. 24, 1881. This was a [illegible] occasion. The whole [illegible] relatives, and a host of invited guests were present to witness the happy scene. The bride received many handsome and costly presents from friends. Mr. Mays left on December 1st for Oaero to his field of labor as teacher, accompanied by his precious prize. He has our best wishes and that of many friends.

Austin, Texas.

I give you rosy cheeks. Ready you. Tested 30 yrs, Hurley's Syr. [illegible] Lou. Ky.

DEATHS.

Sister Louisa [illegible] died Dec. 17, 1881, aged 41 years, in full triumph of faith; a [illegible] years, [illegible]

Mrs. Anna Pigeese died in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Jan. 4, [illegible] was a member of the Church at [illegible], Miss., and wished to meet her Christian friends in glory. A. Cotrin.

Sister Elizabeth Montgomery departed this life Jan. 8, 1882, aged 19 years, 3 months, 15 days. She was converted at the age of eleven, was a faithful church member and a useful Sunday-school teacher. She is mourned by all classes of this community.

Clinton, La. J. H. Hylander.

Little Pearlie Gordon, aged two years, two months, departed this life January 7, 1882. She was was quite a wonderful child. A few hours before she died she told her father to come go with her home, for she was going home. Her mother and father are members of our church.

Spring, Texas. James R. Price.

Brother John Gales a native of Maryland, departed this life January 14th, at 1 p. m. He was a member of [illegible] Street Church for four years. He [illegible] thirty-six years [illegible]. He was a [illegible] Christian, one [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] Class [illegible] and Trustee. He was a [illegible] by [illegible]. The funeral [illegible] was attended by Revs. Wm. Marshall, W. P. Forest, [illegible] Dunson, R. L. Beal, Stephen [illegible] and [illegible] of Carrollton Baptist Church. His last words were full of comfort to those who waited on him, as his spirit took its flight to the Master. He was heard to say, "Amen! amen! amen! Home, for the pure in heart shall see God. How good it is to hold out to the end." He leaves a wife, three adopted children and a host of friends to mourn his loss. Lord remember the widow and orphans. Let him sleep in peace. R.

Carrollton, La.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The *American Agriculturist* for February describes the Ozone [illegible]

The Boston *Musical Herald* for January has a portrait and sketch of Henry K. Oliver, musical composer, and [illegible] many attractions [illegible]

Words for the New Church, [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW TREATMENT for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Headache, Debility, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders. [illegible] acts DIRECTLY upon the great nervous and organic centres, [illegible] process of revitalization. [illegible] REMARKABLE CURES, which are [illegible] by Rt. Rev. John J. Keane, Bishop of [illegible], Wm. D. Kelley, T. S. Arthur, and others, who [illegible] to whom we refer by permission. [illegible] "We have the most unequivocal [illegible] power from many persons of high character [illegible]."—*Lutheran Observer*. "The cures which have been obtained by this treatment seem more like miracles than cases of natural recovery."—[illegible]. "There is no doubt as to the genuineness of this treatment."—*Boston Journal of Commerce*. [illegible] TREATMENT contains two months' supply, [illegible] directions for use. [illegible] Oxygen, giving the history of this new [illegible] cures. Write for it. Address Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa.

COMPOUND OXYGEN ADMINISTERED BY INHALATION.

[illegible] is raging in Hamburg, Ark., and vicinity.

High Authority.

Dr. W. E. Scott, President of the College of Physicians, Montreal, writes: "I have recommended Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator as the best preparation used for Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Fever, Ague, and Loss of Appetite." (Remember the name, Colden's—take no other.) Of druggists generally.

There was a heavy decline of stocks on the Viena bourse.

(Detroit Free Press.)

Mrs. C. Whipple, 371 Croghan Street, presents these facts: For six years I had suffered beyond all expression with Sciatic Rheumatism and tried every known remedy, but all to no purpose. At last I saw in the Free Press an advertisement of the St. Jacobs Oil, tried it and am well [illegible] walk without limping and clear free from pain.

Work on the Panama canal is being pushed forward.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound revives the drooping spirits; invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions; gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of beauty the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

The losses by the great flood at Nashville are estimated at $500,000. The waters are falling.

A revolution in the treatment of nervous diseases is now taking place. Dr. Benson of Baltimore has discovered a sure remedy in his Celery and Chamomile Pills—they permanently cure nervous and sick headache, neuralgia, and dyspepsia, sleeplessness and all nervous diseases.

Gen. Garibaldi, in a helpless condition, was conveyed on shore at Naples in a litter.

In the cure of severe coughs, weak lungs, spitting of blood, and the early stages of Consumption, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has astonished the medical faculty. While it cures the severest coughs, it strengthens the system and purifies the blood. By druggists.

The Berlin police confiscated a late number of London *Punch*, because of a cartoon bearing on the late imperial rescript.

"Buchupaiba."

New, quick, complete cure in four days, urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases. $1, at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

In Dublin a pastoral [illegible] from Archbishop McCabe was read in all the Catholic Churches [illegible] for the people [illegible] to [illegible] of violence.

[illegible] Service No. 3 is a compilation of [illegible] and tunes covering the International [illegible] for 1882. Standard hymns are [illegible] from the best sources, and familiar [illegible] sparkles on [illegible]. This is an [illegible] collection, and is so cheap as to be brought within the means of the most [illegible] schools. Good taste and [illegible] characterize this bright little volume.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, January 23, 1882.

[illegible] will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher [illegible] must be paid for small orders.

LEADING STAPLES.

Cotton, B. R.—	
Ordinary	9¼
Middling	11½
Good middling	12
[illegible]	12¼
[illegible]	8½
[illegible]	8¼
[illegible]	40
[illegible]	55
[illegible]	67
[illegible]	—85
[illegible]	—86
[illegible]	—62½
[illegible]	29@30
[illegible]	9½
[illegible]	11½
[illegible]	12
[illegible]	4 50
[illegible]	5 75
[illegible]	6 12
[illegible]	7 10
[illegible]	@12½
[illegible]	41¼
[illegible]	37½
[illegible]	22
[illegible]	25
[illegible]	00
[illegible]	00
[illegible]	00
[illegible]	4 00
[illegible]	.10 00
[illegible]	17 50
[illegible]	29@30
[illegible]	17
[illegible]	@70
[illegible]	71@72
[illegible]	.44@45
[illegible]	82
[illegible]	85
[illegible]	86
[illegible]	40
[illegible]	1 25
[illegible]	24 25
[illegible]	27 28
[illegible]	12¼
[illegible]	8
[illegible]	10¼
[illegible]	10½
[illegible]	12¼

Hon. Frank Morey, a special agent in the internal revenue service, was ordered to Colorado, but resigned in preference.

Catarrh and T. P. Childs.

The treatment of one hundred thousand patients should establish, without doubt, the effectiveness of Rev. T. P. Childs' "Catarrh Specific," the advertisement of which appears in this issue.

That Rev. T. P. Childs should be able to successfully treat Catarrhal difficulties, where so many others failed, has undoubtedly caused many to ask how he does it? Over his own signature he explains very simply his method. Catarrh is generally many years in gaining a foothold in the system, and attacks so many parts of the body that it cannot be cured by any one remedy or by any single application. It requires remedies that will meet the disease wherever it is located, and fight it inch by inch until a complete victory has been obtained. This takes time. Hence an honest effort on the part of the patient and perseverance in the use of the remedies, are both necessary to success. With an intelligent use of the Specific no sufferer can fail of obtaining health and strength.

He has treated and cured thousands at their homes, never having seen them. In a thoroughly honorable and characteristic manner he published the names and addresses of a few of those he cured, that any one who desire may inquire of the patients themselves what Childs' Catarrh Specific has done for them.

Mr. Childs' gives his own experience after thirteen years of relief from the dread disease. The discovery of his certain cure for Catarrh has attracted great attention. Leading men everywhere, publicly state that Childs' treatment has cured them or their families of Catarrh or of Throat difficulties, not obscure, unknown men, but men whose reputation is national—among them, clergymen, physicians, lawyers, merchants, bankers and business men. Editors and publishers of our leading periodicals, and many others have personally investigated the facts, and they are satisfied that Mr. Childs has made such a study of the disease known as Catarrh as to have enabled him to treat it with most extraordinary success.

None need feel any any hesitancy in in placing their case in Mr. Childs' hands for treatment. He would call special attention to the advertisement, and requests a careful perusal of the facts as set forth.

Many who do not receive our paper would doubtless be very thankful, should our readers call the attention of such to the advertisement of Mr. Childs. Catarrh is a common and disgusting disease, but Childs' Catarrh Specific may be relied on as an effective and certain cure, and you may recommend it to your friends with every confidence.

The National Board of Health has officially declared small-pox epidemic, and is devising measures of protection against the disease.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

IN IMPAIRED DIGESTION.

I have used Horsford's Acid Phosphate with success in cases of nervous prostration, where in the digestion was more or less impaired; especially in those cases characterized by great prostration, with excessive sweating. E. C. BUELL, M. D.

Cleveland, O.

It is announced from Washington that a large lobby is being organized against Louisiana sugar interests.

A Revolution Effected.

ATLANTA, GA., Feb. 28, 1881.

H. H. Warner & Co., Sirs:—for thirty years I was a victim of painful kidney disease, but your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has made me a new man.

CHARLES LATIMER.

It is positively asserted that Samuel J. Tilden is a candidate for Presidential nomination in 1884.

Having been troubled with a very bad Cough for about two years and having tried almost every cough mixture that ever was made, I have found none that has given me such great relief as Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and I earnestly recommend it to all afflicted. BENJ. F. DUGGAN, 14 Park Place, N. Y.

A large delegation is in Washington asking for the admission of the southern portion of Dakota as a State. Republicans favor the project.

"And the Leaves were for the Healing of the Nations."

Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-weed breaks up colds, fevers and inflammatory attacks, and is specific for colic, cramps, diarrhœa, and dysentery. By druggists.

The eulogies of the late Senator Burnside were of the warmest character. Senators Hampton and Ransom made eloquent speeches.

Fresh Complexions.

If you have humors and pimples, boils, and eruptions, it is because the system needs toning and purifying. Nothing will give you such good health, smooth and fresh skin and vigorous feeling as Simmons Liver Regulator.

On Monday Judge Porter, for the prosecution, commenced the closing argument in the Guiteau case.

Father is Getting Well.

My daughters say, "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters." He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease, declared incurable, and we are so glad that he used your Bitters.—A lady of Rochester, N. Y.—Utica Herald.

No. 56 St. Charles St.

A WONDERFUL and SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, as when first you use them. They have been carefully examined and analysed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the sight if used in time, but in no case can the eye become impaired by their use for the following reasons:

1. The chemicals soften the light to the eye, completely doing away with that tiresome sensation that is usually experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.

2. The chemicals make the glasses hard; they retain their polish. Hence you will always see through them as bright and clear as at first.

3. The chemicals keep the glasses cold, and the result is that the optic nerves are always cool, doing away with any feverish sensation to the eye.

4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the light having no effect on the eye, with no distressing or tiresome sensation, which necessarily improves the eye.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The MEDICATED GLASSES are all stamped on the frame H. HOUSAH, Medicated. NONE GENUINE UNLESS STAMPED.

WE DON'T SELL TO PEDDLERS.

Dealers Supplied Wholesale at Liberal Discount.

ALL EYES SUITED. Persons residing at a distance who may wish to procure these Spectacles can send for a circular containing description, prices, etc., and directions for insuring a perfect fit, and have them sent by mail, by addressing

Herc. Housah,

CRESCENT CITY SPECTACLE COMPANY,

56 St. Charles street, near Gravier, New Orleans.

CREMATION! TO MERCHANTS

BUY BURN ALL SEEDS in papers left over at close of Season. Send for conditions of this NEW SYSTEM, the Most Advantageous ever offered to both Merchant and Consumer. LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS grown on their own Farms, OVER 1,500 ACRES devoted to this purpose, are the STANDARD FOR QUALITY. WHOLESALE TRADE PRICE LISTS for Seeds, in bulk or other form, mailed to merchants on application.

Founded 1784

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, Seed Growers, 21 & 23 S. SIXTH ST. PHILADELPHIA 52-1y

AGENTS WANTED [illegible] PICTORIAL FAMILY RECORD. [illegible] N. D. THOMPSON & CO., Publishers, St. Louis, Mo. 44 20t

AGENTS MOTHER, HOME and HEAVEN WANTED

RICHLY ILLUSTRATED book of Singular Beauty and a GEM of Literature. By 300 best authors. A book for the HOME and the FIRESIDE. SELLS everywhere—alike FAST in town and country. [illegible] N. D. THOMPSON & CO. Publishers, St. Louis, Mo. 52 13t

[illegible] 100 CHOICE SELECTIONS [illegible]

LITTLE GIANT FRENCH BATTERY. RHEUMATISM [illegible] WONDERFUL ELECTRO-MAGNETIC [illegible]

CATARRH "DOBYNS' SURE CURE" [illegible] DOBYNS & MITCHELL, Prop'rs, Covington, Ky.

[illegible] GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE [illegible] James J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass.

15c [illegible]

$500 REWARD!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. 41 1y

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me. 45

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me. 45

An only Daughter Cured of Consumption.

When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption. His child is now in this country enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that Consumption can be positively and permanently cured. The Doctor now gives this Receipt free, only asking two three-cent stamps to pay expenses. This herb also cures night-sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address, Craddock & Co., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, naming this paper.

Judge Taylor Beattie, returned from his visit to President Arthur, says he believes the President will make some changes in the heads of departments of the New-Orleans [illegible], needed for the up-building of the Republican party in Louisiana.

Nervous Sufferers.

Nervousness is often attended by many annoying symptoms, such as black spots flitting before the eyes, ringing or buzzing in the ears, flashes of visionary light in darkness, inability to look up or about suddenly without growing faint or dizzy, wakefulness, vivid dreaming, etc., all of which is permanently cured by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

Mr. James J. H. Gregory of Marblehead, Mass., appears on our pages with announcement of seeds for 1882. Mr. Gregory is among the first whose well-earned reputation for care, and his immense seed department, has inspired confidence among the thousands of buyers all over the United States.

Conference Notices.

Houston District—Texas Conference.

FIRST ROUND.

Galveston; Tabernacle and St. Paul	Jan.	8
Houston; Mt. Vernon and Trinity	"	16
Harrisburg and Lynchburg	"	21
Richmond and Oak Hill	"	29
St. James and Sloan St.	Feb.	6
Spring circuit	"	12
Chances Prairie	"	10
Columbia and Oyster Creek	"	26
Front Chapel and Pittsville	Mar.	4
Hockley and Rose Hill	"	11
Houston circuit	"	18

M. H. NICHOLS, P. E.

Little Rock District Conference.

The Little Rock District Conference is changed from Feb. 2d, to Monday, Feb. 6, at 9 a. m. I. G. POLLARD, P. E.

Little Rock Conference.

Arrangements have been made for reduced rates on return tickets, over all the railroads runing into Little Rock, except the Iron Mountain, and we expect to secure like favors on it before conference, for all the members of the Little Rock Conference who attend. I. G. POLLARD.

Lighten the burden of life, make success certain, and your calculations accurate, by using Brown's Iron Bitters. It strengthens mind and body.

Seeds FREE

We have advantages as Seedsmen of which we wish to tell the public. Thirty Years' experience as PRACTICAL MARKET GARDENERS AND FLORISTS, gives us such knowledge as to enable us to judge not only what are the best kinds for Fruit, Flower or Vegetable crops (whether for Private or Commercial Gardening), but also to thoroughly test the quality of all Seeds and Plants. Our Greenhouses and Frames in Jersey City, are the largest in America, covering upwards of four acres, solid in glass, employing an average of seventy men throughout the year.

PETER HENDERSON & CO.,

35 Cortlandt Street, New York.

Plants

So marked has been the success attendant on my method of treatment, and so thoroughly has my statement that Catarrh can be cured been proven, that thousands and tens of thousands from all parts of the world have been interested to write and obtain my method of treatment, and where it has been given an honest trial it has invariably proved a grand success. Year by year my business has grown until now my correspondents number nearly 100,000, and I have been compelled to add largely to my force in order to meet the growing demand for my Catarrh Specific.

Perseverance and Catarrh.

I MEAN HONEST, HARD WORK; I USE HONEST METHODS; I DO NOT attempt to cure in a day a disease that has been growing for a lifetime, increasing in power and gathering strength daily for years. I DO NOT ask my patients to attempt, nor do I want them to try their cure unless they mean to fight the battle for health and strength manfully and with a determination to win. I DO TRY to encourage every sufferer with catarrh to believe they can be cured if they will persevere in the use of means I provide.

BY ACCIDENT, CARELESSNESS, INATTENTION, HEREDITARY TAINT, or in some unknown way, you have secured and are nursing in your system a poison that is surely eating its way to your vitals, carying untold misery and suffering in its progress. DO NOT WAIT until your body is racked with pain, until the passages of your head are eaten away, until the foul mass of corruption running down your throat, has affected the lungs, poisonig the whole system, causing Consumption, Liver Complaint and Chronic Diseases of many kinds. DO NOT WAIT until Catarrh has prostrated you and the complication of diseases arising from the neglected Catarrh has placed you beyond the reach of any human aid. Obtain the means that has cured so many thousands, and, having secured it, with honest, straightforward work, persevere in its use, and you will be blessed with renewed health and strength. I especially desire to treat those who have used other remedies without success. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, Ohio.

Permanent Cure of Catarrh!

The Only Effectual Way.

OUR LETTER BOX:

Below we give a few of the thousands of letters we are constantly receiving. The record is a guarantee that CHILDS' CATARRH SPECIFIC is no new untried cure, but a positive and certain remedy. We above all things, desire to establish confidence in our treatment, so that every sufferer from Catarrh and Bronchitis may feel certain of success in its use.

100,000 Catarrhal cases have applied to me for relief. Many thousands have received my Specific, and are cured. We deem it only fair that every one who wishes should have the opportunity to ascertain whether we are able to accomplish all that we claim; and for this purpose we add a few of the many hundreds of unsolicited certificates which have been sent to us by grateful patients—as well as the addresses of some who have been successfully treated, almost any of whom will doubtless respond to any inquiry by letter, if accompanied by a stamp to pay postage. Having been cured themselves, they doubtless will be willing to let the afflicted know where they can find certain relief. We have thousands of these certificates from all classes—physicians, clergymen, lawyers, judges, merchants, bankers, and business men.

My wife is entirely cured. I. V. COLLINS, Crockett, Tex.

Your remedy has cured me. M. ALSHULER, Mattoon, Ill.

The medicine did for me all you represented. T. H. MESSMORE, Cadillac, Mich.

The disease is reached and all trouble gone. MRS. W. W. EMBREE, Port Hawkesbury, N. S.

I write to tell you that I am perfectly cured of Catarrh. G. P. WISE, Magnolia, Ark.

The catarrhal cough has entirely left me. I am well again. J. A. HULL, Cleveland, Ohio.

I would not take a farm for your Specific [illegible]

My throat is now so well restored that I can lecture daily without any difficulty, and find no difficulty in preaching. E. B. FAIRCHILD, D.D., LL.D., Chancellor University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.

I am cured, another formidable case at last yielded to your treatment. W. B. MORSE, Bryan, Texas.

I am now entirely cured. When I had used it three months I felt like a different woman. Too much cannot be said in favor of your Catarrh treatment. It has saved my life. MRS. E. G. MITCHELL, Fairbury, Ill.

Mrs. Mitchell lives near me and has used your treatment with perfect success and is now, well and hearty. This I am a witness to. [illegible]

[illegible]

... Rev. G. W. Dalbey, Shelbyville, [illegible]; T. B. Hand, 189 E. Fayette St., Baltimore, Md; Wesley Thomas, Westover, Somerset Co., Md; J. W. Riley, U. S. Ex. Agent, Troy, O; Rev. P. K. Russell, Vineland, N. J; L. C. Hoppel, "Trevor House," Rochester, N. Y; Rev. G. L. Bailes, Burnside, Ill; [illegible] Marble, Concord, Jackson Co., Mich; Rev. E. L. Harris, Darien, Wis; C. A. Hulburt, 210-216 Illinois St., Indianoplis, Ind; Rev. W. E. Lloyd, Auburn, Ill; Jas. Panel, Wellsburgh, Brook Co., W. Va; Sam'l Burche, Parkersburg, W. Va; C. T. Paul, Los Angeles, Cal; Thos. J. Dailey, Henry, Champion Co., Ill; J. Z. Branett, St. Francisville, Mo; ... Wapelo Co., Ia; George H. Foote, 85 St. Clair St., Cleveland, O; M. Alshuler, Mattoon, Coles Co., Ill; J. K. Sheffield, Pottsville, Pa; Miss F. E. Dement, Dyer Station, Gibson Co., Tenn; Rev. Henry Stout, Raritan, Somerset Co., N. J; Mrs. M. C. Murray, 20 Linden Ave., Baltimore, Md; W. G. Davis, Mt. Palatin, Putnam Co., Ill; Rev. W. Tillinghurst, Bloomer, Wis; W. S. Sandel, Willis, Texas; John Bullock, LaCrosse, Hancock Co., Ill; J. J. Duckworth, Pattenburgh, Hunterdon Co., N. J; Benj. K. Boam, Clinton, Clinton Co., Ia; T. A. Wilbur, 143 Meeting St., Charleston, S. C; Rev. R. Todd Liston, Sayville, Suffolk Co., N. Y; Robt. W. Darah, Delevan, Tazewell Co., Ill.

THIRTEEN YEARS AGO

Catarrh was considred an incurable disease. I had then suffered for thirteen years in a manner only known to those who have had this disease in some of its worst forms. My professional duties made exposure a necessity, and I was first attacked by a slight cold; terrible headaches, which could not be cured followed, with deafness and ringing in the ears, soreness of the throat, [illegible] nasal discharges, weak, inflamed eyes, hawking, rising of vile matter, black and sometimes bloody mucus, coughing, with great soreness of the lungs. The liver and stomach were polluted with the mass of diseased matter running from the head, until dyspepsia, indigestion, and liver complaint made me a wreck and incapacitated me for my professional duties and confined me to my bed. Compelled to resign my pastorate, and feeling that my end was near, in desperation I gave up the physicians and compounded my CATARRH SPECIFIC, and wrought upon myself a *wonderful cure*. Now at the age of sixty-seven, I am wholly restored, can speak for hours with no difficulty, and never have had, in the whole thirteen years, the slightest return of the disease. Every Physician who has examined my Specific says it is *certain, and thorough, and perfect*. T. P. CHILDS.

CHILD'S CATARRH SPECIFIC

Will effectually and permanently cure any case of Catarrh, no matter how desperate. The treatment is local as well as constitutional, and can only be obtained at Troy Ohio. We especially desire to treat those who have tried other remedies without success.

Childs' Treatment for Catarrh, and for diseases of the Bronchial Tubes, can be taken at home with perfect ease and safety, by the patient. No expense need be entailed beyond the cost of the medicine. A full statement of method of home treatment and cost, with scores of testimonials from those who have been cured, will be sent on application. Address

REV. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, Ohio.

Say what paper you saw this in.

Young Folks' Corner.

THE CLERGYMAN AND THE PEDDLER.

The Obliging Elephant.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

The first of the revival meetings at Ames M. E. Church, New Orleans, conducted by Jonathan S. Haskell, the evangelist, began on Sunday evening 15th. The meetings have been well attended. The Monday evening talk of Bro. Haskell on theaters and actors was highly enjoyed, and contained powerful descriptions of love and truth.

TEXAS.

A. C. Culbreath, Huntsville: "Our first quarter was held Jan. 1, by Elder Pullam. Bro. James Shackleford and a large number of visiting friends were present. The class leaders reports were good, showing about 100 members."

D. W. Tucker, Lavernia: "I wish to say it is high time our preachers should put more light before our people than they have been doing. When they leave a charge where they have held forth, they should not leave our people in the dark respecting the right of the annual conferences to make changes, etc.; they should learn not to make it hard for their successors. As this is my first year in the ministry I thought if I was appointed to a new field it would be a difficult task to build up. But as I have a field already cultivated, my trials on entering is such that I could sigh for the unbroken turf."

MISSISSIPPI.

E. C. Pierce, Brandon: "Our school here is a small one. I gave a festival, and made the church a present of a set of window blinds costing $30. Betty McAllister, Amanda Waters, Birdie McAllister and Sarah Finch were the girls, aged twelve years, who assisted."

S. A. Cowan: "Our last day in Grenada was one long to be remembered. Our church at this place has succeeded nicely this year. This has been a very hard year and laborers receive a small compensation for their services. But this noble hearted people has raised $350 for improving our church and yesterday paid $30 for the new building at Shaw University ... members after paying off their pastor, gave him a nice suit of clothes."

ARKANSAS.

Robert Boone, Centre Point: "Our beloved presiding elder held his ... conference at ... on 30th of December. The brethren were present. We had a good time during the conference. On Sunday the elder preached to a large congregation, with power. After preaching I called a collection for the elder and received $10, in the afternoon Bro. Sams called a collection for me and received $2, ... collection $12. Times are very hard. During the year we have built 2 new churches valued at $1,000, all the money is paid except $20. We thank God that the old Church moving is on to the front in Arkansas. By the help of the Lord we had 56 converts this year and a large number added to the ... We are telling the people what the old church is doing for them, and that she is their friend."

Worth a Dozen Dead Men.

Richmond, Va., May 20, 1881.

My physician, ... continue taking medicine. I was told that one lung was gone, that my bowels and kidneys were decayed. I suffered excruciatingly from the horrors of dyspepsia and painful urination, and my breath came short and quick, while my heart at times ceased to beat entirely, while again it would thump most vehemently. A sister of mine, a Mrs. Khorer, in Baltimore, wrote to father advising him to get me Brown's Iron Bitters. From the very first dose I felt a change; now all pain is gone, my digestion is good, my urine is free from sediment, and my slumber unbroken and dreamless. I now feel perfectly restored and go about and do as much work as ever I did, and I do not feel the least fatigued.

DANIEL R. MCKENZIE.

He who loves to read and knows how to reflect, has laid by a perpetual feast for his old age.

[Wayne Co., (Ohio) Democrat.]

Mr. Wm. E. Snyder of West Lebanon, Ohio, says: For some time time past I had been severely afflicted with Rheumatism, seeing an advertisement of St. Jacobs Oil I procured a bottle, and I could feel the effect of the Oil upon the first application. I am now entirely well after using one bottle.

Lost Friends.

(We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.)

DEAR EDITOR—I desire to find my people. The name of my sisters are Matilda and Charlotte; my brother Daniel Halens. I left them about 12 miles this side of the Sabine, with the old man Sperman Halens.

ANNETTE WILLIAMS.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to find daughter Ellen Whitley. She was taken from my son Sidney Robertson at Millcan in 1870 while I was gone to Bremond. She was taken by her father; Her father's name is George Whiteley. The last I heard of her she was in Galveston, but I heard since she was not. Your information will be happily received. Address me at Bremond, Robertson county.

MRS. WILLIAM GIBBS.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to find out about my sister, Vina Bray. We left her living with a widow named Hooks, living between three or four miles from Collierville, West Tennessee. We left there in 1856. Her mother's name was Emily Bray. She belonged to a man named Edward Bray. Her brothers were Charles, Lake, and Jackson Bray, and myself Simon Bills, my brothers Joe Bills and Leroy Bills, one sister named Matilda Bills. My address is Simon Bills, Texarkana, Arkansas.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to find my kin people whom I left in Missouri, in Boone county. My father's name was Daniel Haden, my mother's name was Lewisa Haden, her eldest child was Harriett Haden, the next was Lucinda Haden, the next was two twin boys Jim and John, the next was Wyman Bloomfield, the next was Emeline Haden. I left all in Missouri. I will be glad to hear from them. Address me at Bremond, Roberson county, Texas.

MRS. MANDA NORMAN.

DEAR EDITOR—My name at the commencement of the war was Major belonging to Henry Mitchell, who lived in Martin county, North Carolina. My mother was named Lilly Mitchell and one sister named Lempy, another named Easter, all of whom lived in Martin county, North Carolina. One brother whose name was Isaiah, and another brother named Nathan, and another named Handy. Our sister died long before the war named Mary. I desire if any of the above kindred are living anywhere in the United States to address the undersigned at McAlmon Station, Pulaski county, Arkansas. I left North Carolina sometime during the war, I think during the year 1863.

J. W. DAVIS.

January 13th, 1882.

Answer This.

Did you ever know any person to be ill without inaction of the stomach, Liver or Kidneys, or did you ever know one who was well when either was obstructed or inactive; and did you ever know or hear of any case of the kind that Hop Bitters would not cure? Ask your neighbor the same question.—Times.

The esthetes now speak of hash as "a mosaic."

Truth is Mighty.

When Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., announced that his "Favorite Prescription" would positively cure the many diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, some doubted, and continued to employ the harsh and caustic and local treatment. But the mighty gradually became acknowledged. Thousands of ladies employed the "Favorite Prescription" and were speedily cured. By druggists.

When you see an Irish mother sewing the tears in her boy's pantaloons, you may put her down as being in favor of "no rent" system.

Day Kidney Pad Co., Buffalo, N. Y.: Gentlemen—I have had rheumatism since I was a boy, and your Pad has cured me entirely. WM. MONTGOMERY, Acker, Can.

These Pads cure all diseases of kidney and urinary organs. $2, by druggists or by mail.

Many a small man is never done talking about the sacrifices he makes, but he is a great man indeed who can sacrifice every thing and say nothing.

Skinny Men.

Well's Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions. $1. at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

No man, woman, or child, no matter how humble their circumstances, can live a true, upright and loving life, without the world's being the better for it.

"Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears ...

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by Dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. Sold only in cans, by all Grocers.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

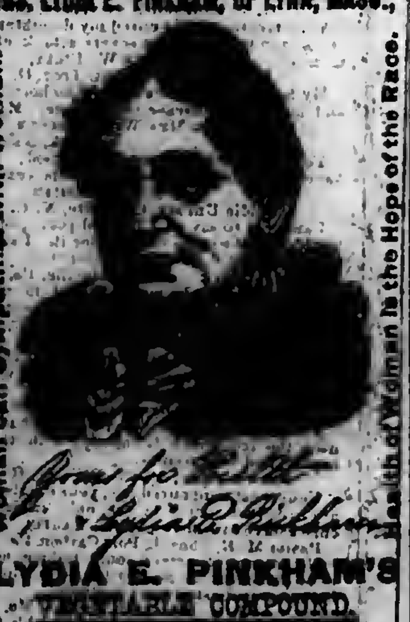
ST. JACOBS OIL TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

It will be to your Advantage ... ORGAN OR PIANO, ... PEERLESS ORGAN CO., Fort Golden, N. J.

KNABE

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.

CURES DYSPEPSIA, LIVER DISEASES, ... ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, KIDNEYS, SKIN & BLOOD.

CURES Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous debility, etc.

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man! 11,000,000 Bottles SOLD SINCE 1870.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Acts upon the Kidneys.
It Regulates the Bowels.
It Purifies the Blood.
It Quiets the Nervous System.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.
It carries off the Old Blood and makes new.
It opens the pores of the Skin and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of Skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, care only being required in attention to directions.

DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

Laboratory, 77 West 3d St., NEW YORK CITY.

RINGGOLD, Bienville Co., La. I was afflicted for a number of years with Kidney Disease, and my wife was troubled with Liver Complaint. We took some of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup which effected a perfect cure. J. B. BRYAN.

SHILOH, Union Co., La. For about six years I have been afflicted with Tetter. The Doctors pronounced me incurable. The use of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has relieved me and I believe it will make a radical cure. C. C. TUBB.

NEW IBERIA, Iberia Co., La. I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup for Rheumatism, and have received entire relief therefrom. I would not be without it. THOS. JOHNSON.

CONVENT, St. James Co., La. I was afflicted with Dyspepsia and a short trial of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has completely cured me. I can safely recommend it. B. WASHINGTON.

[illegible], Union Co., La. I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup and believed it to be a Good Blood Purifier and can recommend it as such. H. BROWN & CO.

OPELOUSAS, St. Landry Co., La. ... JULIAN & LANDRY.

Agents wanted for the sale of the Indian Blood Syrup in every town or village in which I have no agent. Particulars given on application.

CATARRH

American Breakfast Cereals

Health is Wealth!

$500 REWARD

To be issued Dec. 27th.

Hymn Service No. 3

By LOWRY and DOANE.

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS OF 1882,

they will be found very desirable for all Sunday School Services.

BIGLOW & MAIN, 76 East Ninth Street, New York. 81 Randolph Street, Chicago.

Buy the Genuine "Scovil" Hoe. It is acknowledged by all to be the best. Notice TRADE-MARK and LABEL. Beware of "Scovil Pattern," so-called!

LADIES' SEWING COMPANION.

Seeds

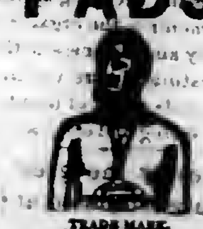
55 ... CARTER'S IRON TONIC.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and AGUE or CHILLS and FEVER.

BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS ... The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle, do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

Dr. JOHN BULL, Manufacturer and Vender of Smith's Tonic Syrup, Bull's Sarsaparilla, Bull's Worm Destroyer. The Popular Remedies of the Day.

HOLMAN'S PADS



TRADE MARK.

Holman's Ague, Liver & Stomach Pad. For Malaria, Ague and Stomach troubles. PRICE, $2.00.

Holman's Special Pad. Adapted to old chronic cases. PRICE, $3.00.

Holman's Spleen Belt. For stubborn cases of enlarged Spleen and unyielding Liver and Stomach troubles. PRICE, $5.00.

Holman's Infant's Pad. For ailments of Infants and Children. PRICE, $1.50.

Holman's Renal or Kidney Pad. For Kidney Complaints. PRICE, $2.00.

Holman's Absorptive Medicinal Body Plaster. The best Plaster made. Porous on Rubber basis. PRICE, 25c.

Holman's Absorptive Medicinal Foot Plasters. For Numb Feet and Sluggish Circulation. PRICE (per pair) 25c.

Absorption Salt Medicated Foot Baths. For Colds, Obstructions and all cases where a Foot Bath is needed. PRICE, (per ¼ lb. package) 25c.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,

Or sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. The ABSORPTION SALT is not "mailable" and must be sent by Express at purchaser's expense.

The success of HOLMAN'S PADS has inspired imitators who offer Pads similar in form and odor to the true HOLMAN'S, saying, "They are just the same," etc.

Beware of all bogus Pads only made to sell on the reputation of the genuine.

See that each Pad bears the Private Revenue Stamp of the HOLMAN PAD COMPANY, with above Trade Mark printed in green.

Dr. HOLMAN'S advice is free. Full treatise sent free on application. Address,

HOLMAN PAD CO., [P. O. Box 2112.] 93 William St., N. Y.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. ... Hop Bitters ... Rochester, N. Y. and Toronto, Ont.

Office of the KANSAS ADVOCATE, PARSONS, KAN., Nov. 1, 1881.

To meet the wants of our friends and to increase the circulation of the ADVOCATE we have decided to issue the ADVOCATE weekly after the first of January, 1882, provided 300 shares of Stock at $5.00 per share can be sold and paid in by that time.

To each shareholder paying in full before the first of January we will credit with one year's subscription out of the $5.00 paid in. Try and get as many to take shares as you can and help push on the good work. Fraternally, W. B. AVERY, Editor.

Furnished Rooms to Rent By the Month, Week or Day, —AT— 227 Customhouse Street, Corner Treme Street, New Orleans, La. Mrs. C. ROBERTSON, Prop'r.

BELLS.

The following prices include the MOUNTINGS.

The Bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

PHILLIPS & HUNT, New Orleans, La.

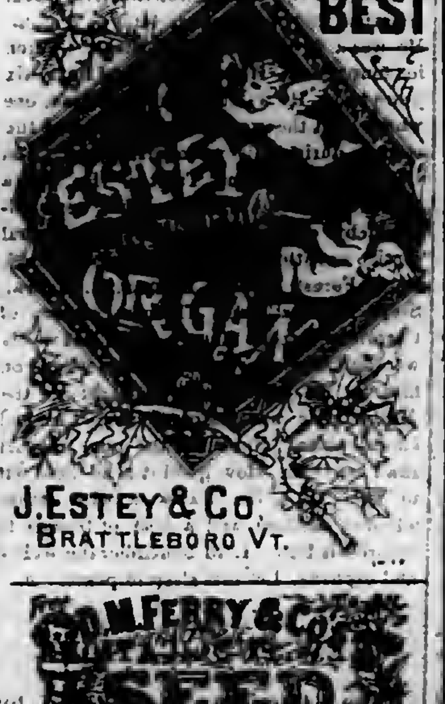
BROWN'S IRON TRADE MARK BITTERS A TRUE TONIC.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS are a certain cure for all diseases requiring a complete tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00 a bottle.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. Baltimore, Md.

See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co. and have crossed red lines and trade mark on wrapper. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE BEST



J. ESTEY & CO. BRATTLEBORO VT.

D. M. FERRY & CO.'S SEED ANNUAL FOR 1882

PRACTICAL LIFE

CHEAPEST BOOKS in the WORLD

NEW ENGLAND Conservatory of Music.

BIBLE

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN AND BEAST.

For more than a third of a century the Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known to millions all over the world as the only safe reliance for the relief of accidents and pain. It is a medicine above price and praise—the best of its kind. For every form of external pain the MEXICAN Mustang Liniment is without an equal.

It penetrates flesh and muscle to the very bone—making the continuance of pain and inflamation impossible. Its effects upon Human Flesh and the Brute Creation are equally wonderful. The Mexican MUSTANG Liniment is needed by somebody in every house. Every day brings news of the agony of an awful scald or burn subdued, of rheumatic martyrs restored, or a valuable horse or ox saved by the healing power of this LINIMENT which speedily cures such ailments of the HUMAN FLESH as Rheumatism, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Poisonous Bites and Stings, Stiffness, Lameness, Old Sores, Ulcers, Frostbites, Chilblains, Sore Nipples, Caked Breasts, and indeed every form of external disease. It heals without scars.

For the BRUTE CREATION it cures Sprains, Swinny, Stiff Joints, ... eases, Foot Rot, Screw Worm, Scab, Hollow Horn, Scratches, Windgalls, Spavin, Thrush, Ringbone, Old Sores, Poll Evil, Film upon the Sight and every other ailment to which the occupants of the Stable and Stock Yard are liable.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment always cures and never disappoints; and it is, positively, THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS

MUSICAL.

THE CHICKERING PIANO,

THE VICTOR in all great contests ... YEARS THE ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD OF THE WORLD ...

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

All amateurs and purchasers of instruments are respectfully invited to visit our Warerooms.

CHICKERING & SONS,

SKIN CURE

A GIFT TO YOU.

A GREAT OFFER FOR HOLIDAYS!!

NEW RICH BLOOD!

SEEDS

Southwestern Christian Advocate.

VOL. 17.—NO. 5. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1882. WHOLE NUMBER 496.

[illegible]

many years, has our love, and we honor him for the great work he has done and is doing.

2. We congratulate Dr. Rust and the [illegible] of Rev. Dr. Hartzell as Assistant Corresponding Secretary. His years of experience in our Southern work, and his ability as a business man and public speaker, will qualify him for his new and enlarged sphere of activity in the church.

Resolved, that the Shaw University collection taken the past year [illegible] the Freedmen's Aid collection, and be so published in the minutes.

Resolved, that the collection taken for education be added to the Freedmen's Aid collection, and be a part of the Shaw University fund.

At the Freedmen's Aid Society Anniversary held Saturday night, after addresses by Drs. Rexele and Hartzell, the following amounts were subscribed to aid in erecting the new building at Holly Springs. The persons making these subscriptions made themselves personally responsible to pay or raise among their people the amounts pledged. It is understood that this money is to be the Freedmen's Aid Collection for 1882, and that every dollar raised is to go into the new building:

W. W. Hooper $350, G. Brooks $100, L. Bradford $250, H. R. Rexels $100, J. W. Dunn $100, D. A. Williams $100, J. M. Shumpert $100, L. Campbell $100, P. H. Bradwell $100, S. A. Cowan $100, W. Jones [illegible]

[illegible]

heartily with the friends of temperance and righteousness against the rum traffic.

January 23, 1882.

MY DEAR BISHOP PECK: I am confident you will appreciate the motive which prompts this note.

The friends of *Temperance* in this this State have secured a "Local Option law," by which the sale of intoxicants is prohibited in towns and districts, unless a majority of citizens petition for it. In looking over the list of names published for such licenses in every community, I find a great many names of one colored Methodists as well a few of our white members. Might it not be well for you to suggest, at least to your presiding elders, that they discourage and oppose signing such petitions? We can never succeed in repressing the "*great evil*" of our colored people will not assist us. It is not a question of politics but of morals. A word from you might do good. God bless you! Yours truly,

B. RADER.

Whereas, it is the sense of this conference that a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in this State, except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes, should be submitted to the people for their adoption: therefore be it

Resolved, that the presiding elders and two additional members appointed by the bishop, shall constitute a committee to memorialize [illegible]

A. E. P. ALBERT,
D. A. WILLIAMS.

STATISTICS.

[illegible]

APPOINTMENTS.

[illegible]

Hazelhurst, R. Anderson
Liberty, H May
Meadville, supplied by W A Dorsey
Natchez and Fayette, E Graves
New Hope, H Henderson
Pascagoula, J B Smith
Union Church, James Ford
H R Revels, President of Alcorn University, member Natchez and Fayette quarterly conference.

[For the SOUTHWESTERN.]

The Preeminence of Christ.

BY REV JOHN O. FOSTER, A. M., Rock River Conference.

The position now occupied in the minds of men certainly gives Christ the preeminence.

The Babe of Bethlehem drew forth more attention from *heaven*, *earth* and *hell*, than any being born of woman. At his birth a convoy of angels brought down the congregations of heaven, and chanted the opening carol of the new dispensation. The song was short but the story was long. What little we caught of the heavenly message has thrilled our hearts and cheered our souls from that day to this, and we shall never know the full tone of glory till we study its foundations in the other world.

Christ gathered all honor as the first born, the only begotten of God. He received by inheritance the greatest name ever conferred upon a living being. He had the form of man and yet was higher than man. He was the son of man and yet son of God. What was claimed for Him was exhibited in Him when he appeared.

In his *humanity* we behold a brother, bone of our bone, suffering like we suffer, going from place to place teaching the truths of a wonderful revelation, and enduring more shame and resentment from the chief men than any great teacher had ever known.

His brotherly heart was exhibited in the affection, the relief shown to the suffering people who thronged around him wherever he went. We find no case where he turned them away, but though rejected himself by the rulers, yet the common people heard him gladly. They found in him a friend, not simply as the giver of loaves and fishes, but the comforter of their souls, the healer of their infirmities.

Christ's humanity reveals also his *humility*. Why this was necessary we may never fully know. It is certain that there was a humiliation which in our eyes would be a dreadful degradation.

He was before this in the courts of heaven surrounded by a glory which he had before the world was, and possessed with an inheritance there that reached back to the long eternity. And when we see him here, weary, working, thirsting, suffering with hunger, we wonder at the voluntary humility. *Royalty* seldom assumes a willing, abject poverty, that is distasteful to the mind and sickening to the heart. The king may leave his court for a brief visit to the lowly, but is careful to carry his royalty in his bearing, and many constantly exhibit it in word, act and dress. Yet Christ veiled his divinity so that even his brethren did not believe on him until his mighty works compelled their assent, as did the miracles compel others to acknowledge him as divine. To as many as received him to them his power was shown, and they became sons of God and heirs of glory. His royalty was not lowered by being with us, though all manner of shame was heaped upon him, for in his noble bearing he revealed our wonderful degradation, and lifted up all who received him to a sphere of exalted character never known or known in [illegible]

contact with wicked men. When he was reviled he reviled not again, and in his unrighteous condemnation he patiently endured the judgment even unto death.

No king was ever condemned who had more pure nobleness, and heavenly royalty never shone brighter than in Christ our Lord.

Wisdom belongs to this wonderful name. The wisdom of this world is foolishness in comparison with the sublime truths which glow around this hallowed name.

Justice never had such an expounder.

Equity was never more vigorously enforced.

Love shone from his entire nature, and he drew our hearts after him as no other being ever attracted humanity.

In our first loves we have no higher idea than to love our parents. From the first it is faint and circumscribed to a few, then as the years come it widens out, to kindred, to friends, to acquaintance, and studying the needs of humanity we love to do the whole race good.

Beyond the race is the Author of our being, who planted within us the desire of the heart, and in his wisdom has led us from nature up to nature's God. "Love was given, encouraged, sanctioned, chiefly for this end."—*Robertson.*

"The base passions are certainly the degraded qualities of a nobler nature."

Christ came to arouse man from his stupor in sensuality, and his down grade, to a new life of wisdom, justice and love.

The effort was not a failure. The war of passion in man's poisoned nature rejected with vehemence any of the claims of purity, but they were made and shall be duly heard. The best men of earth who have studied the character, works, wisdom, love, power and divinity of Christ, declare that his entire revelation was not human alone, but that there was manifested in this wonderful Being all the attributes of God.

"For it pleased the Father that in him should all fulness dwell." Col. 1:19.

Thus we are raised in one passage of scripture to look upon Christ as the full development of divine truth.

But we are called upon to look again, and hear the word say, he is "The image of the invisible God, the first born of all creation, for in him were all things created, in the heavens and upon the earth, things visible and things invisible, whether thrones, or dominions or principalities or powers; all things have been created through him, and unto him; and he is before all things, and in him all things consist." Col. 1:15-17.

From this passage we get more of an idea of a God than of a man. He was so much divinity and so much humanity that we cannot divide the nature shown. He was *before* man and *greater* than man for he made man, and the creature is far lower than the creator. We find no one else then on earth who can be compared to him. Creation then is not to him a relative, for he was before all creation, and "He is the living centre, towards which all things in creation converge, the Divine Keystone in the arch of the universe, on which the whole fabric leans."—*Chrysostom.*

Suppose we let the *great names* for a moment pass in review. They are our best representatives. They have stood the test of models in their special field.

Noah, a preacher of righteousness, the link between the long ages of violence and a new race of instructed God fearing people, was in some respects a high type of humanity. In other things where we fail he failed.

Abraham was a model of faithfulness. He believed God and became the father of the faithful. His position among men is very noble and his memorials will be known while the Old Testament records are read.

Moses was the great *law giver*, and in this particular was the greatest man of all history, but his energy kept him from the full realization of his earthly hopes, and he died in a good old age having served his generation.

David [illegible] and sang and died.

Solomon was given unusual wisdom, but degraded the highest talents in sensual pleasure. His fame, wealth, wisdom and great works are blackened with evils.

The Prophets were men of special missions. They were the bearers of dispatches from heaven, and were of noble natures. But they were not without feelings of constant dependence on God.

The records of heroism may well come before our view also, and we see the long bloody waves of war rolling over the earth, and anon here and there a hero upon the crest of a wave that lifted him above the great mass beneath.

Cyrus, whose emblem was the wings of an eagle on the body of a lion. He flew at the prey and tore it in pieces.

Alexander the great was a thunderbolt among the kingdoms of the orient, and opened the track of European empire to the far east. He died young, and his empire was divided.

Julius Caesar subdued many nations to the Roman arms and founded a dynasty for many years. But the long line of the Caesars has perished from the earth.

Napoleon the restless emperor, the greatest general of his age, died an exile, and his throne and kingdom has passed into the hands of a peaceful republic.

These names may ever be known, but they were the embodiment of a single great idea. Not one of them swept over a broad latitude of thought.

How shall we compare these who have obtained such great renown, to the Galilean Rabbi. They touched humanity at certain points, but Jesus left his record on body and soul.

When scientists try to measure the distance to fixed stars, and find that all the units and angles and base lines known will not answer their purpose, they then resort to the inherent character of light itself, and ask that it reveal its glories, and tell the story of those far off wonders. Powerful lenses are brought and the light of other worlds sent through them. Here and there the dark and bright lines appear, the burning flames of earthly metals reveal similar lines on the spectrum, the shadows of near and far away orbs are compared, and the record of light shows that these near and these remote bodies are alike in many of the substances. So may we in the prism of Revelation read the lines wherein there is a record of common brotherhood between man and the Lord Jesus Christ.

We care not so much *how far* it is to heaven, as the *character* of heaven. Love can go in an instant where the lightning's wing would tire in the long ages.

We care not so much *where* Jesus now is, just where his royal dwelling place may be, as the fact that he loves us, and approves of our actions. We are anxious to please him, and though we cannot see him with these dull eyes, yet we know that he is near to us and sees all of our doings, hears all we say and knows the secret thoughts that never appear in expressed words.

His name may well be the first one taught to childhood and the last one breathed by the lips of the dying patriarch, "Now Lord lettest thou thy servant depart in peace."

No one cares about speaking the name of Moses, Isaiah or Washington in the dying hour, but Jesus is the one chiefest among ten thousand,

He dries the mourners tears.
He hears the orphan's moan;
He soothes our sorrows and our fears,
He loves us as his own.

We do not expect an eternity of bliss at the hands of Mohammed, though he promised this to all his warriors who died in his cause, but again and again the word of God speaks of a reward to the faithful.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." "To him that overcometh evil I give to sit with me on my throne."

From our Mission Rooms.

Death of Miss Michener in Africa.—A note from Miss Mary A. Sharp to Rev. David Terry, Assistant Missionary Secretary, contains the sad intelligence that Miss Emma Michener, Missionary of the W. F. M. S. in Liberia, died December 16, at near 12 o'clock p. m. She had started for home by steamer, but died in a few hours after going on board, between Bassa and Monrovia. She was buried at Monrovia Saturday, December 17, in the missionary burial ground, where the remains of so many of our heroic dead are deposited. Soon after her arrival in Liberia in the spring of 1880, Miss Michener answered a call to open a school on the Bexley circuit in the Bassa country, some eighty miles down the coast from Monrovia. She also made a journey among the natives in the interior. Rev. J. S. Payne writes recently of her work at Bassa: "On this circuit Miss Michener of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is setting up a crusade against superstition, ignorance and idolatry, and although she has been a great sufferer from the effects of the fever, her prospects for the future are very flattering." Conversions among the natives followed her efforts. She was full of zeal for missionary work and had indomitable courage. Though shipwrecked on the coast of Wales on her way out, she then wrote, "I could not think me behind [illegible] I felt sure God had sent me to Africa and would surely bring me into there." At a later day from her beloved field of labor she wrote: "During all my sickness *I have felt a [illegible] since I come to Africa*, nor have I ever had a feeling of homesickness." This is another seal of the [illegible] army of martyrs." Her reward is sure.

Miss Sharp also writes of the continued illness of Mr. Payne. She thought he could not last many days.

An Era of Progress in Denmark.—A private letter from Rev. Carl Schou [illegible] to the impression received by Das Bete on his recent visit, that our mission in Denmark is entering upon a period of hopeful expansion. Mr. Schou writes of the great relief experienced in the removal of the burden of debt in Copenhagen; [illegible]

[illegible]

India Conference was formed there in the centenary year of American Methodism (1866) and subscriptions were made for this purpose. The realization of the project began however only in 1877 when the above mentioned Centennial School was opened. From the first it has been a success. Pupils have gathered from all parts of India. Rev. B. H. Badley is the present principal. The privileges of the school are not confined to Christians. The present number of pupils is one hundred and sixteen of whom fifty-eight are Christians, forty-four Hindoos, fourteen Mohammedans. The school was examined by the Government inspector in July. He expressed his pleasure at the progress made during the year, and promised assistance in securing a larger grant from Government and a building grant of $2,000 for a new schoolhouse which he pronounced an urgent necessity.

Progress among the Official Class at Gondah, India.—Rev. S. Knowles, our missionary at this station writes: "In Gondah there are more Hindu and Mohammedan officials than in any other station in Oudh. They are all of a most liberal turn of mind, and many of them have their houses furnished in European style. All these have been regularly visited, and without a single exception, those visits were received kindly. Some of these native gentlemen have come privately to our house to state their religious objections and have them answered. In one case the answers were carefully written down and taken away to be more carefully pondered. The result of their return visits was the giving of three lectures to the members of the Gondah Anjuman-i-Islah. The first was on 'The Immortality of the Soul,' the second on the 'State of the Soul after Death,' dealing with the question of transmigration, and the third on 'Rewards and Punishments' from a Christian standpoint. We seemed to have gained the confidence of this influential class of native society. One native official [illegible] not yet at liberty to avow his decided so far that he will be a Christian [illegible] be; but the longer I remain in the work, and the more experience I gain the more I [illegible] to despise the [illegible]

General News Items.

The London press [illegible] satisfaction the [illegible] teau.

Census returns show that the population of Rome and suburbs is 300,467, an increase since 1871 of [illegible]

Hon. Albert H. Cox, one of the ablest young men of Georgia, has announced his intention to go with the Independent party.

A dead-lock prevails in the New York legislature because of the refusal of the Kelly men to unite with the Tilden Republicans [illegible]

[illegible] has been urged by his friends to resign the Premiership. He will, it is said, await the [illegible] outcome of the scheme for revision of the constitution.

Secretary Frelinghuysen [illegible] gated a considerable part of the instructions of Secretary Blaine to the special commissioners to South America, confining their mission to Chili and Peru.

The President nominated to the Senate, to be collectors of customs, Thomas P. Johnston, at Charleston, S. C.; Francis A. Vaughan, Saluria, Texas, and, to be United States Attorney, George B. Patterson, for [illegible]

[illegible]

Slowly but surely the prejudices of China are giving way before the pressure of western civilization. It is announced that the telegraph line between the cities of Shanghai and Tientsin is completed, and that the connection between the great metropolis of Yang-tse-Kiang and the port of Pekin is likely to be followed by the rapid extension of telegraphic facilities to other cities.

[illegible]

[illegible] engraved card [illegible] the President's message on polygamy, printed in letters of gold, [illegible]

[illegible]

The progress of Africa during the [illegible] years, has [illegible]

[illegible]

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

JOSEPH C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, FEB. 2, 1882.

How many subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN in your church? Can you add to the list? Try it.

The corner stone of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange was laid on the 30th ult. Gen. Cyrus Bussey was the orator of the day. Gov. McEnery placed the stone in position, delivering an address.

The thirty-fifth annual report of the American Missionary Association, [illegible]

[illegible]

Your Pastor—How You Can Help Him. [illegible] strongly upon the obligations of the people of their charge towards them. They fear lest they may be suspected of partiality, and that suspicion excited, however just and proper their admonitions might be, they would be of little use, and might operate to their disadvantage. [illegible]

[illegible]

Claim No. III. Attendance upon his Personal Ministry.

We need not advert to the duty and propriety of public worship. General usage has sanctioned it. Universal experience confirms its importance. As there are common offences to deplore, and common blessings to solicit, it is right that there should be a common recognition of dependence upon God. It seems almost instinctive to the race that as they worship God in private and in their families, so they should as a community pay their homage at His Throne. [illegible]

[illegible]

... word of your pastor may be the power of God to salvation to [illegible]

Bishop Peck.

Bishop Jesse Truesdell Peck, of our Church, arrived in this city last Tuesday, having come direct from Aberdeen, Miss., where he had been holding the sessions of the Mississippi Conference, presiding to the satisfaction of the members of that body. On Wednesday the Bishop, accompanied by Revs. Dr. Hartzell and W. O. Webb, proceeded to Franklin, St. Mary parish, where the Louisiana Conference was appointed to convene.

Bishop Peck is one of the most notable figures in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Born in 1811, he united with the Church in 1827, and was admitted into the Oneida Conference in 1832. He has thus entered upon his fiftieth year of active service as a minister of the Gospel. The Bishop, as he had occasion to remark last week before the conference, commenced his ministerial career and spent his earliest years among the hardest circuits of our connexion. After years of laborious work in Central New York he was transferred to the Black River Conference Academy, thence he went as principal to the Troy Academy. In 1849 he became President of Dickinson College, and not a few of our leading ministers are everlastingly indebted to the Bishop for services which he rendered to them while occupying this position. He subsequently became pastor of the Foundry Church, Washington, D. C., and to this day there are many who make loving mention of his earnest and successful pastorate. In 1854 the Pacific Coast was the scene of his labors, and here he won fresh laurels and demonstrated his claim to be regarded as a true embassador of the cross. Returning to the East he spent three years in New York and then became Chancellor at Syracuse University, where he made an abiding impression for good. From 1844 to 1872 he was a member of all the general conferences of our Church, and on the last occasion was made the recipient of the highest honor which the Methodist Episcopal Church can confer, being elected bishop or general superintendent.

Ever since his election to the Episcopacy Bishop Peck has proved himself "in labors more abundant." Without any disparagement to his colleagues, we can safely say that there is no bishop who has given more painstaking attention to the details of his work than Bishop Peck. Not content with meeting his brethren at the annual sessions of the conferences over which he is called to preside, he is in the habit of spending some weeks within the bounds of the various conferences, making himself familiar with the needs of the Church, and the qualifications of the preachers, and is thus the better enabled to make suitable appointments.

Bishop Peck is a sound theologian. From no one have we heard clearer expositions of the cardinal doctrines of our Church. We were impressively struck with this last week while the bishop was examining a class of young men who were candidates for the ministry. The explanation which he gave of the doctrine of sanctification was clear and logical, and if all our preachers proclaimed the doctrine as he expounded it, we should see a speedy end to the disputes which have arisen on the subject, and which in some places have imperilled the unity of the Church.

Bishop Peck has won considerable reputation as an author. His chief works are "The Central Idea of Christianity"—a masterly exposition of sanctification; "The True Woman;" "History of the Great Rebellion Considered from a Christian standpoint," etc., etc.

We are happy to say that the Bishop will return to New Orleans this week to spend some days in our midst as the guest of Gen. Cyrus Bussey. He is already engaged to lecture in Ames Church on Thursday evening, subject "Science and the Spirit World," and will also preach in that church on Sunday morning. He will preach in Wesley Chapel at three o'clock on Sunday afternoon. All who desire to enjoy a rich, intelligent treat, should avail themselves of these opportunities of hearing the Bishop. In closing we express our earnest wish that Bishop Peck may yet be spared for many years to serve his generation according to the will of God.

Guiteau Convicted.

On Wednesday, January 25, [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] Judge Cox [illegible] his charge to the jury [illegible] a clear enunciation of [illegible] principles to govern the decision of the jury. Here are some extracts from the telegraphic synopsis of it:

In order to constitute the crime of murder the assassin must have a reasonably sane mind; in technical terms, he must be of sound mind, memory and discretion. An irresponsibly insane man could not commit murder. If he was laboring under a disease of the mental faculties to such an extent that he did not know that he was doing wrong, then he was wanting in that sound mind, memory and discretion that was a part of the definition of murder. In the next place every defendant was presumed to be innocent until the accusation against him was established by proof.

In the next place, notwithstanding this presumption of innocence, it was equally true that the defendant was presumed to be sane, and to have been sane at the time the crime was committed; that is to say, the government was not bound to show affirmatively as a part of its proofs, that defendant was sane. As insanity was an exception, and as a majority of men are sane, the law presumed the latter condition of every man until some reason was shown to believe to the contrary. The burden was, therefore, on defendant, who set up insanity as an excuse for crime to produce proofs in the first instance to show that that presumption was mistaken so far as it related to the prisoner. The crime, therefore, involved three elements—killing, malice and a responsible mind in the murderer.

It would be observed that in this case there was no trouble with any question about what might be called total insanity, such as a raving maniac or absolute imbecility, in which all exercise of reason is wanting and where there is no recognition of persons or things or their relations; but there was a debatable border line between sanity and insanity, and there was often great difficulty in determining on which side of this line a party was to be put. There were cases in which a man's mental faculties generally seemed to be in full vigor, but where, on one single subject, he seemed to be deranged; a man was possessed, perhaps, of the belief of something absurd which he could not be persuaded out of—what was called an insane delusion; or he might have some morbid propensity, seemingly in harsh discord with the rest of his intellectual and moral nature. Those were cases which, for want of a better term, were called partial insanity; sometimes its existence and sometimes its limits were doubtful and undefinable, and in those cases it was difficult to determine whether the patient had passed the line of moral or legal accountability for his actions. The jury would bear in mind that a man did not become irresponsible by the mere fact of his being insane. Such a man did not take leave of his passions by becoming insane. He might retain as much control over them as in health. He might commit offenses, too, with which his infirmities had nothing to do; he might be sane as to the crime he committed—might understand its nature, and might be governed by the same motives in relation to it as other people, while on other subjects, having no relation whatever to the crime, he might be the victim of a delusion. Whenever this partial insanity was relied on as a defense, it must appear that the crime charged was the product of a delusion or other morbid condition and connected with it as effect with cause, and that it was not the result of sane reasoning, which the party might be capable of, notwithstanding his limited and circumscribed disorder. * * *

The instructions which he had already given to the jury imported that a true test of criminal responsibility, where the defense of insanity was interposed, was whether the accused had sufficient use of his reason to understand the nature of the act with which he was charged, and to understand that it was wrong for him to commit it. If these were the facts, he was criminally responsible for the act, whatever peculiarities might be shown of him in other respects. On the other hand, if his reason were so defective, in consequence of brain disease, that he could not understand what he was doing, or could not understand that what he was doing was wrong, he ought to be treated as an irresponsible lunatic.

The jury were out twenty minutes when a recess was taken by the court until 5:30; ten minutes later the jury were ready with their verdict. When court convened a verdict was rendered of "guilty," as indicted. Mr. Scoville demanded a polly of the jury, and each responded "guilty" as his name was called. As the last man answered Guiteau shrieked, "My blood will be upon the heads of that jury, don't you forget it." And afterward in desperation "God will avenge this outrage."

Judge Cox then turned to the jury and said: "Gentlemen of the jury, I cannot express too many thanks for the manner in which you have discharged your duty. You have richly merited the thanks of your countrymen, and I feel assured you will take with you to your homes the approval of your consciences. With thanks, gentlemen of the jury, I dismiss you." The court then adjourned.

The verdict is received with universal approval. A motion for a new trial will be made by counsel for the prisoner, but it is believed it will be denied.

The Mormon Question.

President Arthur has taken strong ground against polygamy, and is anxious that it be suppressed by Congress. Large meetings have been held in leading northern cities to give public expression on the subject. It is desirable that these meetings be continued. From every assemblage now, and on to the time when decisive action shall be taken by Congress for the suppression of polygamy, resolutions and petitions should go up to that body with a view to that end.

During the forthcoming debate in Congress it will be shown that out of thirty-six members of the Utah legislature, salaried from the treasury of the United States, thirty-two hold high office in the Mormon church, bound by secret oaths to obey the dictates of the church in both secular and spiritual matters. Twenty-eight of the thirty-six are living in polygamy, in violation of the laws of the United States. Seven of these members are of the twelve apostles of the church, and several have five and six wives. Seven are Mormon bishops, and five are elders in the Mormon church. Six are civil officers of the Mormon church, over territorial divisions of Utah, not recognized by the laws of the United States, but covering the Mormon State of "Deseret."

With the leaders strongly entrenched and defended by United States money, statutes and executive officers (like the White League in the Southern States), emissaries are steadily working at home and abroad for recruits. About 1500 converts, so-called, are now expected from foreign countries at Salt Lake City. The Mormon ranks are being steadily replenished, and Mormonism is stronger than ever before.

Skepticism Baffled.

What a strange hallucination holds its presiding influence over the human intellect, and what a strange perversion of human reason and judgment, to witness the wise, and the scribe, and the disputers of this world, pouring over the volume of nature for light and consolation.

Strange sight to behold wise men formulating a creed from material nature, when that very nature itself lies under the visible, blistering curse of God; and cursed for man's impious sin; and which has been groaning and travelling in pain for ages, until creative nature has become vocal with woe, never ceasing to send forth its cry, —a cry of utter helplessness and suffering, because it was smitten and wounded in every part by the fearful strokes of omnipotence on account of sin.

And then, that nature should be perverted and tortured by intelligent, rational men, to furnish from her marred and blistered pages such laws, and such a creed as will bring peace and happiness to man, is the very climax of intellectual madness; when every page of that nature exhibits nothing but irrefutable proof of God's violated law.

No reader! nature has no creed to furnish guilty men, and when consulted to mitigate, and cure the evils of sin, her universal response is, *it is not in me;* and she can do nothing for the wise men of earth, and give forth nothing to satisfy the cravings of a hungry soul.

Hath not God made foolish the wisdom of this world; but it hath pleased him by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—The Senate confirmed the appointment of F. K. Jones as coiner of the New Orleans mint.

—The investigation of Postmaster McMillen by a special agent, resulted in his complete vindication.

—Rev. Charles Cummings, of the Liberia Conference, stationed at Haven, in the Seltra Kroo country, recently died quite suddenly.

—Col. James Lewis succeeded Robert O. Hebert as superintendent of warehouses. Mr. Hebert becomes a clerk in the internal revenue office.

—Miss Mary F. Swaney, of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, sailed from New York, January 12th, in the steamer City of Pueblo for Vera Cruz. She goes out to superintend the Girls' Orphanage in the City of Mexico.

—Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, of New York died recently. When a Democratic member of Congress he attained considerable notoriety in connection with a committee to investigate the Presidential election of 1876.

—Mr. Wm. Doughty died in Cincinnati January 16, aged 62. For about twenty-eight years Mr. Doughty was connected with the Western Methodist Book Concern. He established the Chicago depository in 1852, and was in charge of it for twelve years. In 1864 he resigned his agency of the depository, and since has been engaged in the life insurance business. In the General Conference of 1872 he was balloted for for book agent of the Western Book Concern, receiving 118 votes. He was also voted for in 1880, receiving as high as 82 votes. Mr. Doughty was an earnest and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a kind and genial gentleman, and had many friends in the north and northwest.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

R. L. Beal, Clinton Street, New Orleans: "We have had a successful year; 20 have been added to the church; $7 80 have been raised. We are at peace with all."

S. Lewis, Sixth Street Church, reports his quarterly conference held Jan. 20, by Elder Cushman. Total collections for the year $876 80; paid out $367 55. Trustees reported $261 40, expenses $157 85; paid pastor $166 75, elder $11 25; on church note $166; on old debts $19. There is a membership of 61.

A. J. Ford, Cheneyville: "The weather not being favorable for church going people in this portion of the country, having a constant rain for the last sixteen days, I have not been able to meet my people since the 2d of January. I had to collect my benevolent collections horseback, consequently they are smaller than I anticipated or wished."

H. J. Wright, Alexandria: "Owing the inclemency of the weather I failed to meet my people in the last two or three weeks as I suppose many of many of my dear brothers can affirm around in this section of the country, they being in the same category; but in the midst of all I make special mention of these dear sisters and brothers they coming in and assisting me greatly in my financial embarrassment, namely: Sister Lou Wallace, Mary Ann Farrar, Virginia Mitchell, Mary Young, Susan Boxter, Bro. Fred Abram Sylvester Young. I go up to the conference with the full assurance that "God loveth the cheerful giver."

TEXAS.

W. H. Logan: "I wish to commend the labors of Rev. A. Williams, in our church at Texarkana, as I chanced to be there waiting to meet my wife. On third Sunday in January, after preaching, I was happy to participate in class, hearing expressions from about forty members, after which a large class of probationers testified. The pastor is active as a class leader, and he is doing a grand work."

J. R. Carnes, San Antonio: "Our quartely conference was held January 15, Elder M. Henson, in the chair. All the members were present. Class leaders reported favorably concerning their classes. Reports showed that there was maintained in nearly every family the observance of the rule on temperance. On Sunday the elder preached an able and interesting sermon. The weather being disagreeable our congregation was small, but benefited. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to quite a number. Received into full connection 9, baptized 1. The prospects are grand."

TENNESSEE.

A. Burdett, Friendship: "This is a temperance town. No whiskey is sold here. We need to build three new churches. I shall give lectures to aid the work."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Another regiment of British troops has embarked for Dublin.

The Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies on revision of the constitution pronounced against Gambetta's scheme of a scrutin de liste. A new cabinet will be formed.

The Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn has a body of fifty Chinamen under its care. The recent Christmas festival, in which they participated, was a novel and interesting affair.

Parnell and O'Kelly, members of Parliament, and O'Brien, late editor of *United Ireland*, received notice from the governor of Kilmainham jail that they have all been remanded for a further period of three months.

A mass convention of the prominent men of Dakota favor the division of the Territory on the 46th parallel, and the admission of the south half as a State. A committee of fifty have been appointed to go to Washington to secure the needed legislation.

In the Mississippi Senate the bill to punish prize fighting in the State passed in a modified form. It gives the principals at least one year in the county jail, and fines them at least one thousand dollars. The seconds and bottle-holders come in for half that time and amount. If killing or mayhem results, the penalties now in force against murder and mayhem are prescribed.

A friend describes to us a remarkable scene witnessed by him at a religious meeting on Whidby Island, W. T. A member of the church, while praying, called upon God to strike him dead if a certain statement made by him in the strongest and most unequivocal manner was not literally and exactly true. He had barely uttered the last word when he fell dead. Coming as this did in the church and upon a leading member, the effect upon the congregation can only be imagined.—*Florida Key of the Gulf.*

The Louisiana Conference as Seen by a Stranger.

DEAR EDITOR:—Will you allow me space to say a few words about the conference now in session, in Franklin, Louisiana? As [illegible] Louisiana Conference, by Bishop Foss last January, the present is, therefore, the first [illegible] I have had of reaching [illegible] of this conference. On [illegible] morning, in company with Bishop Peck, Dr. Hartzell, and several other brethren, I left New Orleans for Franklin. After a delightful ride, made doubly pleasant by the beautiful scenery, and the entertaining conversation of the Bishop, we reached our destination. Brother Emperor Williams, the preacher in charge, and a man highly respected by the entire population of Franklin, was at the depot with hacks to convey us to our homes. The Rev. Font le Roy, the pastor of the M. E. Church South, was to entertain Bishop Peck and Dr. Hartzell, while I was to be the guest of Mr. Bagby, the principal of Bagby, and a member of the same church. [illegible]

Bishop Peck, our presiding officer, commenced the proceedings of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

School, whose writings on the supernatural origin of Christianity and on ecclesiastical history are well known, comes to the defence of the Christian Religion against the attacks of modern doubt and infidelity. Prof. Fisher justifies every expectation by the vigor and clearness with which he handles the subject. He disclaims, however, the position of a debater, and makes no direct reference to Col. Ingersoll's assaults, although he necessarily deals with the objections so brilliantly and audaciously presented by that doughty combatant. He proceeds in a very orderly manner to maintain a series of positions in regard to the origin, essential character and beneficent effects of the Christian faith, which are intended in themselves to furnish the answer to all objections and cavils. Other articles in the February number of the *Review* are: "Do the Spoils Belong to the Victor?" by President Andrew D. White; "A Remedy for Railway Abuses," by Isaac L. Rice; "Repudiation in Virginia," by Senator John W. Johnston; and "The Lancet and the Law," by Henry Bergh.

MARRIAGES.

At Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1882, by Rev. H. Prinn, Mr. David Alexander to Mrs. Jane Winbrow. May the Lord bless them, they are both true members of James Chapel. H. Prinn.

Thomas Daniel to Elvira Grant, at Hawkins, Texas, Dec. 24, by Rev. Peter Thompson.

[illegible] you rosy cheeks. Renew you. Tested 30 yrs. [illegible] Louisville, Ky.

DEATHS.

Rev. Peter Thompson of Hawkins, Texas, reports the killing of Aleck Johnson, aged near sixteen years.

Nov. 20, 1881, at Pearlington, Miss., Sister Mary Johnson departed this life, aged 118 years. Her son Bro. George Johnson, and a numerous family mourn her loss. J. B. Smith.

[illegible]

Advice to Consumptives.

On the appearance of the first symptoms—as a general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats and cough—prompt measures for relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs:—therefore use the great anti-scrofula, or blood-purifier and strength-restorer,—Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to Cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists the world over. For Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on on Consumption, send two stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The State of Virginia has been in Bourbon hands for several years, and now that the independent Democrats and Republicans have control, they discover that $91,000 interest coupons have been stolen from the Auditor's office. "The State Treasurer's office is nine years behind in the posting of its accounts, and the books are in almost inextricable confusion," says a Richmond dispatch.

Don't Dream.

Sleep, to be most refreshing, should be dreamless. Use Brown's Iron Bitters, and you will enjoy healthful, dreamless slumber. It strengthens every part of the body, and is very soothing in its effect on the brain and nervous system. It is the best medicine in the world, and assists nature in removing all symptoms of ill health.

The infamy of Mormonism is confessed, and if it could be demonstrated that such a movement would be popular, all parties would gallantly move down upon it at once, and it would be swept from the face of the earth.—*Holston Methodist.*

Extract of Report from the Celebrated Physician, Erasmus Wilson of London, England:

"Several cases of incipient Consumption have been under my observation that have been cured by the timely use of Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator." (Rember the name, Colden's—take no other.) Of druggists.

The Year-Book of the Unitarian Churches for 1882 gives as the whole number of churches, 344—seven more than for 1881. The whole number of ministers is 404. The names of four women are in the list of ministers.

[Wausau Central Wisconsin.]

Being asked concerning the Oil, Mr. Aug. Kickbusch informed the questioner that St. Jacobs Oil had proved an excellent and most useful remedy in every family that had used it. A large majority of cases pronounced incurable have been entirely cured.

"Tommy," said a mother to her little boy, "you must not interrupt me when I am talking with ladies. You must wait till we stop, and then you can talk." "But you never stop," replied the boy.

Answer This.

Did you ever know any person to be ill without inaction of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys, or did you ever know one who was well when either was obstructed or inactive; and did you ever know or hear of any case of the kind that Hop Bitters would not cure? Ask your neigbor the same question.—Times.

A brother in a weekly prayer-meeting in New Jersey arose and said: "Brethren, [illegible] I consider the [illegible] I [illegible]

[illegible] comes without calling, [illegible] does exist Simmons Liver Regulator will restore it.

"There is one single fact," says Hannah Moore, "that one may oppose to all the wit and argument of infidelity—that no man ever repented of Christianity on his death-bed."

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

In the solvent [illegible] quinine. Dissolve the quinine in one-half a teaspoonful of Acid Phosphate, then mingle in half a tumbler of water.

Every effort is being made to find the missing boat of the Arctic steamer Jeannette.

The unpleasant appearance of even the most amiable and intelligent face, when covered with surface irritations as from tetter, pimples, or eczema can be dissolved naturally by Dr. Benson's Skin Cure, an excellent toilet dressing. It cures dandruff of the scalp.

Prohibition is to be strictly enforced in Madagascar. Under a new law, promulgated by the Queen, the manufacture and sale of liquor are forbidden under a penalty of "ten oxen and $10."

The druggist who hesitates now is lost for the winter. He should sling together some sweet oil and liquorice and bring out his cough cure at once. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup does not pay him enough profit.

Judge Monroe, of the Civil District Court, New Orleans, decided on the 27th that the claim of the Public Administrator to the administration of the estate of the late John Burnside could not be maintained; that Mr. Oliver Beirne was rightfully in possession as testamentary executor, and is only removable for absence from the State by a person in interest, and the public administrator is not said person.

[illegible] "Purgative Pellets." Sold by druggists.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER
DARBY'S
Prophylactic Fluid!

SMALL POX ERADICATED.

Contagion destroyed.
Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant.
Fevered and Sick Persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid added to the water.
Catarrh relieved and cured.
Erysipelas cured.
Burns relieved instantly scars prevented.

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.
Ulcers purified and healed.
Dysentery cured.
Wounds healed rapidly.
Removes all unpleasant odors.
Tetter dried up.
It is perfectly harmless.
For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPHTHERIA PREVENTED.

In fact it is the great Disinfectant and Purifier
PREPARED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, SOLE PROPRIETORS

A SENSATION,

Has often been made by the discovery of some new thing, but no thing has ever stood the test like Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills: their popularity and sale is unprecedented.

They supply a need long felt and must become a household remedy. Just think—to be cured in a few weeks of those terrible nervous troubles and awful suffering from Sick Headache, Neuralgia and Dyspepsia, and the nervous system put in a natural and healthy condition, destroying the possibility of Paralysis, Angina Pectoris and sudden death, which is carrying off so many noble men and women in the full tide of life and usefulness.

This simple remedy of Extract of Celery Seed and Chamomile Flowers, combined in the form of pills, is a boon to humanity. It has saved the lives of thousands of nervous, headaching children in our schools and out [illegible] from Headache, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Paralysis [illegible] they try them.

Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents a box. Depot, No. 106 North Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. By mail, two boxes for $1, or six boxes for $2.50, to any address.

DR. C. W. BENSON'S
SKIN CURE

ECZEMA, TETTERS, HUMORS, INFLAMMATION, MILK CRUST, ALL ROUGH SCALY ERUPTIONS, DISEASES OF HAIR AND SCALP, SCROFULA ULCERS, PIMPLES and TENDER ITCHINGS on all parts of the body. [illegible] BEST toilet dressing in THE WORLD. [illegible]
All first class druggists have it. Price $1. per package.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

Southwestern Office, January 30, 1882.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

LEADING STAPLES.

Cotton, ℔ lb.	
Ordinary	9¼
Middling	11¼
Good middling	12
Middling fair	12¼
Sugar, ℔ lb.	
Yellow clarified	8¼
White clarified	8¾
Molasses, in bbls., ℔ gallon.	
Common	44
Fair	52
Choice	68
Rice, Louisiana, ℔ lb.:	
Common	—@5
Fair	—@6
Choice	@6½
GROCERIES.	
Butter, ℔ lb.:	
Western	29@30
Coffee, ℔ lb.:	
Ordinary	9
Prime	11¼
Cheese, ℔ lb.:	
Western factory	12
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	4 50
Flour, ℔ bbl.:	
XX	5 75
XXX	6 12
Choice family	7 55
Lard, ℔ lb.:	
Choice, in kegs	@12¼
Choice, in tierces	11¼
Salt, ℔ sack:	
Coarse	87½
Fine	1 22½
Produce:	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl.	3 25
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl.	2 00
Onions, ℔ bbl.	2 00
Apples, ℔ bbl.	4 50
Cabbages, ℔ 100	@10 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl.	10 00
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	18 50
Oils, ℔ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	19@30
Coal, in bbls.	16@17
Linseed, raw	67@70
Linseed, boiled	70@72
Cotton seed	37@44
GRAIN AND FEED.	
Corn, in sacks, ℔ bu.:	
Yellow	82
White	88
Mixed	80
Oats, ℔ bu.:	
Western	57½
Bran, ℔ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	1 25
Hay, ℔ ton:	
Prime	24 50
Choice	26 50
PROVISIONS.	
Bacon, ℔ lb.:	
Breakfast	12
Shoulders	8¼
Sides, clear rib	10¼
Sides, clear	11
Hams, sugar-cured	12¼
Dry Salt Meats, ℔ lb.:	
Clear rib sides	9¼
Clear sides	9
Shoulders	7¼

Sir Garnet Wolseley says that 90 per cent of the crime in the British army is due directly to intemperance.

The most sacred obligation is the marriage contract. The most sacred duty is to maintain one's health. The best medicine is Brown's Iron Bitters.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

No. 56 St. Charles St.

A WONDERFUL [illegible] d
SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, as when first you use them. They have been carefully examined and analysed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the sight if used in time, but in no case can the eye become impaired by their use for the following reasons:

1. The chemicals soften the light to the eye, completely doing away with that tiresome sensation that is usually experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.
2. The chemicals make the glasses hard; they retain their polish. Hence you will always see through them as bright and clear as at first.
3. The chemicals keep the glasses cool, and the result is that the optic nerves are always cool, doing away with any feverish sensation to the eye.
4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the light having no effect on the eye, with no distressing or tiresome sensation, which necessarily improves the eye.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The MEDICATED GLASSES are all stamped on the frame H. HOUSAH, Medicated. NONE GENUINE UNLESS STAMPED.

WE DON'T SELL TO PEDDLERS.
Dealers Supplied Wholesale at Liberal Discount.

ALL EYES SUITED. Persons residing at a distance who may wish to procure these Spectacles can send for a circular containing description, prices, etc., and directions for insuring a perfect fit, and have them sent by mail, by addressing

Herc. Housah,
CRESCENT CITY SPECTACLE COMPANY,
56 St. Charles street, near Gravier, New Orleans.

CREMATION! TO MERCHANTS
BUY [illegible] BURN ALL SEEDS in papers left over at close of Season. Send for conditions of this NEW SYSTEM, the Most Advantageous [illegible] LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS [illegible]
1784 DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, Seed Growers, 21 & 23 S. SIXTH ST., PHILADELPHIA

AGENTS WANTED [illegible] PICTORIAL FAMILY RECORD. [illegible]

AGENTS MOTHER, HOME and HEAVEN WANTED
RICHLY ILLUSTRATED book of Singular Beauty and [illegible] A book for the HOME and the FIRESIDE. It SELLS. [illegible] —alike EASY in town and country. Endorsed by press, clergy and [illegible] Send for terms and full description to [illegible] D. THOMPSON & CO. [illegible]

[illegible] 100 CHOICE SELECTIONS [illegible]

Conference Notices.

Holly Springs District—Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND.

Holly Springs.........7 p. m.,	Feb.	11-12
Holly Springs circuit..11 a. m.,	"	11-12
Elijah Chapel at Zion,,11 a. m.,	"	18-19
Oxford..........3 and 7 p. m.,	"	18-19
Hernando, at Loves	"	25-26
Batesville	Mar.	4-5
Oxford circuit	"	11-12
Chula homa	"	18-19
College Hill circuit at Bufords	"	25-26
Grenada circuit	April	1-2
Grenada	"	8-9

District Stewards meeting at Oxford, March 11th at 10 a. m. Will the pastor's see that all the charges, so far as possible are represented by their District Stewards.

L. Bradford, P. E.

Grenada, Miss., Jan 27, 1882.

Jackson District—Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND.

Canton	Feb.	11-12
Clinton	"	18-19
Jackson	"	25-26
Lake	Mar.	4-5
Forest	"	11-12
Morton	"	11-12
Evergreen	"	18-19
Brandon	"	19-20
Mt. Salem	"	23
Ricks	"	25-26
Bolton	April	1-2
Edwards	"	8-9
Vicksburg	"	15-16
Vicksburg	"	22-23
Simpson	May	6-7
Mayersville	"	13-14

D. A. Williams, P. E.

Okolona District—Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND.

West Point	Feb.	11-12
West Point circuit	"	11-12
Okolona	"	18-19
Okolona circuit	"	18-19
Houston	"	20
Buna Vista	"	21
Union Grove	"	22
Athens	"	23
Aberdeen	"	25-26
Aberdeen circuit	"	25-26
Starkville	Mar.	4-5
Starkville circuit	"	4-5
Tampico	"	4-5
Pike	"	4-5
Whitefield	"	6-7
Greensboro	"	8-9
Crawford	"	11-12
Columbus	"	18-19
Columbus mission	"	18-19
Columbus circuit	"	18-19
Tupelo	"	25-26
Cornith circuit	"	30-31
Cornith	April	1-2
Ripley	"	5-6
New Albany	"	8-9
Pontatoc	"	10-11

The brethern of the district will please take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

J. M. Shumpert, P. E.

THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS [illegible] EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

REVOLUTION [illegible] DAVID C. COOK [illegible]

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.

Woman can Sympathize with Woman.
Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

[illegible]

LESSON COMMENTARY [illegible]

HEAR YE [illegible]

BLYMYER [illegible] BELLS [illegible]

Seeds [illegible] FREE. PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 Cortlandt Street, New York. Plants

[illegible]

Young Folks' Corner.

JESUS BLESSING LITTLE CHILDREN.

[illegible]

Tobacco.—A Parable.

[illegible]

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
[illegible]

ST. JACOBS OIL
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY
FOR
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears,
and all other Pains and Aches.
[illegible]

[illegible]

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound revives the drooping spirits, invigorates [illegible] the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and [illegible] the [illegible] roses of life's spring and early summer time.

Fortune does not change men; it unmasks them.

Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the [illegible] functions. $1. At druggists. [illegible] L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

[illegible] is but a poor apology; take time and do your business well.

$1500 a year can be easily made at home by working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

Charity gives itself riches, but covetousness hoards itself poor.

Father is Getting Well.

My daughters say, "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters." He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable, and we are so glad that he used your Bitters.—A lady of Rochester, N. Y.—Utica Herald.

True merit is like a river; the deeper it is the less noise it makes.

An only Daughter Cured of Consumption.

When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption. His child is now in this country [illegible]

[illegible]

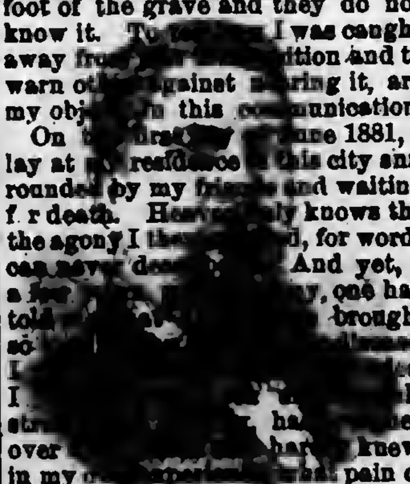
A Remarkable Statement.

THE UNUSUAL EXPERIENCE OF A PROMINENT MAN MADE PUBLIC.

The following article from the *Democrat and Chronicle*, of Rochester, N. Y., is of so striking a nature, and emanates from so reliable a source, that it is herewith re-published entire. In addition to the valuable matter it contains, it will be found exceedingly interesting.

To the Editor of the Democrat and Chronicle:

SIR:—My motive for the publication of the most unusual statements which follow are, first, gratitude to the fact that I have been saved from the most horrible death, and, secondly, a desire to warn all who read this statement against some of the most deceptive influences by which they have ever been surrounded. It is a fact that to-day thousands of people are within a foot of the grave and they do not know it. To tell how I was caught away [illegible] and to warn others against [illegible] it, are my objects in this communication.



On the first day of June 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a [illegible] one had told [illegible] brought [illegible] over [illegible] knew, in my own experience what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at time unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel that they are dull and indefinite pains in various parts of the body and do not understand it. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought it was nothing; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a dull, and at times neuralgic, pain in my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid but little attention to it. However, my stomach was out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet I had no idea, even as a physician, [illegible] was becoming fixed upon me. Candidly, I thought I was suffering from malaria and so doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. [illegible] quantities one day and very little next, [illegible] appeared upon the surface, and a sediment [illegible] bottom. And yet I did not realize [illegible] suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot understand.

There is a terrible future for all physical neglect, and impending danger usually brings a person to his senses even though it may then be too late. I realized, at last, my critical condition and aroused myself to overcome it. And, Oh! how hard I tried! I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the prominent mineral springs in America and traveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another nervous prostration; another, malaria; another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another, general debility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; [illegible]

[illegible]

... enced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity. I also determined that I would give a course of lectures in the Corinthian Academy of Music of this city, stating in full the symptoms and almost hopelessness of my disease and the remarkable means by which I have been saved. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 26 pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly reinvestigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe *more than one half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.* This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to fully verify it. Bright's Disease has no distinctive symptoms of its own, (indeed it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity,) but has the symptoms of nearly every other known complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate of "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and other common complaints, when in reality it was Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence by the commonest symptoms, and fastens itself upon the constitution before the victim is aware. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, and as such is usually supposed to be heart disease. As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of Kidney difficulty. [illegible] agony and possible death will be the sure result of such neglect, and no one can afford to hazard such chances.

I am aware that such an unqualified statement as this, coming from one known as I am throughout the [illegible] as a practitioner and lecturer, will arouse the surprise and possible animosity of the medical profession and astonish all with whom I am acquainted, but I make the foregoing statements based upon facts which I am prepared to produce and truths which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was, is ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all professional and personal consequences.

J. B. HENION, M. D.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1881.

[illegible]
BLOOD.
CURES [illegible]
11,000,000 Bottles
[illegible]

[illegible]

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the Advocate.]

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my kinfolks. About thirty-one years ago I left Monk's Corner South Carolina. I belonged to William Wight, who married Miss Anna Branson, daughter of Ben Brunson. Wm. Brunson owned my mother Mary. Ben Burnson Jr., my aunt Hannah. My grand-mother Celia, belonged to Wm. Wight. I have not heard anything of them since. There was a large family; my name was Simon at that time, but is now Henry Williams. Address me at Roweville, Montgomery county, Texas.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to hear of the whereabouts of my husband's people. His mothers' name was Kittie Russ. She lived in Bladen county, N. C., when he was taken from her the year before the war (1860.) She used to belong to Jonah Russ. His oldest brother was named Christopher Russ. He and his brother were taken from North Carolina to Richmond, Va., and there sold. He was taken from his brother there and carried to Greenwood, S. C. There he stayed until the year 1866 when he came to Arkansas. And I have not heard from his people since. He left another brother in Richmond, Va., name Edmond Gooden Russ. My husband's former name was Calhoun Russ, now he goes by Calhoun Jones. Address

EASTER JONES,
Texarkana, Texas.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my sister. Her name was Francis Austin, and belonged to Mary Austin. A negro trader bought her by the name of Bess about thirty-five years ago. He sold her in Lexington, Mo.; he bought her in the same State. Her mother's name was Clara Austin. There was two more children, brother Amos and myself, Caroline Austin. Our mother came to her death by hanging herself. My sister had one child when she was sold named Eliza Catherine. My stepfather, Thos. Rines, belonged to Mr. Thos. Rines in Missouri. He was bought and sold by a negro trader, sold in the South. I should like to hear from him.

CAROLINE WILLIAMS.
Pittsburg, Camp County,
Texas, Box 73.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my people through your paper. My name is Isabella. I and my brother Jesse were brought from North Carolina by Dr. Mills. We were sold in Madison county, Mississippi. My sisters, Martha and Roxanna, were bought at the same time by a trader name John Ford, and was sold in Louisiana. Our mother and father were named Senaca and Rhoda Paterson. Father use to belong to Paterson, mother to the Hamilton's. They had in all fifteen or sixteen children. My sister Maria was in Atlanta, Ga., with a man named Jake Dock. I left my father and mother and brothers Alfred Long and Cisero, sister Sallie and Mary in Rutherford county, N. C. Sister Clarscy, brother Frank, and Elvira, my twin sister, is dead. Brother Jerry, Senaca Jr., and Benjamin was sold before I was. Our grand-mother was named Lettie. We had two uncles, Jerry and Arthur Long. My sister Emma is the youngest child. I am now living at Mayersville, Isaquena county, Mississippi. Address Isabella Joseph, care R. A. Johnston, P. O. Box 33, Mayersville, Isaquena county, Mississippi.

"Prejudice Overcome."

Day Kidney Pad Co., Buffalo, N. Y.: Gentlemen—With all my prejudice against absorption, I must acknowledge that your Pad has done me invaluable good. I may add, that I have tried physicians and remedies without benefit. With best wishes,

A. GILBERT, Vanlue, O.

The Day Kidney Pad cured kidney [illegible]

[illegible]

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.
[illegible]
J. P. WATSON, Pastor Christian Church, Troy, O.
The Iron Tonic is a preparation of Peroxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark, and Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.
MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., [illegible]

DR. JOHN BULL'S
Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE or CHILLS and FEVER.
The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Southern and Western country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine after [illegible] doses of the Tonic, a single dose of [illegible] will be sufficient.
[illegible] Louisville, Ky. [illegible] do not purchase, or you will be deceived.
Dr. JOHN BULL, Manufacturer and Vender of
Smith's Tonic Syrup, Bull's Sarsaparilla, Bull's Worm Destroyer,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.

HOP BITTERS.
(A Medicine, not a Drink.)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION.
[illegible]
THEY CURE
[illegible]
$1000 IN GOLD.
[illegible]

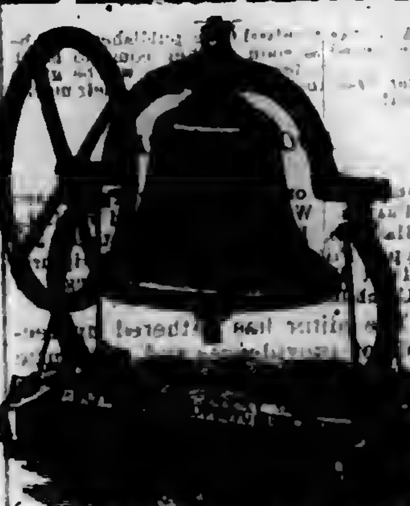
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
A TRUE TONIC
[illegible]
BROWN CHEMICAL CO.
Baltimore, Md.
[illegible]

Office of the KANSAS ADVOCATE,
PARSONS, KAN., Nov. 1, 1881.

[illegible]

Furnished Rooms to Rent
By the Month, Week or Day,
AT
227 Customhouse Street,
Corner Tremé Street, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. C. ROBERTSON, Prop'r.

BELLS.



The following prices include the MOUNTINGS.
[illegible]
PHILLIPS & HUNT,
New Orleans, La.

Health is Wealth!
[illegible]

To be issued Dec. 27th.
Hymn Service No. 3
By LOWRY and DOANE.
[illegible]
INTERNATIONAL LESSONS OF 1882,
[illegible]
BIGLOW & MAIN
[illegible]

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN AND BEAST.
For more than a third of a century the Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known to millions all over the world as the only safe reliance for the relief of accidents and pain. It is a medicine above price and praise—the best of its kind. For every form of external pain the
MEXICAN
Mustang Liniment is without an equal. It penetrates flesh and muscle to the very bone—making the continuance of pain and inflamation impossible. Its effects upon Human Flesh and the Brute Creation are equally wonderful. The Mexican
MUSTANG
Liniment is needed by somebody in every house. [illegible]
LINIMENT
[illegible]
THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN OR BEAST.

MUSICAL.

THE CHICKERING PIANO.
[illegible]
CHICKERING & SONS,
130 Fifth Ave., N. Y. [illegible]

J. ESTEY & CO.
BRATTLEBORO VT.

D. M. FERRY & CO.
SEED ANNUAL FOR 1882
[illegible]

KNABE PIANOFORTES.
UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.
[illegible]

PRACTICAL LIFE
[illegible]

CHEAPEST BOOKS in the WORLD
[illegible]

NEW ENGLAND Conservatory of Music.
[illegible]

NEW RICH BLOOD!
[illegible]

$500 REWARD!
WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness [illegible]

LADIES' SEWING COMPANION
[illegible]

Southwestern Christian Advocate.

VOL. 17—NO. 6. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1882. WHOLE NUMBER 497.

THE SOUTHWESTERN [illegible]

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN, [illegible]

PHILLIPS & HUNT, [illegible]

J. C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

[illegible]

[illegible] blood of your fathers, mothers and children; or to reflect upon such books as "Bricks without Straw," "A Fool's Errand," you will no doubt turn into a pillar of [illegible] for the perpetrators of these foul deeds, and if not turn into a pillar of salt, [illegible] toward them forever [illegible] [illegible] Look before thee. Look by thy side, [illegible] old mother Methodism [illegible] I will under God heal all thy wounds. [illegible] standing on Mason and Dixon's [illegible] [illegible] full of men, money, women and [illegible] enough for you to [illegible] from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and to the Gulf, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Missionary Church Extension [illegible] and the Freedmen's Aid, with her [illegible] tered institutions or colleges, with Central Tennessee College at the head of the list, and fifteen others all teeming with pupils of your race, as follows, from the college department down to the primary. Collegiate 195, Biblical 410, Medical 57, Academic 412, Normal 1292, Intermediate 275, primary 479, and in all 3132.

[illegible]

[illegible] things which I have prepared for them that love Me." Turn thine eye [illegible] the direction of thy captains [illegible]

[illegible]

a special Providence to the promising republic on the west coast of Africa. Among the things, Mr. Morris held up to view a full working loom, perfect in all its harness, weighing less than two pounds, weaving cloth two and one half inches wide. The natives sew the cloths together and use them as articles of trade. These cloths find their way to South America via Niger river and Liverpool. These cloths, as shown by Mr. Morris, were striped with blue from indigo, a natural product of that land. The cotton of the land in the immediate rear of Liberia, Mr. Morris claims to be superior to our Sea Island; certainly the specimen exhibited warrants such an assertion.

Among the other instructive exhibits was a table covered with [illegible] styles of cotton goods, manufactured in England, for the African trade, and now in great demand, especially in the Soudan country. These goods were furnished Mr. Morris by the State department at Washington for this occasion.

To the cotton planters and manufacturers Mr. Morris well said: "Why send our cotton to England or any other country to be made into cloth? Why not have the cotton mills alongside of the cotton fields, and export the manufactured articles from Atlanta, and Savannah direct to the African market?" He stated that Liberia contains a population of about 20,000 blacks from America, that exercise control over about a million of native Africans. He explained its form of government, modeled on that of the United States. He represented that in the interior back of Liberia is Soudan, estimated to contain a population of 80,000,000. He made the interesting statement that he found at the cotton exposition a machine, said to be over a hundred years old, that ginned, carded and spun the cotton into yarn, that he had been specially requested by a large manufacturing firm in the north to buy, if possible, such a machine [illegible] will be manufactured for use in Africa [illegible] [illegible] There will be added to it an [illegible] of a loom for weaving [illegible] wide. This will be one of the results of the exposition [illegible] for making cotton cloth among the 200,000,000 of Africa.

Mr. Morris has a scheme for the establishment of a line of steamships between the United States and the west coast of Africa, to sail from Savannah and Philadelphia.

On motion a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Morris for his able and interesting address.

Mr. Morris' remarks had the ring of business throughout, and made more perfect when he told of his industrial and literary school now in daily operation at Arthington, the most interior and promising town in Liberia. There are fifty-three [illegible] in the school [illegible]

Dr. [illegible] Rev. Dr. [illegible] of the M. E. Church [illegible] [illegible] empire. The [illegible] made her [illegible] in Africa she fears nothing. She has planted [illegible] around [illegible] from [illegible] through the Mediterranean [illegible] to the Suez canal down the Red sea to the straits of Abo[illegible] eastern coast to the cape of Good Hope, [illegible] up the west coast, to the place of beginning—a line of about 10,000 miles. She is sending [illegible] of cotton goods into Africa [illegible] will not do this work [illegible] Dr. Mitchell's [illegible] [illegible] applause.

The exercises were closed with [illegible] Bishop [illegible] Methodist Church.

Gilbert Haven School of Theology.

The following were adopted at the [illegible] Conference, [illegible]

Whereas at an anniversary meeting of the Freedmen's Aid Society [illegible] after addresses by [illegible] Rev. Dr. [illegible] a proposition was made [illegible] latter to appeal to the Church through this Society to build a [illegible] building for the New [illegible] University, to be known as the Gilbert Haven School of Theology; [illegible]

Whereas the sense of the meeting was that this Conference ought to raise at least $5000, to be paid or raised by them,

Resolved 1. That as a Conference we heartily approve this movement.

Resolved 2. That it is hereby made the duty of each Presiding Elder to assist the pastor in raising his subscription, and that the amount raised on this school of Theology fund by each preacher be credited as his Freedmen's Aid Society collection.

The following are the subscriptions taken last night:

J. C. Hartzell $250, J. F. Marshall $100, M. Dale $100, S. Priestley $100, P. Landry $100, L. P. Oustman $100, S. Davage $100, C. Thompson $100, J. W. Hilton $100, N. Burton $100, A. Ross $100, R. L. Beal $100, E. Williams $100, P. King $100, R. Thompson $100, A. Moore $50, J. P. Franklin $50, J. W. Hudson $100, T. J. Johnson $100, S. E. H. Morant $100, A. E. P. Albert $100, F. Walker $100, Wm. Smith $100, T. G. Montgomery $100, S. Duncan $100, W. C. Webb $100, T. Jackson $100, F. Gates $100, A. Hilton $100, W. Brooks $100, A. Jackson $100, Geo. Lacy $100, F. Harvey $60, J. P. Franklin $60, J. W. Lewis $50, Z. T. Gayden $50, Wm. Davis $50, T. McCary $50, S. S. Wright $50, A. M. Franklin, Jr., $50, G. A. Payne $50, J. Gould $50, J. Sparks $50, E. Harrison $50, C. W. Kershaw $50, D. F. Shelby $50, R. Anderson $50, A. J. Ford $50, R. T. Lewis $50, H. Green $50, Willis Carr $75, Wm. Murrell $25, W. P. Forest $50, A. Martin $25, A. Kennedy $75, E. Fields $50, M. J. Dyer $50, C. Monroe $50, S. Evans $50, M. P. Franklin $50, J. S. Patterson $50, A. J. Pickett $50, H. Wallace $50, G. J. Rogers $50, P. B. McDonald $50, H. C. Armston $50, R. J. Thomas $50, N. Gray $50, F. T. Chinn $50, A. Luster $75, J. Hason $25, A. Jones $50, H. James $50, J. Hayward $50, J. Qualls $50, F. Larkins $25, H. J. Wright $25, S. Osborne $50, A. Primus $25, U. Barnes $25, J. W. Richardson $25, H. T. Abbott $50.

Besides the above from pastors were these: Bishop Peck $50, Capt. M. T. Gordy $50, Madam. E. C. L. Louis $50, J. E. L. Hoskins $25, Hester Williams, Baton Rouge, $25; Sarah Hamilton, Franklin, $10; Manda L. Butler $25. Total $5,890.

Resolved, That Stephen Priestley be appointed the treasurer of this building fund, and that he with Prof. [illegible] Taylor and each presiding elder in his District be a special committee to aid the pastors in adopting such plans as will ensure the raising of the money subscribed.

District Stewards' Meeting.

The district stewards of Columbus district, West Texas conference, at their annual meeting, January 24, gave very careful attention to the method of collecting the salaries of the pastor and presiding elder. The two points they endeavored to reach were, to secure uniformity throughout the district, and that every person who pays shall have proper credit. They recommended the following plan to all the stations and circuits that were well enough organized to use it:

FINANCIAL PLAN.

1. That the allowance for the presiding elder be added to the pastor's salary, and raised in the usual way.

2. That the amount necessary to pay the salaries of the pastor and presiding elder be secured by subscription, to be paid in monthly installments and that every member and probationer in the church be expected to subscribe something; also that all who are regular attendants of the church have an opportunity to subscribe for the same purpose.

3. The recording steward shall keep a book, containing the names of all the subscribers, and the amount they subscribe and pay; and the class leader shall keep the same account with their members.

4. Each class leader shall furnish each member of his class with an envelope, and the recording steward shall furnish each subscriber, not a member, with an envelope each month, to be returned in the public collection, with the name of the [illegible] person and the amount it contains plainly marked on it.

5. The recording steward, district steward and pastor shall open all the envelopes and take account of the money paid by each. The recording steward shall pay the pastor the proportion going to him, and to the district steward the proportion going to the presiding elder, taking receipts for the same.

6. The class leader shall visit each member of his class who failed to return the envelope and amount subscribed, and collect their subscription, if practicable, and return the same to the recording steward at the next board meeting.

7. Once a quarter the recording steward shall read the names of all who have subscribed, and the amount each one has paid during the preceding quarter; and also report the full amount each one has paid at the end of the year.

8. We also recommend that the Sabbath of each quarterly meeting be set apart for the collections for conference school and the various benevolent purposes of the church.

W. H. DAVIS, Secretary.
G. W. RICHARDSON, Chairman.

It Can be Done.

What? "Circulate 50,000 copies of the Manual in 1882." How? By fifteen minutes earnest effort on the part of each presiding elder and pastor. Why do you think so? I have done my part of it, and my relations to the Board of Church Extension are similar to those of the presiding elder to the quarterly conference, and of the pastor to his official board. Last year I asked the laymen present to subscribe, and every one present did it. This year I overlooked it at the meeting, and sent a brief note to each, asking the old subscribers to renew, and others to add their names to the list. I enclosed to each a directed and stamped envelope. I have received their reply. The old subscribers have all renewed, and besides a few additions for the current year, *seven* have requested also the back numbers. The presiding elders and preachers receive the Manual, know what it is, ought to realize the importance to our benevolent causes of circulating it, and I feel sure can do as well in their relations as I have done in mine.

As the official representative of our church extension work, I realise the importance of giving the Manual a wide circulation. It is as important to other benevolences as to ours. Our part of the January number, 1882, will be worth more to intelligent laymen interested in our work, than the cost of the Manual for two years.

Together, brethren, let us give the Manual 60,000 circulation in 1882.

A. J. KYNETT.

The Lyceum Library.

A few months ago, to meet the demand for cheap reading matter, Messrs. Phillips & Hunt yielded to my long-continued persuasions and began the publication of a series of books for children and another for youth, entitled, "The Lyceum Library." These books are of the highest quality, entertaining, instructive, well-written. They are printed on good type, on the best of paper, and securely bound with manila covers. We have called the attention of the Church to them. They have been widely advertised. The price of each volume has been put at the low figure of ten cents.

Brethren complain that the Book Room does not furnish cheap literature. For months this cheap literature has been on the counter. Not one thousand copies have yet been sold. The Agents say we must discontinue the publication with the coming May. Have our pastors who demand cheap literature, have our superintendents who clamor for cheap literature, examined the Lyceum Library? Do they desire the Agents to furnish cheap literature? Shall we hear from the great army of ministers and Sunday school superintendents whose interests we have consulted in the provision of this marvel of literary and typographical excellence and economy?

J. H. VINCENT.

New York, Jan. 5, 1882.

Negroes in the Public Schools.

The City of Quincy, Illinois, was divided into eight districts, and the colored children were required to attend certain schools, and excluded from others. The Supreme Court has decided that rule in violation of the statutes, and says:

"The free schools of the State are public institutions, and in their management and control the law contemplates that they shall be so managed that all the children within the district, between the age of 6 and 15 years, regardless of race or color, shall have equal and the same rights to be derived therefrom."

A very encouraging new temperance movement has been organized and is now in successful experiment in Boston. It is a Social Union Club, and is composed of gentlemen and ladies elected by ballot to its membership. Already about an hundred have been enrolled. Monthly meetings are held, at which a substantial dinner is provided, and able speeches are secured from members or invited guests. All the members do not hold the same political opinions, neither are they all unanimous as to modes of action; but a broad common ground of hearty sympathy is found, and a generous liberality in the utterance of opinions is developed. The social element tends powerfully to unite and harmonize the sincere friends of the great temperance reform. Two successful meetings have been held; the last one in Wesleyan Hall on the 16th. One hundred and thirty members and guests were present; Hon. E. S. Toby presided. After a liberal space had been given to the material provisions and to social interchange, capital addresses were made by the president, Gov. Bell of New Hampshire, Hon. R. R. Bishop, president of the Massachusetts Senate, Dr. C. A. Harvey, of Howard University, Washington, D. C., Dr. Ellis, Rev. Mr. Mackay, Senator Jennings, Mr. Faxon, Mrs. Perkins and others. The occasion was quite an enthusiastic one, and we doubt not this social movement will bring a strong reinforcement to the cause in this vicinity.—*Zion's Herald.*

The Bourbons of South Carolina have a well-matured and ingenious plan to keep the government of that State in their own hands, and it has been adopted by the lower branch of the State Legislature. The bill provides that State and Federal elections shall not take place at the same poll—this destroys the power of United States commissioners and marshals as far as State elections are concerned; it also provides that the State supervisors of election may "revise" the registration lists, and that their "revision" shall be final—this means that men whom the Democrats select for the purpose may add to or strike from the registration lists any names they choose. The leading Democrats in the Legislature have made no secret of the purpose of the bill, and have openly declared in debate that the intention was to remove the elections of the State as far as possible from the "interference" of the Federal Government.—*Inter Ocean.*

"Mr. Blank," began a citizen as he entered an office near the city hall, "just one year ago to-day I came in here and called you a liar. I believed what I said, and for a year we have not spoken to each other. Within a week past I have found out that I have been mistaken, and I now apologize for my harsh words and express my sorrow that I was ever led to indulge in such language." "Mr. G.," replied the other, as he extended his hand, "your frankness begets frankness. During the last year but one you and I were friends. You borrowed upward of $70 of me in small sums, and never repaid a dollar. This last year we have been enemies, and I am ahead financially. While I may long to forgive you, I must look out for the interest of my growing family. Let us compromise by nodding to each other in Sunday-school, paying our own way outside." "Sir, I shall never nod to you in Sunday-school or elsewhere!" said Mr. G., and he walked out as stiff as a ramrod and left the door wide open.—*Detroit Free Press.*

All true Christians are striving to effect the same thing. The object of their faith is the same and they are all animated by the same spirit. There is only one Christ, by whom all must be redeemed; but one Holy Spirit, by whom all must be sanctified and made fit for heaven; but one Bible, by which all must be instructed in the way of life; and only one New Jerusalem, the everlasting home of all the redeemed and sanctified. However much true believers may differ now, the time will come when all will see eye to eye.

CURE FOR HOARSENESS.—Take the whites of two eggs and beat them with two teaspoonfuls of white sugar, grate a little nutmeg, then ad a pint of luke-warm water; stir well, drink often and it will cure the most obstinate case of hoarseness in a short time.

A Beautiful Incident.

A man blind from his birth, a man of intellectual vigor, and with many engaging social qualities, found a woman who, appreciating his worth, was willing to cast in her lot with him, and become his wife. Several bright, beautiful children became theirs, who tenderly and equally loved their parents. An eminent French surgeon while in this country called upon them, and examining the blind man with much interest and care, said to him: "Your blindness is wholly artificial; your eyes are naturally good, and could I have operated upon them twenty years ago, I think I could have given you sight. It is barely possible that I can do it now, though it will cause you much pain." "I can bear that," was the reply, "so you but enable me to see." The surgeon operated upon him, and was gradually successful; first there were faint glimmerings of light, then more distinct vision. The blind father was handed a rose; he had smelt one before, but had never seen one; then he looked upon the face of his wife, who had been so true and faithful to him; and then the children were brought, whom he had so often fondled, and whose charming prattle had so frequently fallen on his ears. He then exclaimed: "Oh, why have I seen all these before inquiring for the man by whose skill I have been enabled to behold them! Show me the doctor." And when he was pointed out to him, he embraced him with tears of gratitude and joy. So, when we reach heaven, and with unclouded eyes look upon its glories, we shall not be content with a view of these. No, we shall say: "Where is Christ? He to whom I am indebted for what heaven is; show me him, that with all my soul I may adore and praise him through endless ages."—*Christian at Work.*

Good Language.

Young people should acquire the habit of correct speaking and writing, and abandon as early as possible any use of slang words and phrases. The longer you put this off, the more difficult the acquirement of correct language will be; and if the golden age of youth, the proper season for the acquisition of language, be passed in its abuse, the unfortunate victim will most probably be doomed to talk slang for life. You have merely to use the language which you read, instead of the slang you hear, to form a taste in agreement with the speakers and poets in the country.

The editor of the *Interior* defines the theory of preaching, and says it is a practical art, but like every practical and useful art, it must rest on theory. Good preaching must first be scholarly, the product of an educated man fully furnished for his work; it must be scriptural, with God's truth as its basis; it must be popular, adopted to the people and addressed to them, and it must be experimental, the true, effective stream springing fresh from the preacher's own living experience.

Dr. A. C. George, of Chicago, an enthusiast on Fraternity, proposes that action be taken by the General Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Episcopal Church South, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, authorizing an interchange of pastors—a Bishop of each Church to arrange with one another in any given case for such interchange. If a preacher wishes to come or go, the way is open now—is not this enough?—*Western Methodist.*

The strong consolation for men in trouble, of any kind, is the truth that God doeth all things, and doeth them well. His wisdom and his love are our surety that what has befallen us is to be, in the end, the best for God's government and people. We are of very little account in the infinite atoms of the universe, but what little we are will be the better for every discipline which love and wisdom appoint for us.

You will not be sorry for hearing before judging, for thinking before speaking, for holding an angry tongue, for stopping the ear of a talebearer, for disbelieving most of the ill reports, for being kind to the distressed, for being patient toward everybody, for doing good to all men, for asking pardon for all wrongs, for speaking evil of no one, for being courteous to all.—*Exchange.*

General News Items.

The introduction of sugar cane threatens the beet root industry in France and Italy.

The President signed the bill granting additional pension to the widow of President Lincoln.

The President has signed the bill placing Justice Ward Hunt, of the Supreme Court, on the retired list.

Hon. Geo. Williamson ex-minister to Central America was buried in Shreveport with Masonic honors, on the 2d.

A Mormon delegation will wait upon the President and Congress, and present their version and proposed solution of the Utah problem.

A compromise having been effected between Tammany and the regular Democrats, Mr. E. E. Patterson was elected Speaker of the Assembly.

The failure of l'Union Generale created excitement in the Paris money market. The president and manager have been arrested and refused bail.

The Egyptian notables have demanded an organic law. The Khedive has summoned the English and French Consuls for advice, and the ministry resigned.

Gov. Sherman, of Iowa, recommends the legislature to send a constitutional amendment to the people prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor in the State.

Gov. Jerome has called an extra session of the Michigan legislature to consider congressional apportionment, relief for the fire sufferers and the report of the tax law commission.

A large meeting was held in New York City to express sympathy with the persecuted Russian Jews. Large subscriptions for their relief have also been raised in London.

The war footing of the German army has been established by the budget of 1882 at 500,000 men. In the event of a war, the number could be doubled at twenty-four hours' notice by telegraph.

On January 13th, Boston University came into possession of the estate of $2,000,000, bequeathed two years ago by Isaac Rich. The event was appropriately celebrated by the faculty and students.

The "farce" of prohibition in Kansas reduced the number of persons sent to the penitentiary of that state during during eight months from Jan. 1st from 204 in 1880, when the state had license to 100 in 1881, when it had prohibition.

The budget committee of the Austrian delegation has approved a grant of 8,000,000 florins for the suppression of the insurrections. The Minister of War said that insurrection was now moving more toward the frontier of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In the Landtag one of the Low Schleswig, or Danish members, declined to take the oath, and accordingly forfeited his seat. This affords significant proof of the unpopularity of the Prussian reign in North Schleswig, and the tenacity with which the inhabitants defend their nationality.

The English Church Missionary Society reports that on the Niger, tribe after tribe are ready to receive teachers. On the delta of the Niger, the people by [illegible] are throwing away their [illegible] churches are thronged [illegible] day, while the famous [illegible] at Bonny, studded with human skulls, is going to ruin.

The French government, upon learning that the Supreme Court of Guatemala had acquitted the soldiers charged with assaulting the Secretary of the French Legation, on November 7, refused to receive the [illegible] A frigate has been ordered to Guatemala to demand [illegible] 10,000 francs indemnity and the imprisonment of the assailants.

At a meeting of the [illegible] of the Boston University, [illegible] it was unanimously voted to establish in the academic department, or College of Liberal Arts, sixty-four Free Scholarships for the benefit of deserving and needy students. These will be divided equally between the [illegible] will be administered by the [illegible] according to regulations now in process of preparation. [illegible] ful commemoration of the [illegible] ficent legacy of Mr. [illegible] amounts to [illegible] dollars, these new [illegible] be [illegible] Isaac Rich Scholarships.

THE SOUTHWESTERN.
JOSEPH C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.
THURSDAY, FEB. 9, 1882.

Attention is called to the programmes and appointments for Sunday school conferences published to day.

The conferences are over and the new pastors stationed. Let all the old subscribers be looked up, and new ones be secured at once.

The New York *Advocate* says the standard biography of John Wesley is yet to be written, and hopes that some competent scholar will undertake the task.

A new paper at Jackson, Miss., is *The People's Adviser*, organ of the Independent Order of Good Templars. Rev. D. A. Williams is manager.

The barbarous treatment of the Jews in Russia deserves emphatic protest from the civilized world. Hundreds of men have been killed, and women outraged, by mobs composed of citizens and Russian soldiers, in the presence of large bodies of troops, and after appeals for protection had been served upon the civil and military authorities.

Rev. A. E. P. Albert, D. D., our associate editor left with Bishop Peck on Monday to attend the Little Rock Conference. He will represent the interests of the paper, and we trust the brethren will show their appreciation of them by settling up their accounts and by sending in large lists of subscribers for 1882.

A note from Coleman Jackson, President, and Daniel Jordan, Secretary of the Zion Traveler's Benevolent Association, Carrollton, informs us that the Association has admitted the widow of August Davis to free membership. She [illegible] with three children [illegible]. This act of humanity [illegible] of approval. All who [illegible] to assist the family may [illegible] or confer with President Jackson.

The practical difference between the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, an old established Society, with three thousand local auxiliaries, and the Woman's Evangelical Temperance Union, a new society [illegible] without auxiliaries [illegible]

[illegible] Bishop E. Paine [illegible]

Bishop Peck's Lecture on "Science and the Spirit World."

Last Friday evening Bishop Peck lectured in Ames Church on "Science and the Spirit World." The Bishop commenced his lecture by referring to the old boast that science would ultimately destroy Christianity. Modern Infidelity phrases it more respectfully by saying that science will finally, by its exact and broader revelations, supercede all religions, historic or now extant. In examining this statement two questions arise: How far has science projected itself into the sphere of revelation? What right has science to a negative beyond the sphere of its own discoveries? The first inquiry required a careful study of causation. Causes are primal, final and mediate. (1). A cause must exist before it acts. (2.) A cause must be where it acts. Science knows nothing of absent potency. Hence the cause which explains the phenomena of the universe must be the presence of the Omnipotent. Thus ubiquity is reached. (3.) A cause must be and include all phenomena. (4) The primal cause of order must be an intelligent person. There is no alternative that we can accept. Chance will not be accepted by any reasonable being. Law again is insufficient, for law is only the method by which a law power works. Nor will it do to say that force is the primal cause of order, for what is force apart from a forceful intelligence? Force does not think, choose or order. Not chance, not law, not force—an intelligent, infinite person alone remains as the cause of all things. So far science has projected itself into the sphere of revelation. But this question requires also a careful study of the history of scientific thought. Anaximander, of Miletus, was the first to give material Atheism a dogmatic form. According to his teaching, every thing was matter, not the gross substance that we handle, but *prima materia*, fundamental matter. He acknowledges, however, that *prima materia* could not itself originate thought and motion. For this he went outside and gave the world a causal force power called *chaos*. He gives us our first grand principle that the material universe must have a primal cause outside of itself. Atomic Atheism came next in review, and it was shown how this required a primal cause independent of phenomena, which it called *fate*. So with Hylozoic Atheism, which made this primal cause *fortune*. Passing over the cosmoplastic school of philosophy, according to which the world was a huge plant, and the cosmozoic, according to which it was a huge animal, the lecturer referred to Socrates, who uttered an indignant protest against unbelief, and insisted upon an adequate cause somewhere. Modern Unbelief next came under review. Hume represents the earlier Infidel scholars of England, and Hume is irresistably pushed back to an infinite primal cause. August Compte, the great positivist, must have a primal cause of all things, and he finds it under the name of *humanity*. Professor Tyndall, smarting under the charge of Atheism, speaks thus: "We are surrounded by wonders every where. I have often in the spring time watched the advance of the sprouting leaves, and of the grass, and of the flowers, and observed the general joy of the opening leaf in nature, and I have asked myself the question, can it be that there is no being or thing in nature that knows more about these matters than I do? Do I in my eagerness represent the highest knowledge of these things in the universe? The man who puts that question to himself, if he be not a shallow man if he be a man capable of being penetrated by a profound thought, he will never answer that question by professing that creed of Atheism which has been so lightly ascribed to me." Thus the history of scientific thought taken from unbelievers themselves shows the admission of a primal cause. This is true, also, in reference to the more recent [illegible]

[illegible] man body without a soul can think—unless brutes or rocks or trees are thinkers.

The second question—what right has science to a negative beyond its own discoveries? was the next discussed, the following propositions being briefly stated: (1) Science has confessedly exhausted nothing. (2) Science assumes the existence of new species. Has no right, therefore, to say that there are no angels. (3) Science spurns annihilation. Cannot, therefore, cavil at the doctrine of the resurrection. (4) Science never pretends to know abnormal realms of being.

In closing the Bishop eloquently described two death-scenes—one of an unbeliever and another of the true believer. When the former has reached the utmost bounds of his philosophy the latter has but begun his researches.

"Faith lends it realising light.
The clouds disperse, the shadows fly,
The invisible appears in sight
And God is seen by mortal eye."

The above is a brief and imperfect sketch of a profound and interesting lecture. We fear that we have attempted too much in trying to outline it. We have done the best we could, and can only wish that some day Bishop Peck will give the full text of the lecture to the press, so that all can peruse and study it.

Louisiana Conference.

The Louisiana Conference closed its fourteenth session January 30; at Franklin Bishop Peck presided, and from the first to the last session command the love and admiration of the brethren. The people of Franklin, of our own and in other churches, entertained the conference royally. Bro. Williams the pastor knew what was required and with his brethren made provisions for everything. We found a delightful home with Bishop Peck, in the family of Rev. Bro. Fount Le Roy, pastor of the M. E. Church South. This brother commanded a battery in the Confederate army and fought to the end. Since the war he has been converted and entered the ministry and the past and its antagonisms with him are gone, and in the spirit of a Christian minister he has a heart and word for every good work and worker.

The change in public sentiment now rapidly going on in the whole South, toward our church and the necessity of greatly enlarged Christian effort among the colored people, finds a good illustration in Franklin. Rev. L. P. Cushman, presiding elder, at Franklin preached in the Southern Methodist Church in the morning and the Bishop at night. A prominent gentleman of the town who entertained Bro. Cushman said that six years ago such a thing would not have been thought of, and would have been scarcely tolerated, because of the feelings of hatred against our church. But now our work is recognized as of the Lord, as being worthy of all commendation. This change comes largely because our work is coming to be understood, and the false statements of, enemies are no longer accepted. Even yet there are good people in the South who think that our mission in the South is a political one and that our work among the colored people of the South is prompted by some improper motive. But "the light maketh manifest," and as our work and workers are seen and their results known all men in the South will unite in saying, as a prominent lady of the Southern Church did in Texas: "I had no idea what a work you were doing in the South. God bless you and give you yet greater success."

The Louisiana Conference has made large advance the past year. Several important church enterprises have been inaugurated. The saving of Mt. Zion in New Orleans from a large debt frees the last piece of property in the city in jeopardy. So much has the work been enlarged in the state that *twenty three new appointments* have been added to the list of last year. A class of *twenty five deacons* were ordained. The following statistics show the increase during 1881 over 1880:

STATISTICS.

	1881	1880
Probationers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Full members	[illegible]	[illegible]
Local preachers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Traveling preachers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	17,130	[illegible]
Children	1379	1315
Adults	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	2,121	1,900
CHURCH PROPERTY.		
No. churches	[illegible]	[illegible]
Value	$266,223	$246,230
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Church Extension	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tract Society	44 45	35 15
Sunday-school Union	47 35	$8 10
Freedmen's Aid	214 65	73 10
Education	79 60	31 00
American Bible Society	27 30	24 90
SUPPORT OF MINISTRY.		
Bishops	$81 00	$96 50
Presiding Elders	$1,959 45	$1,206 00
Pastors	$26,713 55	$18,532 00
Conference claimants	$101 25	$74 10
	$27,855 25	$19,908 60

The La Teche Seminary and Orphans' Home have had a checkered experience. They have had years of prosperity, when all was joy and gladness; but since the time God seemed to put his grasp upon the winds and give them so much fury, the Seminary and Home have both been orphans. At present, however, a brighter day is dawning, and we trust that under the care of Dr. God man this solitary place shall again be made glad, and that in the near future the halls of the Seminary and Home shall echo and re-echo with the noises of light and happy hearts. We most earnestly desire for the Doctor the greatest measure of success.

Baldwin Seminary, situated on Bayou La Teche, deserves more than a passing notice. The Scriptural injunction is, every man to his work. Brother John Baldwin has a profound conviction that God wants him to use some of his property here in the South for educational purposes, and after much prayer and mature deliberation he settled in his mind that it is his duty to deed to the Freedmens Aid Society a certain plot of land most beautifully adorned with the greatest variety of shade and fruit trees, upon which there is the old mansion and four cottages, all in neat and perfect order, a substantial brick building, with five large school or recitation rooms on the first floor, with a nice chapel in the second, all finished and furnished, that will seat four hundred persons. In addition to the above Father Baldwin promises to erect this coming summer a commodious boarding house that will accommodate fifty students. This property when put in order as contemplated can not be valued much less than $30,000, and is to be kept and used for the education of the white race in this section of our country.

Rev. W. S. Fitch, of the North Ohio Conference, was transferred to this by Bishop Andrew, and has already entered upon his two-fold work as pastor of Baldwin mission and principal of Baldwin Seminary. Brother Fitch comes to us highly recommended. We give him a real Methodist welcome and a hearty God bless you in his new and promising field of Christian labor.

Tuesday, January 31, the dedicatory services were held in the Chapel conducted by Bishop Peck when the building and premises being formally presented by Father Baldwin the Bishop said: "I dedicate these premises with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging and hereafter to belong to the purpose of Christian science and literature according to the order of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, Amen." Altogether we regard Baldwin one of the most lovely spots we have seen in Louisiana. The evergreen trees front of the Seminary, of which there are several rows, form an arch or canopy over head, while a cool and invigorating breeze is most always felt.

The presiding elders, L. P. Cushman, Marcus Dale, Pierre Landry, and Stephen Duncan presented encouraging reports from their districts showing a general advance in each one of them. The elders were vigilant and frequently visited all points under their charge. They were all retained, and Rev. A. E. P. Albert appointed to the La Teche District.

APPOINTMENTS.

SOUTH NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT—L. P. Cushman, P. E.
New Orleans, Ames, W. O. Webb.
City Mission, supplied by F. S. Haskell.
McCarty Square, to be supplied.
Clinton Street, E. King.
Camp Parapet, A. Jones.
Fisk Street, Wm. Murrell.
1st Street, T. S. Montgomery.
6th Street, M. J. Dwyer.
Mt. Zion, J. F. Marshall.
Simpson Chapel, J. Gould.
Live Oak, H. C. Armston.
LaTeche, [illegible]
Franklin, E. Williams.
Houma, A. J. Ford.
Lower Coast, to be supplied.
Morgan City, O. H. Cleborne.
Centerville circuit, J. W. Richardson.
[illegible], E. Sampson.
Terrebonne, Willis Carr.
Baldwin Mission, W. S. Fitch.

NORTH NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT—Marcus Dale, P. E.
New Orleans, Wesley Chapel, S. Dwage.
Union Chapel, Stephen Priestley.
[illegible], A. Ross.
LaHarpe Street, H. Hayward.
Thomson Chapel, S. L. Beal.
Algiers and Abbey, T. Kennedy.
St. John and St. Charles, Simon Evans.
[illegible]
Donaldsonville, Wm. South.
Bayou Goula, Thomas McCarty.
[illegible], A. Kennedy.
[illegible]
[illegible] Robinson.
College Point, George A. Payne.

LA TECHE DISTRICT—A. E. P. Albert, P. E.
[illegible] W. Brooks.
[illegible]
New Iberia, Wm. Davis.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Pecan, Braxton Bolden.
Washington, H. Green.
Waxia and Peter Prairie, T. Larkin.
Flat Town and Chicot Prairie, Gilbert Augustin.
Holmesville, R. Anderson.
Cocheville, C. Thompson.
Bayou de Glaze, A. Hilton.
Cheyneville, J. Sparks.
Stuart's Chapel and Clear Creek, H. J. Wright.
Alexandria and Pineville, S. E. H Morant.
Avoca and Regoleta, Wade Hampton.
W. D. Godman, principal, G. W. Wells, instructor in Le Teche Seminary, members La Teche Quarterly Conference.

BATON ROUGE DISTRICT—P. Landry, P. E.
Baton Rouge, J. W. Hudson.
West Baton Rouge, J. H. Rylander.
Rosedale circuit, A. Jackson.
Plaquemine—R. T. Lewis.
Myrtle Grove Circuit, R. J. Thomas.
The Plains circuit, G. J. Rogers.
Bayou Sara, E. Harrison.
Mt. Pleasant Circuit, to be supplied.
Stony Point, to be supplied.
Jackson, J. Qualls.
Clinton, W. P. Forest.
Wesley Chapel, H. James.
Mount Carmel, G. Lacy.
Macedonia, C. W. Kershaw.
New Texas Landing, Nelson Gray.
State Line, Charles Barnes.
Shady Grove, to be supplied.
Lake Providence, Nicholas Burton.
Comite, Charles Monroe.
Union Chapel, John Franklin.
Bayou Letsworth, M. Franklin.
New Roads, to be supplied.

SHREVEPORT DISTRICT—Stephen Duncan P. E.
Shreveport, St. Paul, R. Thompson.
St. James, J. W. Hilton.
Scott circuit, P. B. McDaniel.
Dixon's Crossroads, John Pepp.
Fairfield Circuit, E. Harvey.
Mansfield Circuit, T. J. Johnson.
Longstreet Circuit, John Brooks.
Pleasant Hill, A. J. Pickett.
Allen Circuit, David Shelby.
Fort Jessup, S. S. Wright.
Columbia circuit, Joseph Hason.
Cotile circuit, H. Wallace.
Monroe, Frank Walker.
Bastrop, Joseph Patterson.
Island and Bechelle, G. Washington.
New Columbia, to be supplied.
Coushatta, A. Moore.
Campte, A. Spears.
Natchitoches, T. Jackson.

New Orleans Again Disgraced.

A committee of public safety, composed of the representative men of New Orleans has for some time been in existence, and is still secretly patrolling the city to keep our hoodlum element in check. Our police force is so inadequate that this volunteer work must be done. What a comment this on the administration of a great city!

This morning (Monday) the papers give columns of particulars of the prize fight to occur somewhere near the city to-morrow. It is stated several thousand people will witness the the barbarous exhibition. The city is full of sporting men from all over the country. Louisiana has no law against prize fighting or if it has, from Governor down there is no one to enforce it. New Orleans is to have another disgrace to to bear. Meanwhile business languishes and the cry is for immigration. But in a city where, judging from the papers the last two weeks, all the State and city officials and the mass of the population are chiefly interested in planning for a great prize fight, the inducements for immigrants to stay away are many.

Will this disgrace upon our city pass without a protest from a single official or from a single secular paper? Speaking of some of our visitors the Chicago *Tribune* says:

The vanguard of the delegation Chicago will send to witness the Sullivan-Ryan prize fight left for New Orleans last evening via the Illinois Central. There were about thirty in the party; most of them saloon-keepers, though there was a sprinkling of confidence men, gamblers and thieves. Two Aldermen—Appleton and Peevy—went along, and also Capt. O'Donnell, Lieut Currier and Detective Ryan. The main body will start this morning. It will be made up mainly of thieves and gamblers—about two hundred and fifty in all. If the crowd would only stay away from the city for good, Chicago would be quiet and peaceable, and there would be no necessity for even half the small force of police now employed.

P. S.—After the above was in type we were pleased to see it announced that "Gov. McEnery was determined that the battle should not be fought in this State, and had received assurances from both sides that they would comply with his wishes." For this Governor McEnery will be heartily commended by all good citizens.

Bishop Peck returned from the seat of the Louisiana Conference and remained until Monday, when he left for the Little Rock Conference which meets this week in Little Rock Arkansas. He lectured on Friday night in Ames church on Science and the Spirit World. On Thursday he spoke in First Street Church and conducted an ordination service. Saturday night he was given a reception by Rev. W. O. Webb and wife. On Sunday he did a full day's work; at eleven he preached in Ames church on the "Exaltation of Christ;" at 3 p. m. he preached in Wesley Chapel and ordained a deacon, and at night he preached in Carondelet Street M. E. Church, South, to a union service composed of that congregation and that of Ames church. In all these services he pleased and instructed his auditors. He left with the benediction of all our pastors and people.

The revival services which have continued nightly in Central Congregational Church since the first of January closed last Friday night, resulting in sixty-five happy conversions. Thirty-one of these joined the Church last Sabbath on profession of faith. These are proofs of the power of truth. Some two hundred and fifty have been admitted into Central church under Dr. Alexander's successful pastorate. May the pastor and people continue to prosper in spiritual life and success!

West Tennessee District Conference.

The first session of the West Tennessee Conference was held at Martin Station, in the Methodist Episcopal Church under Rev. Jesse P. Price, presiding elder, commencing Jan. 18th, 1882. Rev. H. Dunlap preached the opening sermon. S. B. Danley, G. C. Harding were elected secretaries, and G. N. Johnson, A. T. Stephens as assistants. The weather was bad, but the conference was largely attended. The regular business of the conference was dispatched with much readiness. The elder read his report, showing that he had held eight quarterly conferences, preached twenty-five sermons, had one convert, added several to the church; there were twelve pastors, twelve class-leaders, twelve Sunday school superintendents, eighteen local preachers and exhorters. Reports were read which were very encouraging. A missionary sermon was preached on Friday by S. B. Danley. Our district Sunday-school institute met on Sunday at eleven o'clock a. m. The general work of the Sunday schools were discussed with much interest. The elder and S B. Danley gave us a specimen of the best method of opening and conducting a Sunday-school session. There were essays on parents attending Sunday-schools by Miss Cara Martin, and on temperance by Miss Jennie Runston. The Rev. Coleman of the Missionary Baptist church was with us, and took an active part in our exercises. The literary exercises proved a blessing to the conference. A resolution was passed indorsing our church papers. A resolution was passed on Temperance, and also on Education and Sunday-schools, and indorsing the efforts put forth by our church. On these important subjects J. W. Pickett, G. N. Johnson, A. Burdett, C. L. Fields, C. C. Burchett, James Maclin were appointed a visiting committee to our preparatory school at Mason. This session proved to be one of the best sessions we have ever held. The love feast on Sunday morning was glorious. Rev. W. Dwegans preached at eleven o'clock with great acceptability, and at night our meeting, having revived the entire country around Martin resulted in fifteen conversions and eighteen joining our church. The district stewards made their report for the presiding elder's salary. The secretaries made their reports to apportion to each charge for Missions, Freedmen's Aid Society, Church Extension Society and for Bishop as follows:

ASSESSMENTS.

	Missionary.	Freedmen's Aid	Church Ext'n.	Bishop.	Presiding Elder.
Memphis charge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Memphis circuit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fayette	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mason	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brownsville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bells	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cypress	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gardners	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henderson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waynesboro	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lawrence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Linden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Purdy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

We raised for benevolent purposes this conference year as follows: for Missions $6 15; Church Extension $1 25; Freedmen's Aid $4 30; Sunday-school Union $1 80; Tract Society $1 65; Education $1 75; American Bible Society 70; Conference claimants $1 70, total $16 90.

The conference adjourned to meet next session at Mason.

S. B. DANLEY, Sec.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—The Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, Unitarian, of New York, died recently.

—Mr. Blaine will deliver his eulogy on the late President Garfield at the Capitol, Washington, Feb. 27.

—We are pleased to note the appointment of Albert P. Albert, Esq. to a position in the U. S. Mint in this City.

—Rev. W. Taylor will assist in sending out sixteen more missionaries and probably accompany them to South America.

—Rev. R. M. Taylor and Mrs F. E. Taylor wish their correspondents to address them, Valentine street, north of Dallas, Houston, Texas.

—Dr. Hartzell left New Orleans on Monday evening to attend the annual meeting of the Book Committee which meets this week in Cincinnati.

—The Rev. Dr. A. S. Dobbs has been returned for the third year to Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, Charlestown, S. C. which has 1,975 members.

—President Arthur appointed F. J. Phillips his private secretary. Mr. Phillips held the same position under Mr. Arthur, when collector of New York.

—We had a delightful home with Capt. J. W. Lee of Aberdeen during the late session of the Mississippi Conference. He and his excellent wife also entertained Bishop Peck.

—The Rev. H. Hayden, since the famous trial has been carpentering in New Haven, is going to work in New York City, at his trade, which he worked at before he began preaching.

—At Providence, R. I., Deacon W. W. Ellis, of the Rumford Congregational Church, while opening a bottle of communion wine on Sunday, January 1st, cut his hand with a piece of glass. He was seized with lockjaw, and his life is despaired of.

—Theophilus Parsons, late Professor in the Harvard College Law School, died Jan. 26 at Cambridge. He was born in 1787. In 1847 he was appoined Dane Professor of Law in the Harvard Law School. He was the author of many legal works of repute and authority. Mr. Parsons was a member of the church of the New Jerusalem, (Swedenborgian,) and published several volumes illustrative of that faith. He was founder of the old United States Literary Gazette, and a contributor to The North American Review.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

The revival meetings at Ames Church are still going on, with fair results.

MISSISSIPPI.

O. Tolston, Hickory: "I desire to inform your readers of a disaster that has overtaken us not long since. I had in charge a chapel I supposed to have been worth $600. By chance there passed some enemies, I suppose, who set it on fire on the night of January 8th. I request all the friends of the upholding of God's Church to assist us in our efforts to rebuild, because we are poor and out of doors. If we are faithful unto death we will reach a shelter that cannot be destroyed by wicked men. Any one feeling disposed to assist may send a gift to me or to Jacob Gartis, Trustee.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

An explosion at the Midlothian coal mines in Virginia resulted in the imprisonment and death of some forty miners, who leave near as many widows and over 100 orphans. The bodies cannot be recovered before some days.

Dunnell's sugar bill is regarded by some of the representatives from Louisiana as a bill to abolish the sugar interest in the South, and to promote the prosperity of Cuban slaveholders.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Fred A. Tritle, of Nevada, to be Governor of Arizona, and the following postmasters: Wm. M. Hancock, Meridian, Miss.; Gustave Boudreau, Thibodaux, La.; Chas. Desmir, New Iberia, La.; Joseph T. Pells, Palestine, Texas.

The Senate sent the following nominations to the Senate: Col. Daniel H. Rucker, Assistant Quarter General, to be Quartermaster General, vice Gen. Meigs, retired; Major Wm. B. Rochester, Paymaster, to be Paymaster General, vice Gen. Brown, retired.

Great uneasiness prevails at Limerick, Ireland. The officer in command of the British troops has notified the magistrate that his soldiers are unable to walk the streets without being stoned, and gives warning that they will be compelled to fire upon the people in self-defense if the attacks continue.

Special to the *Times-Democrat*: Jackson, Miss., February 6.—"Prominent citizens and members of the Legislature have been in consultation with Gov. Lowry regarding the coming prize mill, and Gov. Lowry is now with the State's Attorney, Catchings. Steps will be taken for the issuance of such a proclamation to the Sheriffs of the sea-coast counties as will enable them to summons the entire population, under shotguns, and prevent the invasion of Mississippi soil by the advocates of the P. R.

Sunday-school Conferences.

I expect to attend the following annual conferences: South Carolina, Blue Ridge, North Carolina, Little Rock, Arkansas. After which I will hold a Sunday-school conference at the following places:

Memphis, Tenn.	Feb.	21-22
Huntsville, Ala.	"	24
Chattanooga, Tenn.	"	25-26
Clark University, Atlanta	Mar.	[illegible]
New Orleans,		
Wesley Chapel	"	8-9
Ames Church	"	10-11
Mobile, Ala.	"	14-15
Montgomery, Ala.	"	16
Birmingham, Ala.	"	18-19
Andrews Institute, Ala.	"	21-22
[illegible], Tenn.	"	26-2[illegible]
Cleveland	"	29-30

Will the presiding elders call attention to these appointments and urge the attendance of preachers, exhorters, Sunday-school superintendents, teachers and all who are interested in Sunday-school work. The conference will begin at each of these places at 9 o'clock a. m. on day named, except Chattanooga.

J. B. FORD.

Programme of Sunday-school Conference:

FIRST DAY—MORNING.

1. Devotional Conference.
2. Reports from the Sunday-school.
3. The Sunday-school Teacher, office and work, by ———
4. Five-minute speeches.
5. How shall we promote spirituality in the Sunday-school by ———
6. Five minute speeches.

AFTERNOON.

1. Devotional Conference.
2. Teachers meetings by J. B. Ford.
3. Five minute speeches.
4. Sunday-school superintendent, by ———
5. Five minute speeches.
6. How to secure the thorough indoctrination of our pupils, by ———.
7. Five minute speeches.

NIGHT.
Mass Meeting.

SECOND DAY—MORNING.

1. Devotional conference.
2. Our Sunday-school literature, by ———.
3. Five minute speeches.
4. Normal classes, by J. B. Ford.
5. Five minute speeches.
6. How to promote spirituality in the Sunday-school, by ———

AFTERNOON.

1. Devotional conference.
2. Denominational verses, Union Sunday-schools, by ———
3. Qualifications of a Sunday-school teacher, by J. B. Ford.
4. Five minute speeches.
5. The church and the Sunday-school, by ———
6. Primary classes, How to teach, by ———
7. Three minute speeches.
8. Question drawer.

NIGHT.
Mass Meeting.

Where but one day is to be devoted to conference work, programme for "first day" will be used.

The pastors in the city or town where the conference is to be held will please fill the blanks in the programme.

Fifteen minutes will be allowed in opening each discussion. Have a black-board and plenty of colored crayons. J. B. F.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From D. M. Perry & Co., Detroit, Michigan, we have received a copy of their illustrated Seed Annual for 1882, also a package of seeds for trial. This house has an enviable reputation. The Annual is sent free to all who apply for it.

All interested in the early history of New York City especially those who are descended from the original Knickerbockers, will be pleased to know that a serial story is now in course of publication in the *Christian Intelligencer*, entitled "The Domine and the Director; a Story of New York under the Administration of Gov. Kieft." It is by Mrs. Gertrude L. Vanderbilt, author of "The Social History of Flatbush."

The numbers of *The Living Age* for January [illegible]: A Page of [illegible], by C. Bienner[illegible]; The Freres, by Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Wooing O't," etc., *Temple Bar*; [illegible] as a Spiritual Teacher and Theologian, *Nineteenth Century*; Yule Tide in Shetland, by an old Shetlander, *Chambers' Journal*; The Adventures of a War Correspondent, *Blackwood's Magazine*; [illegible], by Mrs. Parr, author of "Adam and Eve," etc., *Temple Bar*; A Gracious Ploughing, *St. James Gazette*; The Constituents of "Pleasantness," and Bad Handwriting and Stupid Readers, [illegible] Littell & Co., Boston, publishers.

Littell's Living Age for 1882.—This widely known weekly magazine has been published for nearly forty years, and during that long period has been [illegible] readers as a [illegible] compendium of the best [illegible] work of the [illegible] in the place of many quarterlies, monthlies and weeklies, and [illegible] reader can through its pages easily and economically keep pace with the work of the foremost writers and thinkers in all departments of literature, science, politics, and art. Its importance to [illegible] is evident; in [illegible] indispensable to those who would keep informed [illegible] of the day [illegible] has therefore been uninterrupted. New subscribers for the year 1882 will receive the intervening numbers gratis. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

[illegible] for January [illegible] republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York. [illegible] is much improved, and the price of this, as of [illegible] has been greatly reduced, and they are now cheaper than [illegible]. The principal contents are as follows: "The Open Door," a very exciting ghost story. [illegible] Female [illegible] "[illegible] Kaiserwald [illegible] historical and [illegible] of the "Holy City," of [illegible] Bird's Eye View [illegible] the Bel Alp, a critical [illegible] books and writers, "[illegible] of the Atlantic," [illegible] free trade and [illegible] in the United States and Canada. The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. are *The London Quarterly*, *Edinburgh*, *Westminster*, and *British Quarterly* [illegible] and *Blackwood's Magazine* [illegible] a year for *Blackwood* [illegible] any one of the Reviews [illegible] $10 for all.

The February *Wide Awake* opens brilliantly, giving the "Compliments of the Season," and a sweet little valentine. [illegible] the Third Prize [illegible] The King is a [illegible] the King." This is followed by a jolly story for the boys, "A Memorable Skate to Long Level Rock," by James B. Marshall, well illustrated. "How the Little [illegible] Christmas," [illegible], "How Freddy [illegible]" J. W. Snyder, "[illegible] Trapping [illegible] "The [illegible] Ice Bridge," [illegible] and "[illegible]" by Mrs. [illegible], are [illegible] brilliant [illegible] stories. [illegible] poems [illegible] Walk [illegible] and [illegible] D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, publishers.

MARRIAGES.

At St. John M. E. Church, Lawrenceburg, Tenn., Dec. 26, 1881, by Rev. J. [illegible]merhill, J. Craig to Miss Amanda [illegible].

[illegible] to Miss Julia Countee, members of [illegible] church. Rev. [illegible] Cooper officiating [illegible] Alleyton, Texas.

By Rev. [illegible] Reeder, Jan. 3, at San [illegible], Texas, J. Peke to Miss Rosa [illegible].

DEATHS.

On Jan. 23, Miss Rose Hall. She [illegible] resigned to the Lord's will. [illegible]

On Saturday, Jan. 14, on West [illegible]

[illegible]

E. M. TAYLOR.

[illegible]

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

LESSON VII.—FEB. 12, 1882.—CHRIST'S FOES AND FRIENDS.

SCRIPTURE.—Mark 3: 20-35.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"He that is not with me is against me."—Matt. 12: 30.

QUARTERLY CENTRAL THOUGHT.—Christ the Healer.

LESSON TOPIC.—The Healer's Relation[illegible].

(Condensed from National Sunday-School Teacher.)

[illegible] the disciples were chosen they were instructed in the principles of the new kingdom in that incomparable address known as the Sermon on the Mount. Our lesson sets forth the relationship of Christ 1. To Satan; 2 To the Holy Spirit; 3. To men. They are many who think that there are a little "unsettled" who show that they think more of the things of the other life than they do of the affairs of this. But if the Bible be true, and if the coming of Christ means anything, then every man should subordinate everything to the higher concerns of the soul. He only is "beside himself," who neglects them. Jesus had just cast out a demon who had caused his victim to be both [illegible] and dumb. When the [illegible] [illegible] of David?" The greatness of the miracle had suggested that the one who had performed it could be no other than the long looked-for Messiah. [illegible] ed [illegible] uprooting [illegible]. If, in so doing, he [illegible] Satanic power, then the [illegible] of Satan was [illegible] could not [illegible] household of Satan was [illegible] a unit; for [illegible] mons, [illegible] but a [illegible]

[illegible]

$10 for $1.50. $50 for $7.50. $100 FOR $15.

$500 for $75. $1000 for $150.

[illegible] AND PROFITABLE [illegible] unemployed money in large or small sums: if you would DOUBLE AND TREBLE YOUR MONEY in a short time, then purchase IMMEDIATELY, before the next advance in price, the Preferred Treasury Stock of

The NEW ENGLAND and COLORADO

MINING, MILLING AND PROSPECTING CO.

—IT IS—

Guaranteed and Secured, $1 per Share in Dividends,

is full paid, and can never be assessed. The Company's capital stock is 500,000 shares, 375,000 of which are in the treasury for a working capital, of which 125,000 shares are preferred, being entitled to receive the

FIRST DIVIDENDS

declared by said company, exclusive of all other stock, until it has received $1 per share; after which it becomes common stock, and participates equally with all other stock in dividends. Work is being prosecuted upon the mines night and day by tunnel which opens them at a depth of about 800 feet from the surface, and will connect all veins and deposits of minerals in one outlet. [illegible] Nov. 1st, 1881 the character of the mineral [illegible] greatly improved, and it is believed the workmen are near the large veins or deposits of valuable ore, since which time the stock has steadily

Increased in value from $1 to $1.50 per share.

91,000 shares have been disposed of, ensuring the vigorous prosecution of the Company's enterprise, and

A Limited Amount is now offered at $1.50 per share

for a few days only, when further advances [illegible]

[illegible]

FREQUENT DIVIDENDS.

[illegible] that the Company will become one of the [illegible] and richest mining corporations in the [illegible]. [illegible] about 30 acres of tunnel [illegible] comprising about 800 acres of rich mineral lands near Alma, Park County, Colorado, surrounded by several of the best paying mines in that State. Most of its officers named below have had a Practical experience in the mining districts of over Twenty years, and their ability and integrity is vouched for by leading business men and bankers.

Read an extract from "Zion's Herald," the leading Methodist paper of New England: "At[illegible] would not be induced to this Company [illegible] not believe [illegible] it was formed upon an HONEST AND PROPER BASIS, [illegible]

[illegible]

RICHARD ANDREWS, [illegible] ALMA, COLORADO, 1st [illegible]

[illegible]

Room 7, 46 Congress Street, [illegible]

[illegible]

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK OF YOUR COUGH OR COLD TO GO ON?

Thousands think so, but find they have committed a great error when it is too late. When you take Cold, do not treat it with indifference, but treat it with

DR. DAVIS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR.

You will not only get rid of your Cough or Cold, but of considerable suffering, loss of time, and expense.

This Preparation has been in constant use since 1845, and has saved many thousands from Consumption by its timely use.

One dollar will purchase a bottle, from your nearest druggist. Don't fail to get it and have it handy.

[illegible]

Rev. J. [illegible] Hammond, of Nevada, [illegible] the general interests of the Church in the mountains as an important [illegible] never [illegible] it now is.

[illegible]

Mrs. Partington Says [illegible]

[illegible]

A NEW TREATMENT for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Headache, Debility, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

ACTS DIRECTLY upon the great nervous and organic centres, and cures by a natural process of revitalization.

HAS EFFECTED REMARKABLE CURES, which are attracting wide attention.

HAS BEEN USED BY Rt. Rev. John J. Keane, Bishop of Richmond, Va., Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, T. S. Arthur, and others, who have been largely benefited, and to whom we refer by permission.

IS STRONGLY ENDORSED: "We have the most unequivocal testimony to its curative power from many persons of high character and intelligence."—Lutheran Observer. "The cures which have been obtained by this new treatment seem more like miracles than cases of natural healing."—Arthur's Home Magazine. "There is no doubt as to the genuineness and positive results of this treatment."—Boston Journal of Commerce.

THE OXYGEN HOME TREATMENT contains two months' supply, with inhaling apparatus and full directions for use.

SENT FREE: A Treatise on Compound Oxygen, giving the history of this new discovery and a large record of most remarkable cures. Write for it. Address

Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa.

COMPOUND OXYGEN — NOT A DRUG — ADMINISTERED BY INHALATION.

Conference Notices.

Holly Springs District—Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND.

Holly Springs.........7 p. m.,	Feb.	11-12
Holly Springs circuit..11 a. m.,	"	11-12
Elijah Chapel at Zion,.11 a. m.,	"	18-19
Oxford............3 and 7 p. m.,	"	18-19
Hernando, at Loves	"	25-26
Batesville	Mar.	4-5
Oxford circuit	"	11-12
Chula homa	"	18-19
College Hill circuit at Bufords	"	25-26
Granada circuit	April	1-2
Grenada	"	8-9

District Stewards meeting at Oxford, March 11th at 10 a. m. Will the pastor's see that all the charges, so far as possible are represented by their District Stewards.

L. BRADFORD, P. E.

Grenada, Miss., Jan 27, 1882.

Jackson District—Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND.

Canton	Feb.	11-12
Clinton	"	18-19
Jackson	"	25-26
Lake	Mar.	4-5
Forest	"	11-12
Morton	"	11-12
Evergreen	"	18-19
Brandon	"	19-20
Mt. Salem	"	23
Ricks	"	25-26
Bolton	April	1-2
Edwards	"	8-9
Vicksburg	"	15-16
Vicksburg	"	22-23
Simpson	May	6-7
Mayersville	"	13-14

D. A. WILLIAMS, P. E.

Okolona District—Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND.

West Point	Feb.	11-12
West Point circuit	"	11-12
Okolona	"	18-19
Okolona circuit	"	18-19
Houston	"	20
Buna Vista	"	21
Union Grove	"	22
Athens	"	23
Aberdeen	"	25-26
Aberdeen circuit	"	25-26
Starkville	Mar.	4-5
Starkville circuit	"	4-5
Tampico	"	4-5
Pike	"	4-5
Whitefield	"	6-7
Greensboro	"	8-9
Crawford	"	11-12
Columbus	"	18-19
Columbus mission	"	18-19
Columbus circuit	"	18-19
Tupelo	"	25-26
Cornith circuit	"	30-31
Cornith	April	1-2
Ripley	"	5-6
New Albany	"	8-9
Pontotoc	"	10-11

The brethren of the district will please take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

J. M. SHUMPERT, P. E.

Meridian District—Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND.

State Line	Feb.	18-19
Waynesboro	"	21-22
Shubuta circuit	"	23-24
Shubuta	"	25-25
Quitman	"	27-28
Enterprise	Mar.	2-3
En[illegible]	"	4-5
[illegible]	"	11-12
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]phia	"	[illegible]
Daleville	"	[illegible]
Ex Prairie	"	22-23
[illegible]	"	25-26
[illegible]	"	29-30
Macon	May	2-3
[illegible]ville	"	6-7
Louisville		

J. W. DUNN, P. E.

Murfreesboro District—Tennessee Conference.

SECOND ROUND.

Spencer and Lawrence	Feb.	25-26
Murfreesboro	"	[illegible]
Murfreesboro circuit	"	4-5
Carthage	"	10-12
Martin's Creek	"	11-12
Alexandria	"	18-19
Lebanon	"	24-26
North Lebanon circuit	"	25-26
Shelbyville	April	8-9
Murfreesboro circuit	"	1-2
Stone River circuit	"	15-16
McMinnville	"	21-22
McMinnville circuit	"	22-23
[illegible]	"	26
[illegible]	"	29-30
Manchester and Prosper	May	6-7
[illegible]	"	6-7
Cookville	"	14-15
Sparta		

Brethren I have to make some changes on account of the weather and bad roads, please push ahead and have all your reports ready for conference. All committees ready, stewards and trustees bring their books.

[illegible], P. E.

La Teche District—Louisiana Conference.

FIRST ROUND.

Avoca and Regolets	Feb.	25
Alexandria and Pineville	"	26-27
Stewart Chapel and Spring Hill	"	27
Cheneyville	"	28
Bayou De Glaize	Mar.	1
Booneville	"	2
Holmesville	"	3
Pine Town and Chicot Prairie	"	4
Washington	"	5
Opelousas	"	5-6
[illegible] and Peter Prairie	"	6-7
St. Martinsville	"	8
New Iberia	"	9
Jeanerette	"	10
Pecan	"	11
Glencoe	"	12-13

Brethren will please take due notice and and invite friends and all concerned to be punctual in their attendance.

A. E. P. ALBERT, P. E.

NOTICE.

The first district conference of the Navasota District, Texas Conference, will convene at Bryan, March 1st, 1882.

The following subjects will be discussed:

1. What day should be observed as the Sabbath, and how?—E. Lee.
2. What is the work of the Sunday-school in the church and in the world?—J. S. Whitaker.
3. The preaching demand for the times.—F. D. Sookman.
4. Why should church members always attend church?—F. Gilmore.
5. Why should church members always attend prayer-meeting?—A. Alexander.
6. Why should we always keep up family prayer?—L. Horn.
7. Parents duties to their children.—W. W. Brown.
8. How shall we promote the circulation of our literature?—W. Hamilton.
9. Our duty to animals.—Major Reeves.

F. C. MOORE, P. E.

Furnished Rooms for Rent

By the Month, Week or Day,

267 [illegible] Street,

[illegible]

Mrs. C. ROBERTSON, Prop'r.

Railroad Column.

The railroad bridge across Berwick's Bay has been completed and through trains are expected to cross it on the 10th inst.

The Pacific railroad now brings passengers to Gouldsboro, to cross by ferry at Thalia street. Mixed trains now run to Atchafalaya river.

THE GREAT

Jackson Route

Having been re-built with

STEEL RAILS,

Equipment improved, Track ballasted and Speed increased, is now the Smoothest, Safest, and Most Attractive Line to all points

North and East.

IT IS

150 Miles Shorter and 10½ Hours Quicker to Chicago.

112 Miles Shorter and 6½ Hours Quicker to St. Louis

THAN ANY OTHR OUTE.

Through without change to Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chattanooga, and but one change to New York, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other leading Eastern Cities.

No Transfers at any Point. All Connections Strictly First-class. The EATING HOUSES are entirely new, and the BEST IN THE SOUTH.

It pays to travel by the Great Jackson Route.

Express Train leaves New Orleans Daily at 4:30 p. m.

Ticket Office 22 Camp Street, Corner of Common.

J. W. Coleman,

Assistant General Passenger Agent.

WHEN YOU GO

North or West

If you desire to go by way of St. Louis you should be particular to ask the ticket agent for a ticket reading by way of the

CHICAGO,
BURLINGTON, and
QUINCY RAILROAD,

As this is positively the only line running Through Express Trains Daily between ST. LOUIS and

Peoria, Ill.,	Burlington, Iowa,
Rock Island, Ill.,	Cedar Rapids, Iowa,
Milwaukee, Wis.,	Albert Lea, Minn.,
Dubuque, Iowa,	Minneapolis, Minn.,
Lacrosse, Wis.,	Des Moines, Iowa,
St. Paul, Minn., and	Omaha, Nebraska,

Making direct connections for all points in the Far West.

Elegant day coaches and Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars run through WITHOUT CHANGE between the above-named points.

Tickets via this celebrated line for sale at all offices in the South.

For further information, address

PERCEVAL LOWELL,
General Passenger Agent,
Chicago.

T. J. PATTON,
General Manager,
Chicago. 35-1y

Travelers Should Not Forget

The Facilities and Advantages Offered by the

Louisville and Great Southern Railway,

THE LEADING RAILWAY of the SOUTH.

THROUGH PASSENGERS.

The Louisville and Great Southern is the great thoroughfare between all points North East and West.

THROUGH TICKETS

By this line will be found on sale at the Ticket Office, corner Camp and Common Streets. The Louisville & Great Southern offers all the attractions of an unsurpassed line in construction, equipment and management. THROUGH CARS to all the principal cities North, East and West connect with this Trunk Line at Louisville. On all first-class through tickets stop over privilege is granted at Cave City to passengers desirous of visiting

MAMMOTH CAVE.

Thus a view of the greatest of natural curiosities, marvelous and wonderful beyond description, can be enjoyed with little expense of [illegible], if Through Tickets are secured by the Louisville & Great Southern. The Mammoth Cave is situated eight miles from Cave City, which is eighty-five miles South of Louisville on the Louisville & Great Southern Railway Line. McCoy's Concord Stages run to and from all passenger trains. The Cave Hotel is under the management of [illegible], and is first-class in all its appointments.

Hon. BAYARD TAYLOR said of the Cave: "It is the greatest natural curiosity I have ever visited, Niagara not excepted, and he whose expectations are not satisfied by its marvelous avenues, domes and starry grottoes must either be a fool or a demi-god."

A visit to Mammoth Cave at any season of the year is delightful. The temperature, [illegible] being the same the year round, the most delicate can visit it without fear of cold, heat or [illegible].

For any further information address

C. P. ATMORE,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
Louisville, Ky.

—or—

R. G. HULBERT,
Southern Passenger Agent,
Cor. St. Charles and Common Streets,
New Orleans, La. 15 tf

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At 5 cents a head, without any labor on the part of society or individual, by means of our Class Papers and post-office delivery system.

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GREAT GERM DESTROYER

DARBY'S

Prophylactic Fluid!

SMALL POX ERADICATED.

Contagion destroyed. Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant. Fevered and Sick Persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid added to the water. Catarrh relieved and cured. Erysipelas cured. Burns relieved instantly scars prevented.

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented. Ulcers purified and healed. Dysentery cured. Wounds healed rapidly. Removes all unpleasant odors. Tetter dried up. It is perfectly harmless. For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

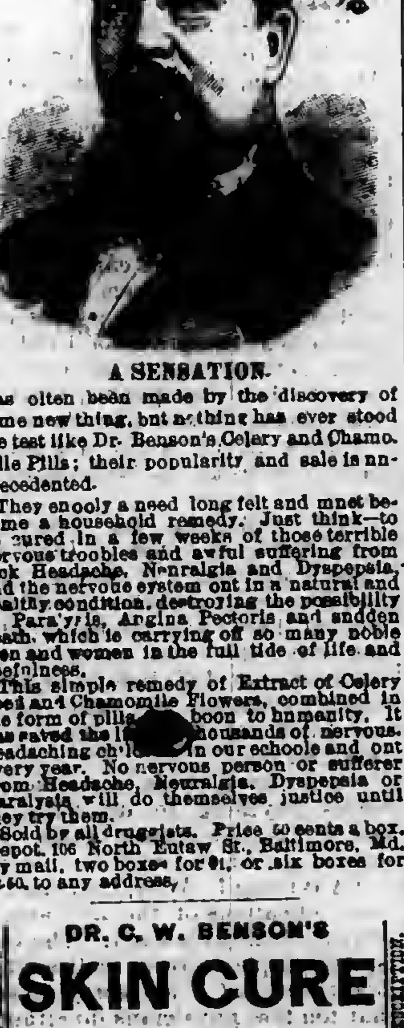
DIPHTHERIA PREVENTED.

In fact it is the great Disinfectant and Purifier

PREPARED BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, SOLE PROPRIETORS



A SENSATION.

Has often been made by the discovery of some new thing, but nothing has ever stood the test like Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills; their popularity and sale is unprecedented.

They supply a need long felt and must become a household remedy. Just think—to be cured in a few weeks of those terrible nervous troubles and awful suffering from Sick Headache, Neuralgia and Dyspepsia, and the nervous system put in a natural and healthy condition, destroying the possibility of Paralysis, Angina Pectoris and sudden death, which is carrying off so many noble men and women in the full tide of life and usefulness.

This simple remedy of Extract of Celery Seed and Chamomile Flowers, combined in the form of pills, [illegible] boon to humanity. It has saved the li[illegible] thousands of nervous, headaching chi[illegible] in our schools and out every year. No nervous person or sufferer from Headache, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Paralysis will do themselves justice until they try them.

Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents a box. Depot, 106 North Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. By mail, two boxes for $1, or six boxes for $2.50, to any address.

DR. C. W. BENSON'S

SKIN CURE

Is Warranted to Cure

ECZEMA, TETTERS, HUMORS, INFLAMMATION, MILK CRUST, ALL ROUGH SCALY ERUPTIONS, DISEASES OF HAIR AND SCALP, SCROFULA ULCERS, PIMPLES and TENDER ITCHINGS on all parts of the body. It makes the skin white, soft and smooth; removes tan and freckles, and is the BEST toilet dressing in THE WORLD. Elegantly put up, two bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment.

All first class druggists have it. Price $1. per package.

(side text: DR. BENSON'S NEW REMEDY — AND FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION.)

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, February 6, 1882.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

LEADING STAPLES.

Cotton, ℔ ℔.	
Ordinary	9½
Middling	11½
Good middling	12
Middling fair	12½
Sugar, ℔ ℔.	
Yellow clarified	8½
White clarified	8¾
Molasses, in bbls., ℔ gallon.	
Common	44
Fair	52
Choice	68
Rice, Louisiana, ℔ ℔.:	
Common	@5
Fair	@6
Choice	@6½

GROCERIES.

Butter, ℔ ℔.:	
Western	29 @30
Coffee, ℔ ℔.:	
Ordinary	9
Prime	11½
Cheese, ℔ ℔.:	
Western factory	12
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	4 50
Flour, ℔ bbl.:	
XX	5 75
XXX	6 12
Choice family	7 55
Lard, ℔ ℔.:	
Choice, in kegs	@12½
Choice, in tierces	11½
Salt, ℔ sack:	
Coarse	87½
Fine	1 22½
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	3 25
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	2 00
Onions, ℔ bbl	8 00
Apples, ℔ bbl	4 50
Cabbages, ℔ 100	@10 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	10 00
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	18 50
Oils, ℔ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	19@30
Coal, in bbls	16@17
Linseed, raw	67@70
Linseed, boiled	70@72
Cotton seed	37@44

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, in sacks, ℔ bu.:	
Yellow	82
White	88
Mixed	80
Oats, ℔ bu.:	
Western	57½
Bran, ℔ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	1 25
Hay, ℔ ton:	
Prime	24 50
Choice	26 50

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ℔ ℔.:	
Breakfast	12
Shoulders	8½
Sides, clear rib	10½
Sides, clear	11½
Hams, sugar-cured	12½
Dry Salt Meat, ℔ ℔.:	
Clear rib sides	9½
Clear sides	9
Shoulders	7½

"In a Decline."

Dr. R. V. PIERCE: Dear Sir—Last fall my daughter was in a decline and everybody thought she was going into the consumption. I got her a bottle of your "Favorite Prescription," and it cured her. Of all druggists.

MRS. MARY HINSON, Montrose, Kan.

The Pope is about to create the office of papal delegate to America and Bishop Fitzgerald, of Little Rock, will probably be appointed.

No. 56 USE THE St. Charles St.

A WONDERFUL And SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, as when first you use them. They have been carefully examined and analysed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the sight if used in time, but in no case can the eye become impaired by their use for the following reasons:

1. The chemicals soften the light to the eye, completely doing away with that tiresome sensation that is usually experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.
2. The chemicals make the glasses hard; they retain their polish. Hence you will always see through them as bright and clear as at first.
3. The chemicals keep the glasses cold, and the result is that the optic nerves are always cool, doing away with any feverish sensation to the eye.
4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the light having no effect on the eye, with no distressing or tiresome sensation, which necessarily improves the eye.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The MEDICATED GLASSES are all stamped on the frame H. HOUSAH, Medicated. NONE GENUINE UNLESS STAMPED.

WE DON'T SELL TO PEDDLERS.

Dealers Supplied Wholesale at Liberal Discount.

ALL EYES SUITED. Persons residing at a distance who may wish to procure these Spectacles can send for a circular containing description, prices, etc., and directions for insuring a perfect fit, and have them sent by mail, by addressing

Herc. Housah,

CRESCENT CITY SPECTACLE COMPANY,

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Startling Exposure of the Liquor Traffic.

"DRINKS FROM DRUGS." A book that can not fail to arouse the American people to the gigantic swindle now being perpetrated. The writer [illegible] leading brewer to keep still. Liquor not only doctored but made entirely from drugs. Extracts from a [illegible] library of secret books, giving receipts for making and doctoring—advertisements of essences, facsimiles of labels, engravings, etc. [illegible] Claret, port, sherry, champagne, whisky, brandy, gin, rum, etc., all [illegible] made at less than [illegible] a quart. Wine that never saw grape juice—cider that never saw apples—[illegible] factories in place of breweries—[illegible] whisky [illegible] of liquor that pays no revenue tax. The farmer's corn and barley "all in your eye." A wholesale liquor store in a ten foot square cellar—More French wine sold in New York city than is produced by the whole of France.

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An Appeal. [illegible]

SONGS, One Cent Each

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We will send by mail, post-paid, any ten of these songs for 10 cents; any twenty-five songs for 15 cents; any Fifty for 25 cents. Or we will send all the above one hundred songs, post-paid for 40 cents. Remember, we will not send less than ten songs. Order songs by numbers only. Send one or three cent postage stamps. Valuable Catalogue Free. Mention this paper. WORLD MANUF'G CO., 122 Nassau Street, New York.

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BUY LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS. Founded 1784. BURN ALL SEEDS in papers left over at close of Season. Send for conditions of this NEW SYSTEM, the Most Advantageous ever offered to both Merchant and Consumer. LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS grown on their own Farms, OVER 1,500 ACRES devoted to this purpose, are the STANDARD FOR QUALITY. WHOLESALE TRADE PRICE LISTS for Seeds in bulk or other form, mailed to merchants on application.

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Thirty-Six Varieties of Cabbage; [illegible] of Corn; [illegible] of Cucumber; 41 of Melon; 33 of Peas; [illegible] of Beans; 17 of Squash; 23 of Beet and 40 of Tomato, with other varieties in proportion, a large portion of which were grown on my five seed farms, will be found in my Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1882. Sent FREE to all who apply. Customers of last Season need not write for it. All Seed sold from my establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name, so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refill the order gratis. The original introducer of Early Ohio and Burbank Potatoes, Marblehead Early Corn, the Hubbard Squash, Marblehead Cabbage, Phinney's Melon, and a score of other new Vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public.

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[illegible] with the Series, [illegible] DRED splendid [illegible] and Readings. [illegible] Nos. 180 pages. [illegible] Mailed free [illegible] by Booksellers. Every boy who speaks pieces, every member of a Lyceum who wants something new to recite, should get the [illegible] Set. Club rates and full list of Contents Free. P. GARRETT & CO., [illegible] Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Pages for Photographs. Gives appearance, dates, history, description, etc., etc., of every member of the family in permanent form. [illegible] Nothing like it in the world. Every home will take one or more (same as Photo Albums). [illegible] Full page engravings on Wood and Steel, rich bindings, [illegible] tical Value and Wonderful Beauty. [illegible] choice literary selections; low prices. Send for illustrated circular, etc. (Can't [illegible] adv't.) Agents who come first will make fortunes. N. D. THOMPSON & Co., Publishers, St. Louis, Mo.

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Office of the KANSAS ADVOCATE, PARSONS, KAN., Nov. 1, 1881.

To meet the wants of our friends, and to increase the circulation of the ADVOCATE, we have decided to issue the ADVOCATE weekly after the first of January, 1882, provided 300 shares of Stock at $5.00 per share can be sold and paid in by that time.

To each shareholder paying in full before the first of January we will credit with one year's subscription [illegible] Try and get as many to take shares as you can and help push on [illegible] nally.

W. B. AVERY, Editor.

OPIUM

No pay till cured. Ten years established, 1,000 cured. State case. Dr. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

Seeds

[illegible] FREE.

We have advantages as Seedsmen of which we wish to tell the public. Thirty years' experience as MARKET GARDENERS AND FLORISTS, gives us such knowledge as [illegible] the best kinds for [illegible] Vegetable crops (whether for Private or Commercial [illegible]) [illegible] that the quality of all Seeds and Plants. Our Greenhouses and Frames [illegible] covering upwards of four acres, solid in glass, employing an average of [illegible]

PETER HENDERSON & CO.

35 Cortlandt Street, New York.

Plants

Young Folks' Corner.

THE CHILDREN'S SONG.

BY F. R. HAVERGAL.

God of heaven, hear our singing;
Only little ones are we,
Yet a great petition bringing,
Father, now we come to Thee.

Let Thy kingdom come, we pray Thee;
Let the world in Thee find rest;
Let all know Thee and obey Thee,
Loving, praising, blessing, blessed!

Let the sweet and joyful story
Of the Saviour's wondrous love
Wake on earth a song of glory,
Like the angel's song above.

Father, send the glorious hour;
Every heart be Thine alone;
For the kingdom and the power
And the glory are Thine own.

Bright Sayings.

On seeing a house being white-washed, a small boy wanted to know if the house was going to be shaved.

A little girl, who had been to a children's party, being asked by her mother on returning how she enjoyed herself, answered, "I am full of happiness. I couldn't be happier unless I were to grow."

A little four-year old awoke the other morning, and turning to his grandmother said, "Grandma, I dreamed I had a carriage last night!" "Did you?" said she; "Well, what did you do with it?" "Oh," said he, in his [illegible] manner, "I left it in the dream-house!"

Freddy, sitting by and open window one evening, was earnestly gazing at the stars, when he suddenly asked, pointing up at them, "What are they, mama?" Mama being very busy, only answered, "They are God's lamps, darling." With another look, practical Freddy remarked, "Takes lots of matches."

The following remark of a little girl shows an opinion of her elders the reverse of flattering. "Oh dear!" she exclaimed to her doll, "I do wish you would sit still. I never saw such an uneasy thing in all my life. Why dont you act like grown folks, and be still and stupid for a while?"

A boy who always refused to eat oatmeal, in spite of his mothers urging that it was a strengthening diet, suddenly surprised her one morning by eating a liberal plateful [illegible] upon his [illegible] he replied: "I am bound to eat oatmeal till I am strong enough to whip Johnny Smith."

The [illegible] of a family, after reading from the morning paper that the cold the night before was intense, the thermometer registering many degrees below freezing point, said: "[illegible] I suppose you [illegible] all about that, at school. [illegible] of you can tell me what the freezing point is?" "The [illegible]," was the [illegible] from one of the young [illegible]

[illegible] gives the following [illegible] old boy.

[illegible]

Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by Dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. Sold only in cans, by all Grocers.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

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TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY.
FOR
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago.
Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds. General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.
No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.
Directions in Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Idleness is the badge of gentry, the bane of body and mind, the nurse of naughtiness, the step-mother of discipline, the chief author of all mischief, one of the seven deadly sins, the cushion upon which the Devil chiefly reposes, and a great cause not only of melancholy, but of many other diseases; for the mind is naturally active, and if it be not occupied about some honest business, it rushes into mischief or sinks into melancholy.—*Burton.*

An only Daughter Cured of Consumption.

When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption. His child is now in this country enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that Consumption can be positively and permanently cured. The Doctor now gives this Receipt free, only asking two three-cent stamps to pay [illegible] [illegible] night sweats, [illegible] stomach, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address, Craddock [illegible] 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, [illegible]

A [illegible] Scotchman returning from a [illegible] by the road-side [illegible] gan licking his mouth. Sawney [illegible] "What's keeping me noo? Ye see what it is to be well liked by the lassies."

"Buchupaiba."

New, quick, complete cure in four days, [illegible] smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases. $1. at [illegible] La. Depot, I. L. Lyons, New [illegible]

[illegible], of Iowa, said to [illegible] on retiring from office last [illegible]

Excitement in Rochester.

THE COMMOTION CAUSED BY THE STATEMENT OF A PHYSICIAN.

An unusual article from the Rochester, N. Y., *Democrat and Chronicle*, was republished in this paper and was a subject of much conversation, both in professional circles and on the street. Apparently it caused even more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well-known not only in Rochester but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper, a few days since, which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal enquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed an editorial necessity.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion, at his residence on St. Paul street, when the following interview occurred: "That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them and many additional ones. Few people ever get so near the grave as I did and then return; and I am not surprised that the public think it marvelous. It was marvelous."

"How in the world did you, a physician, come to be brought so low?"

"By neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true that I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the the next; felt dull indefinite pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not th[illegible] meant anything serious."

"But have these common ailments anything to do with the fearful Bright's disease which took so firm a hold on you?"

"Anything! Why, they are the sure indications of the first stages of that dreadful malady. The fact is, few people know or realize what ails them, and I am sorry to say that too few physicians do either."

"That is a strange statement, Doctor."

"But it is a true one. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. We doctors have been clipping off the twigs when we should strike at the root. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of Bright's disease even more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, stomach, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments."

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one-half of the deaths which occur rise from Bright's disease, is it Doctor?"

"Precisely. Thousands of so-called diseases are torturing people to-day, when in reality it is Bright's disease in some one of its many forms. It is a Hydra-headed monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints, which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy—Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter I think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also. Why, there are no end of truths bearing on this subject. If you want to know more about it go and see Mr. Warner himself. He was sick the same as I, and is the healthiest man in Rochester to-day. He has made a study of this subject and can give you more facts than I can. Go, too, and see Dr. Lattimore, the chemist, at the University. If you want facts there are any quantity of them showing the alarming increase of Bright's disease, its simple and deceptive symptoms, and that there is but one way by which it can be escaped."

Fully satisfied of the truth and force of the Doctor's words, the reporter bade him good day and called on Mr. Warner at his establishment on Exchange street. At first Mr. Warner was inclined to be reticent, but learning that the information desired was about the alarming increase of Bright's disease, his manner changed instantly and he spoke very earnestly:

"It is true that Bright's disease has increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that in the past ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off. Everett, Sumner, Chase, Wilson, Carpenter, Bishop Haven and others. This is terrible and shows a greater growth than that of any other known complaint. It must be plain to every one that something must be done to check this increase or there is no knowing where it [illegible] a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. In order to draw the contrast between healthy and unhealthy fluids he had provided a vial the contents of which were drawn from his own person. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications, I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both left him and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; *I* have Bright's disease of the kidneys' and in less than a year he was dead."

"You believe then it has no symptoms of its own and is frequently unknown even by the person who is afflicted with it?"

"It has no symptoms of its own and very often none at all. Usually no two people have the same symptoms, and frequently death is the first symptom. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one. I know what I am talking about for I have been through all the stages of kidney disease."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful is it not?"

"A very prominent case but no more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured."

"I know it can. I know it from the experience of hundreds of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience, what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: 'there goes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have proven true if I had not fortunately secured and used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure."

"And this caused you to manufacture it?"

"No, it caused me to investigate. I went to the principal cities with Dr. Craig the discoverer, and saw the physicians prescribing and using it and saw that Dr. Craig was unable with his facilities to supply the medicine to thousands who wanted it. I therefore determined, as a duty I owed to humanity and the suffering, to bring it within their reach and now it is known in every part of America, is sold in every drug store and has become a household necessity."

The reporter left Mr. Warner, much impressed with the earnestness and sincerity of his statements and next paid a visit to Dr. S. A. Lattimore at his residence on Prince Street. Dr. Lattimore, although busily engaged upon some matters connected with the State Board of Health, of which he is one of the analysts, courteously answered the questions that were propounded him:

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years ago, Doctor?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did this analysis show you?"

"The presence of albumen and tube casts in great abundance."

"And what did the symptoms indicate?"

"A serious disease of the kidneys."

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"

"No, sir, I did not think it possible. It was seldom, indeed, that so pronounced a case had, up to that time, ever been cured."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"Yes, I have chemically analyzed it and upon critical examination, find it entirely free from poisonous or deleterious substances."

We publish the foregoing statements in view of the commotion which the publicity of Dr. Henion's article has caused and to meet the protestations which have been made. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question and the statements they make, cannot for a moment be doubted. They show conclusively that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, alarmingly increasing and it can be cured.

"Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c. boxes.

TEMPERANCE.

The Spanish government has informed the Italian government that it will refuse to protect the Spanish pilgrims participating in political demonstrations in Rome.

The Day Kidney Pad

is a certain remedy for diseases of the kidneys and urinary system. Send stamp for book. DAY KIDNEY PAD CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Great damage was caused by floods in Alabama.

Life is not really lived that cannot be enjoyed. The nerves must work harmoniously or there cannot be happiness. In Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills, the nervous lady finds certain relief. They cure indigestion, [illegible], and neuralgia.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my friends, who lived near Louisville, Ky. Davey Patton had two sons, Lanshum and William, also Sophie Abney. Her mother's name was Lucy. She had two children, Amelia and John Abney. They belonged to A. T. Abney, and went from Randolph county, Alabama to Ohio. Address,

S. ABNEY.

Fairfield, Freestone Co., Texas.

To the Methodist churches of New Orleans: I would like to find my mother Ersely Furlong, and my brother Singleton Furlong. We were sold from Martinsburg, Berkely county, Virginia. Mother was a member of the Methodist Church. Children were Eldridge, John, Charles and Wesley Furlong. Address Hamilton Furlong, care Rev. Geo. Dobson, Aberdeen, Mississippi.

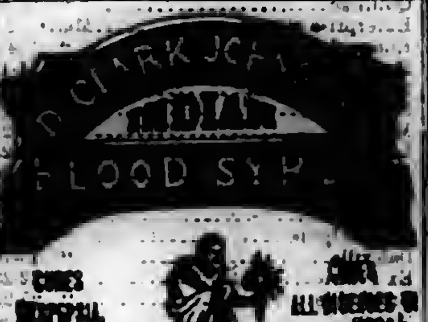
DEAR EDITOR—I wish you would inquire for my brothers and sisters left in Canton, Miss., August, 1864. Father was Tom Shrond, brothers Riley, Charles, Harrison, Daniel; sisters, Rebecca, Eliza, Lydia, Fanny, Isabella, Caroline, and one who was sold with me, Tempy. We belonged to John Elders who lived four miles from Canton, Miss., on Moss Bluff road. I want to get back; my name is Lydia Jones, and I am a member of the Methodist Church. My youngest sister Tempy is with me.

MRS. LYDIA JONES.

Wanesboro, Georgia.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to make inquiry for my people to see if I can find any of them. My name was Martha Bolden, and I have four brothers and one sister. Mother was Lucy Bolden, brothers James, William, Ampy and Peter. My sister Claria married Ned Hutchins, a free man. We all belonged to old Bob Bolden, in Virginia, five miles from Virginia Mills post office. I was sold when twelve or thirteen years old to Thomas Stickels, and he carried me to Kentucky and then to Texas. My mother died when I was a baby. I am now fifty years old. Address me at Weimar, Texas.

MARTHA RAINES.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP

CURES DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINTS, & [illegible]
CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, KIDNEYS, SKIN, & BLOOD
(TRADE MARK.)
CURES *Dyspepsia, Liver Disease, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous debility, etc.*
The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man!
11,000,000 Bottles
SOLD SINCE 1870.
This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.
It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva, which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.
[illegible]
It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.
There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, care only being required in attention to directions.
DRUGGISTS SELL IT.
Laboratory, 77 West 3d St., NEW YORK CITY.

RINGGOLD, Bienville Co., La.
I was afflicted for a number of years with Kidney Disease, and my wife was troubled with Liver Complaint. We took some of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup which effected a perfect cure. J. B. BRYAN.

SHILOH, Union Co., La.
For about six years I have been afflicted with Tetter. The Doctors pronounced me incurable, the use of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has relieved me and I believe it will make a radical cure. C. C. TUBB.

NEW IBERIA, Iberia Co., La.
I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup for Rheumatism, and have received entire relief therefrom. I would not be without it. THOS. JOHNSON.

CONVENT, St. James Co., La.
I was afflicted with Dyspepsia and a short trial of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has completely cured me. I can safely recommend it. B. WASHINGTON.

FARMERVILLE, Union Co., La.
I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup and believe it to be a Good Blood Purifier and can recommend it as such. H. BROWN & CO.

OPELOUSAS, St. Landry Co., La.
This is to certify that Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has made a new man of me, after an illness of thirty years. JULIAN A. LANDRY.

Agents wanted for the sale of the Indian Blood Syrup in every town or village in which I have no agent. Particulars given on application.

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DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., No. 213 North Main Street, St. Louis.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE or CHILLS and FEVER.
Dr. JOHN BULL, Manufacturer and Vender of Smith's Tonic Syrup, Bull's Sarsaparilla, Bull's Worm Destroyer.

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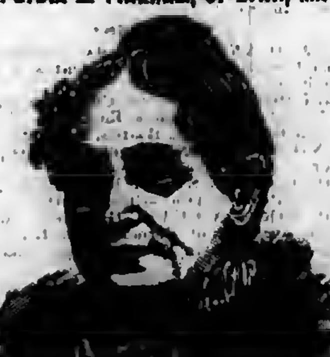

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Sold by all Druggists.

To be issued Dec. 27th.
Hymn Service No. 3
By Lowry and Doane.
INTERNATIONAL LESSONS OF 1882.
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE BEST

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CHEAPEST BOOKS in the WORLD

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$500 REWARD!

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$777 a year and expenses to agents. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

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MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT
THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN OR BEAST.

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THE CHICKERING PIANO.
THE HIGHEST AWARDS
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Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.

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Where far the Frost King holds his dire command,
Through gentler climes, where kingly live oaks rise,
And dazzling hues invest more southern skies;
Where wide the cane-field spreads its living green,
And fleecy flocks and lowing herds are seen,
Down to the sea-like Gulf where tempests roar,
And thundering lash the loud resounding shore,
Great Mississippi rolls his mighty flood,
Father of waves, through defile, plain, and wood;
Agglomerated waters hurl their might,
Commingling with the Gulf and fade from sight.

But at his foot the Crescent City stands,
The mart of commerce, famed in foreign lands;
Nor adverse rule, nor pestilence, nor war,
Shall dim the splendor of this western star!
The Lady of the Waves! her proud tiara rise
Of glittering domes 'neath blue and burning skies;
Here wafts the orange flower its rich perfume,
And tall magnolia spreads its glorious bloom;
Despite the city's hum, at eve is heard
The wood notes of the dulcet forest bird,
And silver moonlight, but a milder day,
On marble tombs sheds soft its holy ray.

A Southern city, full of inborn fire,
Whose inborn nobleness cannot expire,
The Crescent Empress claims her children's love,
And prays His benison who rules above!

Missionary Concert Program, March, 1882.

SUBJECT: BULGARIA.

Our Mission in the Principality of Bulgaria is directed to a people who possess a form of Christianity, (very like the Greek Church,) but lack the spirituality and progressive life which the evangelical faith can alone bring to them.

The meeting may be opened by the use of Hymn 925, Scripture reading in Gal. iii, and Hymn 821.

1. In the first portion of the hour, with the aid of a wall-map, let different persons call attention to one point and another in the general condition of the Bulgarians, their history, present political relations and character. Some sources of information are: "The Races of European Turkey," by E. L. Clarke, New York, Dodd, Mead & Co., '78. "Bulgaria since the War; Notes of a Tour in the Autumn of 1879," by [illegible], London, C. Kegan Paul & Co. "Observations on Bulgarian Affairs," by the Marquis of Bath, London, Macmillan & Co. A series of articles by "An Eastern Statesman" in the Contemporary Review [illegible] and February, 1880. [illegible] Bulgaria," The Christian Advocate, May 15, 1879. Appleton's Annual Cyclopædia, 1878, 1879, 1880, art. "Bulgaria." The Bulgarians, originally of Asiatic, Turanian stock, allied to [illegible] in the region they [illegible] in the seventh [illegible] a kingdom which [illegible] Eastern Empire, till [illegible] the prospective resources of the country under proper development.

The Bulgarians were converted to Christianity in the ninth century. They chose the Greek Patriarch as their ecclesiastical head rather than the Roman Pontiff, but have frequently manifested a desire to maintain an independent National Church with the use of their own language. Recent epochs in this ecclesiastical struggle are 1833, 1840, 1850, 1858, 1860, 1870. Signs of political awakening, through influences from Western Europe, occured as early as fifty years ago. A desire for education was specially manifest among them in 1850, and they rapidly developed a system of schools. Primary schools are now every-where found, and in the principal villages and towns schools of higher grade, for which good buildings are provided. The character of the instruction, however, leaves much to be desired, and Missions can bring them welcome aid in this particular. They succeeded in throwing off the yoke of the Greek priesthood, and obtained ecclesiastical independence from the Sultan in 1870. Their love for Bulgarian nationality inspires adherence to the Church, which offers an obstacle to evangelical Missions. The obstacle is less pronounced since the Russo-Turkish war of 1877, by which the Bulgarians were liberated, obtaining through the treaty of Berlin the erection of the Principality north of the Balkans into a autonomous state, though tributary to the Porte, and Eastern Roumelia, (Philippopolis its chief town,) south of the Balkans, into a distinct province more closely dependent. This province is less largely Bulgarian, having a considerable admixture of Greeks, and more advanced intellectually than the Principality. Bulgarians are spread over Macedonia, mingled with the Greeks. The total Bulgarian population of European Turkey is estimated at about 4,500,000. A late authority gives the population of the Principality at 1,859,000, of whom 600,000 are Moslems.

The Bulgarian Assembly for the new Principality formed a very democratic Constitution in the spring of 1879, and elected Alexander, of Germany, Prince. He has at different times dissolved the Assembly, and a few months ago dictated the framing of a new Constitution. Self government is still a problem for the Bulgarians. Political circumstances have much to do with the prospects of Mission work in that country. There is good reason to believe that the Bulgarians will yet justify the expectations formed concerning them as being favorable to evangelical truth, while their country is probably destined to be the theater of powerful political changes and influences, which, if allied with a pure Christianity, may accomplish the regeneration of the whole Turkish Empire, both in Europe and Asia.

2. Let prayer be offered for the blessing of God upon this people, that a just, civil, and ecclesiastical development may be secured to them; and for Divine interposition in the political influences and movements of the various powers, that Christian civilization and Christian truth may obtain speedy prevalence in the neighboring countries now subject to the Mohammedan Turk. Hymn 940.

3. The future of the Bulgarians being so closely related to that of the whole Turkish Empire, an important element in the problem is the work of the missionaries of the American Board in that Empire. They have a mission in European Turkey which is directed very largely to the Bulgarian population south of the Balkans in Eastern Roumelia and Macedonia. They have have one principal station, Samokov, where their Theological and two High Schools are located within the Principality close upon its southern border. Their interest in the Bulgarian population was awakened partly by the readiness with which portions of the Scriptures were sold among them, and our own work was begun partly at the instance and with the co-operation of the American Board missionaries at Constantinople. The two Missions have ever maintained a friendly and mutually helpful intercourse. Dr. Long, of our Mission, went to Constantinople in 1863, and subsequently engaged heartily, in conjunction with Dr. Riggs, in the work of translating the Scriptures into the Bulgarian language, which was finished in 1870. He began the publication of the *Zornitsa*, a religious paper, now continued by the American Board, which is doing excellent service.

The history of the work of the American Board in the Turkish empire, (embracing three other missions) extends over fifty years, and is a record of the most unyielding perseverance against obstacles, of prudent management, and of very substantial success. They have established a noble system of graded schools and colleges. Their labors are an example for our work in that region, though their Mission, as directed to the Bulgarians south of the Balkans, operates under quite different circumstances from our own, and such as are in many respects more favorable to immediate success. We commend a study of the American Board Missions in the Turkish Empire as a source of stimulus to our efforts in Bulgaria amid the many difficulties which beset them. See "History of the Mission of the American Board to the Oriental Churches," by Rufus Anderson, LL. D., Boston Congregational House, 1872, $1.50 per volume; also, "Historical Sketch of the Mission of the American Board in Turkey," by S. C. Bartlett, D. D., pamphlet, Boston, American Board, 1880, price five cents. See for a review of the whole subject, "The Americans in Turkey," *British Quarterly Review*, January, 1878; "The American Educational System in Turkey," *Christian Advocate*, May 8, 1878. The annual reports of the American Board. The *Missionary Herald*, Boston, has continuous notices of the work in the European Turkey Mission. See the latest summary statistics report in the number for January, 1882. There are four principal stations in this Mission—Constantinople, Philippopolis, Samokov, and Monastir. There are 26 missionaries, 28 native workers, 288 members, 12 common schools with 341 pupils, the higher grade schools at Samokov having also 72 pupils.

4. Let prayer be offered for this Mission of our brethren that the spirit of Christian faith and love and wisdom which has hitherto carried them successfully forward in the war for the regeneration of the Turkish Empire may be continued, and bring them yet larger success; and that in fraternal cooperation the two Missions may continue to advance the power of evangelical truth in the land. Hymn. 818.

5. Let the condition of our Mission be made familiar from Dr Reid's History and the Missionary Reports. Our first missionaries, Messrs. Long and Prettyman, entered upon work in 1857. F. W. Flocken, later, labored for many years a Superintendent. Many difficulties have been experienced. Bigotry and religious indifference are ever present obstacles. Priestly persecution has arisen in many places, and this sort of opposition renders it difficult to gather settled congregations. The Mission was for a time suspended, and partially so during the recent war. It has been renewed under more favorable auspices than ever before, and late reports are quite encouraging. Several conversions have recently taken place. The people revere the Bible, and readily purchase copies of the Scriptures. The colporteur's work prospers. The the newly awakened spirit of progress in the land holds forth a constant hope. The Rev. D. C. Challis is the present Superintendent. Our stations are Rustchuck, Sistof, Tirnova, Loftcha, Selvi, and Orchania. We have a boys' school recently opened, at Tirnova, and a girls' at Loftcha.

6 Prayer for our missionaries in Bulgaria, that they may ever clearly discern the importance of the work in their special field, that they may be endued with the spiritual courage and strength requisite for their difficult task; and prayer for the people, that God may be pleased to add to the blessings of political and educational progress a powerful spiritual awakening, which will move them to gladly return to the "simplicity that is in Christ" and that "faith of the Gospel" formerly delivered to the saints. Hymn 939.

The time for an organic union of the two churches—if it is the will of God that there should be such a time—must be more clearly discerned than it is at present—a time when the two communities will be so much alike in spirit, as well as in doctrine and government, that they will, with the removal of a thin formal partition, flow together.—*Christian Neighbor.*

The steamer Cosmo foundered off Kilia and 27 lives were lost.

Tweedledee and Tweedledum.

It will be hardly possible to make a great party issue out of the Chili-Peru affair, though, for the lack of something better, much effort it seems is being directed to this purpose. Several days ago *The Inter Ocean* called attention to the fact that there was really no important difference of opinion between the policy of Mr. Blaine, as indicated prior to his leaving the State Department, and the policy of Secretary Frelinghuysen, as indicated in later correspondence. Subsequent statements from authoritative sources in Washington confirm this view. A Senator, who has examined the matter carefully and kept up with the developments as made from day to day, said on Thursday:

President Arthur had not changed his policy as charged, but it would be found that he had merely altered the tone of it. Mr. Blaine and he both merely wished to obtain from Chili a disclaimer of an intention of insult to the United States by the seizure of the President of Peru, whom this government had recognized. Mr. Blaine made the inquiry in such a tone, in the opinion of the President, that Chili could not have made a pacific response without embarrassment. He thought best to ask the same question upon the assumption that Chili had no belligerent intentions, which, of course, made easy the declarations desired. In the first place, Chili could only have declined a pacific response owing to the way the question was put, and a recall of diplomatic representatives and the establishment of a protectorative over Peru would have been the inevitable result. As it was, Mr. Trescott's instructions were modified and the disclaimer desired from Chili was obtained. The next point of policy was indentical, as shown by instructions, asking Chili to be as lenient as consistent with her interests with Peru. The next was to proffer the good offices of this government in making the final adjustment of the difficulty, between the two belligerents. So far the President's friends and Mr. Blaine's friends regard their policy to have been indentical as to the ends desired, and only differed as to the manner of accomplishing the object arrived at.

A prominent Republican Senator said to the *Inter Ocean* representative:

I see very little in the so-called controversy between Blaine and the President. It is about the difference between of saying prayers in English or Latin. There is a certain diplomatic style of stating things in platitutes which Blaine does not seem to have fallen into, and, in consequence, wrote some pretty vigorous English, that meant about the same thing as the latter modifications. I think it unfortunate certain friends of these gentlemen seem bound to fan the flames into a fire. It is very unfortunate, also, when a man gets so big that he thinks some one is trying all the time to overthrow him.

This is the simple fact of the matter, the only difference of any moment at all being the question of whether we should call a conference of American powers, as proposed in Mr. Blaine's circular letter, sent out in November, or whether that invitation should be recalled, as was hinted at in Mr. Frelinghuysen's communication to the Senate. Mr. Blaine thinks such recall would be interpreted to mean that this country is afraid of offending England and France. He says, in his letter published Saturday, asking the President to consider well before recalling the invitations:

If that move is now to be arrested for fear it may give offense in Europe, the voluntary humiliation of this government could not be more complete, unless we should petition the European governments for the privilege of holding the congress.

In his sensitiveness over the reversal of a plan which he had resolved upon, and which he says was adopted with the sanction of President Garfield, and afterward confirmed by President Arthur, Mr. Blaine may magnify the importance of this circular letter and the effect of its withdrawal on the public mind. It is hardly wise or politic for a nation like the United States to do anything through fear that it will be regarded as lacking in courage if it refrains from the act. The time for us to be sensitive about our bravery and our disposition to assert our rights is past, or at least ought to be passed. A country with a record such as ours need not go about with a fear that it has been insulted or commit any folly lest its courage be impugned. Conscious of its great power, the United States can well afford to do what is right without any misgivings as to the impressions that such a performance of its duty may excite. Such motives ought not to figure in the decisions of the President or the Secretary, and the bare suggestion that they ought to be considered weakens what is otherwise a strong presentation of the case by Mr. Blaine in his letter to the President. His position that a conference of American powers is desirable for the purpose of agreeing upon "such a basis of arbitration for international troubles as would remove all possibilities of war on the western hemisphere "seems well grounded, and that such a conference would afford any just cause for complaint on the part of European powers cannot be granted. The plan appears to be in the interest of peace and good will, and though Mr. Blaine mentions material advantages which would accrue to this country from such a congress, it is not to be considered that this is the moving cause for the suggestion. While the proposition seems eminently proper, and in every way unobjectionable, it is hardly such a vital one as to occasion the feeling that appears to be growing out of its contemplated abandonment. Parties and leaders in this country should have a more important issue between them than the question of whether a conference of nations shall be called at a certain time or whether the peculiar wording of a dispatch to an envoy is correct and politic or otherwise. It seems to be determined that a quarrel shall be precipitated between Mr. Blaine and the President, or rather between Mr. Blaine and Secretary Frelinghuysen, and if such is the determination, it is probable that it will be brought about whether there be ground for the quarrel or not; but certainly we can as yet see no reason for the severe reflections on the ex-Secretary or ground for any important differences between him and the President.

It is barely possible that Mr. Frelinghuysen is too anxious to find grave errors in the conduct of his brilliant predecessor, and it is just possible also that he may find too many for public justification. Where Mr. Blaine has been wrong the country will willingly set him right, but it will not do to reverse a policy merely because it happens to be Mr. Blaine's. It must be remembered, too, that though the ex-Secretary may have instigated the policy toward South America, that policy is regarded by the world as the President's and it would be hardly dignified to alter it merely at the suggestion of a new Secretary of State and without positive reasons for so doing. We speak now particularly of the circular letter inviting a conference. If this letter has been forwarded as stated, it is not the thing to cancel it without grounds more relative than those advanced by Mr. Frelinghuysen. If done at all it should have been done without arguing the case to the public, as Mr. Frelinhuysen has seen proper to do.

The place for such arguments is in the privacy of the Cabinet and not to Congress, except when called upon for defense.—*Inter Ocean.*

Mr. George I. Seney, whose noble charities ought to entitle him to the prefix "Hon.," was interviewed by a *New York Tribune* reporter the other day concerning the motives for giving so profusely of his wealth to public causes. His reply is worth pondering: "First of all because I feel that I am a trustee, responsible for the right use of money given me. With the experience that I have, I believe that I am the person best qualified to carry out the provisions and duties of that trusteeship. What certainty have I that these provisions and duties would ever be duly carried out after my death? Absolutely none. Whereas now, by making these gifts in my lifetime, I am sure that the precise object I desire is accomplished in just the way I want. And then, too, I am more and more convinced of the truth of the words: "It is more blessed to give than to receive." The great danger of increasing riches is that it fosters a disposition to hoard money only for the sake of hoarding it. Slightly to alter a common word it becomes a *money*-mania with them; they gloat over their millions, just because they are millions and not because of the happiness producible from them. Now I maintain that such a spirit is unworthy not only of a true Chrisrian but of a true man, and I have determined never to let it appear in my character." His gifts to date amount to $1,485,000.

Californians talk seriously of dividing that State.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Clarke Chapel.

Immediately after Conference the work of another conference year commenced. The members were stil regretting the removal of that much-beloved pastor, Rev. D. W. Hays, whose three years were out, and were anxiously awaiting the arrival of the newly-appointed pastor. Four services were held on Christmas Day, commencing at 5 a. m. The "watch-night" services were exceedingly precious to all present. Each departed promising to be more faithful and useful in God's service than before. The week of prayer was observed, and as a result several requested special prayer for themselves. It was decided to continue the meetings, and they have not closed yet.

Bishop Peck, on his way South, stopped over in the city, preaching three times on Sabbath, and the third sermon was for us. He had a full congregation, and as the people left, could we have heard their thoughts, we would probably have heard, "Did not our hearts burn as he talked with us by the way?" It is simply necessary to say all were sorry when the "amen" came. The students from Vanderbilt and Central Tennessee College Theological Department were out in attendance, and we understand that they followed him all day. They are not to be blamed, but commended. Those who heard him speak of the seeing through a glass darkly hope to meet him where they will see face to face.

The evangelists Hammond and Parsons are now in the city, and have held three very profitable meetings for us. These brethren have not met the warm welcome here that they have elsewhere met. It is owing partly to the fact that only one of them was born in the South. There is no disguising the fact that some people do not yet know that the war is over. But we are digressing.

The following brethren rendered valuable service: Revs. Moreland, Williams, Cook, Phillips, Holland, Bowen, House, Nelson, of Central Alabama Conference, H. W. Key, and P. E. Pickett. The Church has been much revived every way by these meetings. This is evidenced by the manner in which they work and give for the Lord's cause. It was estimated that not less than one thousand persons were present Friday night week. At the end of this week there were 59 forward for prayer at once. We sum up the work since Conference as follows: 33 professions, 48 accessions, and $75 collected for incidental expenses, etc. A collection was taken each night to defray expenses, with the above result. We have let the contract for re-roofing the church, and as soon as the weather will permit intend to rehang the bell and repair the church. The Sabbath-school is moving on nicely. We hope also to increase our benevolent collections this year. Quite a number of our members from other places are moving into this city. They come often without a letter, and sometimes never find their own church, but stop in some other, and when it is known that such persons are there the doors of that church fly open as if by magic. They go forward to join under the "watch care" of that church, and we never meet them again. Others come and bring letters, and never find time to go to church, and they drift into idleness and sin. Now it does seem that we might remedy this evil by "warning them from time to time that none are to remove from one circuit to another without a note of recommendation from the preacher of the circuit." It seems that much good could be done by observing this rule. Now if the preachers who know of any members of their charges who have recently moved here, since or before the commencing of this conference year, will notify the preacher in charge. he will take great pleasure in looking them up. Or if a letter has been granted, and the preacher where they intend to move is notified, they will be looked after. Now we owe this much to them and the Church.

L. M. HAGOOD.

Nashville, Tenn.

Frank Hatton, the first Assistant Postmaster General, has begun the removal of aged clerks from the department, who are disqualified by age and infirmities from doing the work required, and is filling their places by younger and competent men, as the business of the office is increasing.

A Small Request To Pastors.

The Christian ministers, patriotic statesmen, and all thoughtful men and women, to whom its facts are known, alike deeply deplore the Indian record of our nation and the continued oppression of Indians; and these classes deem a righteous, speedy, and permanent settlement of the Indian question as one of imperative obligation and highest importance. Such a settlement would, manifestly, secure the repeal of oppressive laws, and would give legal recognition to Indian personality, and thus secure to Indians what all other men in the land now enjoy, the full protection of the courts.

But such reformation of our Indian policy cannot be secured unless a clear knowledge of our goverment wrongs to Indians can be widely spread, and thus the present need of a new Indian policy—imperative for our nation's sake as well as for that of Indians —can be popularly felt. Such knowledge would create on this whole subject a speedy public Christian sentiment. Who shall spread this knowledge? Who shall point out our nation's sin in its past Indian record, and lift upon the nation's future heaven's own light, that of the Right? Are not Christians God's authorized and empowered "light of the world," to make known govermental as well as home sins, the "light" to indicate the cure for them and the "salt," to work out the elemental cleansing of public as of private corruptions? Was it not to these that Christ said "As my Father hath sent me, so send I you?" and did he not declare it to be his work to "destroy iniquity," to "break every yoke," and to make "the crooked straight?"

May not the Association then upon whose hearts God has specially laid this subject, look to the pastors of all the churches, as to ministers of righteousness, to aid in spreading the needed knowledge; to aid in making the needed appeal to the conscience and heart of the nation, by reading and commending its leaflets, and by requesting from the churches an endorsement of its petition which has in substance been already authorized by various leading denominations. Copies of the petition and leaflets will be sent to any person who may ask the Secretary for them. The pastor having read and commended the petition to his church, and having secured for it a rising vote of endorsement, may sign it as representing his people, the whole proceeding taking but few moments, and yet contributing to make a vast aggregate of moral influence towards the obliteration of a vast iniquity. The petition should be returned to the Secretary.

The Association earnestly begs the above aid, because of the wrongs and sufferings of Indians, and because our wrong mode of solving the Indian problem has cost our nation many thousands of lives and five hundred millions of dollars in Indian wars. Please help, by prayerful effort, to end our nation's long record of loss, suffering, and guilt from our treatment of Indians, and to place these native Americans under circumstances where they will not be, as too often hitherto, compelled to commit crime, but will have opportunity to develop into Christians citizens.

MRS A. S. QUINTON,
Sec. Indian Treaty-Keeping and Protective Association, 1109 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Dec, 81.

Called Out and Shot.

Marshal Smith, colored, living on Dr. A. A. Curruth's plantation some eight miles northwest of Clinton, was called from his house on the night of the 26th ult., and while on the gallery answering questons put by the party, was shot down—three shots being fired and each taking effect. He lived but a few minutes. The following parties, on circumstantial evidence, have been lodged in jail to await a judicial investigation, to wit: Harrison B. McKie and Samuel Singletary, both young white men, and natives of the parish, with Peter Sadler, colored. For the credit of our parish and the honor of the families of these young men we hope that an investigation may relieve both of the odium which must attach to so foul a crime.—*Clinton Watchman.*

Gen. Ignatieff, Minister of the Interior, in receiving a Jewish delegate, said he hoped that before many months were over the western frontier would be open to Jews.

The Virginia Senate voted to repeal the whipping post law.

General News Items.

Berthold Auerbach, German novelist, died at Canne, on the 9th.

Senor Romero has accepted the Mexican mission to Washington.

Three hundred Russians Jews sailed from Liverpool for America on one ship.

Gen. Hancock and staff were given a reception by citizens of Helena, Arkansas.

The resignation of Justice Ward Hunt, of the Supreme Court, is before the President.

About half the population of Port-an-Prince, Hayti, is suffering from yellow fever.

By the retirement of Rear Admiral Beaumont, Commodore Febiger becomes Rear Admiral.

The Senate confirmed the appointment of H. C. Astwood of Louisiana, to be Consul at Trinidad.

Germany will not adopt an international bi-metallic standard without the concurrence of England.

Speaker Kiefer's order prohibiting the sale of liquor in the House restaurant meets with great approbation.

Letters were sent to Guitean containing small-pox scabs. He has been vaccinated. He will hang June 30.

In the House of Commons Gladstone made a speech attacking the Land League and defending Forster's efforts to restore law and order in Ireland.

The application for the appointment of P. B. S. Pinchback as Surveyor of the port of New Orleans, was signed by Judge Beattie and his delegation.

The Cuban government has ordered that the entry of cattle, duty free, into the jurisdiction of Trinidad and Santos Espiritus shall cease after March 1.

A Parlimentary return shows that 811 outrages were reported to the Irish police in January, of which 479 were agrarian, being an increase of 31 over January, 1881.

Thomas J. Durant, counsel on the part of the United States before the American and Spanish Claims Commission, and formerly a resident of Louisiana, died in Washington recently.

The Christian Church at Washington, of which the late President was a member, are to have a new building commenced shortly which is to cost about $30,000. So far they have $20,000 toward the amount.

The Sultan held an interview with the American Minister, Gen. Wallace, in order to gain information respecting agriculture, and he has sent to America for specimens of the most improved agricultural implements.

Delegate Hanner, of Idaho, has introduced a bill granting a gratuity to persons who have served twenty-five years in the postoffice department, or after ten years service shall become physically or mentally disabled.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the return to America of Lieutenant Danenhower, of the Jeannette search expedition, and has sent two other officers to continue the search of Lieutenant De Long and the missing boat.

Lord Granville, Foreign Secretary, has verbally and energetically protested to Prince Lobanoff, Russian Ambassador, against the action of Russia in reference to terms of treaty concluded with Persia, by which the former acquires the Akhal Tekke oasis.

The Cairo correspondent of the Times considers that changes contemplated by the Chamber of Notables in reference to the budget, will virtually transfer the supreme power from the Khedive to the Chamber, which is under the absolute control of the army.

The London Times suggests that the United States should invite the maritime powers generally to accede to the stipulation of neutrality for interoceanic communications, which now, by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, binds Great Britain and the United States. It considers that the American people would view such action favorably.

Some years ago Russia made the outrages in Bulgaria the occasion for a vehement protest against England's policy as to Turkey, and later made the agitation as to the outrages the excuse for war. England is now returning the compliment with interest, and is making the outrages on the Russian Jews the basis for an anti-Russian agitation in Europe.

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THE CRESCENT CITY.

From crystal rills in bleak northwestern land,
Where far the Frost King holds his dire command,
Through gentler climes, where kingly live oaks rise,
And dazzling hues invest more southern skies;
Where wide the cane-field spreads its living green,
And fleecy flocks and lowing herds are seen,
Down to the sea-like Gulf where tempests roar,
And thundering lash the loud resounding shore,
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Father of waves, through defile, plain, and wood;
Agglomerated waters hurl their might,
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The meeting may be opened by the use of Hymn 925, Scripture reading in Gal. iii, and Hymn 821.

1. In the first portion of the hour, with the aid of a wall-map, let different persons call attention to one point and another in the general condition of the Bulgarians, their history, present political relation and character. Some sources of information are: "The Races of European Turkey," by E. L. Clarke. New York, Dodd, Mead & Co, $3. "Bulgaria since the War; Notes of a Tour in the Autumn of 1879," by J. G. Minchin. London: C. Kegan, Paul, & Co. "Observations on Bulgarians Affairs," by the Marquis of Bath. London: Macmillan & Co., A series of articles by "An Eastern Statesman" in the Contemporary Review of 1879, and February, 1880. "The Principality of Bulgaria," The Christian Advocate, May 15, 1879. Appleton's Annual Cyclopædia, 1878, 1879, 1880, art., "Bulgaria."

The Bulgarians, originally of Asiatic, Turanian stock, allied to Magyars, settled in the region they at present occupy in the seventh century, forming a kingdom which alternately rose to power and fell under the Eastern Empire, till, with the latter, it was subdued by the Turks. Having mingled their blood with the Slavs who preceded them on the soil, their former fierceness was changed and they became Slavic in speech and character, though in dress they still retain traces of their Tartar orgin. They are usually of well formed physique, industrious, and good tempered. Female virtue is highly prized among them. The peasants generally own the soil. Their merchants bear comparison with those of any other nation. Many travelers have praised them and spoken highly of the prospective resources of the country under proper development.

The Bulgarians were converted to Christianity in the ninth century. They chose the Greek Patriarch as their ecclesiastical head rather than the Roman Pontiff, but have frequently manifested a desire to maintain an independent National Church with the use of their own language. Recent epochs in this ecclesiastical struggle are 1833, 1840, 1850 1858, 1860, 1870. Signs of political awakening, through influences from Western Europe, occured as early as fifty years ago. A desire for education was specially manifest among them in 1850, and they rapidly developed a system of schools. Primary schools are now every-where found, and in the principal villages and towns schools of higher grade, for which good buildings are provided. The character of the instruction, however, leaves much to be desired, and Missions can bring them welcome aid in this particular. They succeeded in throwing off the yoke of the Greek priesthood, and obtained ecclesiastical independence from the Sultan in 1870. Their love for Bulgarian nationality inspires adherence to the Church, which offers an obstacle to evangelical Missions. The obstacle is less pronounced since the Russo-Turkish war of 1877, by which the Bulgarians were liberated, obtaining through the treaty of Berlin the erection of the Principality north of the Balkans into a autonomous state, though tributary to the Porte, and Eastern Roumelia, (Philippopolis its chief town,) south of the Balkans, into a distinct province more closely dependent. This province is less largely Bulgarian, having a considerable admixture of Greeks, and more advanced intellectually than the Principality. Bulgarians are spread over Macedonia, mingled with the Greeks. The total Bulgarian population of European Turkey is estimated at about 4,500,000. A late authority gives the population of the Principality at 1,859,000, of whom 600,000 are Moslems.

The Bulgarian Assembly for the new Principality formed a very democratic Constitution in the spring of 1879, and elected Alexander, of Germany, Prince. He has at different times dissolved the Assembly, and a few months ago dictated the framing of a new Constitution. Self government is still a problem for the Bulgarians. Political circumstances have much to do with the prospects of Mission work in that country. There is good reason to believe that the Bulgarians will yet justify the expectations formed concerning them as being favorable to evangelical truth, while their country is probably destined to be the theater of powerful political changes and influences, which, if allied with a pure Christianity, may accomplish the regeneration of the whole Turkish Empire, both in Europe and Asia.

2. Let prayer be offered for the blessing of God upon this people, that a just, civil, and ecclesiastical development may be secured to them; and for Divine interposition in the political influences and movements of the various powers, that Christian civilization and Christian truth may obtain speedy prevalence in the neighboring countries now subject to the Mohammedan Turk. Hymn 940.

3. The future of the Bulgarians being so closely related to that of the whole Turkish Empire, an important element in the problem is the work of the missionaries of the American Board in that Empire. They have a mission in European Turkey which is directed very largely to the Bulgarian population south of the Balkans in Eastern Roumelia and Macedonia. They have have one principal station, Samokov, where their Theological and two High Schools are located within the Principality close upon its southern border. Their interest in the Bulgarian population was awakened partly by the readiness with which portions of the Scripture were sold among them, and our own work was begun partly at the instance and with the co-operation of the American Board missionaries at Constantinople. The two Missions have ever maintained a friendly and mutually helpful intercourse. Dr. Long, of our Mission, went to Constantinople in 1862 and subsequently engaged heartily, in conjunction with Dr. Riggs, in the work of translating the Scriptures into the Bulgarian language, which was finished in 1870. He began the publication of the *Zornitza*, a religious paper, now continued by the American Board, which is doing excellent service.

The history of the work of the American Board in the Turkish empire, (embracing three other missions) extends over fifty years, and is a record of the most unyielding perseverance against obstacles, of prudent management, and of very substantial success. They have established a noble system of graded schools and colleges. Their labors are an example for our work in that region, though their Mission, as directed to the Bulgarians south of the Balkans, operates under quite different circumstances from our own, and such as are in many respects more favorable to immediate success. We commend a study of the American Board Missions in the Turkish Empire as a source of stimulus to our efforts in Bulgaria amid the many difficulties which beset them. See "History of the Mission of the American Board to the Oriental Churches," by Rufus Anderson, LL. D., Boston Congregational House, 1872, $1 50 per volume; also, "Historical Sketch of the Mission of the American Board in Turkey," by S. C. Bartlett, D. D., pamphlet, Boston, American Board, 1880, price five cents. See for a review of the whole subject, "The Americans in Turkey," *British Quarterly Review*, January, 1878; "The American Educational System in Turkey," *Christian Advocate*, May 8, 1878. The annual reports of the American Board. The *Missionary Herald*, Boston, has continuous notices of the work in the European Turkey Mission. See the latest summary statistics report in the number for January, 1882. There are four principal stations in this Mission—Constantinople, Philippopolis, Samokov, and Monastir. There are 26 missionaries, 28 native workers, 288 members, 12 common schools with 341 pupils, the higher grade schools at Samokov having also 72 pupils.

4. Let prayer be offered for this Mission of our brethren that the spirit of Christian faith and love and wisdom which has hitherto carried them successfully forward in the war for the regeneration of the Turkish Empire may be continued, and bring them yet larger success; and that in fraternal cooperation the two Missions may continue to advance the power of evangelical truth in the land. Hymn. 818.

5. Let the condition of our Mission be made familiar from Dr Reid's History and the Missionary Reports. Our first missionaries, Messrs. Long and Prettyman, entered upon work in 1857. F. W. Flocken, later, labored for many years a Superintendent. Many difficulties have been experienced. Bigotry and religious indifference are ever present obstacles. Priestly persecution has arisen in many places, and this sort of opposition renders it difficult to gather settled congregations. The Mission was for a time suspended, and partially so during the recent war. It has been renewed under more favorable auspices than ever before, and late reports are quite encouraging. Several conversions have recently taken place. The people revere the Bible, and readily purchase copies of the Scriptures. The colporteur's work prospers. The the newly awakened spirit of progress in the land holds forth a constant hope. The Rev. D. C. Challis is the present Superintendent. Our stations are Rustchuck, Sistof, Tirnova, Loftcha, Selvi, and Orchania. We have a boys' school recently opened, at Tirnova, and a girls' at Loftcha.

6 Prayer for our missionaries in Bulgaria, that they may ever clearly discern the importance of the work in their special field, that they may be endued with the spiritual courage and strength requisite for their difficult task; and prayer for the people, that God may be pleased to add to the blessings of political and educational progress a powerful spiritual awakening, which will move them to gladly return to the "simplicity that is in Christ" and that "faith of the Gospel" formerly delivered to the saints.. Hymn 939.

The time for an organic union of the two churches—if it is the will of God that there should be such a time—must be more clearly discerned than it is at present—a time when the two communities will be so much alike in spirit, as well as in doctrine and government, that they will, with the removal of a thin formal partition, flow together.—*Christian Neighbor.*

The steamer Cosmo foundered off Kilia and 27 lives were lost.

Tweedledee and Tweedledum.

It will be hardly possible to make a great party issue out of the Chili-Peru affair, though, for the lack of something better, much effort it seems is deing directed to this purpose. Several days ago *The Inter Ocean* called attention to the fact that there was really no important difference of opinion between the policy of Mr. Blaine, as indicated prior to his leaving the State Department, and the policy of Secretary Frelinghuysen, as indicated in later correspondence. Subsequent statements from authoritative sources in Washington confirm this view. A Senator, who has examined the matter carefully and kept up with the developments as made from day to day, said on Thursday:

President Arthur had not changed his policy as charged, but it would be found that he had merely altered the tone of it. Mr. Blaine and he both merely wished to obtain from Chili a disclaimer of an intention of insult to the United States by the seizure of the President of Peru, whom this government had recognized. Mr. Blaine made the inquiry in such a tone, in the opinion of the President, that Chili could not have made a pacific response without embarrassment. He thought best to ask the same question upon the assumption that Chili had no belligerent intentions, which, of course, made easy the declarations desired. In the first place, Chili could only have declined a pacific response owing to the way the question was put, and a recall of diplomatic representatives and the establishment of a protectorative over Peru would have been the inevitable result. As it was, Mr. Trescott's instructions were modified and the disclaimer desired from Chili was obtained. The next point of policy was indentical, as shown by instructions, asking Chili to be as lenient as consistent with her interests with Peru. The next was to proffer the good offices of this government in making the final adjustment of the difficulty, between the two belligerents. So far the President's friends and Mr. Blaine's friends regard their policy to have been indentical as to the ends desired, and only differed as to the manner of accomplishing the object arrived at.

A prominent Republican Senator said to the *Inter Ocean* representative:

I see very little in the so-called controversy between Blaine and the President. It is about the difference between of saying prayers in English or Latin. There is a certain diplomatic style of stating things in platitutes which Blaine does not seem to have fallen into, and, in consequence, wrote some pretty vigorous English, that meant about the same thing as the latter modifications. I think it unfortunate certain friends of these gentlemen seem bound to fan the flames into a fire. It is very unfortunate, also, when a man gets so big that he thinks some one is trying all the time to overthrow him.

This is the simple fact of the matter, the only difference of any moment at all being the question of whether we should call a conference of American powers, as proposed in Mr. Blaine's circular letter, sent out in November, or whether that invitation should be recalled, as was hinted at in Mr. Frelinghuysen's communication to the Senate. Mr. Blaine thinks such recall would be interpreted to mean that this country is afraid of offending England and France. He says, in his letter published Saturday, asking the President to consider well before recalling the invitations:

If that move is now to be arrested for fear it may give offense in Europe, the voluntary humiliation of this government could not be more complete, unless we should petition the European governments for the privilege of holding the congress.

In his sensitiveness over the reversal of a plan which he had resolved upon, and which he says was adopted with the sanction of President Garfield, and afterward confirmed by President Arthur, Mr. Blaine may magnify the importance of this circular letter and the effect of its withdrawal on the public mind. It is hardly wise or politic for a nation like the United States to do anything through fear that it will be regarded as lacking in courage if it refrains from the act. The time for us to be sensitive about our bravery and our disposition to assert our rights is past, or at least ought to be passed. A country with a record such as ours need not go about with a fear that it has been insulted or commit any folly lest its courage be impugned. Conscious of its great power, the United States can well afford to do what is right without any misgivings as to the impressions that such a performance of its duty may excite. Such motives ought not to figure in the decisions of the President or the Secretary, and the bare suggestion that they ought to be considered weakens what is otherwise a strong presentation of the case by Mr. Blaine in his letter to the President. His position that a conference of American powers is desirable for the purpose of agreeing upon "such a basis of arbitration for international troubles as would remove all possibilities of war on the western hemisphere "seems well grounded, and that such a conference would afford any just cause for complaint on the part of European powers cannot be granted. The plan appears to be in the interest of peace and good will, and though Mr. Blaine mentions material advantages which would accrue to this country from such a congress, it is not to be considered that this is the moving cause for the suggestion. While the proposition seems eminently proper, and in every way unobjectionable, it is hardly such a vital one as to occasion the feeling that appears to be growing out of its contemplated abandonment. Parties and leaders in this country should have a more important issue between them than the question of whether a conference of nations shall be called at a certain time or whether the peculiar wording of a dispatch to an envoy is correct and politic or otherwise. It seems to be determined that a quarrel shall be precipitated between Mr. Blaine and the President, or rather between Mr. Blaine and Secretary Frelinghuysen, and if such is the determination, it is probable that it will be brought about whether there be ground for the quarrel or not; but certainly we can as yet see no reason for the severe reflections on the ex-Secretary or ground for any important differences between him and the President.

It is barely possible that Mr. Frelinghuysen is too anxious to find grave errors in the conduct of his brilliant predecessor, and it is just possible also that he may find too many for public justification. Where Mr. Blaine has been wrong the country will willingly set him right, but it will not do to reverse a policy merely because it happens to be Mr. Blaine's. It must be remembered, too, that though the ex-Secretary may have instigated the policy toward South America, that policy is regarded by the world as the President's and it would be hardly dignified to alter it merely at the suggestion of a new Secretary of State and without positive reasons for so doing. We speak now particularly of the circular letter inviting a conference. If this letter has been forwarded as stated, it is not the thing to cancel it without grounds more relative than those advanced by Mr. Frelinghuysen. If done at all it should have been done without arguing the case to the public, as Mr. Frelinhuysen has seen proper to do.

The place for such arguments is in the privacy of the Cabinet and not to Congress, except when called upon for defense.—*Inter Ocean.*

Mr. George I. Seney, whose noble charities ought to entitle him to the prefix "Hon.," was interviewed by a *New York Tribune* reporter the other day concerning the motives for giving so profusely of his wealth to public causes. His reply is worth pondering: "First of all because I feel that I am a trustee, responsible for the right use of money given me. With the experience that I have, I believe that I am the person best qualified to carry out the provisions and duties of that trusteeship. What certainty have I that these provisions and duties would ever be duly carried out after my death? Absolutely none. Whereas now, by making these gifts in my lifetime. I am sure that the precise object I desire is accomplished in just the way I want. And then, too, I am more and more convinced of the truth of the words: "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

The great danger of increasing riches is that it fosters a disposition to hoard money only for the sake of hoarding it. Slightly to alter a common word it becomes a *money*-mania with them; they gloat over their millions, just because they are millions and not because of the happiness producible from them. Now I maintain that such a spirit is unworthy not only of a true Chrisrian but of a true man, and I have determined never to let it appear in my character." His gifts to date amount to $1,485,000.

Californians talk seriously of dividing that State.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Clarke Chapel.

Immediately after Conference the work of another conference year commenced. The members were stil regretting the removal of that much-beloved pastor, Rev. D. W. Hays, whose three years were out, and were anxiously awaiting the arrival of the newly-appointed pastor. Four services were held on Christmas Day, commencing at 5 a. m. The "watch-night" services were exceedingly precious to all present. Each departed promising to be more faithful and useful in God's service than before. The week of prayer was observed, and as a result several requested special prayer for themselves. It was decided to continue the meetings, and they have not closed yet.

Bishop Peck, on his way South, stopped over in the city, preaching three times on Sabbath, and the third sermon was for us. He had a full congregation, and as the people left, could we have heard their thoughts, we would probably have heard, "Did not our hearts burn as he talked with us by the way?" It is simply necessary to say all were sorry when the "amen" came. The students from Vanderbilt and Central Tennessee College Theological Department were out in attendance, and we understand that they followed him all day. They are not to be blamed, but commended. Those who heard him speak of the seeing through a glass darkly hope to meet him where they will see face to face.

The evangelists Hammond and Parsons are now in the city, and have held three very profitable meetings for us. These brethren have not met the warm welcome here that they have elsewhere met. It is owing partly to the fact that only one of them was born in the South. There is no disguising the fact that some people do not yet know that the war is over. But we are digressing.

The following brethren rendered valuable service: Revs. Moreland, Williams, Cook, Phillips, Holland, Bowen, House, Nelson, of Central Alabama Conference, H. W. Key, and P. E. Pickett. The Church has been much revived every way by these meetings. This is evidenced by the manner in which they work and give for the Lord's cause. It was estimated that not less than one thousand persons were present Friday night week. At the end of this week there were 59 forward for prayer at once. We sum up the work since Conference as follows: 33 professions, 48 accessions, and $75 collected for incidental expenses, etc. A collection was taken each night to defray expenses, with the above result. We have let the contract for re-roofing the church, and as soon as the weather will permit intend to rehang the bell and repair the church. The Sabbath-school is moving on nicely. We hope also to increase our benevolent collections this year. Quite a number of our members from other places are moving into this city. They come often without a letter, and sometimes never find their own church, but stop in some other, and when it is known that such persons are there the doors of that church fly open as if by magic. They go forward to join under the "watch care" of that church, and we never meet them again. Others come and bring letters, and never find time to go to church, and they drift into idleness and sin. Now it does seem that we might remedy this evil by "warning them from time to time that none are to remove from one circuit to another without a note of recommendation from the preacher of the circuit." It seems that much good could be done by observing this rule. Now if the preachers who know of any members of their charges who have recently moved here, since or before the commencing of this conference year, will notify the preacher in charge, he will take great pleasure in looking them up. Or if a letter has been granted, and the preacher where they intend to move is notified, they will be looked after. Now we owe this much to them and the Church.

L. M. HAGOOD.

Nashville, Tenn.

Frank Hattan, the first Assistant Postmaster General, has begun the removal of aged clerks from the department, who are disqualified by age and infirmities from doing the work required, and is filling their places by younger and competent men, as the business of the office is increasing.

A Small Request To Pastors.

The Christian ministers, patriotic statesmen, and all thoughtful men and women, to whom its facts are known, alike deeply deplore the Indian record of our nation and the continued oppression of Indians; and these classes deem a righteous, speedy, and permanent settlement of the Indian question as one of imperative obligation and highest importance. Such a settlement would, manifestly, secure the repeal of oppressive laws, and would give legal recognition to Indian personality, and thus secure to Indians what all other men in the land now enjoy, the full protection of the courts.

But such reformation of our Indian policy cannot be secured unless a clear knowledge of our goverment wrongs to Indians can be widely spread, and thus the present need of a new Indian policy—imperative for our nation's sake as well as for that of Indians—can be popularly felt. Such knowledge would create on this whole subject a speedy public Christian sentiment. Who shall spread this knowledge? Who shall point out our nation's sin in its past Indian record, and lift upon the nation's future heaven's own light, that of the Right? Are not Christians God's authorized and empowered "light of the world," to make known govermental as well as home sins, the "light" to indicate the cure for them and the "salt," to work out the elemental cleansing of public as of private corruptions? Was it not to these that Christ said "As my Father hath sent me, so send I you?" and did he not declare it to be his work to "destroy iniquity," to "break every yoke," and to make "the crooked straight?"

May not the Association then upon whose hearts God has specially laid this subject, look to the pastors of all the churches, as to ministers of righteousness, to aid in spreading the needed knowledge; to aid in making the needed appeal to the conscience and heart of the nation, by reading and commending its leaflets, and by requesting from the churches an endorsement of its petition which has in substance been already authorized by various leading denominations. Copies of the petition and leaflets will be sent to any person who may ask the Secretary for them. The pastor having read and commended the petition to his church, and having secured for it a rising vote of endorsement, may sign it as representing his people, the whole proceeding taking but few moments, and yet contributing to make a vast aggregate of moral influence towards the obliteration of a vast iniquity. The petition should be returned to the Secretary.

The Association earnestly begs the above aid, because of the wrongs and sufferings of Indians, and because our wrong mode of solving the Indian problem has cost our nation many thousands of lives and five hundred millions of dollars in Indian wars. Please help, by prayerful effort, to end our nation's long record of loss, suffering, and guilt from our treatment of Indians, and to place these native Americans under circumstances where they will not be, as too often hitherto, compelled to commit crime, but will have opportunity to develop into Christians citizens.

MRS A. S. QUINTON,

Sec. Indian Treaty-Keeping and Protective Association, 1109 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Dec. 81.

Called Out and Shot.

Marshal Smith, colored, living on Dr. A. A. Currath's plantation some eight miles northwest of Clinton, was called from his house on the night of the 26th ult., and while on the gallery answering questons put by the party, was shot down—three shots being fired and each taking effect. He lived but a few minutes. The following parties, on circumstantial evidence, have been lodged in jail to await a judicial investigation, to wit: Harrison B. McKie and Samuel Singletary, both young white men, and natives of the parish, with Peter Sadier, colored. For the credit of our parish and the honor of the families of these young men we hope that an investigation may relieve both of the odium which must attach to so foul a crime.—*Clinton Watchman.*

Gen. Ignatieff, Minister of the Interior, in receiving a Jewish delegate, said he hoped that before many months were over the western frontier would be open to Jews.

The Virginia Senate voted to repeal the whipping post law.

General News Items.

Berthold Auerbach, German novelist, died at Canne, on the 9th.

Senor Romero has accepted the Mexican mission to Washington.

Three hundred Russians Jews sailed from Liverpool for America on one ship.

Gen. Hancock and staff were given a reception by citizens of Helena, Arkansas.

The resignation of Justice Ward Hunt, of the Supreme Court, is before the President.

About half the population of Port-au-Prince, Hayti, is suffering from yellow fever.

By the retirement of Rear Admiral Beaumont, Commodore Febiger becomes Rear Admiral.

The Senate confirmed the appointment of H. C. Astwood of Louisiana, to be Consul at Trinidad.

Germany will not adopt an international bi-metallic standard without the concurrence of England.

Speaker Kiefer's order prohibiting the sale of liquor in the House restaurant meets with great approbation.

Letters were sent to Guiteau containing small-pox scabs. He has been vaccinated. He will hang June 30.

In the House of Commons Gladstone made a speech attacking the Land League and defending Forster's efforts to restore law and order in Ireland.

The application for the appointment of P. B. S. Pinchback as Surveyor of the port of New Orleans, was signed by Judge Beattie and his delegation.

The Cuban government has ordered that the entry of cattle, duty free, into the jurisdiction of Trinidad and Santos Espiritus shall cease after March 1.

A Parlimentary return shows that 811 outrages were reported to the Irish police in January, of which 479 were agrarian, being an increase of 31 over January, 1881.

Thomas J. Durant, counsel on the part of the United States before the American and Spanish Claims Commission, and formerly a resident of Louisiana, died in Washington recently.

The Christian Church at Washington, of which the late President was a member, are to have a new building commenced shortly which is to cost about $30,000. So far they have $20,000 toward the amount.

The Sultan held an interview with the American Minister, Gen. Wallace, in order to gain information respecting agriculture, and he has sent to America for specimens of the most improved agricultural implements.

Delegate Hanner, of Idaho, has introduced a bill granting a gratuity to persons who have served twenty-five years in the postoffice department, or after ten years service shall become physically or mentally disabled.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the return to America of Lieutenant Danenhower, of the Jeannette search expedition, and has sent two other officers to continue the search of Lieutenant De-Long and the missing boat.

Lord Granville, Foreign Secretary, has verbally and energetically protested to Prince Lobanoff, Russian Ambassador, against the action of Russia in reference to terms of treaty concluded with Persia, by which the former acquires the Akhal Tekke oasis.

The Cairo correspondent of the Times considers that changes contemplated by the Chamber of Notables in reference to the budget, will virtually transfer the supreme power from the Khedive to the Chamber, which is under the absolute control of the army.

The London Times suggests that the United States should invite the maritime powers generally to accede to the stipulation of neutrality for interoceanic communications, which now, by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, binds Great Britain and the United States. It considers that the American people would view such action favorably.

Some years ago Russia made the outrages in Bulgaria the occasion for a vehement protest against England's policy as to Turkey, and later made the agitation as to the outrages the excuse for war. England is now returning the compliment with interest, and is making the outrages on the Russian Jews the basis for an anti-Russian agitation in Europe.

THE SOUTHWESTERN

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, B. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, FEB. 16, 1882.

The annual catalogue of the University of Rochester, M. B. Anderson, LL.D., president, is a neat specimen of typography.

The first thing to do on your new charge, is to secure a list of subscribers to your church paper, that it may help you throughout your pastorate.

The *Home Visitor*, the monthly paper issued by Wiley University, Marshall, Texas, comes to us this month considerably enlarged, and well filled with religious news and miscellany.

Some are working grandly for the SOUTHWESTERN, others are to be heard from soon we hope. We could easily have 5,000 subscribers, if each pastor would devote a few minutes at each service to canvas.

While rejoicing that the prize fight did not take place in Louisiana we must yet sympathize with the Mississippi people who suffered the brutal infliction, through the negligence of officers of the law. If there is any merit in the anti prize fight law, the Sheriff of Harrison county ought to lose his office. Gov. Lowry could at least give him a deserved rebuke.

Hon. Wm. R. Moore, a member of Congress from Tennessee, has introduced a bill to give the unclaimed bounty of colored soldiers, to form colored schools in the South, all under the control of the Congregationalists. This is wrong. Let us have no appropriations for classes or sects by the government of this country. It may be advisable to have liberal appropriations for a national system of education.

John Bright, the veteran English Statesman, said to Gen. Clinton B. Fisk: "There is nothing that is going to give such stability to this government as the religious instruction of our children in the Protestant Sunday schools of this realm; and I have read all about them in your country, and your people are going to be safe if you only stand by your Sunday-school men and train up your children in the way of the Lord."

The annual meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Mission in Mexico closed a week's session in the City of Mexico, on the 3d inst., Bishop Andrews presiding. Twenty-three missionaries attended. The year's work has been remarkable. The number of Churches established is beyond the means and men at the command of the mission. The most notable event of the year was the conversion of the prominent and learned Spanish priest, Dr. Trientes.

During the temporary absence of Democratic leaders on the 17th inst., which was general bill day, Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, obtained the floor, and moved the suspension of the rules and the passage of his anti-polygamy bill. His motion was carried, and the bill is now before the Senate, where the prospect of its passage is considered hopeful. This bill provides that no bigamist or polygamist shall hereafter sit in Congress. This will dispose of Cannon's claim, and is the first earnest work of Congress on the subject.

The New Orleans University, under the efficient management of President I. N. Failor and his able staff, is having the most prosperous year the institution has ever enjoyed. Over one hundred young ladies and gentlemen are now connected with the University. President Failor informs us that he has all the students that he can accommodate, and that during the past two weeks he has turned away upwards of twenty, who have made application to enter the school. The one great present need of New Orleans University is larger and better buildings. Where is the Stacey who will come to our rescue in this our time of need?

The *Times-Democrat*, to use its own language, "objected to the policy of sending out missionaries and spending vast sums of money upon the unconscious heathens of Africa and Asia, while right here in the United States, within the shadows of our homes, is worse heathenism, more revolting degradation, darker crime and more [illegible] misery than any missionary ever gazed upon in [illegible] or Soudan." The *Times-*[illegible] to think it con-[illegible] that because a small [illegible] of Christian philanthropy [illegible] to the heathen, the [illegible] the charitable are [illegible] home work. For what [illegible] churches [illegible] published, [illegible] to the [illegible]?

Good-bye and Welcome.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1882.

Life is too short and the demands for earnest work too many, for any of us to spend much time in mere formalities. The mail by which this leaves in time for next week's SOUTHWESTERN, and the train by which I leave for a tour of conferences in the Eastern States, both depart in a few moments. So my words in relinquishing the editorship of the SOUTHWESTERN to my successor must be few. For nearly nine years the paper has gone on its regular visits to thousands of people with something of my spirit and words in each. The Lord be praised for the good done, and the Lord forgive the errors committed. I am called by the church to a larger and more important field, having to do directly with the educational work of our great church in the whole South. I ask the prayers of every reader of the SOUTHWESTERN for success in my new field.

And to you, my successor, Brother Cushman I give my hand and heart. You take this place not of your own choice, but you will succeed in it through strength and love of the Master whom you serve. You have a noble young assistant and a careful business associate, who will love and help you as they have me.

And now, pastors and friends of the SOUTHWESTERN, put up the list of subscribers far above what it has ever been. You can do it, and to do it will be to greatly enlarge the influence and power of the church.

New Orleans shall still be my home and Louisiana Conference my conference, although my work will keep me mostly in the North.

RESIGNATION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 9, 1882.

To the Chairman and Members of the Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MY DEAR BRETHREN: I herewith tender to you my resignation as Editor of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

The reasons which lead me to this step are already known to each of you. Unexpectedly to myself, I was April 1st, 1881, by the unanimous voice of the Board of Managers of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, called to be an assistant to its Corresponding Secretary. I accepted the position after full consultation with the Book Agents and others specially interested in our southern work, with the promise that the interests of the SOUTHWESTERN should be cared for. The way is now clear in the judgment of the Book Agents to meet that promise, and I embrace the first opportunity to present my resignation to the body authorized to receive and elect my successor.

Since April 1st, 1881, I have without salary from the paper, superintended its management, and have just completed a tour of all the patronizing conferences and carefully adjusted all the accounts, and the details of the office business, so that my successor can without embarrassment take the work where I leave it.

One of my last official acts was to call to my aid as an assistant editor, Rev. A. E. P. Albert, B. D., a cultivated young colored man. This appointment has given great satisfaction to the many friends of the paper among the colored people, and is accepted by our white people as a very proper recognition of their devotion and faithfulness to the church.

I began the SOUTHWESTERN as a private enterprise in July 1873, and carried it as such until the General Conference of 1876, which body made it an official paper and provided for a limited subsidy. I did not receive any compensation for editorial and business management during the three years, while the paper was a private enterprise. The uncertainty respecting the editorship, caused by the election and resignation of Dr. Revels in 1876, made sad work with a large part of the outstanding accounts of the paper for that year. The result was that when I turned the paper over to the church I was personally liable to the amount of nearly $1500. I have reduced this to a little less than $1000, and it is mentioned here that my brethren may know that the work of founding and giving to the church of this paper has not only cost years of hard work (during three of which no salary was received) but also a large outlay of personal means.

The New York agents state in their report to you that the circulation of the paper is 4248, being 607 over last year. They also state that "The cash income with the subsidy will just about meet the expenditures." The SOUTHWESTERN has never received any credit in its yearly statements for outstanding accounts. The outstanding accounts for 1881 are $4191 97. Deduct 25 per cent for probable loss and we have $3443 98. Add this to cash income of the paper for 1881, as has been done each year for example in the accounts of the Methodist Advocate, and the SOUTHWESTERN would not only not have needed a subsidy, but would have had an additional balance for 1881 to its credit in New York of $1948 98.

My relations with the New York agents who have published the paper, and with the members of this committee and the one preceding it have been most cordial and pleasant, and as I enter now fully upon my new work I commend each of them and you to the grace of our common Lord, and ask in turn your prayers for my success in my new place of service in the church.

Yours fraternally,
J. C. HARTZELL.

On motion of J. D. Hammond, of Nevada, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

The Book Committee in its acceptance of the resignation of Dr Hartzell, hereby places on record its high appreciation of the able and careful manner in which he has since 1876 conducted the interests of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE; and further that we hereby extend to him our best wishes for his success in his enlarged field of usefulness."

ELECTION OF REV L. P. CUSHMAN.

The Book Committee, after accepting the resignation of Dr. Hartzell, proceeded to elect his successor. Rev. L. P. Cushman was elected on the first ballot Editor of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. The election of the committee was concurred in by Bishops Wiley, Merrill, and Warren.

OUR SALUTATION.

We are not wholly unmindful of the difficult and delicate work that has, without our solicitation, fallen into our hands. To succeed to so clear, strong and vigorous a writer as Dr. Hartzell has shown himself to be, is no ordinary task. Thirty-three years of public life, spent in the Christian ministry—thirty of it in the pastorate—has afforded us what we deemed a sphere of honorable, delightful and useful activity. We have not been disappointed nor discontented in our work. Ours has been a service of love. In the early part of our ministry we were instructed by Bishop Janes to "act in all things not according to our own will, but as a son in the Gospel." Above all, we were told that if we labored with the Methodists in God's vineyard it would be needful that we should do that part of the work and at those times and places our superiors judged most for God's glory. Nothing less than the unsolicited call of the Church could have induced us to enter upon this new and, to us, untried field of Christian labor, even for a limited period. It is hardly possible for us to over-estimate the responsibility of our present position. At the present time the press fully shares with the platform and pulpit in the work of influencing the community. It gives, in fact, the widest hearing to both in its daily and weekly re-echoes of their lessons, while its own oft-repeated sayings are leaving impressions not to be easily effaced. In fact, we hardly know which should interest the Church most, the education of her youth so as to fitly occupy her pulpits or to become leaders and controllers of the press. The extensive circulation and ability of the secular press render the conducting of a religious newspaper more difficult. We are aware that all the great secular, denominational and undenominational papers of our country have able managing editors, and also a large corps of trained assistants, besides a large number of well-paid contributors, whose pens never rest. To assume a seat by the side of these powerful organs, with such limited means as the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE can command, may seem to men of experience a work of great rashness on our part. It would be a work of supererogation for us to say that we do not accept of this position either from a desire of fame or pleasure. We are too near Jordan, the time and place of crossing, to let go of the Lord Jesus for these play things of the devil. We are here as a loyal Methodist, and as such have no special reforms to 'propose,' or promises of improvement to make. We have but one resolution and one policy to announce: namely, with God's help and blessing, we promise to do the best we can to make this paper, as it has been in the past, what its name indicates, a Christian advocate. In the cause of human progress, and in the work of educating and elevating any and every member of society, whether colored or white, we most earnestly hope that the SOUTHWESTERN will not lose its honorable reputation under its present leaders. Limited as we are in our resources, we have no desire to see this paper a mere follower or echo, nor struggling to keep abreast of the ranks. Our ambition is to see it a leader in every reform; and while the editor will claim the privilege of discussing any and all questions of social and moral reform, he hopes to do it fairly, and, in all cases, "with malice toward none, and charity for all." He, therefore, offers the right hand of Christian fellowship to all them that love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity.

L. P. CUSHMAN.

Soul Beauty, and its External Manifestation.

One of the memorable incidents of the life of Moses was his forty days' communion with God on Mount Sinai. We are told that as a result of this remarkable event, when Moses came down from the mount "he wist not that the skin of his face shone while he talked with him." What was the probable significance of this radiance which illumined the face of the great law-giver? It was, doubtless designed to impress the Israelites with reverence and to prepare them for submission to the law which they were about to receive. But there were other instruction which it was adapted to give. It assuredly was intended to teach us that communion with God leads to a reflection of the divine glory, and that where glory exists it will have an external manifestation. Soul beauty must shine out upon the world. Its manifestation is inevitable. It is utterly impossible to keep its existence a secret.

Soul-beauty will appear in the person. Dante, describing the angels whom he met in the Paradiso, impresses us at once with their external glory and their spiritual effulgence. Invariably he makes the former a result of the latter: with closer faithfulness to physical science than he imagined he says:

"Another of those splendors
Approached me, and its will to pleasure me
It signified by brightening outwardly
As one delighted to do good;
Became a thing transparent in my sight,
As a fine ruby smitten by the sun!"

The same poet says of Beatrice as he saw her in the Paradiso:

"She smiled so joyously,
That God seemed in her countenance to rejoice."

Joseph Cook has a remarkable lecture on what he terms "solar self-culture," and he quotes these lines as illustrative of the solar light in the face of man. "God smiling in the countenance is truly a solar light in the face. And we believe that where there is moral excellence in the soul there will be external indications in the face. We all know how certain passions give a dark look to the countenance. On the same principle, we may expect that excellencies of soul will illumine and transfigure the countenance. It is narrated of Stephen that "all that sat in the council looking steadfastly on him saw his face as it had been the face of an angel." The angel-face upon which the council gazed was but the index of the brightness, calmness, benignity, and fearlessness which dwelt within his soul. This angel-face should be the characteristic of every godly man.

Soul-beauty will speak in the conversation. "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." Speech as a rule is an index of the heart. The unkindly word is but the expression of pride, anger, and resentment. This being the case it stands to reason that when a man has caught the reflection of the Divine glory, when his soul is filled with the love of God, his speech will express the internal glory. The radiance within will play on the whole surface of the conversation, as the summer sun on the landscape. Speech will be wise, prudent, loving, "such as becometh the Gospel." There will be an utter absence of all conversation that is injurious to the character, good name, or reputation of our neighbor; of all censorious and uncharitable judging, of all evil speaking, slandering, backbiting and talebearing, all of which manifestations of speech are as alien to the spirit of love as the most flagrant vices, and are as expressly forbidden by the word of God.

Soul-beauty again will shine in the life. We cannot enjoy the glory that comes from Divine communion without letting the light shine out in our actions. Divine grace, and generous love in the soul will exhibit themselves in a spotless and loving life. "Make the tree good and its fruit will be good." The Divine light when it dwells within in its purity, warmth and power, will be expressed by external purity: and in as far as we exhibit this light among men, in the same degree do we live the life of the Lord upon earth. In all the actions of the life the beaming glory will appear.

The Lynching in Bossier.

In the jail of Bossier parish Louisiana, were two men last January. Henry Solomon, colored, was imprisoned on a charge of mule stealing, but had not been tried or convicted. Jack Chapman, white, had been convicted and sentenced to death for the crime of murder. During the night of January 10th these prisoners broke out of jail, but were subsequently recaptured and imprisoned. On the night of the 31st the floor of the cell occupied by Solomon was found to be on fire, and it is alleged he started the fire with the intention of making his escape. That night a dozen men came to the jailor's bed room took the keys, entered the prison, took out Solomon and hanged him just outside the building. An inquest was held but no one testified to a recognition of any of the lynchers, though it is not claimed they were either masked or disguised. The local paper, the *Banner*, expressed "the candid belief that the legal quibbles and quirks so freely used in defence of criminals every where, now-a-days, is answerable for this state of affairs."

The Donaldsonville *Chief*, in a pointed and admirable way, comments:

"It certainly appears on the face of the record that the Bossier lynchers made a very marked distinction between white tweedledee and colored tweedle-dum, and in three out of every four instances of lynching in Louisiana the same tendency is to be observed. Notwithstanding the fact that the proportion of criminals who escape punishment in this State is fully three white to one colored, a considerable majority of those murdered by the outrageous methods of Judge Lynch are colored prisoners whose facilities for taking advantage of "legal quibbles and quirks" are far inferior to those of the white malefactor. It is a great pity for the credit of the State and its people, an example can not be made of some of these cowardly murderers who, under the pretense of punishing crime, violate the sacred rights of citizenship, break through the most valuable safeguards of society, and place themselves on a level with the worst of malefactors that infest the country. We can imagine a state of affairs that would palliate and justify a resort to extra-judicial proceedings to restore good order and suppress crime, but no such condition exists in Louisiana or in Bossier parish, and there was no adequate warrant or justification for the application of mob law in the instance just noted.

Ames Church.

We clip the following from the *Central Methodist*, Church South:

The Philadelphia *Methodist* reports that "Rev. W. C. Webb, late of Ames church, New Orleans, will be appointed to Grace church, Philadelphia, next March. It is also reported that Ames church is to be closed, and that feature of our work in New Orleans abandoned." We copy the above from a North Methodist paper, knowing nothing as to whether it be true or false. If true it is rather a significant fact that Dr. Newman's New Orleans church, the only white church in connection with the Northern Church in that section of the South, should be "abandoned," at the same time the Dr. abandons Methodism. The law of the survival of the fittest must prevail here as elsewhere. God has not promised to bless a needless church enterprise, and will not.

No, no, dear Bro. Meek, the Ames church in New Orleans is not to be closed, nor is this the feature of the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church to be abandoned in this city. Dr. Webb may be transferred to the Philadelphia Conference and Dr. Newman may withdraw from the Church, but rest assured that we are not quite prepared to abandon the Ames church as yet. Of all the white Methodist churches in this city, we guess (and in this guessing we are confidant that we are more than ten thousand miles nearer the truth than the Philadelphia *Methodist*, in its statements with reference to Ames which the *Central* quotes with so much seeming satisfaction) that there is not one that can show a better financial record than Ames under the wise and judicious administration of Bro. Webb during the past year.

Yes, Dr, it is just as you say, "The law of the survival of the fittest must prevail here as elsewhere."

"The morning light is breaking
The darkness disappears."

You and we have seen wonderful changes in our day. Let us hope on, and hope ever. But how strange this sounds "God has not promised to bless a needless church enterprise." We have a conviction that the one great need of New Orleans is not places for religious promenades, and grand displays of silks, satins, and flowers and ribbons, but where there shall be a little more of the John Wesley type of Methodism.

Death of an Eminent Citizen.

The Unionists, and the Republicans who participated in the early struggles incidented to the organization of their party in this State, received with sorrow the announcement that Hon. Thomas J. Durant, counsel on the part of the United States before the American and Spanish Claims Commission, died at the residence in Washington, D. C., Feb. 4, aged 64. Born in Philadelphia, at the age of seventeen he settled in New Orleans, being for a time clerk in the post-office. He was admitted to the bar 1838, and became a leading lawyer of Louisiana. After serving as State Senator, he was appointed United States District Attorney by President Polk. He afterward became Attorney-General. During the war, he was a leading Unionist. General Butler tendered the position of Governor to Mr. Durant, but he declined the offer on the ground that he could not serve subordinate to military authority. He left Louisiana in 1865 and became a citizen of Washington, where he soon took high rank as a lawyer and had a large practice before the Supreme Court. Just before the meeting of the first Republican State Convention, in response to an invitation from friends, he declined to allow the use of his name as a candidat for Governor, and refused to return to Louisiana. He was noted for integrity and purity of character.

The Texas *Christian Advocate* (Church South) lately addressed Dr. Edwards, of the Northwestern *Christian Advocate*, relative to the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South:

Most of your Southern members are negroes, but they are not your Southern "work" by long odds. They are for the most part the "work" of the Southern Church, which you took from her by the tricks of politicians. We say this to you in all kindness; but we shall continue to say it until you temper your politics with religion.

The complacent assumption by our brother of the Church South that the negro invested with citizenship, desired political or religious fellowship with those who stoutly resisted his advancement, is as unfounded as the declaration that "the tricks of politicians" produced his present allegiance to our Church. Dr. Johns should adopt some other method to convince his readers that it is possible to have religious impulses independent of sectional politics.

A disagreeable sensation was produced last week by the publication of an appeal for aid, adopted by a meeting of citizens of Caldwell parish, on the 3d inst. It was asserted that drouth, short crops and overflow had brought destitution upon Caldwell and adjoining parishes of Louisiana, and the Governor was requested to make out a requisition on the Secretary of War for rations for 80,000 people. Since then other reports have been received declaring the destitution to have been exaggerated, and suggesting the possibility of the people tiding over their misfortunes without outside aid. This seems to be a resonable view of the case, and investigation will soon determine whether poverty or something else started the appeal.

Pastor, add one more name to the list of subscribers from your church, and send it on this week.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Bishop Wightman is gradually losing strength.

—Francis Murphy's temperance work in Scotland is successful.

—Longfellow has suffered much from vertigo, and is unable to write.

—Rev. Nathan Webb, the oldest minister of East Maine Conference, died at Searsmont, Jan. 18, aged 73 years.

—Rev. Thomas Bartlett, of North western Indiana Conference, died at Terre Haute Jan. 19 aged 70 years.

—The post office address of Rev. N. Cannon, is Pass Christian, Mississippi; that of Rev. G. H. Hill, Kosciusko.

—Rev. J. F. Buenger, for forty years an able minister of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church in St. Louis, died Jan. 23, aged 72.

—The Rev. Dr. Manning, of the famous Old South Church of Boston has been voted by his congregation for the rest of his life an annual pension of $4,000.

—Rev. Hermann Luders, of the the Mexican Mission, a native of Germany, died at Puebla, January 17. He was a faithful worker, and will be greatly missed.

—Ex-Canon Campello having a throat affection which seriously affects his ministry, hopes to become editor of a daily paper in Rome, in which to better serve the cause of evangelical religion.

—Rev. George C. Milu, pastor of Unity Church, Chicago, formerly presided over by Rev. Robert Collyer, announced to his congregation that he had abandoned his belief in a Deity and in the immortality of man.

—Bishop Foster lectured at Drew Theological Seminary on "The Spirit Forces of the Universe," The Bishop has been elected to preach the next Election Sermon before the Massachusetts Legislature in 1883. He received all the votes except two. On his return from his official tour in the South he reported the growing of a specially friendly and increasing fraternal feeling between the two Methodisms.

—Mrs. A. E. Fish, widow of the late Wright R. Fish, died on the 6th inst. at 3:30 p. m. at the residence of C. W. Gould, No. 305 St. Charles street. This estimable lady never recovered from the effect of the loss of her beloved husband, a few months ago, and gradually failed in health. Her death is mourned by many friends and relatives. With other accomplishments she possessed considerable talent as a writer, and articles from her pen were welcomed by the ADVOCATE.

—Margaret Haughery died last Thursday night in this city aged 64 years. Many hearts were made sad by this announcement. A sincere Catholic, Archbishop Perche conducted the funeral service. Among the pall bearers were Govs. McEnery and Nicholls. Thousands gazed upon her remains; the whole city mourned the decease of a good and Christian woman whose charity had caused her to be revered and blessed. Her life was a noble example, and we believe there is a crown in glory for her.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

A. J. Ford, Houma: "I met this people on the 31st. The house was crowded; collections for the day, $15. From all I can see, we have a nice people here. The Sabbath-school, under M. C. B. Mason, is a good one."

TEXAS.

R. Williams, Harmony: "I was welcomed by the people. Elder Pullam held my first quarter, and we had an interesting time.

Thos. Watkins, Davilla: "Could find no Church-record here. Only two or three families own houses. A log-house is used for school and Church. The prospect for building is poor. Our people must have a house to worship God in."

W. H. Jackson writes that considerable excitement was created on his charge over a report, first started by a pastor on the Houston District, that at the next General Conference, all the colored people were to be set aside in a separate body. He is right in telling the people the report in circulation is absurd. The suggestion comes from the M. E. Church, South, to organize a united body of colored Methodists.

TENNESSEE.

S. B. Danley, Capleville: "The presiding-Elder visited us. A large number took Communion. Collection, $10 45"

J. L. Massey, Linden: "Our people are very poor; they made poor crops last year. The weather was bad before Christmas, and now all the lowlands are covered with water. Not a steamboat, up or down the Tennessee river, for two or three weeks. We are going without mail, as it is impossible to carry it on horseback. The people will try to build a Church. I am endeavoring to meet my appointments."

ARKANSAS.

A communication from A. R. Clardy, Centre-Point, conveys to us some resolutions adopted at a meeting lately held. The resolutions, offered by G. W. Sams, set forth in strong language the evils of the liquor-traffic, and pledge all at the election to be held in the State in September, to be at the polls, and use their influence with voters to cast their ballots against the granting of licenses to sell liquor. Pastors will preach on temperance among all their congregations, and give to the cause active support. W. H. Crawford addressed the meeting effectively.

From Our Mission Rooms.

COBLEIGH SEMINARY, JAPAN. Rev. C. S. Long, gives the following interesting account of the origin of the "Seminary at Nagasaki." Two years ago when I was taking leave of my friends in the chapel of the East Tennessee Wesleyan University, on the eve of my departure from Japan, 'a certain poor widow' placed in my hands two dollars saying, 'I would love to do more for you, but this is all I have. Not feeling disposed to use this widow's mite for my personal benefit, I resolved, after prayerful reflection to make it the foundation of a school at Japan. Accordingly I wrote private letters to brethren in the various Southern Conferences, asking them to assist me in accomplishing my purpose. Liberal responses came from both north and south, and in a few months the two dollars grew to $500. This sum increased by grants from the Mission, soon became $1,200, with which we have erected during the past year, on a magnificent location overlooking the ancient city of Nagasaki, and its far famed bay, a beautiful two story house, 40 by 50 feet, containing twelve splendid rooms, which I now ask the Society to accept and recognize as "Cobleigh Seminary," in honor to the poor widow who gave me the two dollars, and in memory of her lamented husband, Rev. Nelson E. Cobleigh, D.D. LL.D., my old friend and teacher. Twelve young men have already matriculated and are studying English, Chinese, and their own language, with good success. All are required to recite a lesson from the Bible each day. The prospects for the school are all that we could hope for."

SUCCESS IN NORWAY.—Rev. J. H. Johnson, writes the Secretaries: "Our Chapels and Churches are crowded with people who hunger and thirst after the truth as it is in Christ Jesus; our Sunday-schools are taking hold of the children and young people among us as never before, our love feasts, prayer-meetings and class-meetings, are becoming more and more interesting and better appreciated. From every part of the work cheering reports are coming in, testifying that sinners are being saved, and the people of God made to realize richer baptisms of the Holy Spirit."

DR. YOUNG J. ALLEN, of the M. E. Church, South, China Mission, whose letters to Superintendent Hart on the educational movement in China was recently published, is going on with the collegiate enterprise in Shanghai. He has been entrusted with this work by the Southern Board. Our building is nearly completed and two others will soon follow. The Chinese subscribe liberally. We are rejoiced at what is being accomplished by our brethren and also at these tokens from other quarters that our own educational projects in China are on the right line, and likely to move on with grand success.

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSION. Bishop Harris, was expected at Montevideo about the 15th of January. Messrs. Milve and Correa, had, at our last advice, just returned to that place from an evangelistic tour on which many Bibles were sold and many tracts distributed. The largest audience room in Montevideo was crowded with Sunday-school children, and their friends on occasion of the Christmas festival. All was under the direction and inspiration of Senior Guelfi, who says our correspondent "promises to be the Dr. Vincent of this mission."

SERMON ON PRESIDENT GARFIELD.—At Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, an appropriate and earnest popular demonstration took place Sept. 25th in memory of President Garfield. On Sunday Oct. 1, memorial services were held in the Methodist Church, in that city. Rev. M. Thomson, the devoted and energetic preacher in charge of our Spanish Mission there delivered a discourse in English in the morning, and the same in Spanish at the evening service.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.—The enormous immigration into the United States during the past year from various countries in Europe is a matter that greatly concerns the Churches, and stands in intimate relation to our Domestic Mission work. The latest account received from the Statistical Bureau at Washington, shows that the total number of immigrants arrived during the year ended Dec 31, 1881, as far as reported, was 716,-868. Of this number there arrived from Germany, 248,323; England, and Wales, 77,750; Ireland, 70 896; Scotland, 16,441; Dominion of Canada, 94,159; Austria, 19,667; Norway, 28,824; Sweden, 55,805; China, 20,628; all other countries, 86,375. Mr. Nimmo the Chief of Bureau, states the probability that returns yet to be received will show the total number of arivals for the year to have been about 710,000.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Superintendent Bloss, of Indiana has decided that two little colored children, aged respectively six and eight years, living within fifty yards of school No. 4, in Center township, Marion county, Ind., cannot be compelled to leave said school, composed of white children, and go from two to two and a quarter miles to attend a negro school. The county superintendent had decided against the little colored children.—*Western.*

A call has been issued, signed by G. W. McCranie, president, and L E. Bentley, secretary, for the second annual session of the Press Association of Louisiana, to be held at Alexandria on Monday, March 20, to which place and time the Association adjourned at Baton Rouge in September of last year. Appointments for the approaching session are as follows: *Orator*—Ex-Chief Justice T. C. Manning of Rapides; Alternate—Geo. W. Cable, Esq., of New Orleans. The annual poem is assigned to Mrs. Mollie Moore Davis, of New Orleans.

The following is a Western press dispatch:

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 9.—The Methodist Book Committee to-day decided to abandon the Book Concern now maintained at Atlanta, on account of the losses incurred in its maintenance. Walden & Stowe, of this city, were empowered to make arrangements at Atlanta for the sale of books. The resignation of Dr. Hartzell, editor of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, New Orleans, was accepted, and the Rev. L. P. Cushman was elected by the committee and the concurrent vote of Bishops Wiley, Merrill and Warren. It was decided to discontinue the *Methodist Advocate* at Atlanta if its income and subsidy failed in any one quarter to pay expenses. The sum of $78,000 was apportioned for the salary of bishops this year.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

In the March *Wide Awake*, under the title, "How I Entertained Two Little Girls," an old schoolmate of Miss Louisa M. Alcott, will give some charming reminiscences of that popular author.

The "Home and Society" department of *The Century Magazine* will be devoted, during the next three or four months, to a subject of first importance to home life—the proper construction of houses with reference to protection against fire, and the dangers to health arising from imperfect drainage, bad ventilation, and damp walls. The articles will be written by experts, whose aim will be to give practical hints to persons intending to build, so that they will be able to examine intelligently the plans of architects and the work of builders. In the

March number will appear the first of the series, by George Martin Huss, on "House Foundations," in which attention is also given to remedies for damp walls and cellars.

Frank Leslie's *Sunday Magazine* for March opens with No. 3 of Dr. Talmage's interesting papers, "People I Have Met," descriptive of Henry Wilson, ex-Vice-President of the United States, with his latest public address and Dean Stanley. There is also an article by him on "Guiteauism," and a sermon "Thumbscrews." W. O. Gray has an admirable article, "The True Doctrine of Fairyland;" and among the other illustrated articles of great merit are "The Church of the Holy Sepulchre," "Reminiscences of an Old New Yorker," "Rome, the City of Surprises," "The Feast of the Annunciation," etc., etc. The serials, "Prudence Winterburn" and "Margaret's Enemy," are continued, and there are several highly interesting short stories, sketches and essays by distinguished writers. Address Frank Leslie, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York City.

St. Nicholas opens for February with a story of the adventures of a Mexican prince, illustrated with a beautiful frontispiece by F. H. Lungren. Other short stories are: "The Man in the Moon," a tale full of humor, by Sophie Swett, "The Round Stone," a Hungarian Folk-story, contributed by the Hon. Jeremiah Curtin, and strikingly illustrated—"Cornwallis's Buckles," an incident of Revolutionary times, in which figure a small girl, a cow, and the English commander-in-Chief;—and "Lady Ann's Valentine," a tale full of interest and tender feeling, by Sargent Flint. "Men and Animal Shows, and How they are Moved About" is the title of an entertaining article by William O. Stoddard, crammed with information about the doings and fittings of circus-menageries. The "Very Little Folks Department" has a short illustrated story by Charles Barnard,—"Jack-in-the-Pulpit," the "Letter-box," and the "Riddle-box" are full of short and interesting paragraphs, letters from young readers, puzzles, etc., —and there is a long Report concerning the *St. Nicholas* Agassiz Association, which has has now 1,700 members.

The National Temperance Society has published, in pamphlet form, the able and convincing address of Gov. John P. St. John, of Kansas, delivered in the Brooklyn Tabernacle (Rev. T. D Witt Talmage, pastor,) on Sunday evening, January 22d, together with the earnest and eloquent address of Gov. A. Colquitt, of Georgia. Gov. St. John's address gives the History of the Constitutional Amendment and Prohibition fight in Kansas, and presenting conclusive points that Prohibition prohibits. Price in paper cover, 5 cents, single copies; 50 cents per dozen; $4 per hundred. Address J. N. Stearns, 58 Reade Street, New York.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

Feb. 19, 1882.—PARABLE OF THE SOWER.

Scripture.—Mark 4: 12-20.

Golden Text.—"He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches."—Rev. 2: 29.

Quarterly Central Thought.—Christ the Healer.

Lesson Topic.—The Healer and his Word.

(Condensed from National Sunday-School Teacher.)

The parables in this chapter of Mark and in the corresponding chapter in Matthew (Matt. 13) "are costly pearls strung on a single thread"—for they all relate to the kingdom of God. The parable of the sower illustrates its introduction into this world—"the sower went forth to sow." The parable of the tares sets forth the fact that in it there will be counterfeit members. That of the seed growing secretly presents the truth that its growth is owing to God's inward quickening grace rather than to man's care. That of the mustard seed is a prophecy of the extent of its growth—"becometh greater than all herbs." That of leaven shows its inward transforming power. That of the treasure hidden in the field, and that of the costly pearl exhibit its value. That of the net indicates the final destiny of those who are in it—good and bad. All are deeply significant, and are worth a special study both singly, and with regard to their relations to each other. A parable has been defined to be: "A serious narration, within the limits of probability, of a course of action pointing to some some moral or spiritual truth." Teaching by parable was not wholly new. It was in that way that Nathan reached the conscience of David in his story of the one ewe lamb. The disciples knew that "the sower" [illegible] sowing of the word they had often witnessed. All of the sowing that did not result in fruit failed of its object. In [illegible] sowing the seed did not spring up at all; in the second it sprang up, but withered away; in the third it sprang up, and endured, but did not bring forth fruit; the fourth only realized the desire of the sower. From this is to be [illegible] the lessons that have their evident spiritual applications: 1. That the life of the seed depends upon [illegible] the soil. [illegible] 3. That the fruiting of the [illegible] The truths in the parable were a 'mystery' only because they lay in it half revealed. Not that there are no real mysteries in the kingdom of God—but they were not yet given them to know, and some of them they never knew. There are such mysteries as the incarnation of Christ, the trinity, the presence of the Holy Spirit, etc., etc—facts, but unexplainable. Those are given to no one yet to know. Matthew makes it plain that it was addressed to those who had closed their eyes and their understanding, lest they might perceive and understand, and be healed. The purpose of the parable was to reach just such hearers. It was to reach their conscience unawares. It was to get them to see the truth in spite of their resolution not to look at it. The "word," as is explained in Matthew and in Luke, is "the word of the kingdom," and "the word of God." The 'way-side' represents the one, who because of the hardness of his heart, is an inattentive hearer. He of the rocky ground is a superficial character. His feelings lie on the surface, and are easily stirred. In the heat of a revival, he is quickly and wonderfully affected. The seed scarcely is planted before it springs up, and gives marvelous promise. Before others are moved, he is exhorting. But, after all, there is in him no real depth of feeling. But a little underneath his nature is as hard as ever. They of the good ground, according to Mark, are: "Such as hear the word and accept it." In the interpretation of this parable, there is one danger to be guarded against, and that is the thought that, in the nature of things, there is no hope for the wayside hearer, and none for the one represented by the rocky or the thorny ground. That is not true. The hardened heart represented by the way-side and the rocky ground may be broken up, and the thorns may be thoroughly uprooted. Every one, if he so chooses, may receive the word, into an "honest and good heart, and bring forth fruit with patience."

I give you rosy cheeks. Renew you. Tested 30 yrs Hurley's Syr. Sars. and Potash. Lou. Ky.

DEATHS.

Sister Mary Henison joined the Church in 1877, and lived a faithful member. She departed this life January 8, 1882. Being away from home, she sent word to her people good bye, she was going home to heaven.

Luling, Texas. L. R. Reed.

Sister Tiffit died in full triumph of faith, a good and faithful member of the Church, February 7, 1882. J. Johnson.

Cheneyville, La.

Sister Judy Clark died February 5. She has gone to meet the heavenly host. Sister Clark was a faithful worker in the Church and the whole city was moved with compassion on her death. I. L. Pratt.

The bridge across the Yazoo river was finished recently, but the high stage of water will prevent, for the present, the building of approaches by the levee necessary before it can be used. It is a handsome structure, and was built by the King Iron Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland Ohio.

Remember all diseases of the stomach and intestines, urinary and digestive organs, cured by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

A Washington letter says: "Mr. Arthur has done some very graceful acts for a man occupying the high position of President. One was seeking out a lady who was one of his wife's bridesmaids, and who is living very plainly in a retired part of the city, and going in person to see her to ask if there was anything in his power to do for her."

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

IN TORPIDITY OF LIVER,

And extreme gastric irritability, resulting from malarial poison, has given good results.

No wise woman who has flowers in her house or garden will throw away her soap-suds. They are a most valuable fertilizer for flowers and especially for the verbena. If watered with soap-suds and its seed picked off, it will flower profusely. Soap-suds are good for vinegar currant bushes and fruit trees. Indeed, they are food for plants, corresponding to milk for animals, and it is very wasteful to throw them away if there are plants anywhere within reach that may be benefited by them.

Mr. John D. Brothers, of Portsmouth, O., writes: "Two years ago I suffered from a severe attack of malarial fever; I was brought very low to death's door; I had never fully recovered, and often was distressed with biliousness, headache, sinking chills, night sweats, indigestion and painful urination. About three months ago I noticed an advertisement of Brown's Iron Bitters in a Cincinnati paper. From the first, it seemed to be just the medicine I had long needed. I am now just as strong and hearty as a buck, and weigh nearly one-half again as much as I did three months ago."

Mayor Harrison says that gambling cannot be surpressed. It has been suppressed in St. Louis. There is not a gambling house in operation there; and our Mayor and his detectives might run over the bridge to learn how it was done.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

GREAT GERM DESTROYER

DARBY'S

Prophylactic Fluid!

SMALL POX ERADICATED.

Contagion destroyed. Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant. Fevered and Sick Persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid added to the water. Catarrh relieved and cured. Erysipelas cured. Burns relieved instantly. Scars prevented.

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented. Ulcers purified and healed. Dysentery cured. Wounds healed rapidly. Removes all unpleasant odors. Tetter dried up. It is perfectly harmless. For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPHTHERIA PREVENTED.

In fact it is the great Disinfectant and Purifier

PREPARED BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, SOLE PROPRIETORS.

John Newton used to say his grand point in preaching was, "To break a hard heart, and to heal a broken one."—*Life.*

Never Give up the Ship.

"Twenty-one years ago I was dying with the Consumption. There was no escaping that terrible death—at least so all the doctors told me—when a friend advised me to send to 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, and get Cannabis Indica, which finally and fully cured me." O. S. Bisley, DeKalb.

St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

"Send another $12 box of Cannabis Indica for a friend. Your medicine has cured me of Consumption. I am as sound and as well as ever I was."

Sallie D. Benton, Kaysville, Crawford Co., Mo.

January 2d, 1882.

N. B.—This remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. We know that it positively cures Consumption, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. $2 50 per Bottle, or Three Bottles for $6 50. Address

Craddock & Co., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia.

Send stamp for book of testimonials of cures from prominent persons.

By the late riot in Warsaw, Russia, 10,000 people were financially ruined.

General Debility and Liver Complaint.

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—My wife has been taking your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Pellets" for her liver and general debility, and has found them to be good medicines, and would recommend them to all sufferers from Liver Complaint, Sour Stomach, and General Debility. Yours fraternally,

N. E. Harmon, Pastor M. E. Church, Elsah, Ill.

The Roman Catholic Church lost by death, in 1881, seven Cardinals.

From Eminent Dr. C. C. Clarke, Oswego,

"I have made sufficient experiment of Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator to enable me to say it is by far the best of all the preparations of the kind (food and tonic) that I have ever used. To the sufferer from chronic diseases, or the convalescent, it is invaluable, being both nourishing and strengthening." (Remember the name, Colden's—take no other.) Of druggists.

To suppose that there is any way of preaching the Cross so as not to offend the world is to know nothing of the subject.

My Wife,

for over three years, has been afflicted with chills and fever, contracted in Illinois, and with dyspepsia of long standing and a general debility of the system. She has used three bottles of Simmons Liver Regulator: her chills are entirely cured and the dyspepsia almost vanquished.

N. W. Everhart, Hampton, Va.

Take heed to yourselves, my dearest brethren. Many ministers, who opened the way to heaven to others, are now in hell for want of humility.—*Xavier.*

[Terre Haute Saturday Evening Mail]

Mr. George Knoehr after having tried all remedies recommended to him for Rheumatism, received no relief until he tried the St. Jacobs Oil, the first application of which gave him relief, and the continued use cured him.

In the palace of the Czar wood will be used as fuel, because the regicidal Nihilists are suspected of having fixed the coal with dynamite.

The scarcity of crops in Southern Illinois, makes it necessary to extend help to prevent starvation.

Sublimely Superb.

A pair of beautiful Sun-flowers on Easels will be mailed free to any lady who will send a three cent postage stamp to Dr. C. W. Benson, 106 No. Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Md.

Senator David Davis, it is said, will vote for the admission of the Southern half of Dakota as a State.

"Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c. boxes.

Why is a Zulu belle like a prophet? because she has little *on 'er* in her own country.

Where there's Life there's Hope.

There is no condition so low as to be hopeless, nor any place so high as to be without fear. Many use Brown's Iron Bitters in health as well as in sickness. It is nature's best assistant in keeping health and restoring health. Its use will make you and your family healthy, robust and strong, and save much loss of time and heavy doctor bills.

The natives of Patagonia can now read the Life of Christ in their own language, as the Gospel of Luke has been translated into it by the Rev. Theodore Bridges, who has labored among them for twenty-five years.

A SENSATION.

Has often been made by the discovery of some new thing, but nothing has ever stood the test like Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills; their popularity and sale is unprecedented.

They supply a need long felt and must become a household remedy. Just think—to be cured in a few weeks of those terrible nervous troubles and awful suffering from Sick Headache, Neuralgia and Dyspepsia, and the nervous system put in a natural and healthy condition, destroying the possibility of Paralysis, Angina Pectoris and sudden death, which is carrying off so many noble men and women in the full tide of life and usefulness.

This simple remedy of Extract of Celery Seed and Chamomile Flowers, combined in the form of pills, is a boon to humanity. It has saved the lives of thousands of nervous, headaching children in our schools and out every year. No nervous person or sufferer from Headache, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Paralysis will do themselves justice until they try them.

Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents a box. Depot, 106 North Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. By mail, two boxes for $1, or six boxes for $2.50, to any address.

"CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, 115 Fulton St., New York City, sole agent for Dr. C. W. Benson's remedies, to whom all orders should be addressed."

DR. C. W. BENSON'S

SKIN CURE

is Warranted to Cure

ECZEMA, TETTERS, HUMORS, INFLAMMATION, MILK CRUST, ALL ROUGH SCALY ERUPTIONS, DISEASES OF HAIR AND SCALP, SCROFULA ULCERS, PIMPLES and TENDER ITCHINGS on all parts of the body. It makes the skin white, soft and smooth; removes tan and freckles, and is the BEST toilet dressing in THE WORLD. Elegantly put up, two bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment.

All first class druggists have it. Price $1. per package.

DR. BENSON'S NEW REMEDY — AND FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION.

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GOSPEL HYMNS COMPLETE

1, 2 3 and 4,

Containing G. H. Combined, (1, 2 and 3, without duplicates,) and the New Book just issued, G. H. No. 4. The largest collection of favorite devotional Songs extant. Without a rival for Gospel Meetings and Prayer Meetings.

Music Edition, in Boards, $90 per 100.
Word " " " $25 per 100.

Add 10 cents on Music and 2 cents on Word Edition, if ordered by Mail.

Specimen Pages and Catalogues with full list of Publications sent free on request.

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7 tf.

Office of the KANSAS ADVOCATE,

PARSONS, KAN., Nov. 1, 1881.

To meet the wants of our friends, and to increase the circulation of the ADVOCATE, we have decided to issue the ADVOCATE weekly after the first of January, 1882, provided 300 shares of Stock at $5.00 per share can be sold and paid in by that time.

To each shareholder paying in full before the first of January we will credit with one year's subscription out of the $5.00 paid in. Try and get as many to take shares as you can and help push on the good work. Fraternally, W. B. AVERY, Editor.

45 tf

NEW-YORK OBSERVER FIRE!

Some of the account books of the NEW YORK OBSERVER have been burned. Subscribers will aid us in correcting our list by sending full address and copy of last receipt to NEW YORK OBSERVER, New York City.

The paper will be published as usual.

7 2t eow.

DO YOU PLAY? WHY NOT! Our Instantaneous Music for the Piano and Organ, enables any person to play a tune in 15 MINUTES. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price $1. TUMANS & CO. Pub. 653 Broadway, N.Y.

7 4t eow

Beatty's organ factory, at Washington, N. J., was not destroyed by fire January 27, as currently published.

Bed-Ridden and Cured.

W. E. Hoestis, of Emporia, Kansas, says, that his wife has been sick nearly seven years, and for the last four months bed-ridden. She has been treated by a number of physicians and only grew worse. Her attention was called to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription," which she commenced using. In one week she could sit up, and in three weeks could walk about. By druggists.

Many of the creditors of Archbishop Purcell, Cincinnati, have organized an association to press their claims.

[Logansport, (Ind.) Daily Journal.]

I sell more of St. Jacobs Oil remarked Mr. D. E. Pryor, 112 E. Broadway, to our reporter, than of any other article of its kind, and I consider it the best liniment in use. It has to my own knowledge cured severe cases of rheumatism in this community.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has just decided the Sunday law, passed April 14, 1881, against common labor on the Sabbath day, constitutional and valid.

"Buchupaiba."

New, quick, complete cure in four days, urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases. $1. at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

Maryland and West Virginia have an unsettled dispute of long standing, involving the right to five hundred thousand acres of fertile land. In 1669 Charles II. made a grant of a large tract "bounded on the north by the Potomac." There are two branches of the river, and the northern one was taken as the line which became the boundary of the State; but Maryland has never given up her claim, and a new attempt is now being made to get the territory.

"Lives of great men always remind us that we are all subject to die," says an exchange, but never cough yourself away as you can raise 25 cents for a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Conference Notices.

Meridian District—Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND.

State Line	Feb.	18-19
Waynesboro	"	21-22
Shubuta circuit	"	23-24
Shubuta	"	25-25
Quitman	"	27-28
Enterprise circuit	Mar.	2-3
Enterprise	"	4-5
Paulding	"	11-12
Garlandville	"	14-15
Newton	"	18-18
Marion	"	20-21
Lauderdale	"	22-23
Meridian	"	25-26
Shuqualak	April	1-2
De Kalb	"	8-9
Philadelphia	"	11-12
Daleville	"	15-16
Ex Prairie	"	22-23
Brookville	"	25-26
Macon	"	29-30
Mashulaville	May	2-3
Louisville	"	6-7

J. W. Dunn, P. E.

Murfreesboro District—Tennessee Conference.

SECOND ROUND.

Spencer and Lawrence	Feb.	25-26
Murfreesboro	Mar.	3-6
Murfreesboro circuit	"	4-5
Carthage	"	10-12
Martin's Creek	"	11-12
Alexandria	"	18-19
Lebanon	"	24-26
North Lebanon circuit	"	25-26
Shelbyville	April	8-9
Murfreesboro circuit	"	1-2
Stone River circuit	"	15-16
McMinnville	"	21 22
McMinnville circuit	"	22-23
Readyville	"	26
Tallahoma	"	29-30
Manchester and Provine	May	6-7
Cookville	"	6-7
Sperie	"	14-15

Brethren I have to make some changes on account of the weather and bad roads, please push ahead and have all your reports ready for conference. All committees ready, stewards and trustees bring their books. H. W. Key, P. E.

La Teche District—Louisiana Conference.

FIRST ROUND.

Avoca and Regolets	Feb.	25
Alexandria and Pineville	"	26-27
Stewart Chapel and Spring Hill	"	27
Cheneyville	"	28
Bayou De Glaize	Mar.	1
Booneville	"	2
Holmesville	"	3
Flat Town and Chicot Prairie	"	4
Washington	"	5
Opelousas	"	5-6
Waxia and Peter Prairie	"	7
St. Martinsville	"	8
New Iberia	"	9
Jeannerette	"	10
Pecan	"	11
Glencoe	"	12-13

Brethren will please take due notice and invite friends and all concerned to be punctual in their attendance.

A. E. P. Albert, P. E.

NOTICE.

The first district conference of the Navasota District, Texas Conference, will convene at Bryan, March 1st, 1882.

The following subjects will be discussed:

1. What day should be observed as the Sabbath, and how?—E. Lee.
2. What is the work of the Sunday-school in the church and in the world?—J. S. Whitaker.
3. The preaching demand for the times.—F. D. Bookmen.
4. Why should church members always attend church?—F. Gilmore.
5. Why should church members always attend prayer-meeting?—A. Alexander.
6. Why should we always keep up family prayer?—L. Horn.
7. Parents duties to their children.—W. W. Brown.
8. How shall we promote the circulation of our literature?—W. Hamilton.
9. Our duty to animals.—Major Reeves.

F. C. Moore, P. E.

Sunday-school Conferences.

I expect to attend the following annual conferences: South Carolina, Blue Ridge, North Carolina, Little Rock, Arkansas. After which I will hold a Sunday-school conference at the following places:

Memphis, Tenn	Feb.	21-22
Huntsville, Ala	"	24
Chattanooga, Tenn	"	25-26
Clark University, Atlanta	Mar.	3-4
New Orleans, Wesley Chapel	"	8-9
New Orleans, Amee Church	"	10-11
Mobile, Ala	"	14-15
Montgomery, Ala	"	16
Birmingham, Ala	"	18-19
Andrews Institute, Ala	"	21-22
Athens, Tenn	"	25-26
Cleveland, "	"	29-30

Will the presiding elders call attention to these appointments and urge the attendance of preachers, exhorters, Sunday-school superintendents, teachers and all who are interested in Sunday-school work. The conference will begin at each of these places at 9 o'clock a. m. on day named, except Chattanooga. J. B. Ford.

Programme of Sunday-school Conference

FIRST DAY—MORNING.

1. Devotional Conference.
2. Reports from the Sunday-school.
3. The Sunday-school Teacher, office and work, by ———
4. Five-minute speeches.
5. How shall we promote spirituality in the Sunday-school by ———
6. Five minute speeches.

AFTERNOON.

1. Devotional Conference.
2. Teachers meetings by J. B. Ford.
3. Five minute speeches.
4. Sunday-school superintendent, by ———.
5. Five minute speeches.
6. How to secure the thorough indoctrination of our pupils, by ———.
7. Five minute speeches.

NIGHT.

Mass Meeting.

SECOND DAY—MORNING.

1. Devotional conference.
2. Our Sunday-school Literature, by ———.
3. Five minute speeches.
4. Normal classes, by J. B. Ford.
5. Five minute speeches.
6. How to promote spirituality in the Sunday-school, by ———.

AFTERNOON.

1. Devotional conference.
2. Denominational verses, Union Sunday-schools, by ———.
3. Qualifications of a Sunday-school teacher, by J. B. Ford
4. Five minute speeches.
5. The church and the Sunday-school, ——— by ———.
6. Primary classes. How to teach, by ———.
7. Three minute speeches.
8. Question drawer.

NIGHT.

Mass Meeting.

Where but one day is to be devoted to conference work, programme for "first day" will be used.

The pastors in the city or town where the conference is to be held will please fill the blanks in the programme.

Fifteen minutes will be allowed in opening each discussion. Have a black-board and plenty of colored crayons. J. B. F.

Nashville District—Tennesee Conference.

SECOND ROUND.

Franklin	Mar.	4-5
SpringHill	"	11-12
Louisburg	"	18-19
Mill Creek	"	25-26
Gallatin	April	1-2
Gallatin circuit	"	8-9
Hartsville	"	8-9
Mitchellsville	"	15-16
Springfield	"	15-16
Dickson	"	22-23
Cumberland	"	22-23
Dover	"	29-30
Clark Chapel	May	6-7
Nashville circuit	"	13-14
City Mission	"	20-21

J. Pickett, P. E.

New Orleans District-Louisiana Conference.

FIRST ROUND.

Ames	Feb.	23-26
First Street	"	24-26
Simpson Chapel	March	1-5
Mount Zion	"	2-5
Camp Parapet	"	12
Plum Street	"	9-12
Clinton Street	"	16-17
Sixth Street	"	17-19
Raceland	"	22
Terrebonne	"	23
Houma	"	24-26
Live Oak	"	25-26
Morgan City	"	28
Centerville	"	27
Franklin	"	30-31
La Teche	April	1
Baldwin	"	1-2

L. P. Cushman, P. E.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

Southwestern Office, February 13, 1882.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

LEADING STAPLES.

Cotton, ₩ lb.	
Ordinary	9⅝
Middling	11½
Good middling	12
Middling fair	12⅞
Sugar, ₩ lb.	
Yellow clarified	8½
White clarified	8⅞
Molasses, in bbls., ₩ gallon.	
Common	42
Fair	50
Choice	68
Rice, Louisiana, ₩ lb.:	
Common	—@5
Fair	—@6
Choice	@6¼

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₩ lb.:	
Western	29@30
Coffee, ₩ lb.:	
Ordinary	8½
Prime	11½
Cheese, ₩ lb.:	
Western factory	12
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl.:	
Choice	4 50
Flour, ₩ bbl.:	
XX	5 75
XXX	6 12
Choice family	7 00
Lard, ₩ lb.:	
Choice, in kegs	@12½
Choice, in tierces	11⅞
Salt, ₩ sack:	
Coarse	87½
Fine	1 22½
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ₩ bbl	3 25
Sweet potatoes, ₩ bbl	2 25
Onions, ₩ bbl	8 25
Apples, ₩ bbl	4 50
Cabbages, ₩ 100	@10 00
Sour Krout, ₩ bbl	10 00
Mess Pork, ₩ bbl.:	
Choice	19 50
Oils, ₩ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	19@30
Coal, in bbls	16@17
Linseed, raw	67@70
Linseed, boiled	70@72
Cotton seed	87@44

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, in sacks, ₩ bu.:	
Yellow	80
White	91
Mixed	76
Oats, ₩ bu.:	
Western	57
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	1 45
Hay, ₩ ton:	
Prime	22@23
Choice	24@25

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₩ lb.:	
Breakfast	12
Shoulders	8
Sides, clear rib	11½
Sides, clear	11
Hams, sugar-cured	13½
Dry Salt Meat, ₩ lb.:	
Clear rib sides	10½
Clear sides	9
Shoulders	7½

HAND-BOOK

—ON—

MORMONISM.

100 PAGES.

Book of Information for Legislatures, Ministers, Missionary Societies, Teachers, Parents, and the Public in General.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Origin of Mormonism, by Mrs. Dr. Eaton, Palmyra, N. Y.

Letters on Mormonism,—showing the organization, plans, purposes,

Theology and morality of the Mormon church, by J. M. Coyner.

The Endowment Expose, by An Eye-Witness.

Exposition of Mormonism, from the Presbyterian Review, by Rev. R. G. McNiece.

Polygamy, by Prof. T. W. Lincoln.

The Mormon Situation, from Harper's Monthly, by Judge C. C. Goodwin.

Blood Atonemen, from the Utah Review, by Rev. T. B. Hilton.

Extracts from John D. Lee's Confession.

The Christian Conflict with Mormonism, by Rev. R. G. McNiece.

The Mountain Meadow Massacre, by Major J. H. Carleton, U. S. Army.

The Law-making Power of Utah, by Gen. M. M. Bane.

Political Attitude of the Mormons, from North American Review, by C. C. Goodwin.

Are the Gentiles of Utah a Marauding Set? by Col. O. J. Hollister.

Mormonism vs. Jurisprudence, by Judge J. S. Boreman.

The Work and Influence of the Anti-Polygamy Society, by Mrs. Jennie A. Froiseth.

The Mission Work of the Episcopal Church in Utah.

The Mission Work of the Methodist Church in Utah.

The Mission Work of the Congregational Church in Utah.

The Mission Work of the Presbyterian Church in Utah.

An Appeal to the Christian World in behalf of Utah, by the Pastors and Principals of the Evangelical Churches and Schools of Salt Lake City.

The Solution of the Problem, by J. M. Coyner.

Every mail brings letters from the East asking for documents, facts, etc., on the Mormon question, To gather these requires time and money, that becomes a great tax to the Missionary

But the information must be sent abroad over the land. Hence the actual necessity of the compilation of this Hand-Book, and of making a charge that will cover the expense.

Price, postage paid, 50 cents a single copy; 5 copies for $2; 12 copies, $3 60; 25 copies or over, 25 cents a copy.

Will not the officers of Missionary Societies, Pastors of Churches, Teachers in the Day Schools, and Superintendents of Sunday Schools make an effort to give this book a general circulation, and thus aid in arousing the public to the importance of checking the spread of this national cancer?

Money should be sent by P. O. Order, Draft, or Registered Letter. Less than one dollar can be sent in one and three cent stamps.

Address J. M. COYNER; or, REV. R. G. McNIECE, Salt Lake City, Utah.

7 1t

Hundreds of young men waste hour after hour thinking over what they might do if they only had the time.

Day Kidney Pad Co, Buffalo, N. Y.:—I have had a large sale on your Pads, and I can send you plenty of good testimonials from here if you want them.

E. B. Heimstreet, Janesville, Wis.

Of all druggists or by mail, $2.

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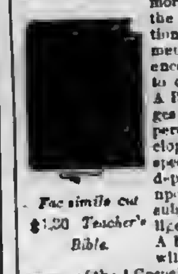

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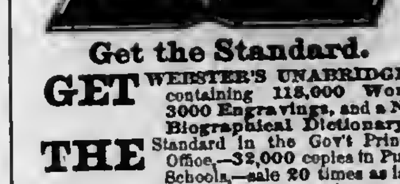

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Young Folks' Corner.

CHEMICO—SCIENTIFIC.

Messrs. Water and Oil
One day had a broil,
As down in the grass they were dropping,
And would not unite
But continued to fight,
Without any prospect of stopping.

Mr. Pearlash o'erheard,
And, quick as a word,
He jumped in the midst of the clashing ;
When all three agreed,
And united with speed,
And Soap came out ready for washing.

Circumstantial Evidence.

A lawyer in Central New-York, gives the following account of one of his first cases:

My client sued a neighbor for the alleged killing of a favorite dog. The proof consisted in the mysterious disappearance of the animal, and the possession of a dog's skin by the defendant, which, after considerable argument, was brought into court in evidence. It was marked in a singular manner, and was positively identified, with many tears, by the plaintiff's wife and daughter, as the undoubted integument of the deceased Bose. In summing up to the jury, I was in the midst of a highly colored picture of the virtues of the deceased, and of the love of the children for their four-footed friend, when I was interrupted by a slight disturbance in the crowd near the door of the little school-house which served as a court-house. Looking around, I saw my client's youngest son, a tow-headed urchin of twelve, coming forward with a dog whose skin was the exact counterpart of the one put in evidence. The dog wagged his tail with good natured composure, and the boy cried, in his childish treble, "Paw, Bose has come home." I gathered up my law books and retreated, and I have never had perfect confidence in circumstantial evidence since.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Putting Off.

A preacher determined to preach on the text, "Now is the accepted time; now is the day of salvation." While in his study thinking, he fell asleep and dreamed he was carried into hell, and sat down in the midst of a conclave of lost spirits. They were assembled to devise means to get at the souls of men. One rose and said:

"I will go to the earth and tell men the Bible is a fable, and that it is not divinely appointed of God."

"No, that will not do," said another, "let me go; I will tell them that there is no God, no Saviour, no heaven, no hell;" and at the last word a fiendish smile lighted up their countenances.

"No, that will not do; we cannot make men believe that."

Suddenly one arose, and with a wise mien, like the serpent of old, suggested: "No, I will journey to the world of men, and tell them that there is a God, that there is a Savior, that there is a heaven—yes, a hell too—but I will tell them there is no hurry; to-morrow will do, it will be 'even as to day;'" and they went.

A Laughable Story.

Once upon a time, as the story runs, a man owned a parrot, which, try as he would, he could never teach to say any thing, except, "There is no doubt about it."

The gentleman took the parrot to the fair one day, to see if he could sell it.

"Who'll buy my parrot? Only ten dollars!"

A gentleman passing stopped and looked at the bird, and then asked:

"Poll, are you worth that much?"

"There is no doubt about it!" answered Poll.

He was very much pleased with the bird and bought it; and one day, after he found out his mistake, he was standing near the cage, and he said to himself, out loud:

"What a fool I was to give ten dollars for that bird!"

"There is no doubt about it!" sang out Poll.

And this time she was right.

Sunshine at Home.

Many a child goes astray, not because there is a want at home, but simply because home lacks sunshine. A child needs smiles as much as the flowers need sunbeams. Children look little beyond the present moment. If a thing pleases, they are apt to seek it; if it displeases, they are apt to avoid it. If home is a place where faces are sour and words harsh, and fault-finding is ever on the ascendant, they will spend as many hours as possible elsewhere.

Skinny Men.
Well's Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions. $1, at druggists. Depot, I. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

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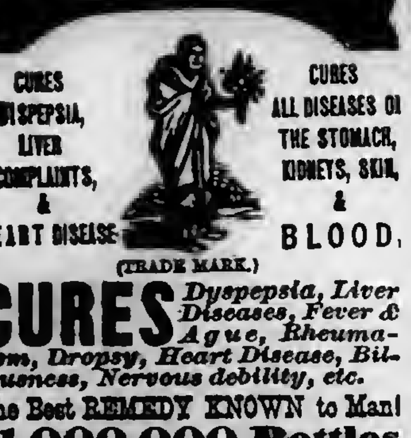

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It carries off the Old Blood and makes new.
It opens the pores of the skin and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, *care only being required in attention to directions.*

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I was afflicted with Dyspepsia and a short trial of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has completely cured me. I can safely recommend it.
B. WASHINGTON.

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I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup and believed it to be a Good Blood Purifier and can recommend it as such.
H. BROWN & CO.

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This is to certify that Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has made a new man of me, after an illness of thirty years.
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We ask the afflicted to go and see the people who write these Letters. If this is impossible, write to them, enclosing a stamp for return postage.

For other Certificates of Cures send for Dr. Schenck's Book on Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia. It gives a full description of these diseases in their various forms, also, valuable information in regard to the diet and clothing of the sick; how and when exercise should be taken, &c. This book is the result of many years experience in the treatment of Lung Diseases, and should be read, not only by the afflicted, but by those from who, hereditary taint or other cause, suppose themselves liable to any affection of the throat or lungs.

IT IS SENT FREE—

Post Paid, to all Applicants.

Address, Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, 537 Arch St. Philadelphia, Pa.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, Philadelphia:

Dear Sir—Some years ago I was taken with inflammation of the lungs, and although treated by two of the best physicians of this city, I gradually grew worse, until I had hemorrhages quite frequently. They usually occured in the morning, and averaged fully a pint of clear blood at a time. I had night sweats every night, and my weight, which was 168 lb. when I was first taken sick, gradually ran down to 122 lb. My nights were almost sleepless, owing to the severe pain in my breast, back and shoulders, and a continual cough. I was so sick that my physicians gave up all hope of my recovery. I then began to try medicines, that I saw advertised, but without any lasting benefit. At last, by the advice of a friend, I concluded to use your remedies.

I began by using all your medicines as you direct and in a very short time all my worst symptoms left me and I began to gain in every way. As my appetite came back I gained flesh very fast. From June to November the increase was over fifty pounds. My present weight is 174 pounds and has been about that since my recovery several years since. I was told by my physicians that I had Consumption, and I believe myself I had, and that your medicine cured me. Yours Very Truly,

J. C. ELLIOTT.

October 29th, 1881. Binghampton, N. Y.
P. O. Box 1912, care Barrett's Music Store.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

New York, November 8th, 1881.

DR. SCHENCK:

Dear Sir—In looking over one of your books, in which I find so many letters recommending your medicines, I have thought to myself how negligent I have been in not making my case public, that others may take warning. In visiting my friends in New Jersey a short time since my attention was drawn to the many advertisements in large letters on different buildings and fences: Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, Mandrake Pills. As I looked at these tears of gratitude fell from my eyes, and I thought with a blessing that such a man as Dr. Schenck should be sent among us. Twenty-seven years ago I contracted a heavy cold, which settled on my lungs. I took many things that were recommended for colds, but nothing seemed to relieve me. I made gallons of syrups with many different kinds of herbs; still I got no better. My husband would consult doctors, but they gave him no encouragement, only said I must die. I had then been afflicted over 7 years. One of my sons came in one day and said to me "mother, I have heard of a Dr. Schenck that is making great cures in Consumption; will you see him?" I had given up all hope of recovery, but he insisted upon it. Consequently I was taken over to Dr. Schenck, then in Bond St. He examined my lungs and gave me encouragement. I took the Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills about two months and felt as well as ever I did. I have enjoyed good health ever since, and if any of my family take cold it is our only medicine. I am this day 67 years of age, and can walk and attend to business as well as any man at 40. If there are any that wish to know the particulars of my case they are at liberty to call on me.

Yours Truly, MRS SARAH LAWSON.
334 West 15th St., New York City.

FROM F. NARMANDIN, Jr., Esq. OF Woonsocket, R. I.

DR. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia:

Dear Sirs—I have been cured of what I believe to have been Liver Complaint in its worst form, which, before I got relief, affected my lungs quite seriously. I had used the medicines prescribed by a physician of this place for a long time without benefit before I began to take your remedies. I first heard of them by your advertisement in the Patriot of this place, and concluded to use them. I purchased a bottle of Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic. They gave me great relief, and by the time I had used them up I felt almost well. So I stopped using them for some time, but I soon found that the disease was not broken up. I then got more medicine and continued using it until I was well.

My symptoms were continuous cough, night sweats, raising of matter streaked with blood, soreness in my lungs and at the pit of my stomach, which was also very swollen at times. I was so weak that I could not go up stairs without help and was confined to the house for many weeks. I was very much reduced in flesh, and had no appetite, and nothing I ate seemed to digest.

Since my recovery I have recommended your medicines to a great many, among others, a lady who had what everybody supposed to be Consumption of the lungs for four years. She has entirely recovered by the use of them, and is now a strong healthy woman. I can also refer to others in this place who have been greatly benefited by their use.

Yours Truly, E. NARMANDIN, JR.
Woonsocket, R. I., June 1st, 1881.

The Rev. Joseph S. Lame, Pastor of 18th Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Philadelphia, writes under date of September 1st, 1881:

Five years ago I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, Bronchial Affection and Pulmonary trouble. I tried many remedies without receiving any benefit. I was so sick that I thought many times that I should be compelled to give up preaching. I at last procured Dr. Schenck's remedies; in a short time they restored me to perfect health, and I have remained well to this day. I believe them to have great curative properties.

Why I have the Utmost Confidence in Dr. J. H. Schenck and his Medicines.

During the past two years, my mother and brother have died of Consumption. I was myself quite unwell most of this time, and when, shortly after their death, I was attacked with cough and severe hemorrhages, I naturally concluded that I was destined to go with the same disease. I immediately consulted a physician, who made a speciality of lung diseases. After examining me, he said that he thought my lungs were sound, and that I would soon recover. In less than a week after this, I had another hemorrhage. Thinking that my physician had made a mistake in my case, I consulted another doctor. He thought my lungs affected, and prescribed for me for a long time. I got no better under his treatment, but gradually grew worse. My cough was very bad, my appetite entirely gone, I had severe pain in my right side, and for months I did not sleep more than two or three hours in a night. My tongue was heavily coated and I had a bad taste in my mouth. I had the headache almost all the time.

Feeling that something must be done, I at last concluded to consult with Dr. Schenck, the physician who, I think, I have good reason to believe to be the best in treatment of lung disease. I went to his office in Boston, and was examined. He found my left lung quite badly diseased, and my liver seriously affected. He told me that I could be cured if I would follow his directions. Of course, I consented to do so, and I very soon saw that my confidence in his ability was well placed. I took the Mandrake Pills, Seaweed Tonic and Pulmonic Syrup all at one time, as directed by him, and within one month my worst symptoms were gone. I went to see the Doctor on his visit to Boston, which was one month after the first time I saw him, and he said, "Only continue with the medicine and you will surely get well." I did so, and kept on gaining in every way until I was perfectly well, and able to work as usual. Since my recovery I have not lost a day's time, except when I have made friendly visits to the Doctor at his Boston office. My cough is gone, my appetite is good, I have no headache or pain in my side, I sleep better than I ever did in my life, and my lungs are apparently healed, as I have no hemorrhages.

These are the reasons why I believe in and recommend Dr. J. H. Schenck and his medicines. He did just what he said he would do for me, and I believe that I owe my life to his medicines and care. FRED. F. TRULL.

Hudson, Mass., May 25th, 1881.

Hereditary Consumption Cured.

DR. SCHENCK:

Dear Sir—In the autumn of 1877 I had a severe cough, with terrible pain in my sides and between my shoulders. I had very little appetite, and what little I could eat only distressed me. I consulted physicians, who said my condition was a very bad one and gave me five different cough syrups and tonics, from which I received no benefit, but seemed to grow worse, and kept losing flesh and strength. I had night sweats, and sweat most of the time during the day. I coughed and raised blood and a salt, foamy phlegm; my throat was filled with ulcers, I could hardly swallow; sometimes I could not speak a loud word for weeks; my lungs grew more painful every day with difficult breathing, while pleurisy pains would almost stop my breath. I had colic pains, sour stomach and vomiting up everything I ate. My whole body was filled with pain. I could not lie down, but had to recline in a sitting posture to breathe.

I gave up and did not think of getting up again, as it was hard moving myself; my feet and ankles began to swell badly, and my hips had given out long before.

In this sinking condition, I thought I would try your remedy for consumption; it might do me some good, it could do me no harm, for I was certain I could not live a month longer the way I was.

At that time, May, 1878, I procured your Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Pills, and took them as directed. In a week I was better and began to throw off from the lungs a greenish yellow matter streaked with blood.

I could eat a little without throwing it up, the pains in my sides were not so severe, I could sleep an hour very soundly, and that was what I had not done for three months.

I took your medicines steadily six months, my cough got better, I did not sweat so bad at nights, kept gaining slowly, and in a year after I began your medicines I could say I felt well.

I began to gain flesh, and last September weighed one hundred and thirty-five pounds, fifteen pounds more than I ever weighed before in my life.

Your medicines, I know, saved my life; and I would say, from my own experience, to all consumptives, take Dr. Schenck's medicines, for they will certainly cure you.

I had Consumption, it is hereditary in our family, my father and two brothers having died of it.

I have had better health the past Winter than for ten years previous. Yours Respectfully,

MRS. SARAH A. CARTER.

Carlisle, Mass., April 5th, 1880.

From Springfield Mass.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK:

Dear Sir—About sixteen years ago, while living in Canada, my health became very poor. My disease came on gradually, beginning with a loss of appetite and afterwards great weakness, which brought on night sweats and a dry, hacking cough. My chest and back were very weak, and so sore that I could not bear my weight against the back of a chair. At different times I raised considerable blood, which my physician said came from the lungs. I employed several doctors, but they all told me the same thing—that my lungs were badly affected; and the last one that I had also said that I could live but a short time, and that I had better go to my mother's home in Winstead, Ct., as soon as I could, that with careful nursing I might live for some time. When I got to my mother's I was very low indeed, so that my mother sent for her doctor. He pronounced me beyond help. He, however, left me some medicine which he said would relieve my worst symptoms. After this, my mother employed another doctor, who said that one of my lungs was nearly gone. I ate scarcely anything for several months, and never expected to get well. One day, a friend who lived in Collinsville, Ct., gave my father one of your pamphlets on Consumption. He brought it home and told me to look it over and see if any of the cases described in it were like mine. I read the book through, and found so many cases described there that seemed as bad as mine, that were cured, that I began to hope that I too might recover by using the medicines. My father, finding that they were not kept in Winstead, sent to New York and got a supply. In one week after I began their use, my night sweats ceased, and my appetite began to improve. In two weeks after this I was much better in every way; I commenced to use the medicines in March; in July I felt quite strong; in two months more I was well, and I have had good health ever since. I believe that I would not be alive to-day but for the use of your medicines, as all the doctors I had said my disease was Consumption, and that I was incurable.

Yours Truly, MRS. CHAS. PLUMMER.
April 29th, 1881. 274 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir—Seeing one of your agents distributing your books in this village a few days ago, he reminded me of the past, and has made me feel that I ought to acknowledge with gratitude the benefit I once received from your medicines.

I was a soldier in the army from 1862 to 1865, and when mustered out was in a crippled state, having had during my service, scurvy and camp fever, which, with malaria of the swamps in which much of our operations were carried on, left me diseased all over. I was soon attacked with chronic diarrhœa and a constant, hacking cough. My whole nervous system was completely prostrated. I was apparently fast approaching the grave. In looking over the newspapers to find something advertised that would do me good, I found the advertisement of your medicines. Though I had but little faith, I bought the Syrup and Tonic, and commenced their use. I soon found that what you said of your medicines was true, for they worked an entire revolution in my system—my cough gradually grew less until it disappeared altogether, as also my diarrhœa and other alarming symptoms, and I was entirely cured.

I shall always hold in grateful remembrance two things: the "Cooper Shop" Free Refreshment Saloon for Soldiers, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Schenck's Medicines, of Philadelphia. I believe the medicines saved my life, as I have stated. Pardon the late acknowledgement of the great benefit I have received from you.

Your Obedient Servant,
JOEL S. STEVENS.

19th Regiment Maine Volunteers, Army of the Potomac. Present Residence, Orange, Franklin Co., *May 28th*, 1881. Mass.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

Do not produce sickness at the stomach, nausea or griping. On the contrary, they are so mild and agreeable in their action that a person suffering with sick headache, sour stomach, or pain in the bowels, is speedily relieved of these distressing symptoms. They act directly on the liver, the organ which, when in a healthy condition, purifies the blood for the whole body.

They are a perfect preparation of that great and well know remedy, Mandrake or Podophyllin, a remedy that has displaced the use of mercury, as many other poisonous drugs, in the practice of every intelligent physician.

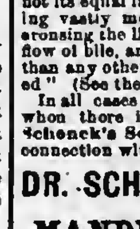
Prof. John King, of the College of Medicines, of Cincinnati, says: "In constipation it acts upon the bowels without disposing them to subsequent costiveness. In Chronic Liver Complaint there is not its equal in the whole range of medicines, being vastly more useful than mercurial agents, arousing the liver to healthy action, increasing the flow of bile, and keeping up these actions longer than any other agent with which we are acquainted." (See the American Dispensatory, page 790.)

In all cases of Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia, when there is great weakness or debility, Dr. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic should be used in connection with these Pills.

DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES:

MANDRAKE PILLS,
SEAWEED TONIC,
PULMONIC SYRUP.

Are sold by all Druggists, and full directions for their use are printed on the wrappers of every package.



LADIES' SEWING COMPANION.
Very useful. It hangs on the wall out of the way of the "little ones," holds two thimbles, a velvet emery cushion for needles and pins, 4 spools, and a pair of scissors; very ornamental, and the best selling article you ever saw. A Michigan agent sold over 5,000 at retail in a few months. Over 600,000 sold. Samples and our catalogue of other goods, with best terms to agents, for 30 one cent stamps.
CHICAGO WITNESS CO.,
1 4t sow Box 1046, 108 Franklin St., Chicago.

THE NEW ELASTIC TRUSS
Has a Pad differing from all others, is cup shape, with Self-Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the Ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person would with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free.
EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.
5 4m cow

BLYMYER M'F'G CO. BELLS.
Church, School, Fire-alarm, Fine-toned, low-priced, warranted. Catalogue with 1500 testimonials, prices, etc., sent free.
Blymyer Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.
5 1y cow

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR— I wish to find Fleming Jordan my sister's son. The last heard from he was in Hinds County, Miss. in 1876. He belonged to James Gilmer, Montgomery County, Alabama, and moved to Mississippi after freedom. His mother is Pink Husson, step-father James Husson. Address,

D. D. JORDAN.

Enterprise, Miss.

DEAR EDITOR—I want to inquire for relatives Mother and Father Susan and Jerry Hoskin, sister Margaret married Washington Wilson in Queen Anne county. I left Frederick the youngest, and was sold about 36 years ago to James Cage, in New Orleans. Address Daniel Hoskin, Houma, La.

MR EDITOR—I want to inquire for my people whom I left in Calvert County, Maryland. Father was Henry Quay, Mother Susan, one brother Jessie Bodley, two others George and Jemy Quay, three sisters were Diana, Susan and Jane. Father belonged to James Knet, Mother to Edward Isaac. I was sold from there in 1849 to a negro trader named Octavius Harris. Jessie Bodley belonged to Carr John Betchett. Address HENRY QUAY.

Washington, La.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to know something of my wife's relations. She was born in Virginia and left there when a child. She left there with her brother Harry who was the next child to her. Harry was sold to a man in Charlestown. I do not know who he was. My wife's name is Rhoda. Mother's was Molly, Father's Peter Roe, eldest sister Sucia, second, Louisa, eldest brother Robert. There were some younger children but I do not know their names. She now goes by the name of Rhoda Blackwell; they all belonged to the Roe family. Address me at San Felipe.

SMITH BLACKWELL.

Austin, Co., Texas.

Young, middle-age, or old men, suffering from nervous debility or kindred affections, should address, with two stamps, for large treatise, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

CROP PROSPECTS.

During the last fiscal year 82½ per cent. of the total exports of the country were agricultural products. Every man should keep well posted on the general condition of the agricultural prospects; no man in this country can *afford* to be indifferent to our vast agricultural interests. The only paper in the country that has a well organized department devoted to crop prospects is the FARMERS' REVIEW, of Chicago. It has, moreover, excellent departments in all practical branches of agriculture, a large force of good contributors, and a very entertaining and well conducted Home Department. Send for a sample copy. *It will pay you to take it.* Subscription price, only $1.50 a year. Liberal terms to canvassers.

Farmers' Review Co., Pub's., Chicago, Ill.
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The American Popular Dictionary, $1.00

This useful and elegant volume is a complete Library and Encyclopaedia, as well as the best Dictionary in the world. Superbly bound in cloth and gilt. It contains every word in the English language, with its true meaning, derivation, spelling and pronunciation, and a vast amount of absolutely necessary information upon science, Mythology, Biography, American History, Laws, etc., being a perfect library of reference. [illegible] the American Popular Dictionary [illegible] "worth its weight in gold" [illegible] Our readers will find this wonderful book the cheapest Dictionary published. The information it contains is worth many times the amount asked for it, and it should be in the possession of everyone. With this book in the library for reference, many other much more expensive works can be dispensed with, and ignorance of his country, history, business, laws, etc., is inexcusable in any man. Note the price, $1, post-paid.
7 1t

10 FINE ROSES FOR $1.00
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LEEDS & CO.,
CASCADE ROSE NURSERY, RICHMOND, IND.

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Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers without ordering it. It contains about 180 pages, 600 illustrations, prices, accurate descriptions and valuable directions for planting 1500 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Fruit Trees, etc. Invaluable to all, especially to Market Gardeners. Send for it. Address,
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DR. HARTER'S
Endorsed and recommended by the medical profession, for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, and Convalescence from Fevers, &c.

GENTLEMEN: I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your IRON TONIC, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the Tonic. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the Tonic has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit. J. P. WATSON, Pastor Christian Church, Troy, O.

The Iron Tonic is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark, and Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.

IRON TONIC.
MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., No. 213 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS.
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DR. JOHN BULL'S
Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE or CHILLS and FEVER.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Southern and Western country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle, do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

Dr. JOHN BULL, Manufacturer and Vender of Smith's Tonic Syrup, Bull's Sarsaparilla, Bull's Worm Destroyer.
The Popular Remedies of the Day. PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 319 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.
12 1t 1y

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.
If you are a man of letters toiling over midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use Hop B.
If you are young and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation; if you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, rely on Hop Bitters.
Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.
Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of Hop Bitters.
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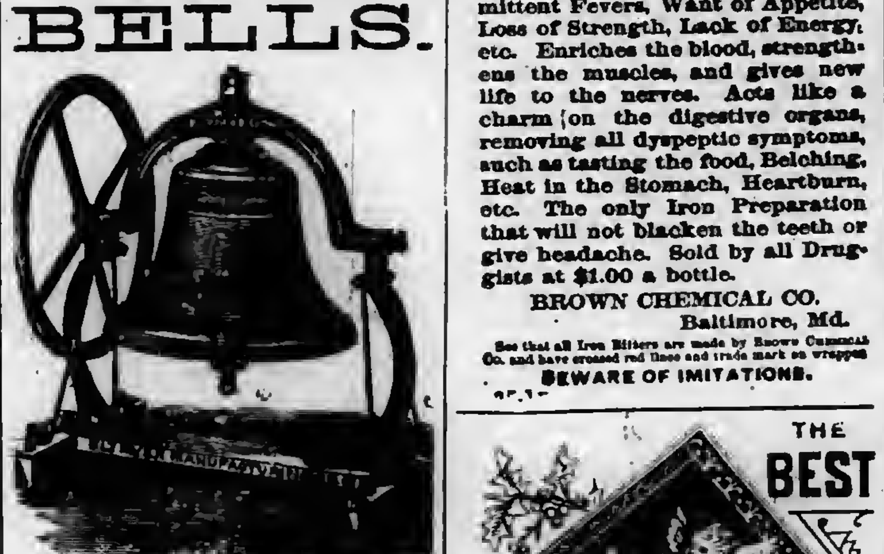
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
TRADE MARK
A TRUE TONIC.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS are a certain cure for all diseases requiring a complete tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00 a bottle.
BROWN CHEMICAL CO.
Baltimore, Md.
See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co. and have crossed red lines and trade mark on wrapper.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

BELLS.



The following prices include the MOUNTINGS.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting	Price
26 inches....	175 lbs....	225 lbs....	$40 00
28 inches....	225 lbs....	275 lbs....	55 00
32 inches....	350 lbs....	425 lbs....	65 00
36 inches....	500 lbs....	575 lbs....	85 00
40 inches....	750 lbs....	1000 lbs....	125 00
44 inches....	1000 lbs....	1350 lbs....	200 00
45 inches....	1500 lbs....	1600 lbs....	260 00
48 inches....	2100 lbs....	2900 lbs....	400 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The Bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

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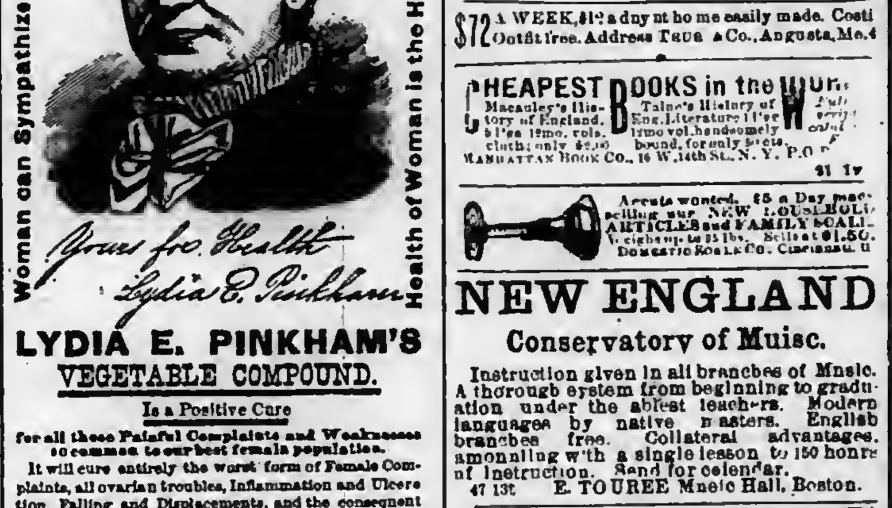

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
Is a Positive Cure
for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.
Sold by all Druggists.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me. 45

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Hymn Service No. 3
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Price, $10 per 100; 12 Cents each by Mail.
HYMN SERVICE No. 3 is a useful collection of Songs for Sunday Schools. While the hymns are adapted for the
INTERNATIONAL LESSONS OF 1882,
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The great problem solved. The individual carefully considered from the age of responsibility up to maturity, in regard to Education, Home, Society, Etiquette, Amusements, Dress, Love, Marriage, Business, &c. How Bread-Eaters are to be Bread-Winners. The volume abounds in striking thoughts, rare information and intense common-sense. Full-page colored plates—each ONE A GEM. Agents Wanted Everywhere. Send for circular, full description, terms, &c., address
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Conservatory of Music.
Instruction given in all branches of Music. A thorough system from beginning to graduation under the ablest teachers. Modern languages by native masters. English branches free. Collateral advantages, amounting with a single lesson to 150 hours of instruction. Send for calendar.
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$500 REWARD!
WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. 4 1y

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For more than a third of a century the Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known to millions all over the world as the only safe reliance for the relief of accidents and pain. It is a medicine above price and praise—the best of its kind. For every form of external pain the

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Mustang Liniment is without an equal.

It penetrates flesh and muscle to the very bone—making the continuance of pain and inflammation impossible. Its effects upon Human Flesh and the Brute Creation are equally wonderful. The Mexican

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Liniment is needed by somebody in every house. Every day brings news of the agony of an awful scald or burn subdued, of rheumatic martyrs restored, or a valuable horse or ox saved by the healing power of this

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which speedily cures such ailments of the HUMAN FLESH as

Rheumatism, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Poisonous Bites and Stings, Stiffness, Lameness, Old Sores, Ulcers, Frostbites, Chilblains, Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, and indeed every form of external disease. It heals without scars.

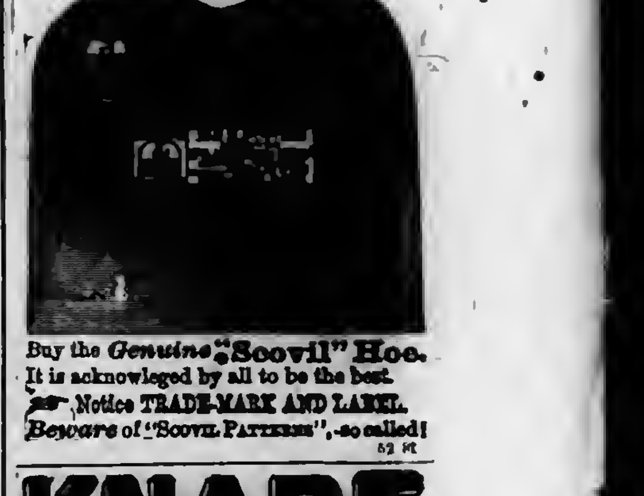
For the BRUTE CREATION it cures Sprains, Swinny, Stiff Joints, Founder, Harness Sores, Hoof Diseases, Foot Rot, Screw Worm, Scab, Hollow Horn, Scratches, Windgalls, Spavin, Thrush, Ringbone, Old Sores, Poll Evil, Film upon the Sight and every other ailment to which the occupants of the Stable and Stock Yard are liable.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment always cures and never disappoints; and it is, positively,

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN OR BEAST.

MUSICAL.

THE CHICKERING PIANO,
THE VICTOR in all great contests, and for THE PAST FIFTY-SEVEN YEARS the ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD of the WORLD—being copied not only by the makers of this country, but of Europe—will be offered during the present conditions of trade at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
All persons wishing to purchase (or examine) instruments are respectfully invited to visit our Warerooms.
CHICKERING & SONS,
130 Fifth Ave., N. Y. | 156 Tremont-st., Boston.



Buy the *Genuine* "Scovil" Hoe.
It is acknowledged by all to be the best.
Notice TRADE-MARK AND LABEL.
Beware of "SCOVIL PATTERNS", so called!
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PIANOFORTES.
UNEQUALLED IN
Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.
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GOLD MEDAL AWARDED
the Author. A new and great Medical Work, warranted the best and cheapest, indispensable to every man, entitled "The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation;" [illegible]
KNOW THYSELF. [illegible] Address Peabody Medical Institute or Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch st., Boston.
34 1y

NEW RICH BLOOD!
Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.
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OVER 1500 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION
SEND FOR LANDRETH'S SEEDS CATALOGUE
DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, PHILA.
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Just issued, by ablest Geographical scholars. Grandly illustrated. Tells of all [illegible] Farms, Manufactures, Mines, Railroads, [illegible] Address [illegible] Co., [illegible]
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SEEDS HONEST
BEFORE ordering elsewhere [illegible]
5 2t cow

[illegible] GIN

[illegible]
And mixed with speed,
And Soap came out ready for washing.

Circumstantial Evidence.

A lawyer in Central New-York, gives the following account of one of his first cases:

My client sued a neighbor for the alleged killing of a favorite dog. [illegible] friend, when I was interrupted by a slight disturbance in the crowd near the door of the little school-house which served as a court-house. Looking around, I saw my client's youngest son, a tow-headed urchin of twelve, coming forward with a dog whose skin was the exact counterpart of the one put in evidence. The dog wagged his tail with good natured composure, and the boy cried, in his childish treble, "Paw, Bose has come home." I gathered up my law books and retreated, and I have never had perfect confidence in circumstantial evidence since.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Putting Off.

A preacher determined to preach on the text, "Now is the accepted time; now is the day of salvation." While in his study thinking, he fell asleep and dreamed he was carried into hell, and sat down in the midst of a conclave of lost spirits. They were assembled to devise means to get at the souls of men. One rose and said:

"I will go to the earth and tell men the Bible is a fable, and that it is not divinely appointed of God."

"No, that will not do," said another, "let me go; I will tell them that there is no God, no Saviour, no heaven, no hell;" and at the last word a fiendish smile lighted up their countenances.

"No, that will not do; we cannot make men believe that."

Suddenly one arose, and with a wise mien, like the serpent of old, suggested: "No, I will journey to the world of men, and tell them that there is a God, that there is a Savior, that there is a heaven—yes, a hell too—but I will tell them there is no hurry; to-morrow will do, it will be 'even as to day;'" and they went.

A Laughable Story.

Once upon a time, as the story runs, a man owned a parrot, which, try as he would, he could never teach to say any thing, except, "There is no doubt about it."

The gentleman took the parrot to the fair one day, to see if he could sell it.

"Who'll buy my parrot? Only ten dollars!"

A gentleman passing stopped and looked at the bird, and then asked;

"Poll, are you worth that much?"

"There is no doubt about it!" answered Poll.

He was very much pleased with the bird and bought it; and one day, after he found out his mistake, he was standing near the [illegible] I was to give ten [illegible]

"There is no doubt about it!" [illegible]

[illegible]

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP

CURES DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINTS, & HEART DISEASE. CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, KIDNEYS, SKIN, & BLOOD.

(TRADE MARK.)

CURES Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous debility, etc.

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man!

11,000,000 Bottles SOLD SINCE 1870.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva, which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.

It acts upon the Liver. It acts upon the Kidneys. It Regulates the Bowels. It Purifies the Blood. It Quiets the Nervous System. It Promotes Digestion. It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates. It carries off the Old Blood and makes new. It opens the pores of the skin and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, care only being required in attention to directions.

DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

Laboratory, 77 West 3d St., NEW YORK CITY.

RINGGOLD, Bienville Co., La.

I was afflicted for a number of years with Kidney Disease, and my wife was troubled with Liver Complaint. We took some of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup which effected a perfect cure. J. B. BRYAN.

SHILOH, Union Co., La.

For about six years I have been afflicted with Tetter. The Doctors pronounced me incurable, the use of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has relieved me and I believe it will make a radical cure. C. G. TUBB.

NEW IBERIA, Iberia Co., La.

I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup for Rheumatism, and have received entire relief therefrom. I would not be without it. THOS. JOHNSON.

CONVENT, St. James Co., La.

I was afflicted with Dyspepsia and a short trial of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has completely cured me. I can safely recommend it. R. WASHINGTON.

FARMERVILLE, Union Co., La.

I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup and believed it to be a Good Blood Purifier and can recommend it as such. H. BROWN & CO.

OPELOUSAS, St. Landry Co., La.

This is to certify that Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has made a new man of me, after an illness of thirty years. JULIAN A. LANDRY.

Agents wanted for the sale of the Indian Blood Syrup in every town or village in which I have no agent. Particulars given on application. 22 1y

[illegible] ORGANS 27 stops, 10 set reeds only [illegible] Pianos $[illegible] up. [illegible] ready. Write or call on [illegible] Washington, N. J. 39 1y

[illegible] Portland, Me. 4

[illegible] a year can be easily made at home [illegible] by A. G. Ridcout & Co., 10 Bar[clay] St., New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

[illegible] can be seen by any one at the Office of Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, in Philadelphia.

We ask the afflicted to go and see the people who write these Letters. If this is impossible, write to them, enclosing a stamp for return postage.

For other Certificates of Cures send for Dr. Schenck's Book on Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia. It gives a full description of these diseases in their various forms, also, valuable information in regard to the diet and clothing of the [illegible]

[illegible]

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

[illegible] I was so sick that my physicians gave up all hope of my recovery, I then began to try medicines, that I saw advertised, but without any lasting benefit. At last, by the advice of a friend, I concluded to use your remedies.

I began by using all your medicines as you direct and in a very short time all my worst symptoms left me and I began to gain in every way. As my appetite came back I gained flesh very fast. From June to November the increase was over fifty pounds. My present weight is 174 pounds and has been about that since my recovery several years since. I was told by my physicians that I had Consumption, and I believe myself I had, and that your medicine cured me. Yours Very Truly,

J. C. ELLIOTT,

October 29th, 1881. Binghampton, N. Y.

P. O. Box 1912, care Barrett's Music Store.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

New York, November 8th, 1881.

DR. SCHENCK:

Dear Sir—In looking over one of your books, in which I find so many letters recommending your medicines, I have thought to myself how negligent I have been in not making my case public, that others may take warning. In visiting my friends in New Jersey a short time since my attention was drawn to the many advertisements in large letters on different buildings and fences: Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, Mandrake Pills. As I looked at these tears of gratitude fell from my eyes, and I thought with a blessing that such a man as Dr. Schenck should be sent among us. Twenty-seven years ago I contracted a heavy cold, which settled on my lungs. I took many things that were recommended for colds, but nothing seemed to relieve me. I made gallons of syrups with many different kinds of herbs; still I got no better. My husband would consult doctors, but they gave him no encouragement, only said I must die. I had then been afflicted over 7 years. One of my sons came in one day and said to me "mother, I have heard of a Dr. Schenck that is making great cures in Consumption; will you see him!" I had given up all hope of recovery, but he insisted upon it. Consequently I was taken over to Dr. Schenck, then in Bond St. He examined my lungs and gave me encouragement. I took the Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills about two months and felt as well as ever I did. I have enjoyed good health ever since, and if any of my family take cold it is our only medicine. I am this day 67 years of age, and can walk and attend to business as well as any man at 40. If there are any that wish to know the particulars of my case they are at liberty to call on me.

Yours Truly, MRS SARAH LAWSON.

334 West 15th St., New York City.

FROM F. NARMANDIN, Jr., Esq. OF Woonsocket, R. I.

DR. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia:

Dear Sirs—I have been cured of what I believe to have been Liver Complaint in its worst form, which, before I got relief, affected my lungs quite seriously. I had used the medicines prescribed by a physician of this place for a long time without benefit before I began to take your remedies. I first heard of them by your advertisement in the Patriot of this place, and concluded to use them. I purchased a bottle of Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic. They gave me great relief, and by the time I had used them up I felt almost well. So I stopped using them for some time, but I soon found that the disease was not broken up. I then got more medicine and continued using it until I was well.

My symptoms were continuous cough, night sweats, raising of matter streaked with blood, soreness in my lungs and at the pit of my stomach, which was also very swollen at times. I was so weak that I could not go up stairs without help and was confined to the house for many weeks. I was very much reduced in flesh, and had no appetite, and nothing I ate seemed to digest.

Since my recovery I have recommended your medicines to a great many, among others, a lady who had what everybody supposed to be Consumption of the lungs for four years. She has entirely recovered by the use of them, and is now a strong healthy woman. I can also refer to others in this place who have been greatly benefited by their use.

Yours Truly, E. NARMANDIN, JR.

Woonsocket, R. I., June 1st, 1881.

The Rev. Joseph S. Lame, Pastor of 18th Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Philadelphia, writes under date of September 1st, 1881:

Five years ago I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, Bronchial Affection and Pulmonary trouble. I tried many remedies without receiving any benefit. I was so sick that I thought many times that I should be compelled to give up preaching. I at last procured Dr. Schenck's remedies; in a short time they restored me to perfect health, and I have remained well to this day. I believe them to have great curative properties.

Why I have the Utmost Confidence in Dr. J. H. Schenck and his Medicines.

During the past two years, my mother and brother have died of Consumption. I was myself quite unwell most of this time, and when, shortly after their death, I was attacked with cough and severe hemorrhages, I naturally concluded that I was destined to go with the same disease. I immediately consulted a physician, who made a speciality of lung diseases. After examining me, he said that he thought my lungs were sound, and that I would soon recover. In less than a week after this, I had another hemorrhage. Thinking that my physician had made a mistake in my case, I consulted another doctor. He thought my lungs affected, and prescribed for me for a long time. I got no better under his treatment, but gradually grew worse. My cough was very bad, my appetite entirely gone, I had severe pain in my right side, and for months I did not sleep more than two or three hours in a night. My tongue was heavily coated and I had a bad taste in my mouth. I had the headache almost all the time.

Feeling that something must be done, I at last concluded to consult with Dr. Schenck, the physician who, I think, I have good reason to believe to be the best in treatment of lung disease. I went to his office in Boston, and was examined. He found my left lung quite badly diseased, and my liver seriously affected. He told me that I could be cured if I would follow his directions. Of course, I consented to do so, and I very soon saw that my confidence in his ability was well placed. I took the Mandrake Pills, Seaweed Tonic and Pulmonic Syrup all at one time, as directed by him, and within one month my worst symp-

[illegible] I believe that I owe my life to his medicines and care. FRED F. TRULL.

Hudson, Mass., May 25th, 1881.

Hereditary Consumption Cured.

DR. SCHENCK:

Dear Sir—In the autumn of 1877 I had a severe cough, with terrible pain in my sides and between my shoulders. I had very little appetite, and what little I could eat only distressed me. I consulted physicians, who said my condition was a very bad one and gave me five different cough syrups and tonics, from which I received no benefit but seemed to grow worse, and kept losing flesh and at length I had night sweats and sweat most of the time during the day. [illegible]

Your medicines, I know, saved my life, and I would say, from my own experience, to all consumptives, take Dr. Schenck's medicines, for they will certainly cure you.

I had Consumption, it is hereditary in our family, my father and two brothers having died of it.

I have had better health the past Winter than for ten years previous. Yours Respectfully,

MRS. SARAH A. CARTER.

Carlisle, Mass., April 5th, 1880.

From Springfield Mass.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK:

Dear Sir—About sixteen years ago, while living in Canada, my health became very poor. My disease came on gradually, beginning with a loss of appetite and afterwards great weakness, which brought on night sweats and a dry, hacking cough. My chest and back were very weak, and so sore that I could not bear my weight against the back of a chair. At different times I raised considerable blood, which my physician said came from the lungs. I employed several doctors, but they all told me the same thing—that my lungs were badly affected; and the last one that I had also said that I could live but a short time, and that I had better go to my mother's home in Winstead, Ct., as soon as I could, that with careful nursing I might live for some time. When I got to my mother's I was very low indeed, so that my mother sent for her doctor. He pronounced me beyond help. He, however, left me some medicine which he said would relieve my worst symptoms. After this, my mother employed another doctor, who said that one of my lungs was nearly gone. I ate scarcely anything for several months, and never expected to get well. One day, a friend who lived in Collinsville, Ct., gave my father one of your pamphlets on Consumption. He brought it home and told me to look it over and see if any of the cases described in it were like mine. I read the book through, and found so many cases described there that seemed as bad as mine, that were cured, that I began to hope that I too might recover by using the medicines. My father, finding that they were not kept in Winstead, sent to New York and got a supply. In one week after I began their use, my night sweats ceased, and my appetite began to improve. In two weeks after this I was much better in every way; I commenced to use the medicines in March; in July I felt quite strong; in two months more I was well, and I have had good health ever since. I believe that I would not be alive to-day but for the use of your medicines, as all the doctors I had said my disease was Consumption, and that I was incurable.

Yours Truly, MRS. CHAS. PLUMMER.

April 29th, 1881. 274 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir—Seeing one of your agents distributing your books in this village a few days ago, he reminded me of the past, and has made me feel that I ought to acknowledge with gratitude the benefit I once received from your medicines.

I was a soldier in the army from 1862 to 1865, and when mustered out was in a crippled state, having had during my service, scurvy and camp fever, which, with malaria of the swamps in which much of our operations were carried on, left me diseased all over. I was soon attacked with chronic diarrhœa and a constant, hacking cough. My whole nervous system was completely prostrated. I was apparently fast approaching the grave: In looking over the newspapers to find something advertised that would do me good, I found the advertisement of your medicines. Though I had but little faith, I bought the Syrup and Tonic, and commenced their use. I soon found that what you said of your medicines was true, for they worked an entire revolution in my system—my cough gradually grew less until it disappeared altogether, as also my diarrhœa and other alarming symptoms, and I was entirely cured.

I shall always hold in grateful remembrance two things: the "Cooper Shop" Free Refreshment Saloon for Soldiers, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Schenck's Medicines, of Philadelphia. I believe the medicines saved my life, as I have stated. Pardon the late acknowledgement of the great benefit I have received from you.

Your Obedient Servant,

JOEL S. STEVENS.

19th Regiment Maine Volunteers, Army of the Potomac. Present Residence, Orange, Franklin Co., *May 28th*, 1881. Mass.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

Do not produce sickness at the stomach, nausea or griping. On the contrary, they are so mild and agreeable in their action that a person suffering with sick headache, sour stomach, or pain in the bowels, is speedily relieved of these distressing symptoms. They act directly on the liver, the organ which, when in a healthy condition, purifies the blood for the whole body.

They are a perfect preparation of that great and well know remedy, Mandrake or Podophyllin, a remedy that has displaced the use of mercury, as many other poisonous drugs, in the practice of every intelligent physician.

Prof. John King, of the College of Medicines, of Cincinnatti, says: "In consitpation it acts upon the bowels without disposing them to subsequent costiveness. In Chronic Liver Complaint there is not its equal in the whole range of medicines, being vastly more useful than mercurial agents, arousing the liver to healthy action, increasing the flow of bile, and keeping up these actions longer than any other agent with which we are acquainted." (See the American Dispensatory, page 720.)

In all cases of Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia, when there is great weakness or debility, Dr. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic should be used in connection with these Pills.

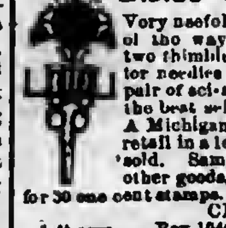
DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES:

MANDRAKE PILLS, SEAWEED TONIC, PULMONIC SYRUP.

Are sold by all Druggists, and full directions for their use are printed on the wrappers of every package.

LADIES' SEWING COMPANION.

Very useful. It hangs on the wall out of the way of the "little ones," holds two thimbles, a velvet emery cushion for needles and pins, 4 spools, and a pair of scissors; very ornamental, and the best selling article you ever saw. A Michigan agent sold over 5,000 at retail in a few months. Over 600,000 sold. Samples and our catalogue of other goods, with best terms to agents, for 30 one cent stamps. CHICAGO WITNESS CO., Box 1046, 108 Franklin St., Chicago. 1 4t eow



ELASTIC TRUSS [illegible] EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

BLYMYER M'F'G CO BELLS. [illegible] 8 1y eow

[illegible] gomery County, Alabama, and moved to Mississippi after freedom. His mother is Pink Husson, stepfather James Husson. Address,

D. D. JORDAN.

Enterprise, Miss.,

DEAR EDITOR—I want to inquire for relatives. Mother and Father Susan and Jerry [illegible]

[illegible] Address HARRY QUAY.

Washington, La.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to know something of my wife's relations. She was born in Virginia and left there when a child. She left there with her brother Harry who was the next child to her. Harry was sold to a man in Charlestown. I do not know who he was. My wife's name is Rhoda. Mother's was Molly, Father's Peter Roe, eldest sister Snola, second, Louisa, eldest brother Robert. There were some younger children but I do not know their names. She now goes by the name of Rhoda Blackwell; they all belonged to the Roe family. Address me at San Felipe.

SMITH BLACKWELL.

Austin, Co., Texas.

Young, middle-age, or old men, suffering from nervous debility or kindred affections, should address, with two stamps, for large treatise, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

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During the last fiscal year 82½ per cent. of the total exports of the country were agricultural products. Every man should keep well posted on the general condition of the agricultural prospects; no man in this country can *afford* to be indifferent to our vast agricultural interests. The only paper in the country that has a well organized department devoted to crop prospects is the FARMERS' REVIEW, of Chicago. It has, moreover, excellent departments in all practical branches of agriculture, a large force of good contributors, and a very entertaining and well conducted Home Department. Send for a sample copy. *It will pay you to take it.* Subscription price, only $1.50 a year. Liberal terms to canvassers.

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Our readers will find this wonderful book the cheapest Dictionary published. The information it contains is worth many times the amount asked for it, and it should be in the possession of everybody. With this book in the library for reference, many other much more expensive works can be dispensed with, and ignorance of his country, history, business, laws, etc., is inexcusable in any man. Note the price, $1, post-paid. 7 1t

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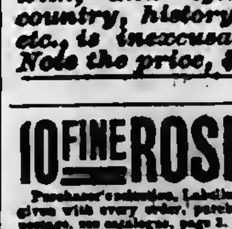

To any suffering with Catarrh or Bronchitis who earnestly desire relief, I can furnish a means of Permanent and Positive Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valuable Treatise Free. "His remedies are the outgrowth of his own experience; they are the only known means of permanent cure."—Baptist. Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, O. 21 26t eow

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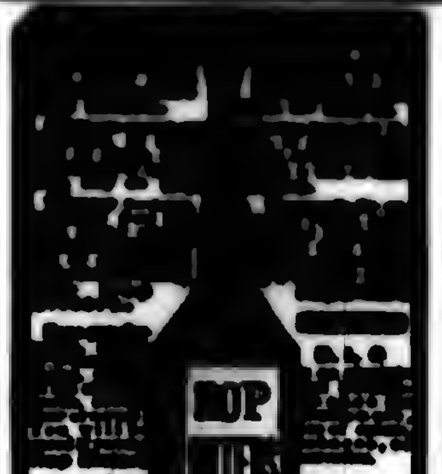

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Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting	Price
26 inches	175 lbs	325 lbs	$45 00
28 inches	225 lbs	375 lbs	55 00
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36 inches	550 lbs	800 lbs	120 00
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44 inches	1000 lbs	1350 lbs	200 00
45 inches	1300 lbs	1500 lbs	260 00
48 inches	2100 lbs	2900 lbs	400 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The Bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

PHILLIPS & HUNT, New Orleans, La.

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Woman can Sympathize with Woman.

Yours for Health Lydia E. Pinkham

Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

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$66 week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me. 45

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HYMN SERVICE No. 3 is a useful collection of Songs for Sunday Schools. While the hymns are adapted for the

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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS are a certain cure for all diseases requiring a complete tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00 a bottle.

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See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co. and have crossed red lines and trade mark on wrapper. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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The look of sympathy, the gentle word
Spoken so low that only angels heard,
The secret service of pure self-sacrifice,
Unseen by man, but marked by angels' eyes,
These are not lost.

The happy dreams that gladden all our youth,
When dreams had less of self and more of truth,
The childhood's faith, so tranquil and so sweet,
Which sat like Mary at the Master's feet,
These are not lost.

The kindly plan devised for others' good,
So seldom guessed, so little understood,
The quiet, steadfast love that strove to win
Some wanderer from the ways of sin,
These are not lost.

Not lost, O Lord! for in thy city bright
Our eyes shall see the past by clearer light;
And things long hidden from our gaze below,
Thou wilt reveal, and we shall surely know,
These are not lost.

—*United Presbyterian.*

The Negro's Remaining Disabilities.

BY BISHOP WARREN.

Dear Methodist: Your request for an occasional letter, suggested by observation and experience, shall have immediate response.

Your own manly protest, in the issue of January 21st, against the practical exclusion of the negro from West Point, furnishes a theme. Good, my brother! stand for the rights of all at your end of the country, and we will do our best for the rights of all at ours. We of the South have had so many kindly things said of us lately that we almost blush at the compliments, and forget that they are not the truth. One of your own correspondents puts in your columns the following: "All the Southern States east of the mountains have good systems for common schools, equally good for both races, and administered with impartiality." Let that statement be tested for truth. We do not want any flattery. Take the case of Bibb County, including Macon, Ga. The schools of this county are exceptionally good, and under a board containing several distinguished names. Their report of August, 1881, gives the following facts: White persons in the city of school age, 1,453; colored, 1,881. Teachers for whites, twenty-eight—one for every fifty-two pupils; teachers for colored, eight—one for every 235 pupils. Number of white persons outside city of school age, 1,289; colored, 3,281. Teachers for whites, seventeen—one to every 75.7 pupils: teachers for colored, fifteen—one for every 218.7 pupils. "Equally good for both races and administered with impartiality!"

In the city there are six schools, for whites, two for colored—one of them taught by seventeen white ladies. There is a high school, crowning the whole system with inciting prizes and the competition of ardent minds; above that is a grand female college with a magnificent endowment. Can a colored youth be admitted into either of these? On no consideration whatever, even if the fraction of negro blood is so infinitesimal that it requires an expert or pedigree to recognize it. They must be content with schools of lower grade lamentably deficient in number and accommodations, and subsequent exclusion from rights of social and political [illegible] are an incentive to every [illegible] youth of Caucasian blood.

Of the colored pupils in the city, there is an average attendance of one to every 7.5 and in the country of one to every six pupils. In the country there is a teacher of whites for every 19.5 in daily attendance, a teacher of colored to every thirty-[illegible]. The white schools are a month longer than the colored. A principal of a white grammar-school in the city gets $80 per month; of the one colored grammar-school, $40 a month. "Paint me as I am," says stern old Cromwell. So says the South.

There are yet two States that give nothing for the education of colored people, except the pittance than can be raised from their own poverty. We do not publish that we administer with impartiality. Thirty years ago, *De Bow's Review* said: "What the South needs is an aristocracy. We know it takes half a thousand serfs to support one aristocrat. Nevertheless, we want an aristocracy. We practised on that idea and fought for it; to expect us to so change in a decade or two as to treat the serf and the aristocrat with impartiality is expecting too much."

Disabilities other than educational yet remain. The negroes in many States are compelled to ride in filthy smoking-cars, and at the same time pay first class fare. The ladies trained in refinement in our colleges are compelled to go into the herd of rude fellows of the baser sort, and the vile atmosphere of the smoking-car. It is not so in North or South Carolina. A gentleman who had travelled through the North told me that for two months it never occurred to him that he was not a man. But reaching Kentucky he was reminded that he was only a nigger by being ordered out of a car. In Atlanta, no colored person can buy a glass of soda-water at the druggist's. Small matters, say you? Yes, but it is not a small thing for a race to get used to being insulted, nor a small thing for a race to get used to insulting another. The slave collar galls even if it is on a favored servant, and one of the worst parts of one's nature to develop is that which swings a whip, be it of leather or of that which stings sharper.

The *Planter's Journal*, "pronounced by a united press the most important movement of modern times for the South," quotes approvingly from the *Kentucky Live Stock Journal*: "One of the questions to be decided in the near future of Kentucky is to get rid of the redundant colored population. The question of inducing colored emigration from Kentucky is not, in our opinion, so difficult of satisfactory solution as some think. If proper sanitary laws are adopted and enforced in our cities and towns where they do most congregate, it would act virtually with prohibitory effect upon the most objectionable of this population. It is right that the people of Kentucky should be stirred up to get rid of the redundant negro population. Let the coming legislature adopt some plan to induce the negro to emigrate from Kentucky." The policeman finds a cold, hungry, weary wretch sheltering himself in a doorway; his word is not an offer of clothes, food, warmth, but "move on." It is the part of humanity to feed the starving crew rather than to cut down their flag of distress or tow them out of sight. The remedy for unwholesome sanitary condition is not to set men on a life like the wandering Jew's, with a horror worse than death haunting him in every place, but to induce reform. There is need enough of it, God knows.

Before me lie the statistics of mortality of a moderate-sized, well drained, healthy city. The mortality is sixty per cent greater among the colored than the whites. How can it be otherwise? The thermometer took a surge down to zero or near it, in Atlanta, last Christmas a year. The homes of the poor could hardly be called a protection; their clothes were rags; wood was at famine prices. I wonder they did not perish by hundreds. Then they are too poor to pay for physicians, and are often suspicious of them, especially if one or two of their acquaintances chance to die under their care. Many are vehemently opposed to vaccination. They are ignorant of sanitary nursing, and know little of articles of diet for the sick. It is pitiable in the last degree. If these statistics are applicable to the South at large, there is a needless mortality of 60,000 a year—a frequent Gettysburg slaughter, and every one unmoved. There has been but one medical college in the South for the training physicians for this suffering race. It does the grandest work, but is crippled for want of funds for a dormitory and dispensary. It never cost but $12,000, and is supported by the Freedmen's Aid Society. Many physicians will read this article in your columns. They are also professing Christians. If they respond with $5,000 to help the medical college at Nashville, no one may question their faith in the reality of their Christian profession. When we have the yellow fever, the North, anxious to express its sympathy, sends down a Mississippi of charity, hundreds of dollars for every man, woman and child attacked. These perils demand as great Christian charity and immediate help.

This letter begun in Chattanooga is finished in Charleston. Weeks ago. streams of the exodus from South Carolina were going through Atlanta. These negroes have the impression that they yet have remaining disabilities. The answer of one to the question, "Why do you go?" was, "We can't see why fifty white men should allers outvote two hundred negroes. We want our rights and will go till we get them." Alas! who got their rights by *going*? I am most happy to say that this emigration is from only a few counties, and those in which there has been the most reported political persecution. Where our church has given them education, church homes and a guiding ministry, very few leave. It will illustrate our difficulties in the South when I repeat what was told me by those in position to know, that in a former exodus, in another State, we lost one thousand members by removal from a single district in one year.

We are grappling with the greatest problem of this age of humanity. You must not expect a speedy and complete solution. Weakness, wickedness, selfishness, all elements of evil, are leagued against success. Only a few elements of good are thoroughly combined and determined to prevail. A nation has been born in a day, but, if it comes to the perfect stature of manhood in half a century, it will outstrip all previous growths. Continue in every possible way to help.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.]

The World Moves.

BY J. W. E. BOWEN.

How imperceptible is the revolution of this earth. Say to an ignorant man that the earth revolves upon its axis once in twenty four hours, and he at once, with an egotistic air of victory, makes use of his logical argument and to him incontrovertible, "Why doesn't the pail empty itself of the water we have put into it? We stand upon any part of our earth and look around upon our horizon skirted and furrowed with hills, and mountains, and vales all wooded and alive with God's creations, praising God with a thousand voices, and ask, does this world turn over and wheel around through space? The answer comes from the common school boy, we are whirling through space at the enormous rate of *nineteen miles per second.* Marvelous speed!

So marvelous in its speed, and revolutionizing in its effect is the changed state of affairs in dealing man with man. Take the following incident as an evidence of this change: The Rev. Mr. Hammond has held a series of meetings in our three Institutions in this city, and has been quite successful. On Sabbath, February 5th, all the converts from our Institutions were invited to attend services in the Cumberland Presbyterian church of this city, the Rev. Baird pastor. The spacious audience room was filled, over one-third colored and two-thirds white. Great care was manifested that the colored students should all sit together. While this is not what was expected, yet it marks a changed state of feelings in our white brethren, in that, the good Dr. Baird has had the Christian friendliness, and manhood, to dare to do right, to cut loose from his old moorings, to trample under foot the current conventionalism, and invite his "brother in black" to worship God with him.

How difficult it was for Peter to overcome his prejudice, and comprehend the truth, that out of one flesh God made all nations is told us in the sacred narrative. Human prejudice will not down at our bidding; civil laws are powerless in their influence to eradicate it; it is a barrier of no mean consideration, and must be taken into account.

Only by careful training, right education, and the benign influence of the Gospel of Truth can a man rise up out of these trammels and look out into the great universe and realize more than "me, my wife, my son John, his wife and nobody else."

It is an admitted fact that law cannot create sentiment, but sentiment creates law, hence the logical sequence where sentiment, there, law. If the Christian churches were in favor of the "brother in black" worshipping with the brother in white, that would be a law in itself. But we discuss not this question at this juncture. More anon.

If in a community there is a sentiment against intemperance, this of itself is an unwritten law, and thought tacitly acknowledged is a power that cannot be overcome. Talk of the sacred obligations of man as found in the eleventh commandment to the Turk, and his sabre will glare in your face; so talk to some of our good (?) Christian brethren that live in the past (for many live in the past) of the manliness of the negro, and of his God-given rights, and of his prerogative to worship God with his white brethren, and you will immediately find out his metal. Create first a sentiment. But the world does move in spite of the false teachings of charlatan scientists, and as straws show which way the wind is blowing, we discover in this small straw that favorable winds are rising. We welcome every change that will give to the negro the privilege to become all that Providence has destined him to be.

Central Tenn. College, Nashville.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Rapides Parish.

I read the article under the above caption in your issue January 19. All is true, and more besides. In the last week of January, a poor man (white) was shot down in our streets over a dispute, about a whiskey bill of $2 50. The bar keeper killed the poor man, and his wife gave birth through the excitement and sorrow over the death of her husband. The white ladies of the neighborhood gave her all the attention they could, but, alas, her husband could not be restored to her and her poor children. He is gone to the judgment; his wife and children are at the mercy of charity. If it should fail at this particules time starvation would overtake them. Where shall we trace the crime or to whom? I leave you kind reader to ferret it. Again, a half brother of the boy that was hung over in our sister town Pineville last winter a year ago, fell a victim to the deadly weapon week before last. A man wanted to borrow some money from the young man and on his refusal the white man told the colored boy to come and go with him. He did so, and when about fifteen or twenty minutes walk away he fired upon the colored boy, who lingered a few days, and passed away. The man who did the shooting cannot be found. The one who killed the white man was given a preliminary trial and bond was given. Does it make any difference whose ox is gored or who gored the ox? There is a difference. I leave it to you and the world that they may know these things and be the judge. Our mail is irregular, I received a letter fourteen days old from Cheneyville, La., 32 miles. Where is uncle Sam?

*

American Bible Society.

The regular meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, New York, on February 2d. Frederick H. Wolcott, Esq., occupied the chair, and religious services were conducted by Secretary Gilman.

The decease of the Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., late chairman of the Committee on Versions, was announced.

A resolution was passed expressing sympathy with Dr. S. Wells Williams, who was detained from attending the meeting in consequence of a painful accident.

The Committee on Versions reported their conclusion, based upon careful inquiry and correspondence, that the Burmese and Karen Versions, for publishing which an appropriation had been asked by the American Baptist Missionary Union, are deficient in the quality of *catholicity*, as that term is used in the by laws of the American Bible Society and the regulations of the Committee on Versions.

Interesting communications were presented from foreign agencies, including an account of colportage work in Siberia, and a report of Mr. Milne's recent expedition to Matto Grosso in Brazil, where he found in the hands of the people Bibles which had been sold them years before. Letters from Dr. Bliss speak hopefully of arrangements for making such a revision of the modern Armenian version of the New Testament as will lead to its approval by the authorities of the Armenian Church.

A grant was made for the purchase of Hebrew Scriptures for circulation in Jewish Missionary work at St. Petersburg.

Grants were also made to various auxiliary societies, individuals, and churches in the United States, the total value being about $15,700.

The receipts for January were $40,890 05; copies of the Scriptures issued from the Bible House, 88,687 volumes.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

St. Paul's M. E. Church, Shreveport. La.

This is our leading church in North Louisiana, and has a grand mission for the Master in the city where it is located. There is a great work to be done for the Lord in this part of the State. The moral standard has trailed in the dust of vice and infamy since *ante bellum* days, and our church has had a large hand in bringing about a better state of affairs. Thank God the day of reformation dawns! and the refulgent rays of the "Sun of Righteousness" are reaching the deepest ravines of sin and pollutedness with a salutary effect. Have served as pastor one year at this place; during which time, with the hearty co-operation of the officers and the faithful labors of the good sisters, we were able to do a grand work for the cause of Christ. And severing now my connection for another field of labor, I rejoice in the fact, and feel it due the people to mention, that I leave bearing many a kind expression and prayer for success wherever my lot may be cast in the Master's vineyard. While this is gratifying, it is also humiliating when viewed from the standpoint of human unworthiness.

A PLEASANT MEETING.

Providentially I met the Rev. R. Thompson, my successor in this charge, in his first meeting for the conference year—it was a class meeting, peculiar to old fashion Methodism. The Holy Spirit was present with his vivifying influence, and it was no task to speak for Jesus, and cheer each other on to his prospective year's work.

Rev. T. J. Johnson of Mansfield was also present, and spoke in glowing terms of impressions received at the annual conference just held in Franklin, La.

J. F. MARSHALL

Shreveport, La., Feb. 8, 1882.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Correct the Mistake.

The committees which may hereafter be appointed for the purpose of providing entertainments for those annual conferences styled colored, during their sessions in any place, should correct a mistake which has been repeated over and over again to our great shame. I refer to the foolish custom of assigning the presiding bishop and the general conference officers, who happen to be in attendance, to homes among white persons exclusively. Such unMethodistic practice, besides ignoring our colored families, does manifest injustice to the men themselves, arousing the suspicion that they, fearing the verdict of a vitiated public sentiment, are unwilling to honor the house and table owned by a black man, with their dignified presence. I believe they would enjoy spending a few days with us in our homes on these occasions, sharing the hospitality of our board, though known to be inferior to that offered at the palatial residence of Colonel Brown, or Judge Smith, but the decision of the committees uninfluenced by any expressed preference on their part, compels them to forego the privilege of doing so. Thus our chief officers, men who are known to be in deep sympathy with us, and willing to aid us in every possible manner, are turned away year after year, from our friends by the awkward arrangement of a few short sighted men. I say again, let the mistake be corrected. Let the best homes among our own people be reserved for these worthy messengers at our conference sessions, and it will be found that more satisfaction will be given all around.

D. W. HAYS.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies adopted the Scrutin de Liste by a vote of 200 against 143.

American Bible Society in Texas.

COLPORTAGE WORK IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1882.

Days of service	217
Miles traveled on duty	3,182
Families visited by them	2,734
Families found destitute of the Bible	332
Destitute families supplied	313
Destitute individuals supplied in addition	220
Number of books sold	1,577
Value of books sold	$533 70
Number of books distributed gratuitously	261
Value of books distributed gratuitously	$59 12
Amount received from churches and indiviuals for Bible cause	$14 39

Reports were received from four auxiliaries. Williamson county, San Marcos and Hays county, Trinity University and Galveston. The amount received from sales of Scriptures $205 97; from contributions $68 60. This is a benevolent and unsectarian work for Christ and humanity, in which all are invited to engage.

COLPORTAGE WORK IN TEXAS FROM JANUARY 1877 TO JANUARY 1882.

Families visited 172,482; destitute families and individuals supplied with the Scriptures, 40,451. Volumes distributed by sale and donation in 13 languages 122,811. Contributions in aid of this benevolent work are solicited. $30 constitutes a life member; Bible Society Record 30 cents a year.

W. B. RANKIN,
Dist. Supt., Austin, Texas.

Mrs. Lucy Simpson, of Detroit, Mich., has been laboring lately in the interest of the temperance cause at Seymour, New Albany, Jeffersonville, and now in Evansville, cities in southern Indiana, with great success among the colored people. Hundreds have signed the pledge, and many temperance societies have been found. But for the ostracism to her color, although quite light, she would succeed still better, working as she does under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. and Grand Council of the State. Prejudice to race dies hard, particularly on Mason and Dixon's line. No matter, though Mrs. S. is a perfect lady, a true Christian, a delightful speaker, understanding her theme, on the basis of an excellent education obtained in Canada, where the color prejudice does not exist. But she is a heroine, and will make her way grandly.

W. H. O.

Notes on Mormonism.

It should be generally known that there are several peaceful and industrious settlements of anti-polygamy Mormons in the West (we mean the Northern-Central States), and that they are as urgent as "the Gentiles" for the suppression of polygamy. A delegation of them, from Illinois, recently waited on President Arthur, to urge vigorous measures. It should be further known, first, that the "book of Mormon" has not a syllable about polygamy as a duty; and second, it is to be remembered that these non-polygamous Mormons are not subject to any persecution. That disposes of the idea that the Utah Mormons are the objects of a religious persecution. These are very important facts to be kept in mind, and pressed upon the attention of Congress.—*Methodist.*

The *N. Y. Herald* very distinctly intimates, that the secret of the slowness of Congress to do anything effective against polygamy in Utah is in the fact that "the Mormon Church has for years kept a record of the private life, especially at Washington, of every Senator and Representative." It is rather hard, often, to know whether the Herald is serious or simply sensational. But it may be worth asking: What if it were so? and what is to hinder? and if so, what would be the result on legislation? May there not be a system of blackmailing for extorting votes, as well as money, from the guilty and terror-stricken?—*Christian Intelligencer.*

Mr. Sedgwick contributes a paper on the subject of Mormonism to the January number of the *Century Magazine.* It is his opinion that no more legislation is needed: that the evil will be cured by the gradual influx of a population opposed to polygamy; and in the meantime the best policy for the Government to pursue is to let the thing alone. On that, however, the following from *Harper's* for October may be read as an adverse and warning comment:

The men of the East should remember that once before there was an institution in this country around which there was a shield of sympathy, but there came a day at last when we had to choose which should rule, that institution or this nation. The history of what followed is fresh in all minds; and little as the masses believe it, if this monster in Utah is left to grow, there will come a time when there will be another call for volunteers; and, as before, the whole country will be hillocked with graves, and the land moistened by the rain of woman's tears.

Christian Statesmanship.

In our final determination of the Panama Question, there are three things for a Christian nation to observe. First, we must stand by our words in the past. By the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 we distinctly bound ourselves, for value received (the relinquishment by England of the protectorate of the Mosquito coast), to a joint guarantee of neutrality of a ship-canal through the Isthmus. Second, we must be brave enough not to go to war, and wise enough not to place ourselves where we will be in danger of it, and civil enough not to put ourselves in any bullying attitude while talking the thing over. And third, it is time we set the example,—demanded by the demolition of natural boundaries and the annihilation of distances which modern science has produced, as well as by the spirit of our world-wide and heaven-high religion,—of rising above the narrow and foolish traditions of national selfishness into the idea of mankind, of human fraternity, and community of interest; and this all the more, if by a joint protectorate we bind ourselves and others to keep the peace. *Christian Intelligencer.*

Some Things to Disbelieve.

When a man advertises for a partner, and wants a young man to put in a small investment of one hundred dollars and promises to him a realization of fifty or one hundred per cent profit, *don't believe it.*

When a man offers to give gold watches or jewelry worth fifty to one hundred dollars for one dollar, *don't believe it.*

When a man offers to give away knowledge of the utmost value for the cure of consumption, and any and all diseases, by merely sending a three-cent stamp to prepay postage, *don't believe it.*

When a man proposes to do his utmost to make every one else rich, and looks to other people's interest more than his own, *don't believe it.*

When a man offers to give you something of great value for less value—in other words, to give you something for nothing, *don't believe it.*

Before entering into any speculation which may be offered you, take advantage of the many means at command and ascertain the facts with reference to the proposed business before you invest.—*Good Templar's Gem.*

Are You Really Sincere?

Here is a true anecdote, and one showing us a very practical way of testing the character of our Christian profession: An old Methodist preacher once offered the following prayer in a prayer meeting: "Lord, help us to trust Thee with our soul." "Amen," was remarked by many voices. "Lord, help us to trust Thee with our bodies." "Amen," was responded with as much warmth as ever. "Lord, help us to trust Thee with our money." But to this petition the "Amen" was not forthcoming. Is it not very strange that when religion touches some men's pockets it cools their ardor at once and seals their lips? We hear men speak of the "peace of God in his heart," and to the phrase we raise no objection; but it has often occurred to us that if the "peace of God" could only get into people's pockets it would be a blessed thing.

Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.

A prominent feature of this school is its industrial department. The boys are trained to farming, carpentry, and iron-work; the girls to sewing, laundry work, and housekeeping. The female department known as the School of Domestic Economy is the more needy. The White Sewing Machine Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, have taken great interest in it and have presented it with one of their beautiful first class machines Material for working is now very much needed. Will not some dry goods merchant who reads this send a box of remnants. Address Rev. E. O. Thayer, Atlanta, Ga.

General News Items.

An effort is on foot to revive the Nicaragua canal scheme.

The coronation of the Czar has been postponed until September.

H. C. Astwood meeting with opposition to his being commissioned consul to Trinidad, has declined the office.

The central Pan-slavist committee, at Moscow, has issued an appeal for support of the insurgents in Herzegovina.

Oscar L. Baldwin, late cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, Newark, N. J., was sentenced to fifteen years in State's Prison.

The Shah of Persia has granted to a French company concession for the construction of a railway from Teheran to Reshet.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal has served notice to quit on all tenants of church property who are selling liquor thereon.

An epidemic, strongly resembling the plague, recently appeared near Sanjbulagh, Persia. Forty deaths have occurred since February 8th.

A detachment of Yemen rebels is advancing on Meca, via Saatch, to proclaim there the spiritual deposition of the Sultan of Turkey and the restoration of the Arabian caliphate.

A modest man in Delaware wrote to Postmaster General Howe asking appointments in the postal service for himself and his two sons. His modesty is discovered in the fact that he asked nothing for the old woman and the girls.

It is agreed that the present state of things in Bulgaria cannot continue; that a return to the constitutional form of government is necessary, and that a great majority of the people favor a revision of the constitution. Russia is disposed to advise Prince Alexander to re-establish parliamentary control, and a fresh political crisis is therefore regarded as probable.

Kairwan, in Tunis, recently taken by the French troops, is a walled city, of about 15,000 inhabitants. It has long been regarded as the Holy City of Africa, and has been held as specially sacred by all African Mohammedans. Previous to this war no Christian or Jew has been permitted within its walls. The city has a famous Akbar Mosque and a holy well, said to be connected with the Mecca well by a subterranean passage. It was founded by the Arabs more than a thousand years ago. Every Moslem dynasty has left a mosque there. The recent capture was a terrible blow to the Arab leaders.

The Engineer Department has furnished the House commerce committee a statement which explains why the appropriations for some of the public works in Louisiana have not been expended. A contract was made last October for the improvement of the Amite river, but the contractor has not yet furnished the necessary bond required before the contract can be approved by the chief of engineers. The work on Vermilion river has been contracted for, but no work has been done on account of high water. The bids for Tangipahoa were rejected because they were too high, and the chief engineer ordered the work to await a sufficient appropriation to warrant the commencement of work. The Tchefuncta and Tickfaw rivers are under contract, but the latter is suspended on account of high water. Additional examinations are required for locating the lock on Bayou Teche, between Port Barre and St. Martinsville. These examinations will be made as soon as practicable. No work can be done in the matter of connecting Bayou Teche with Grand Lake and Charenton until the United States acquires title to the land, and steps are now being taken to bring that about. A dredge-boat is now being built for use on the work to be done on Bayous Black and Terrebonne. No work has been done on the Calcasieu river, from Phillips' Bluff to its mouth, the chief engineer having directed that it be deferred until a sufficient appropriation be made to warrant the commencement. The other works in Louisiana are in progress, with the exception of the improvement of the harbor of New Orleans, where work is suspended to await the report of the Board of Engineers, who are considering the subject.

THE SOUTHWESTERN

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, B. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, FEB. 23. 1882

For "Good Tidings" apply to Rev. J. M. Freeman, 805 Broadway, New York.

Destitution prevails, caused by floods in Southeastern Arkansas and Northeastern Louisiana.

A Little Rock commercial signboard says that "Second handed goods can be bought and sold at Noah's Ark."

The sixth ward of the city of Little Rock, the only one having a negro majority, is the only ward in which whisky has been driven out. Are the negroes opposed to temperance?

The SOUTHWESTERN is a temperance preacher as well as a moral and religious educator. Have you *urgently* requested your members, friends and neighbors to subscribe for it?

The *New York Observer* which suffered so terribly in the recent fire in New York asks subscribers to send information regarding their subscription, in order to get their lost mail list as correctly as possible.

One of our bishops has recently found a preacher who has been drinking whisky for the last three years, to cure his wife of an incurable disease. His wife was not cured but his drinking so "*persecuted*" his work he was invited out of the conference. He is out!

Get ready for your temperance fight brethren. Strong drink is the greatest enemy of modern Christian efforts and well deserves your steel. Preach temperance and practice it, get your neighbor to do likewise; let your Sunday-schools and churches exert temperance influences that shall be felt in tangible results.

Bishop Warren has an excellent lecture upon the "Forces in the Sunbeam," which he delivers in an eloquent and entertaining manner. If you ever get a chance to hear it don't you miss it. It is full of interest and information. Wherever he has delivered it the marvel has been that so much astronomical and scientific information could possibly be given in a single lecture, and in such an entertaining manner.

While in Aberdeen, Miss., we were agreeably surprised to see the local interest being manifested in favor of the masses. Providing for the white children the colored children are not neglected in the public schools of Aberdeen. The public school building for the colored children is a large two story building 48x75 feet having four large recitation rooms down stairs and a good large hall for the whole school up stairs. The grounds occupy ten acres upon a hill overlooking the city. 150 scholars are being daily thought therein. Prof. Sims and his cultured lady, assisted by an excellent gentleman, compose the corps of teachers. We hope them much success.

We have two conferences in the State of Arkansas; the Arkansas, composed exclusively of white; and the Little Rock composed of colored with a few white ministers. Bishop T. Peck, D. D., LL.D., presided over the Little Rock and Bishop Warren over the Arkansas Conference. Bishop Peck was entertained by members of the white conference and Bishop Warren, visiting the Little Rock on his way to the seat of the Arkansas Conference, was entertained in Little Rock by Bro. A. L. Richmond and his family, members of our church, and one of the wealthiest and most cultured families among our colored citizens there. How is this for kind fraternal relations between our white and colored works?

The New Orleans *Price Current* comments on the appeal for aid from North Louisiana: "The people have suffered and are still suffering from failure of crops, it is true, and their financial postion is [illegible] the best, but all who worked faithfully, we are assured by competent authority, have ample means of subsistence to keep the wolf from the door. It appears, however, that there are a number, a large number, of shiftless people in the parishes mentioned, who in flush times live on the industry of their more provident neighbors, who now, not having much to spare, have narrowed the limits of the liberal charity; hence the cry of starvation. There are, however, no doubt cases in the highland parishes of North Louisiana where the [illegible] completely ruined the [illegible] these people may need [illegible] which should be, and [illegible] liberally bestowed without [illegible] upon the general government."

Peace.

In the Christian's experience peace holds a sovereign seat. It is the first gift of Christ to his disciples. "My peace I give unto you." It arises from his previous state. All who are in the world and of the world must be troubled in conscience unless they are stupefied by their sins. They can but see that their lives are in no way conformed to the law of God, their passions, appetites, tempers, ambitions and practices, are far from being in harmony with the precepts of the Bible. Their ways of sin may be pleasant to some of their fellows, and in some of their gratifications to themselves, but they always leave a sting behind them—they are full of self-condemnation. "The wicked are like the troubled sea when it cannot rest whose waters cast up mire and dirt. There is no peace, saith my God, to the wicked." They may seek it by trying to stupefy themselves with false theories. They may try to exalt their own nature and lower the nature and claims of God, but this brings no peace of mind. When the Holy Spirit sets himself to stir up the soul of the sinner and flashes through the fog of his delusions a few of God's thunderbolts, and sets him front to front with death, judgment and eternity, he loses all thought of trying to forestall God in crying peace, peace, when God says "there is no peace." Faith in the blood of the Lord Jesus Christ alone gives to the soul peace. This delivers it. This speaks the blessed, blissful word, peace. "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee because he trusteth in thee." How perfect this calm. How delightful this sense of victory to the struggling and tormented soul. Most people have seen the beautiful and touching picture of the Martyr asleep before his combat with lions. The jailor coming to open the door, which reveals the vast crowd awaiting in the amphitheater, the lions fierce with hunger thirsting for blood, the calm celestial peace on the face of the Christian yet asleep and so soon to be a martyr. "Few words could express more forcibly the calm repose of holy peace, that peace which gives such boldness in life and fearless faith in the prospect of so cruel death." The martyr had conquered his great enemy, the devil and all of his own carnal lusts, the "old man was crucified," "the body of sins destroyed," the world was under his feet, "his soul was filled with a light far above the brightness of the sun and his mind with a peace that passeth all understanding."

Years ago we read of the dying soldier who was mortally wounded in the Crimea. To his comrades who were carrying him he said, "put me down, do not trouble to carry me further, I am dying." They put him down and returned to the field. A few minutes after an officer saw him weltering in his blood and said to him, "Can I do any thing for you?" "Nothing, thank you." "Shall I get you a little water?" said the kind hearted officer. "No, thank you, I am dying." "Is there any thing I can do for you? Shall I write to your friends?" "I have no friends you can write to, but there is one thing for which I would be much obliged. In my knapsack you will find a Testament, will you open it at the 14th chapter of John and near the end of the chapter you will find a verse that begins with 'peace'—will you read it?" The officer did so and read the words "Peace I leave with you; my peace I give unto you, not as the world giveth give I unto you: let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

"Thank you, sir," said the dying man; "I have that peace. I am going to that Savior; God is with me; I want no more;" and instantly died. May the peace of Christ, which passeth all understanding, keep the mind and heart of every reader of the SOUTHWESTERN in the knowledge and love of God and of Jesus Christ our Lord.

Editorial Correspondence.

The cold, rainy and disagreeable afternoon of January 17th found us on board the train of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, bound to Aberdeen, the seat of the Mississippi Methodist Episcopal Conference. For something near one hundred miles on our way, we rode side by side with Hon. Jeff. Davis, ex-President of the "lost cause" and the defunct Confederacy. To him was paid by his fellow passengers and the railroad officials all the kindness and regards that could possibly be shown. Though aged and careworn, he steps comparatively quite firmly, and seemed more the majestic lion crouched in his lair than the head of the dead and never to be resurrected sovereign confederation of 1860.

Next morning, a few hours after parting from the great Southern leader, we fell in company with Rev. H. R. Revels, D. D., the first negro U. S. Senator, who was the successor of Jefferson Davis. Dr. Revels is a man of fine talent, possessing true greatness and reflecting with unassuming gravity his Senatorial dignity. He too was on his way to the conference. Notwithstanding the many tempting and lucrative openings to his continued official life at the close of his senatorial term, he has persistently refused every thing in that direction, prefering to preach the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ to the masses, and teach the youths of his race in the Alcorn State University, near Rodney, Mississippi. This institution, under the able and wise administration of Dr. Revels, is doing more for the education of the colored people than any other one State school in the South. It was never more prosperous or under better influence than at present. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the Doctor for his faithfulness and devotion in building up this interest. He is seconded by an exceptional corps of teachers and professors. The board of trustees, also is made up of some of the very best men of the State, who show that they want to see the colored children have equal chances to secure as good and liberal an education as that afforded in white institutions. God bless them and all like them! While to the credit of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad we are glad to record, that they have no special accommodations, in the smoking car, for negroes having first class tickets, great humiliation must be confessed for the fact that while such marked regards the night before were given to Jeff. Davis, his worthy and gentlemanly successor, as well as the rest of our colored ministers on the train, when they stopped at Artesia Station for lunch, had to either stand up in the kitchen and there eat a lunch in their hands or do without. This too, while white men, who in character, ability and dignity, were not worthy to stoop down and unlatch their shoes, were seated comfortably at table in a nice public dining room. This fact still remains a burning shame all through the South, and disgraces our empty, high-sounding caricature of Christian civilization. Arriving at Muldon, nine miles from Aberdeen, on the 18th inst., at 9 a. m., and finding that we could proceed no further on account of a break on the branch railroad—in which the fireman on an engine lost his life only a few days before, when the engine fell through in this break—after a whole day of anxiety and indecision in the depot here, we returned to West Point ten miles south, Next day, however, we left West Point to arrive at Aberdeen by some means or other. Coming within seven miles we could go no further by rail, so like the good old pioneer Methodist preachers, we swung our bundles on our shoulders and "footed it," reaching Aberdeen about 1 o'clock p. m., tired, muddy, hungry and worn out. We were soon replenished however. Arriving at the conference we found that Dr. Hartzell, having snatched a ride upon the hand car, was, by invitation of Rev. J. M. Shumpert president pro tem, and the request of Bishop Peck in the chair, dispensing its functions with dispatch and really becoming episcopal ease and dignity. We were highly pleased to meet the brethren. A finer set of men seldom meet. As we noticed them performing all the duties of the session, extorting commendation and praise from friends and foes, our heart praised the Lord.

On Friday the 20th inst., Bishop Peck succeeded in reaching the seat of the conference; where as soon as he was introduced he announced and the conference joined heartily in singing the doxology: "Praise God from whom all blessings may flow." After the arrival of our venerable bishop the session was very cheerfully and agreeably continued. Two very wonderful meetings were held during this session. In one, after able addresses from Rev. Drs. Revels and Hartzell, over $4000 were subscribed toward the erection of an additional building for Shaw University at Holly Springs. This is but another of the many evidences of the maxim, that wherever two or three Methodists are gathered together there is bound to be a collection. And a grand one it was too; proving most effectively the fact that our people in the South intend helping themselves. The Lord bless this effort with numerous friends and much prosperity is our fervent prayer.

The other remarkable meeting was in the interest of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. A more enthusiastic meeting in support of a church paper was never held. Expressions from young men and grayheaded fathers, pledging renewed and more zealous efforts for the spread of the paper, were animating and reassuring. Especially are we still forcibly impressed with the grateful commendatory allusions paid by Dr. Revels to Dr. Hartzell for his unswerving faithfulness in the advocacy of the best interest of our work and people in the South, and for the appointment of our humble self to the assistant editorship of the SOUTHWESTERN. The whole conference subscribed for the paper. After which fifty odd promiscuous subscriptions were taken in the congregation.

The spirituality of the exercises was in striking contrast with the natural hurry of the session. Our loving and faithful Bishop Peck, by his inspiring and instructive addresses and sermons, and by his fatherly, admontions and advice, has intrenched himself in the citadel of the heart of every member and visitor of the Mississippi Conference. May it please the Lord to spare his precious life for many more years of usefulness to the church, or pleasant sunshine in the bosom of his dear family and friends, is the united prayer of his children here.

The conference was well and kindly received by all classes. The bishop preached for the Southern M. E. Church. All other churches closed and their congregations crowded to hear him. After reading the appointments, which was preceded by a touching paternal address from Bishop Peck, the conference adjourned *sine die*. Thus ended one of the most enjoyable conference sessions it ever was our privilege to attend. And now off for Franklin, La. A.

Aberdeen, Miss., Jan. 23, 1882.

This is a good time to secure subscriptions for the SOUTHWESTERN. We hope that all the friends of the Church will work for us. Let there be a strong pull, a long pull, a pull all together for the SOUTHWESTERN. A prominent pastor in New York in sending a list of subscribers to his church paper said to the publishers: "Now remember this is not for my sake, nor for your sake, but for the sake of the people." It would be difficult for any pastor to show a better appreciation of the real interests of his people. We ask our brethren in all the Southwest to circulate the SOUTHWESTERN. It is your paper. Don't go after other gods. They may offer some attractions, some good, but more bad. But no matter if they come to you in the number of legion hold on to the paper that against every combination, social and political, has urged forward every true reform, not in lust for power, but under the inspiration of the Gospel of Christ. Put it into your neighbor's family. Don't stop it. Bishop Gilbert Haven used to say when he was editor of *Zion's Herald* that "next to receiving an obituary is a letter saying "stop my paper." To us the obituary would be much more agreeable, since it generally shows some great saint has died in the Lord and gone home to heaven, while the "stop my paper" shows that he who was a great saint has died in soul and is soon to die in intellect. Don't stop the SOUTHWESTERN. Keep it up, and read it.

Church fairs in their best estate are a very questionable and costly luxury. They may do for dancing and theatre-going Methodists, but ordinarily for a real lover of the Lord Jesus they cost far much more than they come to. But the chief mischief of these fairs is in the sugar-coated gambling to which they resort. Look out for that. This is evil and only evil continually. The laws against gambling or raffling in most of the States forbid all such operations. The sin of stealing is not in the amount stolen, but in the stealing. So the offense of lottery gambling is as real and as reprehensible in a church or in a hall for the church as in the grand schemes of the lottery located here in New Orleans. Look out for them.

Not all the last words of great men" are worth preserving. Some of them are artificial, others deceptive and misleading, and still others are the mere accidental mutterings of a diseased brain and irresponsible lips. But we remember of reading the last words of a poor little deformed boy in California that are worthy frequent utterance and long remembrance: "I love Jesus and Jesus loves me" were the last words of a little fellow whose short life knew nothing but suffering. They are worth preserving; they will bear repeating.

The causes of deafness among school children, numerous and important, have been investigated by Dr. Samuel Sexton, of New York city, and Circular No. 5, 1881, of the Bureau of Education gives the results to the country. The sympathetic relations between the teeth and ears are demonstrated, and suggestions of a hygienic character made. School teachers should read it.

Will our ministerial brethren all along the line please press the SOUTHWESTERN. Let us have a large new list. Circulate the paper outside and inside of your congregations. Please brethren "push things."

PERSONAL MENTION.

—B. H. Lanier, contestant for the seat of Congressman King has been appointed an inspector in the postal service.

—The resignation of W. B. Hyams, as Surveyor of the port, was forwarded as requested and accepted by the President.

—Col. A. B. Meacham, prominent in connection with Indian affairs in Colorado and the Modoc war, died in Washington on the 16th.

—Our assistant was royally entertained by Bro. Bumpers at our church at Aberdeen during the session of the Mississippi Conference.

—Bishop Wm. May Wightman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, died at his residence in Charleston, on the morning of the 15th inst., after an illness of over 18 months, aged 76 years. He was licensed to preach in 1827, and was successively professor in Randolph and Macon College, Virginia, editor of the *Southern Christian Advocate* and president of Wofford College, South Carolina, and Chancellor of the Southern University, at Greensboro, Ala. He was elected bishop in 1866, was a fine scholar, a pulpit orator of rare power, and universally popular.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

TENNESSEE.

Bro. Key writes that Bro. John Seay proposed to give our church in Lebanon (Tenn.) property to the amount of $5,000 to help them in their need, instead of $500, as given in the *Methodist Advocate*.

TEXAS.

E. E. Cooper, Alleyton: "We have a sweet toned bell that will ring for Methodism for four miles on the grand Colorado bottoms. Elder Richardson held our quarterly conference. 78 members met at the Lord's supper."

J. Henderson, Gonzales: "I found the work here greatly embarrassed, the people hardly able to feed their families, corn and meat very high. Have collected on salary $1.25 to date. I was in charge of this work in the year 1880 and left three Sunday schools, now there is not a Sunday school on it. At Canoe Creek I left 20 members, now I find three. I expect to stand against the tide with the Lord's help."

MISSISSIPPI.

W. W. Hooper, Holly Springs: "Please say in your next issue that the subscription of A. M. Trotter for Shaw University should have read $100 instead of $50 as reported in SOUTHWESTERN."

N. Cannon: I wish to give credit to the kind people of Pascagoula charge. On the Christmas tree of 26th of December, 1881, they made me a present of a suit of clothes worth $25 00, for conference. The tree was valued at $30. By the agreement of myself and Rev. J. B. Smith, the present pastor, February 5th, 1882, the congregation at Saint Paul's Church collected and paid me $25 00, on the 7th of February, the night before I moved, some of the sisters and brothers and ladies and gentlemen surprised my wife with a nice purse of money. Many thanks to the people of Pascagoula charge. May the Lord bless Brother Smith, in his new field."

A Wonderful Meeting in Little Rock, Arkansas.

One of the grandest and most enthusiastic educational meetings ever held in Arkansas, was held during the session of the Little Rock Conference, which adjourned on the 13th inst., on their Anniversary of the Freedmen's Aid Society. Although the weather was very threatening, the church (Wesley Chapel,) was crowded to the doors. Rev. B. St. James Fry, D. D., editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*, and Rev. A. E. P. Albert, B. D., assistant editor of *Southwestern Christian Advocate*, were the orators of the evening. After an able, instructive and entertaining address, full of facts, and vivid experiences, from Dr. Fry, then followed the real Methodistic feature of the meeting, the taking up of the collection, under the general superintendance of Bro. Albert, who was ably assisted by Revs. Pollard, Emory, Sams and Mason, the worthy president of our Walden Seminary in which interest the meeting was held. Such interest was never surpassed in the cause of education. Our work in Arkansas demands the permanent establishment of a good conference school; and the avidity with which the subscriptions were taken up tells that they mean to have it. The following were the subscriptions which were taken up and which will be raised and paid over to the treasurer of the Walden Seminary, A. L. Richmond, Esq., Little Rock, Arkansas:

G. W. Sams $100, W. O. Emory $100, G. Baber $100, I. G. Pollard $100, Henry Dunlap $100, J. P. Mack $100, B. McCain $100, Edward Pinkett $100, A. L. Richmond (layman) $200, T. Mason $100, A. W. Decker $100, Fred Nelson (layman) $100, A. J. Philips $100, Sampson Wilson $100, A. L. Richardson $100, G. W. Taylor $100, M. Lockman $100, H. H. McAllister $100, A. E. Carr $100, W. H. Higgins $100, U. S. Kitchens $100, G. G. W. Taylor $100, L. B. Boston $100, Alex Hardeman $100, W. J. Pernell $100, Edward Spencer $100, Seth Neal $100, John Clayton (layman) $50, Samuel Downing $50, W. H. Crawford $76, Isaac Hay $50, F. L. Donohoo (student) $25, Dr. B. St. J. Fry (St. Louis) $10. Total $3,060.

These very liberal subscriptions, are certainly calculated to inspire the friends of our educational movement in the South, to take a more liberal and philanthropic view of our work. We hope many friends will come to the aid of this infant institution. A beautiful site, very conveniently located on a hill, overlooking the city has been secured upon which the board of trustees hope to build a commodious and substantial building during the year. They are going to help themselves and should expect the aid of generous friends of Christian education.

The Little Rock Conference.

The fourth annual session of the Little Rock Conference convened in Wesley Chapel, in the city of Little Rock, on Thursday the 9th instant at 9 o'clock a. m. with Rev. Bishop Peck in the chair and Revs. I. G. Pollard, G. W. Sams, A. J. Phillips and W. O. Emory as secretaries. The two presiding elders Revs. I. G. Pollard and G. W. Sams reported very progressive work and a large number of accessions in all parts of their district; churches have been built, souls have been converted, and a better feeling toward our church exists among all classes of the people. The financial reports however, showed a marked decrease both in ministerial support and benevolent collections. These discouraging facts are due not to the lack of interest on the part of the people, but rather on account of the extreme poverty growing out of general failure of the crops. The people are opening their hearts to our church, and a grand field is now inviting and accessible to us. The great needs are men and means. Good men, Christian men, men filled with the Holy Ghost! May the Lord of the harvest send more such men into his vineyard! Sixteen bright and intelligent young men were admitted on trial. Four were ordained to the order of deacons and one elder. Two members of conference died during the year and went triumphantly to their reward. The next session convenes at Pine Bluff. Many distinguished ministers from sister churches attended the session. Bishop Peck, by his tenderness and venerableness, has endeared himself to this conference and he leaves them followed by their many prayers and "God bless you's." The session closed on Monday the 13th inst. The following are the

STATISTICS.

Full members	1854
Probationers	212
Local Preachers	44
Deaths	22
Children baptized	117
Adults "	108
Conversions	368
Churches	80
Probable value	$9,930 00
Parsonages	3
Probable value	$900 00
Paid for building	$1,080 00
Paid on old indebtedness	$54 00
Paid on present "	$90 00
Sunday-schools	51
Officers and teachers	209
Scholars	2005

BENEVOLENT COLLECTIONS.

Missions	$ 89 50
Church Extension	5 35
Tract Society	70
Sunday-school Union	2 85
Freedmen's Aid	3 95
Other benevolences	5 00
Conference claimants	8 50
Support of the Ministry	3,341 35
" " Bishops	9 75

A general increase is reported in nearly every item excepting in the benevolent collections. The decrease therein is attributed to the general failure in the cotton crop.

APPOINTMENTS.

LITTLE ROCK DISTRICT—I. G. Pollard, P. E.
Argenta, W. H. Higgins.
Askew, Russell Green.
Arkansas City and Lake Village, Jas. L. Johnson.
Bledsoe's Landing Joseph Ragland.
Brinkly and Clarendon, B. J. Thornton.
Cotton Center, A. L. Richardson.
Forest City, G. G. W. Taylor.
" " circuit, Beriah McCain.
Helena, Seth Neal.
" circuit, Ruben Johnson.
Indian Bay, Sampson Wilson.
Keesville, Peter Humphrey.
Little Rock, W. O. Emory.
Loncke, Henry Dunlap.
Mariana, G. B. Donelley.
Pine Bluff, Samuel Johnson.
" " circuit, Alex Hardeman.
Popular Grove, Green Reed.
Saulsburg, H. H. McAllister.
Watson, Edward Pinkett.
Thos. Mason, principal of Walden Seminary, and member of Wesley Chapel quarterly conference.

HOT SPRINGS DISTRICT.—G. W. Sams, P. E.
Argenta circuit, Edward Spencer.
Batesville, Robert Christian.
Center Point, Robert Boone.
Conway, to be supplied.
Cado Gap, Wm. Pope.
Camden, G. W. Baber.
Fayetteville, A. J. Phillips.
Hot Springs, W. H. Crawford.
Jacksonport, Thos. Smith.
" circuit, Joseph Vagrer.
Little Rock circuit, Jas. P. Mack.
Louisville, U. S. Kitchens.
Magnolia, M. Lockman.
Millwood, Miss Smith.
Newport, A. E. Carr.
Paraclifta, W. J. Pernell.
Sweet Home, W. R. R. Duncan.
Van Buren, Foster Wallace.
Washington, G. W. Taylor.

Little Rock Conference.

According to direction by the Little Rock District Conference held Feb. 13, 1882, we hereby publish the assessments to the district and several charges. We think they are very moderate, and every cent should be collected. We recommend that the pastor of each charge strive to raise the several amounts in the early part of the year. And by a little attention to the matter all can be raised at once except the presiding elder's claim. As he will not be able to hold at most more than three quarterly meetings to the charge, we recommend that he be paid at least one third at each quarter.

ASSESSMENTS.

	Presiding Elders.	Missionary Money.	Bishop.	Church Extension.
Askew	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arkansas City and Lake Village	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Argenta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bledsoe's Landing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brinkley and Clarendon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton Centre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forrest City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" circuit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Helena	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" circuit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indian Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Rock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loncke	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mariana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pine Bluff	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" circuit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poplar Grove	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saulsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Watson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$300 00	$140 00	[illegible]	$40 00

Grand Total $504.

Respectfully submitted
FRED NELSON, Chairman,
A. L. RICHMOND, Sec.,
A. ALGOE.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The House committee on public buildings favor an appropriation of $100,000 for court-house and post-office buildings at Shreveport.

The Readjusters renominated S. Brown Allen for Auditor, and by the accession of one Republican Senator have again obtained control of the Virginia Senate.

Senator Jonas re-introduced the long-standing claim of the Merchants and Traders' Bank of New Orleans for $20,000 captured by Gen. Ben. Butler's troops in 1862.

Secretary Hunt is showing a great energy in pushing his scheme for a new navy, and it is now probable that a bill will be reported appropriating $10,000 for the purpose of building it.

The boundary trouble between Guatemala and Mexico will probably result in war. Troops from Guatemala have occupied disputed territory, and Mexican forces have been sent to protect the frontier.

The President has removed from office Andrew Clark, revenue collector for the Northern district, and E. C. Wade, revenue collector for the Southern district, for opposition to the liberal movement in Georgia.

A special from Knoxville says: Prof. Lamar, of Marysville College, has gone to New York to solicit aid for the college. Fifty white students have left or been expelled on account of troubles about negroes.

The report of the Board of Indian Commissioners, urges Congress to provide the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with a much larger school fund, to be used in educating 20,000 Indian children, now growing up in ignorance.

A member of the Methodist Episcopal church in Troy, N. Y., recently brought action against his pastor in a Justice's court for refusing to give him either a letter or a trial. The case was dismissed as being not in the jurisdiction of a civil court.

State Treasurer Polk, of Tennessee, informed a *Tribune* reporter that the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the funding act of 1881 to be unconstitutional, was a great surprise to him. He said the amount of the State indebtedness was $20,000,000, with accrued interest, and the decision will repudiate all but $2,500,000, The general feeling among the people is in favor of paying the debt.

Bills were introduced by Senator Kellogg providing for the following appropriations: For the improvment of the river front of New Orleans, $300,000; Ouachita river, $50,000; Red river above Shreveport, $50,000; Bayou Lafourche, $75,000; Bayou Teche, $50,000; Calcasieu river, $50,000; deepening the channel of the Atchafalaya river, $300,000; building a lock at the mouth of Bayou Plaquemine, $250,000; for a post-office and court-house at Shreveport, $250,000; for a court-house and post-office at Opelousas, $250,000; and for a custom-house and post-office at Morgan City, $150,000.

Louisiana Congressmen have introduced the following bills: Mr. Ellis a bill authorizing a survey of ship canal route, 400 feet wide and 30 feet deep, from the river above Carrollton to the river at the barracks below New Orleans. Referred to the commerce committee. Mr. Gibson a bill making appropriation for a Custom-house building at Morgan City. Mr. Darrall a bill appropriating $10,000 for marine hospital at Morgan City. Also a bill to quiet the title of John Cofield, of Ascension, to certain lands held under a Spanish grant.

The House adopted an apportionment bill for 325 members of Congress as follows: Alabama, 8; Arkansas, 5; California, 6; Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 4; Delaware, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 10; Illinois, 20; Indiana, 13; Iowa, 11; Kansas, 7; Kentucky, 11; Louisiana, 6; Maine, 4; Maryland, 6; Massachusetts, 12; Michigan, 11; Minnesota, 5; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 14; Nebraska, 3; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 7; New York, 34; North Carolina, 9; Ohio, 21; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 28; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 7; Tennessee, 10; Texas, 11; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 10; West Virginia, 4; Wisconsin, 9.

The House Committee on the Signal Service will recommend the passage of a bill creating another executive department, the head of which shall be a member of the Cabinet, and have control of matters relating to agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and science. It has long been the opinion of men of experience in public life that the Treasury Department should embrace only those branches of the service that relate to the collection and disbursement of the public moneys, and the coast survey, marine hospital service, inspection of vessels, life-saving service, and the bureau of statistics should be placed under a distinct department, which should also deprive the War Department of the weather bureau, the Navy Department of the government observatory, and the Interior Department of the patent office and the geological survey.

Letter from Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., Feb. 4, 1882.

DEAR EDITOR: Although I am very late in doing so, I think it is not exactly out of place to say a few words about the Alexandria and Pineville charges. First, let me say I have just returned from the Louisiana Annual Conference. I enjoyed an excellent time attending the sessions and watching its proceedings, also listening to the speeches and little sermons of our venerable and fatherly Bishop Peck. God bless him! I hope the Lord will spare him to come to us again. I believe this last session of the Conference to be the grandest it ever recorded in its history; and its future never looked brighter than now, from the fact that much of the material entering our ranks is composed of young men, determined by God's help to win, it matters not what the opposition may be. My prayer is, May the Lord bless them in all they do for his glory. Moreover, even our presiding elderships are as they never have been in some respects, which gives potent significance to the future prospects of our church work and ministry. God is indeed with us! Oh, ho! I do believe I am diverging from what I proposed to do, so let me begin.

The old year is past and the new one begun. Another page of our life's history is written and sealed. No doubt, many hopes and fears have been realized, with all their attendant consequences. Days bright with God's choicest blessings and the light of his divine countenance it has frequently been our good fortune to enjoy. Sometimes days with mixed cloud and sunshine; again days dark and stormy passed over us, bringing from our eyes tears, or on our face smiles of contentment or clouds of disappointment, as occasion gave cause, yet there was not one day of any that the all-providing hand of our Almighty Father in Heaven was not plainly seen, and now that I am looking back from the threshold of a new year, and see the many dangers the Lord has brought me through; and what success he has fitted to my unworthiness, my heart and soul joins together and sings, praise God from whom all blessings flow!

It will be a grand thing to me to meet my Lord face to face in heaven and thank him for all he has done for me. Now about our year's work. First of all I want to say, the children had a very nice time with their Christmas tree. Bro. H. Beason, Sister C. L. Armsted (who are superintendents of the Sunday-school) conducted the affair, assisted by the officers and teachers; the audience room was filled with parents, relatives and friends of the little ones; a good fire was burning in the stove which was all aglow, radiating redhot particles of heat into the atmosphere around, therefore comfort was apparent on every face; however, just now every one seems to be anxious and highly expectant and continually

casting furtive glances first at the door and then at the Christmas tree for there it stands, just in front of the pulpit, well loaded with toys and presents of various description, the little ones are singing loudly and at the top of their voices, Jingle, Jingle, Oh, Kris Kringle etc., there is a rustle at the door, and the old gent himself enters at this juncture. It would be vain to attempt a description of his arrival at the tree, except that the little ones went wild with delight for a few moments. When quiet was restored he asked promises from the boys and girls to be good children for the future, they all promised heartily; leaving the presents on the tree in care of Sister Cora L. Armstead for distribution, he took his departure in haste for other parts, having many other places to visit. This was the signal for distribution, therefore preliminaries were begun, no doubt many hearts were made happy at every point of the room, smiling faces were to be seen. After distribution of presents was over we all went home, thanking God earnestly for preserving us so near the close of another year. A week is now passed and it is New Year's eve, it is midnight, we have been singing and praying to God in thanksgiving for his love and kindness, and have begged for the continuance of his grace, we have promised to come nearer him than we have before, and now we are singing hymn 948 of our Hymnal; we are just singing the last verse, earnestly the solemn deep-toned sounds of the ... bell come tolling on the ... to us, we are impressed that the old year has gone forever, and a new one begun. With humble hearts, we bend our knees and bow ... prayer to God. ... from the depth of our ... more ... do ... his ... his ... the ... from our hearts to give each other the ... hearty, happy, New Year's greeting. New Year's day was a time of good things from the presence of the Lord; at each service ... the Holy Ghost ... no doubt every ... intended ... better work ... God grant ... may keep our ... A week later Bro. L. P. ... held our fourth ... his presence ... peculiar interest to us. [illegible]

... galla $30 85, given to Committee on Missions $7 50, given to Committee on Freedmen's Aid $7 50; balance on hand in treasury $3 90, Total amount $49 75; amount brought forward $67 75; grand total $117 50; total expense for the year $106. Balance in treasury, cash, $11 50.

And besides all this, the good people done a good part for me for which I am satisfied. The following statement will show the work of the church. God bless the good people here:

Paid to pastor $980; paid to benevolent collections $71 45; paid for repairs, oil, fuel, sexton and insurance of church, $225,75, Total amount for all purposes $1,277 20.

Four converts and thirteen backsliders reclaimed and several joined by letter. This I believe makes somewhat of a showing on a small scale for our good people here; and right here I would like to return my heartfelt thanks to sisters C. L. Armstead, M. A. E. Thomas, and others, for their untiring efforts in giving the concert, to send their preacher in charge to conference; and also special thanks to Mr. William Murray and sister Cora L. Armstead for favors. For the first time the annual conference meets here next year. Already our people have begun preparation for it. I guess you will find this letter a long one, but you see I don't write but once a year. I hope you will not prune it nor thin out out any of it. No more until next year, if I live and am well.

Truly yours,

SAMUEL E. H. MORANT.

From our Mission Rooms.

A LIVE MISSIONARY CHURCH.—The Haine Street M. E. Church, Germantown, Penn., Rev. J. H. Hargis, pastor, is showing grand evidence of growth in devotion to the cause of missions. The missionary collection, church and Sunday-school combined, was $715 10 in 1880, $1,735 in 1881, and for the present year, by the recent collection, $2,000 is the figure reached. This is not the only token received that the tide of missionary zeal is rising. The true motives, once apprehended, intelligently and warmly cherished, ought to inspire a *constant* growth of zeal.

A BOY'S COLLECTION.—A pastor writes: "My little boy collected $100 mission money last year. I want to offer the five parent certificates to which he is entitled as mission prizes." Thus the influence of a good work multiplies itself. Who shall estimate the "prizes" which that $100 will give in the far off lands to which it is sent?

A SWEDISH GIRL'S EFFORT.—A poor Swedish girl in New York has been very successful in her pious endeavors to promote the subscription for a church which our Swedish brethren desire to build in that city. She has within a few weeks obtained reliable subscriptions, from five to fifty dollars each, amounting to $1055.

NUMBER OF MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.—Rev. L. H. Gulick, agent of the American Bible Society at Shanghai, reports in a table recently published, the number of ordained Protestant missionaries in China at 228, total foreign laborers 615, number of societies 31.

REV. J. W. WAUGH, D. D., of the North India Mission, at present in the United States for the recruitment of health, was recently a welcome visitor at the Mission Rooms. It is encouraging to hear his fresh accounts of the work in India. The labor bestowed there by our mission is obtaining its reward. Not only is the church exhibiting a greater solidity, and doing a specially good work for its future through our educational institutions, but the silent effect upon the Hindoo community in general is becoming very evident. Formerly, respect was paid to our missionaries as the supposed representatives of a powerful foreign nationality. It was assumed in native circles that they had some connection with the British Government. Now they are more justly recognized ... as the ministers of a ... which inspires them to a ... long effort to benefit the souls of their ... men. The true ... of Christianity begins to ... by the higher class ... Indeed, for some ... of this class has been ... to our work, especially in the line of schools, and ... though they are not yet ... in sympathy with Christian truth.

... MEXICO MISSION.—On ... which has suffered the ... death, as announced last ... esteemed missionary ... the membership ... The society is ... poor people who live, ... in the midst of ... persecution ... influence of the Gospel

is seen in many who were formerly idle, inebriate and clothed in rags and filth, but who now attend our services with punctuality, clothed and in their right mind. It is said that there are many friends to our cause in the town who do not yet declare themselves; that the Governor of the State and other officials are decidedly favorable to Protestantism.

EAGER BIBLE READING IN MEXICO.—J. W. Butler communicates the following interesting case of the conversion from Romanism, of an entire family who came to Mexico City, some months ago from the State of Michoacan. "The family consists of two brothers with their wives, and another brother unmarried. One of them was favorably disposed towards Protestantism when they first came, and hence was easily led to accept the truth. Then followed the second brother, who after a little explanation gladly received the word. With all the enthusiasm of new converts, they then tried to persuade the other three members of their family. Now, thank God we have the joy of seeing in nearly every service the happy faces of the entire family. When we called the other day to see them we found all seated around a small table, on which lay open the large family Bible, so recently purchased, and which, with Berean Leaves in hand, they seemed to be searching with great eagerness. On approaching still nearer we found that the oldest brother who is a book-keeper, had indexed the entire Bible, by pasting slips to the margin at the beginning of each book, and allowing them to project sufficiently to permit the title of each to be readily seen."

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is the debilitated woman's best restorative tonic.

An explosion of pyrotechnical works in Chester, Pa. killed 15 or 20 persons, 20 were dangerously and near 50 seriously wounded.

NEW BOOKS.

A new edition of Banvard's "Life of Daniel Webster," is to be published by D. Lothrop & Co., with some additional matter brought to light by the recent centenary observances.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The *Art Interchange* for February 2d has a full sized embroidery design for infants crib cover. New York, $2 a year.

The Boston *Musical Herald* for February describes the Tambour or drum, and has eight pages of music with notes. Price 15 cents.

The *Southern Musical Journal* for January announces a reduction in price from $1.25 to $1 per year Ludden & Bates, Savannah, Ga.

The Southern Pulpit for February has a large department of Illustrations for Sermons and Lectures. Subscription, $1 50. Specimen, free Jackson & Lafferty, Richmond Va.

The February number completed the third volume of the Louisiana *Journal of Education*. Every teacher, school official, and friend of education could well afford to become a subscriber at one dollar per annum, and would thereby be benefited.

From A. Meyiner, Jr., publisher, New Orleans, we have received the first number of *Louisiana Biographies*, to be issued every Saturday at $5 per annum. Gov. S. D. McEnery, Geo. W. Cable, Esq., and Congressman Randall Gibson are sketched in this number.

Public Questions of Current Interest receive attention in *The Century Magazine* for March. Arthur G. Sedgwick contributes a pungent review of "The Copyright Negotiations," and Allen G. Campbell, the contesting delegate from Utah, makes, from the anti-Mormon point of view, the pertinent query, "Has Utah a Republican Form of Government?" The foreign policy of the Government, author's rights, and Oscar Wilde as a social phenomenon, are discussed in "Topics of the Time."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

Feb. 26, 1882.—THE GROWTH OF THE KINGDOM.

SCRIPTURE.—Mark 4:21-34.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"There shall be a handful of corn in the earth upon the top of the mountains; the fruit thereof shall shake like Lebanon."—Ps. 72:16.

QUARTERLY CENTRAL THOUGHT.—Christ the Healer.

LESSON TOPIC.—The Healer and His Kingdom.

(Condensed from National Sunday-School Teacher.)

This lesson is intimately connected with the last. It is a part of the same discourse. In the parables of this lesson the thought of the growth of the kingdom is still further carried out. In the parable of the sower the introduction of the kingdom was illustrated. In that of the seed growing secretly the method of its growth is set forth. In that of the mustard seed, the extent of its growth is prefigured. In this lesson our attention is turned from the discouraging beginnings to the satisfactory conclusion—from the depressingly small proportion of seed that was fruitful to the power of the word in the human heart, and to the greatness of the final result. There was a hint to the disciples, that what they had learned, they were to make known. They had been given a lighted lamp, and now were not to conceal it, but to place it where it could be of benefit to others. There is a great deal of suggestiveness in the phrase, 'hiding the truth under a bushel.' Christians hide the truth under a bushel, who never bear a word of testimony for the gospel, and who never utter a note of warning to the impenitent. In Matthew (5:14, 15,) Christians themselves are compared to lamps. "Ye are the light of the world. A city on a hill cannot be hid. Neither do men light a lamp, and put it under the bushel, but on the stand; and it shineth unto all that are in the house." The hearts of men are lit with a divine flame, that they may be light-bearers to others—not for their own comfort and convenience merely. Especially are they to be a 'household' light. Its aim is to expose falsehood—not to conceal it. It is not the nature of light to fear the light. Men receive the truth just in proportion to their heedful attention to it. Those who are wise in the Scriptures and in the wisdom of God are those who have pored over the words of God. The more they study, the 'more' is given them. Unused acquirements are quickly lost. Disused Christian graces seem to disappear faster than any other acquirements. The 'more' precious is the perfume the quicker it evaporates. Do not listen to a sermon with a criticizing spirit, but rather with a desire to see what truth there is in it that will help you. If men went to hear preaching with this purpose uppermost, there would not be so much dissatisfaction with ministers as there is. Hear, with a desire to know the truth and to do it. Hear, without prejudice. Hear, with the resolution to investigate, and to follow up any new suggestions. Hear, not for other people, but for yourself. Hear humbly, hear prayerfully, and your hearing will become of great spiritual benefit, and will show blessed results in life and experience. The sowing of seed is a little act, but is productive of great results. It does not take much time, nor pains, nor knowledge. In the sowing of the Word, as in the sowing of the seed, it is true, there is a wise choice of times and seasons, but no farmer is so senseless as not to sow, at all because he fears that he may not cast his seed into the ground just at the right moment. It grows from its own inward quickened power. It is not wise to fret over the fact that no immediate results are apparent from one's seed sowing. Spiritual harvests, like earthly ones, are the result of natural development. There is, first, a wish, then a purpose, then a principle, then a habit, all ending at last in fullness of life and of fruit. No emblem could more faithfully represent the beginning of the church than the mustard seed. What prophecy was there of future greatness in the manger—the despised little band of Galileans—the cross? No seed ever was sown of more apparent insignificance. Against all natural expectation that it would amount to anything, the little church that was planted by the hand of our Savior has grown until now to its shade the people of all lands fly for rest. With the prophecy thus far fulfilled, we can wait with patience and certainty for its complete realization.

Fees and Doctors.

The fees of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is $3, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of daily visits, over $1000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the $1000 and all the year's sickness.—Post.

Two boxes of infernal machines exploded at Edinburg Scotland, injuring eight persons.

Brain and Nerve.

Wells' Health Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, etc $1, at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

Bolivia has concluded a treaty with Chili which abandons Peru and surrenders all her seacoast.

For pulmonary, urinary, and digestive diseases, and affections of the heart and brain, use Brown's Iron Bitters. It strengthens every part, and cures by its soothing and refreshing effect.

An Italian vessel conveying arms to the Herzegovinians was captured by an Austrian vessel.

In the bright autumnal days the temptation to comfortable exposure yields to its fruit in a most pernicious cough and irritation of the throat. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup stands unrivaled as a remedy for throat and lung diseases. 25 cents a bottle.

Evidence of Russian interference has been found in Herzegovina.

Young, middle-age, or old men, suffering from nervous debility or kindred affections, should address, with two stamps, for large treatise, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

Gen. Forgemol has started for Algeria with special instructions to act in accordance with his own judgment.

Don't Die in the House.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bedbugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15c. per box.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER

DARBY'S

Prophylactic Fluid!

SMALL POX ERADICATED.

Contagion destroyed. Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant. Fevered and Sick Persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid added to the water. Catarrh relieved and cured. Erysipelas cured. Burns relieved instantly. Scars prevented.

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented. Ulcers purified and healed. Dysentery cured. Wounds healed rapidly. Removed all unpleasant odors. Tetter dried up. It is perfectly harmless. For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPHTHERIA PREVENTED.

In fact it is the great Disinfectant and Purifier

PREPARED BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, SOLE PROPRIETORS

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 9th 1882, at the residence of Sister Harriet Long, Corinth, Miss., Sister Mollie Filippine and Clay Green, by Rev. W. H. Gallion.

At St. Paul's M. E. Church, Feb. 8th, 1881, by the Rev. J. F. Marshall, Mr. Isaac H. Johnson and Mr. Cora E. Dallee. Both of Shreveport.

At the hall of the order of U. B. of F., Shreveport, La. Nov. 24th, 1881, by Rev. J. F. Marshall, Mr. John Bradford and Miss Hannah Manning.

At St. Paul's M. E. Church, Shreveport, La., Dec. 8th, 1881, by the same minister, Mr. Lewis Gray and Miss Cora Blackburn.

At the hall of the U. B. of F., Shreveport, La., Jan. 11th, 1882, Mr. John W. Botler and Miss Ella Ward. Rev. J. F. Marshall, officiating.

At the residence of Mr. Mark Parsons, Shreveport, La., Jan. 19th, 1882, by Rev. J. F. Marshall, Mr. Monroe Thomas and Mrs. Mary Middleton.

I give you rosy cheeks. Renew you. Tested 30 yrs Hurley's Syr. Sars. and Potash. Lou. Ky.

DEATHS.

Bro. John Lewis was drowned on the 4th inst. trying to save his cattle during high water. He was an exhorter, and leaves many friends.

E. E. COOPER.

On the 26th of January, Sister Rachel Phillips, departed this life in full triumph of faith. She leaves a father and mother, and many Christians to mourn her loss. She was a faithful member of the M. E. Church for many years.

W. H. GALLION.

Cornith, Miss.

Sister Flora Hickson, died, Feb. 11th, leaving eight children to mourn her loss. She was a faithful member of the church.

Paris, Texas. HENRY SMITH.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, February 20, 1882.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

LEADING STAPLES.

Cotton, ℔ ℔.	
Ordinary	9¾
Middling	11¼
Good middling	11½
Middling fair	12
Sugar, ℔ ℔.	
Yellow clarified	8½
White clarified	8¾
Molasses, in bbls., ℔ gallon.	
Common	45
Fair	51
Choice	68
Rice, Louisiana, ℔ ℔.:	
Common	—@5
Fair	—@6
Choice	@6¼

GROCERIES.

Butter, ℔ ℔.:	
Western	25@26
Coffee, ℔ ℔.:	
Ordinary	9
Prime	11½
Cheese, ℔ ℔.:	
Western factory	12½
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	4 75
Flour, ℔ bbl.:	
Fancy	7 50
Choice family	6 50
Lard, ℔ ℔.:	
Choice, in kegs	@12½
Choice, in tierces	12
Salt, ℔ sack:	
Coarse	87½
Fine	1 22½
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	3 50
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	3 25
Onions, ℔ bbl	4 00
Apples, ℔ bbl	5 00
Cabbages, ℔ 100	@12 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	10 00
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	19 25
Oils, ℔ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	19@30
Coal, in bbls	16@17
Linseed, raw	67@70
Linseed, boiled	70@72
Cotton seed	37@44

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, in sacks, ℔ bu.:	
Yellow	76
White	85
Mixed	75
Oats, ℔ bu.:	
Western	56
Bran, ℔ 100 ℔s.:	
Choice	1 45
Hay, ℔ ton:	
Prime	22@23
Choice	24@25

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ℔ ℔.:	
Breakfast	12
Shoulders	8
Sides, clear rib	11½
Sides, clear	11½
Hams, sugar-cured	13½
Dry Salt Meat, ℔ ℔.:	
Clear rib sides	10½
Clear sides	10¾
Shoulders	7½

Dr. R. V. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-weed is an excellent stimulant and diaphoretic with which to break up colds, fevers, and inflammatory attacks, and is also the best liniment for sprains and bruises. Of all druggists.

More outrages on the Jews are reported in Keiff, Russia, and the governor-general declines to interfere for their protection.

The attention of our Texas readers is called to the advertisement of J. R. Morris, Houston, in to-days paper. All in need of hardware, agricultural implements, or mill supplies, will find it to their interest to deal with him, as he is thoroughly reliable, and his prices are reasonable.

Major Rochester has been nominated and confirmed as paymaster-general.

Healthfulness can be Preserved.

in malarial districts by the powerful tonic and alterative effects of a daily dose of Simmons Liver Regulator, the true malarial antidote.

Conference Notices.

Nashville District—Tennessee Conference.

SECOND ROUND.

Franklin	Mar.	4-5
SpringHill	"	11-12
Louisburg	"	18-19
Mill Creek	"	25-26
Gallatin	April	1-2
Gallatin circuit	"	8-9
Hartsville	"	8-9
Mitchellsville	"	15-16
Springfield	"	15-16
Dickson	"	22-23
Cumberland	"	22-23
Dover	"	29-30
Clark Chapel	May	6-7
Nashville circuit	"	13-14
City Mission	"	20-21

J. PICKETT, P. E.

New Orleans District—Louisiana Conference.

FIRST ROUND.

Ames	Feb.	22-26
First Street	"	24-26
Simpson Chapel	March	1-5
Mount Zion	"	2-5
Camp Parapet	"	12
Plum Street	"	9-12
Clinton Street	"	16-17
Sixth Street	"	17-19
Raceland	"	22
Terreboone	"	23
Houma	"	24-26
Live Oak	"	25-26
Morgan City	"	28
Centerville	"	27
Franklin	"	30-31
La Teche	April	1
Baldwin	"	1-2

L. P. CUSHMAN, P. E.

Gulf District—Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND.

Crystal Springs	March	4-5
Hazlehurst	"	6
New Hope	"	7
Bay St Louis and Pass Christian	"	11-12
Augusta	"	18-19
Pascagoula	"	25-26
Handsboro and Ocean Springs	"	25-26
Columbia	April	1-2
China Grove	"	3-4
Brookhaven and Summit	"	8-9
Liberty	"	15-16
Meadville	"	18-19
Hamburg	"	20
Fayette	"	22-23
Union Church	"	29-30

DEAR BRETHREN—Sickness in my family will prevent me from visiting you so ner.

J. E. CAMPBELL, P. E.

Brookhaven, Miss., Feb. 14, 1882.

J. R. MORRIS,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE, STOVES AND CASTINGS,

Railroad and Mill Supplies,

AGENT FOR

Charter Oak Stoves, Distons' Saws, Old Hickory Wagons, Howe Scales and Avery's Plows.

49 and 51 Main St., Houston, Texas.

Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. All orders for Gas Fitting and Plumbing promptly attended to.

8 1y

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING

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The only establishment making a SPECIAL BUSINESS of ROSES. 60 LARGE HOUSES for ROSES alone. We GIVE AWAY, in Premiums and Extras, more ROSES than most establishments grow. Strong Pot Plants suitable for immediate bloom delivered safely, postpaid, to any post-office. 5 splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for $1; 12 for $2; 19 for $3; 26 for $4; 35 for $5; 75 for $10; 100 for $13. Our NEW GUIDE, a complete Treatise on the Rose, 70 pp. elegantly illustrated—free to all. THE DINGEE & CONARD CO. Rose growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

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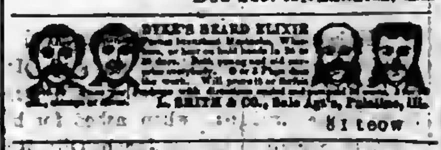

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The explosion of the boiler in the Georgia Car Works, Cartersville Ga, resulted in the killing of several persons.

[Daily Chicago Times.]

Mr. George Barnes, of Bagnall & Barnes, South Water street, said that his wife had been a severe sufferer with neuralgia for years and had tried many remedies in vain. St. Jacobs Oil is the only thing that brought her relief.

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It has one manual, two knee stops, carved, turned and polished handles, two lamp stands of unique design, carved and veneered music pocket, ... fret-work music rack, ornamental front slip, paneled sliding fall with lock, solid black walnut case, carved in most ornate style; beautiful large top as shown in cut; upright rubber cloth bellows, steel springs, metal foot plates, rollers for moving, etc. Height, 75 in.; Depth, 24 in.; Length, 44 in.; Weight, boxed, 350 lbs. New Style No. 12,000.

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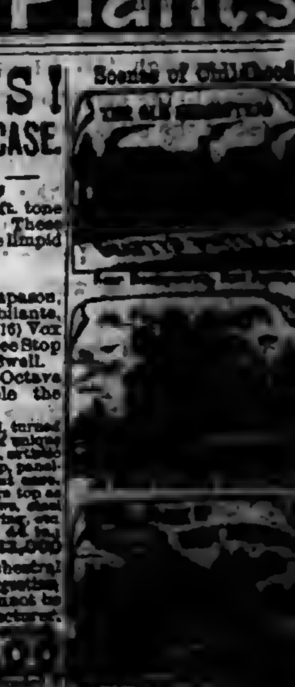
Scenes of Childhood.



Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

Young Folks' Corner.

"RISE, HE CALLETH THEE."—(Mark ix. 49.)

He calleth thee in childhood,
When life is young and free,
When youth and beauty dawns
On hearts of purity.
"Such is my heavenly kingdom,"
The blessed Jesus said;
Oh hasten then to enter
While youth yet crowns the head!

He calleth thee in childhood,
Ere sin's dark shadows fall
On life's meandering pathway,
The buoyant heart to enthrall.
Seek first my righteous kingdom,
All [illegible] added thee—
Life, [illegible], and wealth, and honor,
And [illegible] eternally.

And when the head is silvering
From [illegible] frosts of time,
And [illegible] feeble, tottering,
His [illegible] call is thine.
Leave earth's [illegible] treasures
For those of heaven true,
And seize the crown that's offered
Through Jesus' love for you.

Christ calleth—now is calling
To [illegible] sinful thee,
That all [illegible] heaven may enter
Through his unfailing grace.
His mercy follows ever,
From infancy to age;
Redeeming grace is proffered
Our [illegible] hearts to engage.

Praying Better than Stealing.

Some poor families lived near a large wood-wharf. In one of the cabins was a man who, when he was sober, took pretty good care of his family; but the public-house would get his earnings, and then they suffered. In consequence of a drunken frolic he fell sick. The cold came in his cabin, and but one stick was left in the cellar.

One night he called his eldest boy [illegible] to the bedside, and whispered something in his ear.

[illegible]

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by Dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy, indigestible food. Sold only in cans, by all Grocers.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

Shake Hands.

Shake hands with somebody as you go out of church. The more of it the better, it is expressive of real interest and feeling. There may be a great deal of the spirit of Gospel put into a hearty shake of the hand. Think of St. Paul's four times repeated request—"Greet one another"—after the custom then in common use, and one which is expressive of even warmer feeling than our common one of hand-shaking. Why not give your neighbors the benefit of the warm Christian feeling that fills you to your finger tips, and receive the like from them in return? You will be benefited by it; and the stranger will go away feeling that the church is not, after all, so cold as he had thought it to be.—*Anon.*

Mr. Alexander Grunnell, of Albany, N. Y., says: "I had been for years troubled with great weakness of my digestive organs, which seemed to be always out of fix. Most usually I suffered from constipation, and at other times a severe running-off at the bowels would set in. No remedy I ever tried would regulate this function until I tried Brown's Iron Bitters. It really benefited me from the first day I used it. My habits are now perfectly regular, and as a strengthener of the digestive organs, I think Brown's Iron Bitters worth its weight in diamonds."

Showy jewelry is becoming unfashionable in the street. The Baltimore *Methodist* thinks it ought to be so in churches. It says: "It is in America alone that the church is made to serve as a show-room for the display of costly ornament and showy attire. Good sense, good taste, good feeling, all should teach a woman to discard upon the street whatever would serve to attract attention to herself, and in church whatever would tend to distract either her own thoughts or those of others from the worship of God."

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., is rapidly acquiring an enviable reputation for the surprising cures which daily result from the use of her Vegetable Compound in all female diseases. Send to her for pamphlets.

When attendance at public worship or at a prayer meeting is not large, we are apt to think the meeting will not amount to much, as there are so few present. Just as if God could not bless a small number as well as the multitude. We think when such feelings steal into the hearts of those assembled that they need an special blessing to teach them that the Lord does not depend on the size of the congregation for an opportunity to pour out his Spirit.

$1200 a year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their [illegible] and full particulars.

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A NEW TREATMENT for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Headache, Debility, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.
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GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE
[illegible]
James J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass.

The Mississippi river will do to tie on to, and people who feel the need of an anti-monopoly league need never fear that the Father of Waters will ever be brought into the service of the monopolies. Every dollar spent in the improvement of the river saves a thousand to the people in the regulation of traffic rates. That is an economical fact of vital importance.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Beatty's Organ Factory.

The large organ factory of Mayor Daniel F. Beatty, at Washington, Warren Co., New Jersey, which was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday, Sept. 18, 1881, has been entirely rebuilt, and resumed business on Jan 18, 1882, just four months from the time it was destroyed. It is now in full operation, and, by the use of electric light, work on building cabinet organs is kept up till 9 P. M. Over one hundred wood-working machines, from Wood's Machine Company, have been set in operation, and are driven by a 200-horse power engine, furnished by the Hartford Buckeye Engine Company. The factory covers an area of nearly four acres. Mayor Beatty has now immense facilities for building organs, and hence he can now afford, and does build and furnish to the public direct, better organs for far less money than ever before.

Near New Carlisle, Ind., a burglar hailing from Chicago, claimed to be converted at a protracted meeting, gave up a kit of burglar's tools to the preacher, and confessed a case of safe-robbing for which he was arrested by the Sheriff of Whitley County.

To Consumptives.

Reader, can you believe that the Creator afflicts one third of mankind with a disease for which there is no remedy? Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured hundreds of cases of consumption and men are living to-day—healthy, robust men—whom physicians pronounced incurable, because one lung was almost gone. Send two stamps for Dr. R. V. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption and Kindred Affections. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Horsford's Acid Phosphate

A SLEEP INDUCER.

From my experience, I would say that as a nerve restorer in exhaustion from any cause, and as a sleep inducer, Horsford's Acid Phosphate is of the greatest value.

J. E. LOCKRIDGE, M. D.

Indianapolis, Ind.

"Will gin-sling do a man any good?" "Yes, if he slings it far enough."

[Kalamazoo, (Mich.) Daily Gazette]

It is an unprecedented success said Mr. Chas. S. D'Arcambal, the well-known Burdick House druggist, when asked for his views in regard to the St. Jacobs Oil; it is highly extolled, and is giving general satisfaction.

The Fitz-John Porter case is being considered by the cabinet.

Sweet Breath and Good Digestion.

The breath sweetened, foul odors from the body removed, food thoroughly digested, good health permanently maintained, by using Brown's Iron Bitters. A true strengthener; a sure reviver.

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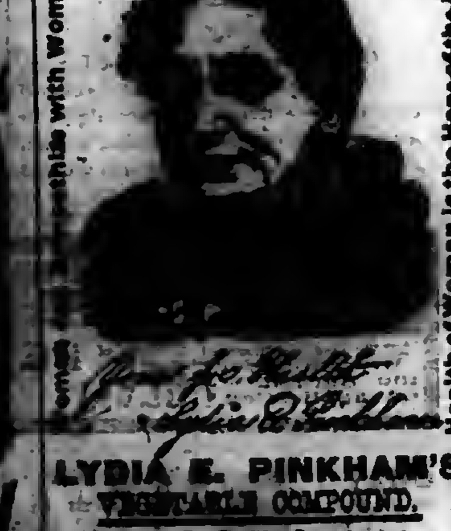

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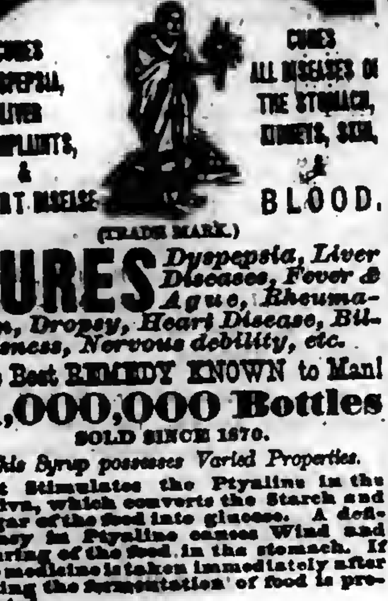

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It Promotes Digestion.
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I was afflicted for a number of years with Kidney Disease, and my wife was troubled with Liver Complaint. We took some of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup which effected a perfect cure. J. B. BRYAN.

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For about six years I have been afflicted with Tetter. The Doctors pronounced me incurable, the use of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has relieved me and I believe it will make a radical cure. C. C. TUBB.

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I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup for Rheumatism, and have received entire relief therefrom. I would not be without it. THOS. JOHNSON.

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I was afflicted with Dyspepsia and a short trial of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has completely cured me. I can safely recommend it. B. WASHINGTON.

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I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup and believed it to be a Good Blood Purifier and can recommend it as such. H. BROWN & CO.

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This is to certify that Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has made a new man of me, after an illness of thirty years. JULIAN A. LANDRY.

Agents wanted for the sale of the Indian Blood Syrup in every town or village in which I have no agent. Particulars given on application.
22 1y

A boy came home from school much excited, and told his father that he believed all human beings were descended from apes, which made the old man reply angrily "That may be the case with you, but it ain't with me. I can tell you that, now."

"Worth Its Weight in Gold"

DAY KIDNEY-PAD CO., Buffalo, N. Y.:—I cannot recommend your Pad highly enough. It is worth its weight in gold. It is curing me, and makes me feel like a new man.

THOMAS GRIGG, Baltimore, Ohio.

$2, by druggists, or by mail, postpaid. Pamphlet one stamp.

Some can teach all the doctrine of Christ, saving three syllables—"Follow Me!" Therefore these are like some tailors who are busy in decking and tricking up others, but go bare and beggarly themselves. *Henry Smith.*

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges, cured by Bucuphaiba. $1, at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

The worst kind of ignorance is ignorance of one's own ignorance. *Philadelphia Record.* And the worst kind of knowledge is knowledge of one's own knowledge.—*New Haven Register.*

A Cross Baby.

Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a bachelor as stopping for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake for five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby. All cross and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young man, remember this.—Traveller.

In Astrakhan 600 fishermen have been drowned by a severe gale.

Eminent Dr. J. J. Caldwell, Baltimore, Md.

"I have used COLDEN'S LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF AND TONIC INVIGORATOR largely in Debility, Febrile and Nervous Diseases, and I have found it one of the most reliable of nutrient tonics now in use or to be found in pharmacy. (Remember the name, COLDEN'S—take no other.) Of druggists.

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In the course of his practice discovered what now are renowned in medical practice, viz: a combination of Celery and Chamomile in the shape of Pills. They are used by the profession at large and constantly recommended by them.

It is not a patent medicine. It is the result of his own experience in practice. They are a sure cure for the following special diseases, and are worthy of a trial by all intelligent sufferers. They are prepared expressly to cure sick headache, nervous headache, dyspeptic headache, neuralgia, paralysis, sleeplessness, dyspepsia and nervousness, and will cure any case. The Doctor's great remedy for Skin disease, called Dr. Benson's Skin Cure is exceedingly valuable and greatly sought after by all persons who have skin diseases or bad complexion. An excellent toilet dressing.

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Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to make inquiry through your most noble paper for my sister Charlotte. She married a man during the war by the name of Brownwood. Charlotte was taken from us at Clinton, La., where we were living at that time. She was carried off by a man named Mathew Borman, who took her to Shreveport, Morehouse parish, La. Father and mother go by the name of Joe and Lizer Onely. We are six sisters and two brothers, viz.: Brother Norman, Harrison and Prince Albert; sister Charlotte, Julia, Mariah, Silva, Tempy and Lutita. I had two children at that time named John Henderson, and Joe Edy. Please address Tita Hayend, Summit, Pike county, Miss., care of John H. Cook.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for information leading to the whereabouts of my mother. She was sold from me in Marion county, Arkansas, about twenty eight years ago; her name then being Amy Ray, (belonging to Morse Ray.) Her husband's name was Harry Ray. I came to Texas twenty odd years ago. Persons living in Arkansas, also Louisiana who see this inquiry, will please ask among neighbors; who are living and who dead none can tell. With best wishes I am yours truly,

SARAH ANN RAY CALDWELL.

Round Rock, Texas.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my mother. I left her at Honey Island, Churly lake. My mother's name is Dusey Thorton. My brothers' names, Alfred Thornton, Edmond Thornton, Nelson Thornton, Caroline Thornton, Sara Jane Thornton, Lucy Thornton, and my name was Mary Jane Thornton, my mother's oldest daughter. My owner's name was Henry Thornton, he had a daughter by the name of Adeline Thornton. My name is now Mary Jane Buchanan. Address to Algiers, La., postoffice box 54.

DEAR EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my mother's brothers who belonged to Major Molden when sold. My eldest brother Thomas was sold in Red River, Texas, to Capt. Enrie; brother August was taken off by Jack Mabry, brother-in-law to Press Molden. Mother and eldest sister were both named Anna Molden; other sisters were Eliza and Martha. When we were separated brothers James Hayward and Moses Molden were sold to Widow Ward. Sister Amy's husband was Henry Molden. Address, Martha Lott, Perdido, Texas.

DEAR EDITOR—I would like to hear from my sister Priscilla Brown, brother Andrew Brown, and Henry Wilson. It has been so long since I heard from them that I fear some of them are dead. I also have several cousins I would like to hear from—Louis Johnson and Maria Johnson. I am living in Bremond, Texas. I used to belong to Phil Key on Arcadia place. My brother and sister belonged to Mr. Cox. SARAH ANN KEY.

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Endorsed and recommended by the medical profession, for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, and Convalescence from Fevers, &c.
GENTLEMEN:—I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. [illegible] I have used three bottles of the Tonic. [illegible] and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before [illegible] work, I know not what. I give it the credit. J. P. WATSON.
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Whoever you are, wherever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.
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INDIAN CORN PUDDING.—Pour a quart of boiling milk in a half pint of Indian meal, stirring it all the time. To this add a teaspoonful of salt. Beat up three or four eggs, and when the batter is nearly cold stir them into it. Put the pudding into a cloth or tin mold and boil two hours. Serve with cream, butter, syrup, or any other sauce you please. Maple syrup or golden syrup is very nice.

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Send stamp for book of testimonials of cures from prominent persons.

Chalmers, of Mississippi, hangs on to the Congressional seat belonging to John R. Lynch with the grip of a drowning man. He knows that Lynch was elected by a majority of a thousand votes, but he knows, also, that his own political race is run when the colored man boosts him from the chair he has so long occupied without right. But he must go.—*Inter Ocean.*

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A TRUE TONIC.
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See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co. and have crossed red lines and trade mark on wrapper.
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36 Inches	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40 Inches	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
44 Inches	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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You will not only get rid of your Cough or Cold, but of considerable suffering, loss of time, and expense.
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Splendid new Catalogue of Trees, Plants, Seeds, new Grapes and Small Fruit, free. [illegible]
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LAST NIGHT I SAW AN ARMED BAND.

BY ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

[illegible]

[illegible] Amen.

[illegible]

Jesus by living godly, shall suffer persecution, going forth weeping, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, his sheaves with him. Wesley was the master spirit of the band. He willingly resigned a life position of distinction and emolument, and a home, to follow in the footsteps of some of his countrymen to America as a missionary to the colonies, and to preach to the Indians, being regarded as the most suitable person for this high mission. Consulting his mother before making up his mind to come, she replied in these memorable words: "Had I twenty sons, I should rejoice that they were so employed, though I should never see them more!" The rest of the family agreed. His brother Charles accompanied him, after overcoming his scruples. Such was the rise, and such has been the progress of Methodism to this time. But you will naturally ask, What is Methodism? What does this new word mean? Is it not a new religion? This is a very common, nay, almost a universal supposition, where it is not properly understood. But nothing can be more remote from the truth. It is a mistake all over. Methodism, so called, is the old religion of the Church, with a new soul. This old religion is no other than love, the love of God, and of all mankind; the loving God with all our heart, soul, and strength, as having first loved us, the fountain of all the good we have received, and all we ever hope to enjoy. This love is the great medicine of life, the never failing remedy for all the evils of a disordered world, for all the miseries and vices of men. Wherever this is, there are virtue and happiness going hand in hand. There is humbleness of mind, gentleness, long-suffering, the whole image of God. This religion of love, joy, and peace has its seat in the inmost soul, but is ever showing itself by its fruits, continually springing up not only in all innocence, for love worketh no ill to his neighbor, but likewise in every kind of beneficence, spreading virtue and happiness all around it. Whoever allows the Scriptures to be the word of God must allow this to be true religion. This is the religion of the primitive Church. It is clearly expressed, even in the small remains of Clemens Romanus, Ignatius, and Polycarp; and is seen more at large in the writings of Tertullian, Origen, Clemens Alexandrinus, and Cyprian; and even in the fourth century it was found in the works of Chrysostom, Basil, Ephrem, Cyril, and Macarius. It would be easy to produce a cloud of witnesses testifying the same thing, were not this a point which none will contest who has the least acquaintance with Christian antiquity. Many imagined that the little society would be dispersed and Methodism (so called) Mr. Wesley says, "come to an end, when in October, 1735, my brother, Mr. Ingham, and I were induced by a strange chain of providences to go over to the new colony in Georgia. Our design was to preach to the Indian nations bordering upon that province. We were detained at Savannah and Frederica by the people." About the middle of October, 1735, they took their leave of Oxford, friends, and relatives, for America, not to avoid want, for, says Mr. Wesley, "God having given us plenty of temporal blessings." They were not very successful in Georgia. After one year and nine months' toiling, they returned to England. In his journal of January 8, 1738, he wrote: "I went to America to convert the Indians, but oh, who shall convert me?" After receiving the answer to his inquiry, the line of demarcation between the Wesleys and the other clergy was distinctly drawn. The[y] had already organized themselves into a society for mutual improvement. This took place in London, May 1, 1738, and is regarded as the origin of Methodism, using the term in a very common sense of it. This is a mis[illegible] but if it be used to designate [illegible] is no [illegible] Mr. Wesley relate[s] [illegible]

[illegible] May 1, 1738, [illegible] Wednesday [illegible]

own judgment, but, if we mistake not, you will recognize God as its author, springing forth at that period of the world when vital religion was at a low ebb.

THE SPREAD, AND INCREASE OF METHODISM.

The Wesleys were now objects of special attention, considered over much religious, but they counted their righteousness, as filthy rags, and long-cherished hopes as vain and deceptive; were supposed to be crazy because they spoke of the faith and experience of Christ as a Savior, and the universal help and refuge. Methodism, you see is a fire that strikes the awakened sinner, like the lightning glance. It burned in Mr. Wesley's heart. So he took a tour into Germany to confirm his faith, by conversing with the Moravian brethren, while his brother Charles earnestly contended for the faith at home among the formalists. Both obtained the object of their desires, a clearer evidence, and a deeper experience. A few words uttered by them was like the smith's hammer stroke on the heated iron upon the anvil; sparks flashed in every direction, and professional men cried out, what shall we do to be saved! Such a Methodism is still pushing on to the world's conquest, gladdening the nations of the earth, gathering new strength as it sweeps down the ages of all time since. Ten ministers of the Gospel in England, at that time laid the right foundation, viz. that the blood of Jesus cleanseth from all sin, but the way was still hedged up. Mr. Whitefield had returned from America and united with the Wesleys, in the work of God. The churches were closed against him. He betook himself to the fields and highways, and thus attracted thousands to hear the gospel. He proclaimed the glad tidings to three thousand people near Bristol, from an eminence near the city. Many who set all laws, human and divine at defiance, and were utterly without God in the world, now fell before the majesty of Heaven, with cries and tears, which drowned the speakers voice, acknowledging a prophet had risen in the land. This led to the forming of a new society in Bristol, like the one in London. This suggested the idea of building a meeting house. And the corner stone of the first Methodist meeting house the world ever saw, was laid on Saturday, May 12th, 1739, just 142 years, and two days since. We find ourselves going through the same holy exercise, for our holy calling; and with what we style modernism, or up to the times. Perhaps we are entitled to what we claim, at least in part. These extraordinary circumstances seem to have been designed by God, for the further manifestation of his work if you please. So true is that word, "My ways are not your ways, nor my thoughts, your thoughts." Not satisfied to confine the gospel within the limits of his own country, he visited Wales. The churches there were also closed against him, as they were at home. He preached Jesus in the streets, and in private dwellings. Mr. Charles Wesley had overcome his scruples about preaching out of church, joined with his brother and Mr. Whitefield. About this time there were many fightings without and fears within. After considerable discussions on points of difference as to the order of things of that day and time, Mr. Wesley says, "I believe we shall go on best when we only preach the simple gospel, and not interfere with each others plans." Full and sublime words are these! Behold, what a blessed thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity! During these stirring events, the class meetings and love feasts were commenced, which are of so much value to continue the active exercise of a lively faith in Jesus! They excite our highest hopes and joys! These peculiarities of Methodism, were of providential origin, springing out of the spiritual necessities of the pious and the perishing sinner. Mr. Wesley being refused the privilege to preach in the church, his father had been rector of for many years, preached on his father's tomb stone, to such a congregation as Epworth had never seen. And in 1743, at Wednesbury, Mr. Wesley in three months formed a society of three hundred members. Satan was there also, a mob rose and dragged him through the streets, he says, "without losing anything, but only one flap of my waist coat, and a little skin from one of my hands." For several years the preachers travelled from place to place, as circumstances seem to require, without any plan.

The society become numerous and extensive. The first meeting for this purpose was held at the foundry in London, June 25th, 1744, being six in number. Mr. Wesley denominated it the first conference, a term better understood now than then, and of high significance both in Europe and America. The second commenced August, 1745 consisting of ten persons. The rules of the discipline were reviewed; the minutes of the several conversations held, formed the discipline of the several societies, and was last revised by himself in 1789, two years before his death. In 1747 a Mr. Williams crossed the English channel to preach the new doctrine in Ireland. On hearing this Mr. Wesley was at his side; soon followed by his brother Charles. About this time, many foolish people in Christian experience talked of finished salvation in Christ, or of a state of justification and sanctification, while they knew little of themselves and less of Christ. Mr. Wesley says, "Their whole behavior testified that their hearts are void of humble love, and full of carnal confidence. They cry, Lord! Lord! with as much assurance and as little right as the foolish virgins." The conference of 1770, called up the subject, and reaffirmed certain propositions directly opposed to the Antinomian theory. Mr. Walter Shirley wrote a circular letter to the serious clergy of England, to meet at Bristol on the 6th of August, 1771, to insist on a formal recantation of said minutes. But it availed nothing. Fletcher's four checks to Antinomianism, being written in a charming style, breathing the very spirit of heaven in every line, closed the long controversy which ensued. Methodism had now been planted in Scotland, but the Scots were strongly fortified, entrenched within the lines of religious opinions, and their modes of worship. Mr. Wesley was now well advanced in life. His health and strength remained undiminished, and he continued his labors and triumphs without interruption of health, till March 2, 1791, when he departed this life in glorious hope, of a blissful immortality in the 88th year of his age, and 64th of his ministry; leaving numerous and flourishing societies throughout Great Britain and Ireland, the Isle of Wight, the Isle of Man, the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, Holland and others. The societies in America were then divided in thirteen conferences, and embraced 250 itenerant preaches, and more than 68,000 members. The latter part of Mr. Wesley's life or career differed in one respect from the former; his early travels were constantly interrupted by mobs and persecutions which embarrassed his work, and often endangered his life; but God permitted him to live to command the respect and veneration of his greatest enemies. His old age was honored with all the attention that was safe for any man to receive. The churches in London closed against him in 1738, are now opened to him. And he has more applications to preach in those very churches, for the benefit of public charities than he can possibly fill. In many places in the country a visit by him created a sort of general festival; on his visit to Cornwall accompanied by John Nelson, he plucked blackberries from the hedges to allay their craving hunger, and slept upon boards, his saddle-bags was his pillow, he is now received in that country as an angel of God. On the 17th of August, 1789, on visiting Falmouth, he says, "The last time I was here about forty years ago, I was taken prisoner by an immense mob, gaping and roaring like lions." But now the streets are lined by high and low to honor him.

(To be continued.)

MILK TOAST.—Scald a quart of milk in a double boiler, and thicken it with two even tablespoonfuls of corn starch dissolved in a little cold water. Add a teaspoonful of salt and a heaping tablespoonful of butter. Have ready a dozen slices of toast, which, unless wanted quite rich, need no butter. Pour the thickened milk into a pan, that each slice may be easily dipped, in it, and pile them when dipped in a deep dish, pouring the rest of the milk over them. Serve very hot. Cream is sometimes used instead of milk, in which case no thickening is put in.

Salt for Senators.

We can understand readily enough how it is necessary for Senators to have nine gallons of alcohol and 300 pounds of "refined camphor." We can even imagine that there are times when the two and a half gallons of castor oil mentioned in the official account of articles purchased for the use of the Senate might be no more than sufficient to "go round" and set all the Senatorial wheels in motion. But pray what can Senators want with forty pounds of rosin and two gallons of turpentine and one pound of borax? There are, of course, a number of distinguished gentlemen in the upper house of Congress who play the fiddle, and play it remarkably well. We know the junior Senator from this State draws a clever bow over that favorite instrument, and it is said that David Davis himself is no "slouch" with it when it comes to old-fashioned tunes like the "Opereel," "The Arkansas Traveler," and solos of that sort. Vest, of Missouri, is said to be an expert, and those who have heard Garland say he can draw more weird music from a hard-looking fiddle than Rubenstein can from a grand piano. There are other musicians in the Senate, including Edmunds and Bayard, though the latter is not a violinist, but excels on the clarionet. But if every Senator was an Ole Bull, and practiced nine hours a day, forty pounds of rosin would be too great an allowance for one session. What, then, means this large quantity of rosin, and, if used legitimately, why do Senators "rosin the bow" so extravagantly?

Then there a few other items that puzzle us. What should the Senate do with three barrels of salt? The winter has been unusually warm in Chicago, but quite cold in Washington. There has scarcely been a necessity for pickling anybody around the Senate in order to keep him until spring; and alum, too! What do Senators do with five pounds of pulverized alum? So with sal-soda. Eleven pounds of this article are charged in the account, and we can't see precisely what the Senate wants with it. Is it bought for its elevating ingredients? Does it make a man rise to a point of order, or enable him to "heave in" a few remarks, when he might otherwise be slumbering in cloak-room? Let us know. Then we have turpentine and spirits of niter and arnica and glycerine, etc., etc. One would imagine from the articles in this line that the Senate was a livery stable, where every animal in the barn was ring-boned, spavined, or covered with "wind-galls." We suggest as a relief for a very natural curiosity that the object of all these articles be specified in the bills. So far as the 500 pounds of soap charged are concerned, nobody cares for that. We want our good men to keep clean if we "don't lay up a cent," and 500 pounds of good strong bar soap ought to do this business pretty thoroughly for ninety days. We think it would be cheaper to start a factory and make our own soap, the old-fashioned, soft kind, for which there is still a great demand, but we won't quarrel about that. The soap is all right, but do tell us about the rosin and the pulverized alum.—*Inter Ocean.*

"My Smoke-House."

A man who lives in Albany, N. Y., and whose business is that of a clerk, said that he had lately built a house that cost him three thousand dollars. His friends expressed their wonder that he could afford to build so fine a dwelling.

"Why," said he, "that is my smoke-house."

"Your smoke-house! What do you mean?"

"Why, I mean that twenty years ago I left off smoking, and I have put the money saved from smoke, with the interest, into my house. Hence I call it my smoke-house."

Now, boys, we want you to think of this when you are tempted to take your first cigar. Think how much good might be done with the money you are beginning to end in smoke. What would you think of a man who, to amuse himself, should light a paper twenty-five cents and watch it burn? Is it any more sensible to take for your quarter a roll of dry brown leaves, light it and see it smoke?—*Ex.*

If you see a brother fall
Lend a hand.
There will some time come to all
Error's fall or sorrow's moan.
Live not for yourself alone,
Lend a hand.

From Our Mission Rooms.

AT SILVER CITY, NEW MEXICO MISSION, Rev. E. L. Allen, pastor, there is plenty of room for work and good promise in it. The congregations are *six times* as large as the church membership. This means aggression and growth. It means also a demand for busy pastoral work. A great deal of this work is done which has fruit not apparent in statistical tables and formal reports. In these newly settled territories the population is fluctuating. Many are uncertain as to the locality in which they will choose to remain. Those who come as Christians gladly join in the service of the Mission Church, others are respectful listeners, some are converted, but really all who come in at a given period may perhaps move on before the year closes, and the church shows but moderate increase. At Silver City, for instance, some forty regular attendants upon the services had moved away within two months to three "mining camps." For all this, the congregations were not diminished. It hardly needs assertion money bestowed on these Domestic Mission fields is not thrown away. Who however thought that it was wasted? "There is great hope for the future," writes a pastor in the field. The religious lines are tightening. Sabbath desecration is being frowned down; the law of right is respected; ministers services are more in demand and better appreciated than formerly, while the whole social structure is undergoing changes and moral revolutions are quietly bringing about the glory of God. *Revivals of religion will be next.*

THE SCHOOL WORK IN FOREIGN MISSIONS.—This is necessarily assuming larger proportions. The number of native teachers engaged in the day schools under our care has advanced during the past year 390 to 527. We have now 12 high schools or colleges with 39 teachers and 653 pupils. We have 8 theological schools with 18 teachers and 79 students.

Hon. Wm. P. Frye, member of Congress and ex-Attorney General of Maine, writing to Hon. Neal Dow says:

"I can and do, from my own personal observation, unhesitatingly affirm that the consumption of intoxicating liquors in Maine is not to-day one-fourth as great as it was twenty years ago; that in the country portions of the State, the sale and use have almost entirely ceased; that the law of itself, under a vigorous enforcement of its provisions, has created a temperance sentiment which is marvelous, and to which opposition is powerless. In my opinion, our remarkable temperance reform of to-day is the legitimate child of the law." The foregoing was concurred in by United States Senators, Hon. Lott M. Morrill and Hon. Hannibal Hamlin; also, by members of Congress, J. G. Blaine, John Lynch, John A. Peters and Eugene Hale.

Lieutenant Governor Haskins, of New York, said at a recent meeting of the Grant Club:

"Your club takes the name of the most illustrious statesman and soldier of modern times. [Cheers.] One who more than any other has helped make this a land of freedom safe from the assault of foes without or foes within [Cheers.] I am proud to-night to be known as a member of the Grant Club, and I shall salute you as friends—friends socially and politically—and I am proud, aye, more proud than of any one political act of a life filled with political experience, to be reckoned as one of the 306 who stood through thirty-six ballots at Chicago."

Kansas has increased during the past eighteen months in population at least 100,000, and that that increase is made up of the very best citizens we ever had come to our State. It has been composed of that class of people who build school-houses, who build churches, who establish Sabbath-schools, who help to build up and make a State strong and vigorous and worthy of the respect of the civilization of the world.—*Gov. St. John.*

The bill introduced by Representative Kelley, in regard to prize money, appropriates $966,120, or so much thereof as may be found to be due officers, seamen and marines of Admiral Farragut's fleet for the capture made in the Mississippi river at New Orleans, April 25, 1862.

What It Costs.

A gentleman was walking in Regents' Park, in London, and he met a man whose only home was in the poor-house. He had come out to take the air and excited the gentleman's interested attention.

"Well, my friend," said the gentleman, getting into conversation, "It is a pity that a man like you should be situated where you are. Now may I ask you how old you are?"

The man said he was eighty years of age.

"Had you any trade before you became penniless?

"Yes, I was a carpenter."

"Did you use intoxicating drink?"

"No, O no, I only took my beer; never anything stronger; nothing but my beer."

"How much did your beer come to a day?"

"Oh, a sixpence a day, I suppose."

"For how long a time?"

"Well, I suppose for sixty years."

The gentleman had taken out his note-book and he continued figuring with his pencil while he went on talking with the man.

"Now, let me tell you," said he, as he finished his calculations, "how much that beer cost you my man. You can go over the figures yourself." And the gentleman demonstrated that the money, a six-pence a day for sixty years, expended in beer, would, if it had been saved and placed at interest, have yielded him nearly eight hundred dollars a year, or an income of fifteen dollars a week for self support.

"Let me tell you how much a gallon of whiskey cost," said a judge after trying a case: "One gallon of whiskey made two men murderers; it made two wives widows; and made eight children orphans."

"Oh!" it's a costly thing."—*Dr. Richard Newton.*

The Christian who is always finding difficulties in his own way is pretty certain to be an effectual block in somebody else's way. There ever seem to be difficulties in plenty for one who spends the time in hunting after them; but they either vanish before the resolute soul that presses forward toward the mark of the high calling of God which is in Christ Jesus, or else grace is given to overcome them as they are met. The point is simply to press forward; and above all things, to make sure that one's self is not a difficulty.—*Examiner and Chronicle.*

The devil has a peculiar affection for idlers. He employs them to do all his little dirty jobs. They are his retailers of scandal, strife engenderers and mischief makers generally. They are his most faithful servants ever ready to obey his commands and always on hand when needed. They take special delight in defaming the character of honest, hardworking men and women and stirring up strife and contention in the community.

An English exchange has this: "A bluff old farmer says, "If a man professes to serve the Lord, I like to see him do it when he measures onions as well as when he hollers glory, hallelujah." This remark applies to more transactions than measuring onions." True; and to none, in this country, more than to measuring cord-wood.

Without earnestness no man is ever great, or does really great things. He may be the cleverest of men; he may be brilliant, entertaining, popular; but he will want weight. No soul-moving picture was ever painted that had not in its depth a shadow.—*Peter Bayne.*

It is reported by the Religious Tract Society, of London, that more copies of the Scriptures have been purchased by the Spaniards during the past twelve years, in proportion to population, than by the French or Italians.

The 50,000,000 of our population have a Protestant minister for every 728 persons, and a Sabbath-school teacher for every fifty-six. One in every five is a member of an evangelical church.

Better be cold than affect to feel. In truth, nothing is so cold as assumed, noisy enthusiasm. Its best emblem is the northern blast of Winter, which freezes as it roars. —*Channing.*

RELIEVE ASTHMA.—Soak blotting or tissue paper in strong saltpetre water. Dry and burn at night in the bed-room.

General News Items.

An alliance between Spain and Portugal is proposed.

W. F. Tucker, of Illinois, was nominated major and paymaster in the army.

The Mississippi Legislature extended an invitation to Gen. W. S. Hancock to visit it, which was declined.

Emilio Castelar urges a union of the Latin races with Germany, in anticipation of a coming invasion of Europe.

The Comptroller of the Currency authorized the First National Bank of Baton Rouge, La., to commence, with a capital of $100,000.

The eighteen graduates from the Scientific Department of the Training school in Kiota, Japan, have returned in a body to pursue the study of theology.

Consular reports confirm the statement that about 180 Jews had been shamefully maltreated at Warsaw, 10 or 12 of whom have died of their injuries.

An 8-year old boy died at Point St. Charles from the excessive use of liquor. The Grand Jury brought in a verdict of willful murder against the persons who gave him the liquor.

Mrs. Garfield received Mrs. Scoville's letter. While she cherishes no malice against the assassin, and feels only pity for his sister, she leaves him to his God and the American people.

The House committee on elections voted to dismiss, without prejudice, the contest in the case of Smith, Republican, vs. Robertson, Democrat, the sitting member, from the Sixth District of Louisiana.

Senator Lamar, of Mississippi, was struck down by a passing carriage in Washington city, and was painfully but not severely hurt. He has returned home on advice of his physician to recover.

Congress passed a joint resolution appropriating $100,000, for the relief of sufferers by overflow of the Mississippi river. Appropriations have also been made by the Legislatures of Tennessee and Mississippi.

The capacity of some famous European churches is given as follows: St. Peters, 54,000 people; St. Paul's, 35,000; Notre Dame, 20,000; St. Stephen's, Vienna, 12,400; St. Mark's, Venice, and Milan Cathedral, 7,000.

The telegraph system of Japan can now boast of 4,000 miles of line, comprising about 10,900 miles of wire. The first telegraph in Japan was constructed only ten years ago, so that the increase of mileage has been very rapid.

Wendell Phillips remains closely at home, having declined all lecture engagements. He will be obliged to leave his old home in the spring, as the extension of a street will render a demolition necessary. Mr. Phillips is constantly occupied in writing—possibly his promised autobiography.

The Senate confirmed John C. New, Ass't Secretary Treasury; Jos. Hirst collector of customs at St. Marks, Fla., P. B. S. Pinchback, surveyor of customs, New Orleans; Andrew McClain, United States attorney for the middle district of Tennessee; Augustus T. Seymour, United States district judge for North Carolina.

The General Conference of the M. E. Church South will meet at Nashville, Tenn., in May next, and there will be five and probably six bishops elected. Three, Bishops Marvin, of St. Louis, Mo., and Doggett, of Richmond, Va., and Wightman, of Charleston, S. C., have died since the last General Conference, Bishops Pierce, of Georgia, Kavanaugh, of Kentucky, and Paine, of Mississippi, are incapacitated for active duty by ill-health.

General Skobeloff, receiving some Servian students, said Russia had hitherto been held in check by foreign influence, namely, that of Germany. The sword, he said, was the only means the Russians had of ridding themselves of the incubus. He declared a struggle between the Slavs and Teutons was inevitable, and it would be long, sanguinary, and terrible, but the Slavs would triumph. General Skobeleff concluded as follows: "If any one attempts to molest the states recognised by the treaties, thank heaven, you will not be alone. If fate so decides, we shall meet again on the battle-field, side by side against the common foe."

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Associate.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1882.

Address all business letters to Phillips & Hunt, 106 Camp street, and not to the editor of this paper.

The *Methodist Advocate* bids our editor "cordial welcome to his new field of labor." May success crown the efforts of our brother in Atlanta.

Our thanks are due David Landreth & Son Philadelphia for a package of garden seeds. From this time we propose to do the best we can towards raising our own vegetables.

The Governor and Secretary of State of Louisiana have opened their offices in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. This city now becomes practically the capital for the first time since the close of the war, as the reward of earnest effort on the part of her people.

The United States Senate has honored itself by voting to place General Ulysses S. Grant upon the retired army list. It was as a soldier that Grant distinguished himself pre-eminently, and it is fitting that he should be retained on the military list of a grateful nation.

Reality not cant, substance not shadow, force not froth, is what the [illegible] needs. Whining tones, rolling eyes, a pious look, and a few religious expressions at our tongues end, are not the same as a heart full of love to God and man. Christian reality has the most perfect abhorrence of cant.

We are glad to observe that the President is disposed to move slowly in the matter of new appointments for the government service in Louisiana and elsewhere. There are so many legions of greedy aspirants for place, even among the political friends of the President, that he can not heed them without the danger of wronging good capable and efficient public officers.

The great question among the patrons of the so-called prize ring, is to find a man to match Sullivan. Just now, there is a man by the name of [illegible] of Troy, New [illegible] himself equal to [illegible] great [illegible] is expected to come off [illegible] months. Full nine[illegible] the brute is in quite a portion of the human family yet.

[illegible]

The Resurrection.

That the word of God teaches the resurrection of the dead is admitted by all who read it. But all are not agreed as to the nature of the resurrection. Upon this point there is quite a diversity of opinion even among devout Christian men who receive the Bible as the word of God and bow with reverence to its teachings. The prevailing faith among the Jews at the time of Christ's advent and during his ministry was that there was to be a resurrection of the bodies of all men from their graves. If in this they were wrong, it is equally clear that Christ in no way ever attempted to correct this error, but rather encouraged them in it, as he did the doctrine of the immortality of the soul and future rewards and punishment.

Frequently in his personal words Christ comes to us with the blessed assurance of His own resurrection, not as a spiritual recovery from a fallen state, as the emerging of the soul from the body at the hour of death, but as the literal rising up of the body from the grave to die no more. This resurrection is no myth, no fable, no dream. Strauss, with just and discriminating power, has pronounced it to be "the center of the center, the real heart of Christianity," by which "the truth of Christianity stands or falls." This conveys a deeply significant lesson to every Christian, telling not of a risen spirit but of the body coming forth alive from the grave. When the Lord Jesus called forth to life the dead Lazarus it was not the spirit that leaped forth from the tomb. It was no spirit, no divine soul that was bound up in those special bondages as that was imprisoned in the tomb of pious Joseph. It was Christ's body that slept there. It was Christ's body that must rise from that grave, and so the victory of the Father's love and power was made complete in releasing the body of His Son from the bonds of death. The preaching of Paul and the early Apostolic Church centered around Christ's resurrection and the resurrection of the body. They tell us that "the hour is coming in the which all that are in their graves shall hear his voice. And shall come forth they that have done evil unto the resurrection of damnation." They tell us that "this corruption shall put on incorruption," that this mortal must put on immortality, that there is a natural (mortal) body, and that there is a spiritual (immortal) body. Just what this relationship is or how it is that we are to have this wonderfully mysterious connection between form and spirit "doth not yet appear." Nevertheless it is a grand and glorious truth that our bodies shall rise again, and we do well to take it to our hearts. We accept in all its grandly solemn and grandly joyful significance too the lesson of Christ's resurrection. We see in it a pledge, a promise to the Christian of his resurrection, and have no foolish fears nor questions to ask about our friends who have gone before us, or who may come on after us as to whether we shall know them in heaven. We frequently turn our thoughts to the place of the dead, but it is never without looking forward to the time when "all that are in their graves shall hear His voice and come forth." Oh, what a change! This frail body so full of pain and infirmity shall come forth from the grave purified, incorruptible and adapted to the residence of the sin[illegible]

[illegible]

Grow.

Far too many Christians stop at the very first stage of their faith. They never put away childish things. They are always delighted with the cradle, the trundle-bed, with marbles and kites. They never grow from milk to meat. Perhaps they have a creed and make confession, but they know but little about a new heart. Were they covetous before, they are so still. Were they passionate before, they still have much to say about being angry and sin not. Were they foul-mouthed, the grace they have found has not sanctified the words of their lips. This redemption from sin has more reference to the branches than the root, to the stream than to the fountain. Brethren these things ought not so to be. God wants us to show the signs of the new birth. He calls upon every Christian to grow in grace. We are his disciples, his scholars. This makes it necessary that we study and progress in knowledge. If we are in reality born from above, this requires that we seek those things that are above, that we be separate from the world, that we abandon all sinful and worldly pleasure, that we move on out and up from all carnal mindedness to spiritual mindedness. We want to find ourselves daily growing stronger, and more and more the master of ourselves, and a growing similitude to the character of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Texas.

Texas is a vast Empire of wonderful possibilities. Railroads are fast opening up all parts of this grand and great State. This is the time for the Church of the Lord Jesus to lay her plans, upon a large scale for the future. Dr. Rust on his recent visit bought a most delightful site at Austin, the capitol of the State, for a college. We need and must have one at Houston. We doubt if there is another point in all the State where a first class school would be so well patronized and bring so good a harvest to the Church. We do not want to have Dr. Rust forget Houston. In a recent visit to this city we found our people greatly interested in the contemplated school. We know them, we have tried them, they will stand by the Church and do all they can. Bro. Nichols as presiding elder of the district, Scott at Trinity, Watrous at Mt. Vernon, Taylor at St. James and Davis on the circuit are noble men and will do a good work. The Houston District may, with propriety, be called a first class district. Trinity is one of the finest churches in the city, and many of the most flourishing societies in the Texas Conference are within the bounds of this district. We hope that in the work of saving lost men, like the creature in Revelation, they may push northward and southward and eastward and westward. To us nothing could be more beautiful or desirable.

The Galveston *Christian Advocate* of Feb. 4 complains of indefiniteness as follows:

Bishop Warren reminds us of Bishop Gilbert Haven in his Texas correspondence to the New York *Christian Advocate*. We fear the good bishop does not err from veracity the manner of which the following "buncombe" is manufactured: "I am surprised," he says, "at the number of white people who come to hear our colored preachers. One of them has half of his regular congregation made up of white people. They can find no better preaching, and are often at the altar."

"The number" and "one of them" are very indefinite terms. The bishop ought to say what is the number and character of such "white people" necessary to surprise him. "They are often at the altar" where the colored preachers preach, etc., is also somewhat indefinite.

We will supply the definite information desired by our *confrere* by stating the experience of one colored minister stationed by Bishop Warren in a Texas conference. His presiding elder says: He has succeeded in gathering a membership of fourteen members (since conference), only two of whom are colored. As to their "character" it is presumable that like other church members, editors not excepted, they are sinners saved by grace.

Baldwin Seminary.

We take pleasure in placing this new enterprise before our readers. Bro. Baldwin has donated his beautiful house property at Baldwin to the Freedman's Aid Society for the establishment of a school for the benefit of white students. The movement was inaugurated at the late session of our conference by Bishop Peck and Dr. Hartzell, and accepted by Dr. Rust on his late visit to Baldwin. Rev. W. H. Fitch is elected principal, and Mrs. Fitch [illegible] work in the school, Bro. Baldwin [illegible] paying the salary for [illegible] present year, at the close of which it is to be supported by the Freedmen's Aid Society. It is placed under the control and patronage of our Church, and it is designed to make it an instrumentality of great power in the elevation of the white people of the South. We shall refer to this matter more fully hereafter.

A Visit to Wiley University.

While in Marshall, Texas, a week or two ago, we took occasion to visit Wiley University, one of the many excellent institution of learning, supported by the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This school, which, as one of the professors expressed it, is the outgrowth of necessity, has grown up nicely. The university is beautifully located upon one of the highest hills overlooking the whole town. Two substantial two story brick buildings, in the center, affording chapel, recitation rooms, and a few dormitories for girls, with two cottages, one upon either side occupied by the president and professors; a two story frame building for a boarding hall, with accommodation to lodge about forty young men, and a plain wooden structure for the primary department, all in the midst of a well graded ten acre campus and orchard, make up the building accommodations. The winter term has opened grandly, with 200 on roll, and still they come! President Davis, ably assisted by Professors Webb and Elder, and two very excellent lady teachers, waves his hands bidding many more to come on and obtain a good Christian education, almost without money and without price. It is simply wonderful to see and estimate the work being done here with such limited means and facilities. Students are here taught from the alphabet to the higher mathematics, and through the sciences and languages, with all the polish of a complete university course of instructions, almost without any means. It is indeed wonderful! The boarding department especially, is a perfect marvel of economy and physical satisfaction! There are few objects of Christian charity, if any, more deserving of aid than these institutions! Who will next inscribe his name upon the scroll of honor and imperishable fame by donating liberally to these Christian enterprises?

What shall we do when the doctors disagree? Alexander H. Stephens, who is writing the history of the Administrations of this country, places that of R. B. Hayes, among the first. At a commemoration of Abraham Lincoln's 73d birth-day in New York, by the Lincoln Club, Emory Storrs, a distinguished lawyer from Chicago, is said to have spoken with greatest contempt of the Administration of President R. B. Hayes. The Chicago lawyer will die and be forgotten, but the verdict of history will put the Hayes Administration among the first.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Queen Victoria will spend three weeks in Switzerland.

—The address of Rev. R. L. Beals, is now No. 522, Morales street, New Orleans.

—Rev. T. G. Bebanall, has been elected moral instructor of the Indiana State Prison South.

—Rev. J. F. Marshall, requests his correspondents to address him at 212½ St. Joseph street, New Orleans.

—The Rev. Dr. Vincent and Rev. A. H. Gillett will conduct a Sunday-school Congress in Des Moines, Ia., March 19-21.

—Right Rev. Patrick N. Lynch, Roman Catholic Bishop of Charleston died, Feb. 26th, aged 65. He was consecrated in 1858.

—The widow of Bishop D. S. Doggett, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, died at Richmond, Va. Feb. 18, aged sixty-nine years.

—The widow of President Polk, has not the means to keep up the home left to her by her husband in trust for the State of Tennessee.

—Rev. Samuel Dunn, well-known among Methodists on both sides of the Atlantic, died in Hastings, England, Jan. 24, aged nearly 84 years.

—Dr. William Nast is busy at work on his Commentary. The first three Gospels have been published in German, and he is now at work on John.

—Rev. L. J. Terrell, having been assigned by the presiding elder to the work at Ripley, Miss., desires his correspondents to address him at that place.

—We had a pleasant call from Joseph Horner, D. D., Agent of the Methodist Book Depository, Pittsburg, Pa. Dr. Horner represents the Depository as in a prosperous condition.

—A Christian lady of Whitman Texas, writes to our assistant: "I congratulate you. I am interested in the elevation of the young people, and I will labor to do them good, praying that God may grant you grace for your trying position."

—Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D. D., LL. D., for many years a prominent and influential Methodist minister in Canada, died in Toronto, Sunday, Feb. 19, aged 78.

—The Professors of Yale College presented to ex-President Woolsey a handsomely engraved gold medal, commemorative of his fifty-year's service at Yale College.

—Rev. Jonathan F. Stearns, D. D., for thirty years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Newark, has been made Pastor Emeritus with a salary of $2,500 for life.

—Rev. L. H. Carhart, of Austin Conference, recently appointed by Bishop Warren to the Financial Agency of the Texas Wesleyan College and other educational interests, is residing for a time with his family at No. 456 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn.

—We were pleased to meet in Marshall, Texas. Prof. Franklin O. Long, A. B., a graduate of Leland University of the city. Prof. Long fills the chair of mathematics in Bishop's College, Marshall, Texas. Their new building when finished will make this College, one among the finest owned by the Baptists in the South, for the education of their colored members.

—Last week we had the pleasure of riding from New Orleans, to Houston, Texas, with Dr. Rust, Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmans Aid Society. The Dr's. hair is a little whiter, but his step is quite as elastic, and his heart full as young as when we first knew him as the popular President of the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, and Female College. He believes that his head was made for thinking, his heart for loving, and his mouth for talking, but he is as sparse of his jokes as ever. Whether his days are few or many he will leave a work that will remain long after he is gone to immortality. Few men have a stronger hold upon our people in the South. He has promised to jot a few words for the SOUTHWESTERN.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

TEXAS.

A. R. Norris, Austin: "We are trying very hard to build our new church, and raising as fast as we can. The people subscribe liberally. Presiding elder Madison held our first quarterly meeting, preached two glorious sermons, and administered the sacrament to near 200 persons. We are also trying to raise money for our conference school. If the building can be erected and in readiness for the fall term, it will infuse new life and vigor into Methodism in Western Texas."

W. Goodwin, Goliad: "I entered my work Jan. 13, 1882, and found my work in a very good condition. It was under the supervision of Prof. E. P. Westbrooks, who was appointed by the elder on his last quarter. I would have been at my post sooner but the weather would not admit, though my congregation seems to be in good spirit. Our Sunday-school is in a growing condition, also our high school, which was founded by the joint stock company, composed of the people of this community, styled Jones' Male and Female Institute. It is a fine school; Prof. Westbrooks and wife are the principal teachers. He is like a city that is set on a hill that can not be hid, and he is leading our people out of gross darkness into the beautiful sunlight of pleasure. I send you twenty-six new subscribers who willingly take the paper. I anticipate a protracted meeting in the light of the next moon. Pray for my success." [Yes Bro. Goodwin, these young converts will need religious food, the SOUTHWESTERN will do them good and help you in educating and training for God and his Church.—*Ed.*]

TENNESSEE.

T. Woods, Cedar Grove: "Elder Price held our first quarter; two joined by letter, collection $7. We have commenced a parsonage on an acre of land deeded to us; one room has been finished so I can move in. Elder Price awakened the people on Sunday-school interests."

Rev. A. Burdett appointed lectures for the following places and dates: Mary Grove, Feb. 24; Friendship, Price chapel, March 10; West Tennessee Preparatory School, Mason, March 15 and 16; Midgett chapel, March 24; Linden, April 8; St. Paul church, Waynesboro, April 21; St. James church, April 29.

Wm. Dwegans, Bell's Circuit: "I have three preaching places, and two Sunday-schools with 140 scholars enrolled. One of my largest churches burned down on the night of Jan. 20. The elder had previously held the quarterly meeting there with good results. The brethren are going ahead to build another church soon at Alamo. One of our best local preachers, Bro. Waters, departed this life Feb. 8."

LOUISIANA.

Bro. Lyon at La Teche is having large congregations, and the church is nobly aiding him in his efforts.

At Morgan City Bro. Claiborne is gladly received. Sabbath-school and congregation increasing. The people are soon to have a parsonage.

Sixth Street with Bro. Dyer as pastor is starting off with a glorious revival. Bro. Dyer reports over twenty-five mourners and six converts.

The Lord is wonderfully cheering the heart of Bro. Richardson at Centerville with a good increase in his Sunday-school and in a general religious interest.

Report of Book Committee.

The Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church held its second annual session for the current quadrennium in Cincinnati, O., opening Wednesday, Feb. 8, at 11 o'clock a. m.

The East and West, North and South, were fully represented; the member from each district being present.

The local sub-Committees were also present, with a single exception.

The Eastern and Western sections met on Tuesday, 7th, at 2 p. m., preparatory to the meeting of the General Committee on Wednesday morning.

The Book Agents, Phillips & Hunt, of New York, and Walden & Stowe, Cincinnati, were present, and made their annual reports of the "Concerns" which they respectively represent.

The reports were carefully canvassed, and they were found, on the whole, to be very satisfactory.

The results of the year show the highest order of business tact and competency in the Agents, while they assure the Church at large that the General Conference did not make any mistake in putting these men into the important positions they now occupy.

It would be to the Committee a satisfactory service to spread before the whole Church in detail the work and results of these two great publishing houses, as shown in their annual reports, if such a service were practicable.

A few aggregates only can be given here:

The total sales of the New York Concern, together with its several Depositories, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1881, are	$852,719
Of the Western Concern	714,020
Making a grand total of	$1,566,739

The circulation of periodicals Nov. 30, 1881, was as follows:

EASTERN.	
The Christian Advocate	51,000
Quarterly Review	4,200
Sunday-School Journal (average)	67,500
Sunday-School Advocate (average)	76,687
Sunday-School Classmate (average)	21,563
Berean Leaf (average)	615,250
Berean Quarterly	19,250
Leaf Cluster	2,450
Picture Lesson Paper (average)	130,125
Northern Christian Advocate	12,960
Southwestern Christian Advocate (July, 1880)	4,248
The Study	2,550
WESTERN.	
Western Christian Advocate	23,877
Christian Apologist (German)	16,383
Northwestern Christian Advocate	19,796
Sandebudet (Swedish)	2,425
Central Christian Advocate	16,611
Methodist Advocate	5,020
Hearth and Home (German)	7,404
Quarterly Review	1,060
Sunday-School Journal (average)	28,197
Lesson Leaf "	466,475
Picture Lesson Paper "	67,642
Berean Quarterly "	4,600
Sunday-School Advocate "	79,400
Sunday-School Classmate "	40,000
Sunday-School Ball (German)	24,000
Bible Lessons "	26,000
Little Folks "	5,500
Sunday-School Baneret (Swedish)	2,629

The periodicals of the Western House are issued in the English, German and Swedish languages—and the reports shows that no class of Methodists equal the Germans in conducting and sustaining our periodical literature published in their own language.

The Committee were particularly gratified by that part of the report of the Agents at New York, touching the progress in paying the bonded debt incurred in the year 1869 by the purchase of the property at 805 Broadway.

The old 7 per cent bonds have been called in and paid or refunded at a lower rate of interest, so that the bonded debt is now only about $260,000 funded at 5 per cent. The Agents here say, "We were gratified to find that we had no difficulty in disposing of the new bonds, and we were obliged to decline applications for many which we could not supply."

The Western Conference has also been able to reduce its indebtedness, besides making a very favorable sale of a large amount of real estate in Cincinnati, which it had carried for many years.

The total sales of both houses are found to be slightly less than in 1880, caused mainly by reduction in price of *The Christian Advocate* at New York, yet the Committee were fully satisfied that the financial condition of the publishing interests of the Church was never better than now.

The Agents at Cincinnati were recommended to close the Depository at Atlanta, Ga., it having failed to pay its expenses for the year, but they were authorized to provide for the sale of our books at Atlanta in some way that shall not involve a loss to the Concern.

The Depository at Boston having failed to pay its current expenses, the Agents at New York were recommended to make such arrangements for the sale of our books at Boston as shall not subject the Book Concern to any loss.

The *Methodist Advocate* was found also to have used its income and the subsidy of $1,500 provided by the General Conference, and incurred a loss of several hundred dollars, and the Agents were instructed to put the paper on a cash basis, hoping that in this manner the *Advocate* may be continued until complete success shall crown the efforts of its Editor.

The *Southwestern Christian Advocate* at New Orleans has paid its way, with no margin of profit, though the report shows it is gaining a hold on the people it serves.

Dr. Hartzell, its Editor, having been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, found it necessary to resign the editorship of the paper, and the Committee accepted his resignation, and elected to the vacancy the Rev. L. P. Cushman, who will immediately enter upon his work.

The report of the *Northern Christian Advocate* shows a handsome increase in its circulation, and in cash receipts about $2,186 more than its expenditures.

The *California Christian Advocate* according to report of Agents, has more than met the expectations of the Committee, having carried itself handsomely through the year without embarrassment of debt.

Among the most interesting documents presented for the consideration of the Committee was the report of the Treasurers of the Episcopal Fund, Messrs. Hunt and Stowe. The Treasurer say: "When we remember that this is the first year of the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church when the Bishops have been dependent for their support upon the voluntary contributions of the Church, the result is certainly gratifying and creditable to all parties."

From a careful analysis of this report, and the tabulated statistics of its apportionments to the several Conferences, and the collections which have been raised in response to the apportionment, the Committee were fully convinced that it is necessary for the pastors to present the claims of this fund to their congregations, with such explanations and facts as will help the people to comprehend the propriety and justness of their obligations to support their chief pastors, and thus secure an ample fund for that purpose.

The Committee last year tried the experiment of recommending a dividend of the "proceeds" of the Book Concern, to the Annual Conference to the amount of $15,000. The dividend was made by the Agents accordingly, and it is now being distributed to the several Conferences as they occur in 1882. The distribution was ordered to be made on the basis of Conference membership as shown in the Minutes of 1881.

The Committee made a similar recommendation again this session of the same amount, the distribution to be made to the Conference in 1883 on the basis of membership of 1882.

The Committee at this session found themselves compelled to part with one of their number, James H. Taft, Esq., a member of the Local Committee. For ten years Brother Taft has rendered most unremitting and efficient service to the Church, and specially to the Book Concern at New York, but now under the pressure of personal business obligations tendered his resignation. His resignation was regretfully accepted, and William Hoyt, Esq., of New York, was elected to fill the vacancy.

At 4 P. M. Friday, Feb. 10, the Committee adjourned to meet on the second Wednesday of February, 1883, at 805 Broadway, New York City.

I. S. BINGHAM, Secretary.

A Sinner Saved.

Marion Bailey, husband of one of our devoted sisters, got into a difficulty with James Alexander, Feb. 4, and was cut on the left side of the abdomen very badly. He lingered until Monday night. I called to see him about 11 o'clock, read a passage of scripture and exhorted him to appeal to God for saving power. This he gladly accepted, and we prayed with him until half past 12 o'clock. He then expired, shouting glory to God in the highest. When the end was near and he could hardly speak, I asked him if all was right between himself and his Lord, and his repeated reply was "yes." Let there be joy in Heaven over one sinner that repenteth, but it is dangerous to put off reconciliation with the Lord until the dying hour. He leaves a wife and several little children to mourn his loss.

A. R. NORRIS.
Austin, Texas.

That Church Manual.

A live presiding elder of the Northwest writes thus: "I have seen the January number of the *Manual*. I have been impressed with its value, and must make extra efforts to have our official members to take it. It is just the thing for them."

We concur with this. It is difficult to see how presiding elders and pastors can render a more valuable and permanent service to the various benevolent causes of our Church than by freely circulating the *Church Manual*.

Jottings from the Rock City.

The high water in this city has left its mark, as the highest in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The damage was great to property. Many of the smaller houses were lifted from their foundations, and a number of foundations were softened and the structures fell, or were rendered unsafe and are entire losses. The greatest loss was the stopping of the industries, by which hundreds of men were thrown out of employment. As so large a portion of the laboring classes of our city expect only to make both ends meet when they labor, as soon as they are thrown out of work, they are short of the necessaries of life; there was much suffering among these poor. The rains continue so that the river is still high, and the farmers are prevented from doing the usual work of this month. Rev. E. P. Hammond, the evangelist, has been here, and has done a good work in the colored colleges of our city. His visit at the Central Tennessee college will long be remembered. His success among the white people was only moderate. He is an earnest man, devoted to his work of preaching and pointing men to the cross, and has been very successful in many places where he has held meetings. His manner of conducting meetings, his style of speaking, and the character of his addresses, are not pleasing or impressive to all; God honors his work however, and souls are saved, and all Christians will bid him God speed.

The present session of the Central Tennessee College has been prosperous. Over 330 students have been enrolled. The spring term begins on the 2d of March, which will be a good time to enter. The Meharry medical department closes on the 1st of March. The graduating class numbers eight, two of them have the A. B., and others have nearly completed the college course. Dr. J. B. Lindsley, medical educator for over thirty years in this city, member of the State board of education, and professor of chemistry in the medical department of the Nashville University, gives a month, to a visit to some of the northern cities to solicit aid for this medical department. He expects to spend the month of March in this work. He does this as a labor of love for the medical education of physicians for four millions of colored people, in the valley of the Mississippi, south of the Ohio river, many of whom find it exceedingly difficult to secure proper medical attendance in times of sickness. The doctor is a member of the colored Presbyterian church, a warm friend of the education of the colored people, and especially of their medical training. He expects to call specially on the medical profession to aid him in his plan, of helping on this work. The college has been visited with a gracious revival, and thirty of our students have professed their faith in Jesus, and are giving testimony of their joy in believing in class and prayer meetings and in their lives. The out look for the college is most cheering, except the want of more room, which is preventing a large attendance from the city, as we have no building suitable for a model school, which is required to perfect our normal department. We hope some Vanderbilt or Seney will remember us.

J. BRADEN.
Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 21, 1882.

GENERAL NEWS [illegible]

The population of Chicago, according to the latest statistics, is 630,000, an increase of 125,000 since the census of 1880 was taken.

The rapid spread of missionary work in foreign lands is well illustrated by the fact that 50 years ago there were 502 mission stations, whereas now there are 5765. In that time the number of ordained missionaries has increased from [illegible] to 6696, and the number of other laborers and assistants from 1236 to 33,856. Then there were 70,000 communicants; now there are 857,332. The contributions from America for the purpose of carrying on this work have grown from $250,000 to $2,500,000 each year.

The Mayor of Rome declares the people would rather see the city in ashes than again bow to Papal domination.

Congressman Farwell, of Chicago, and Senator Kellogg, were accepted as sureties upon the bond of P. B. S. Pinchback, as surveyor of the port of New Orleans.

Last Friday the President sent to the Senate the following nominations: Roscoe Conkling, to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court; A. A. Sargent, to be Minister to Germany; Walter H. Johnson, Collector of Internal Revenue, Second District of Georgia; Henry F. Griscom, postmaster at Chattanooga, Tenn.

H. C. Astwood has been appointed U. S. Consul to St. Domingo.

From our Mission Rooms.

PRESERVE THE CHURCH P[illegible] we urge at- [illegible] in the inter- [illegible] cases. Our [illegible] stand partly in the [illegible] monthly missionary [illegible] we get items of missionary news in them every week [illegible] frequently letters and full articles from our Missionaries and [illegible]. Look over the index in the Manual and you will see how large a supply of missionary matter your own paper furnishes. Now, don't lose this. Preserve your paper from week to week through the year. Make a missionary index to it yourself. Index all the items from the Mission Rooms, the letters, long articles and monthly programmes, under head of the different mission fields and subjects to which they relate. [illegible] help to memory and interest in the subjects if the reader makes his own index. With this plan you will always know where to turn for information; where at least you can find sure help in preparing an address on a given topic. The Manual has a missionary index to all the church papers. Whosoever will send to the different editorial offices for the several numbers of the papers which contain important missionary articles will possess a grand collection of such material, enough to give a very instructive and satisfactory view of our work. Consider how much is written on missionary topics in all our church papers together. Let this reading be combined with a study of the Annual Report and of the Quarterly Manual, and nobody will lack the means of [illegible] Church papers. Care- [illegible]

USE OF THE MONTHLY CONCERT PROGRAMMES.—These programmes have now been issued from the Mission Rooms for over a year. Every reader of our church papers [illegible] somewhat familiar with them. They constitute an endeavor [illegible] the missionary [illegible] the General Committee [illegible] and the Secretaries [illegible] a renewed interest in [illegible] missionary prayer meeting [illegible] by the Discipline to be [illegible] in all our churches. [illegible]

charge of a girl's school which was unexpectedly passed over to us by the ladies of the Plymouth Brethren Mission, who have been obliged to return to England. Mrs. Lewis has also charge of a woman's weekly meeting, and a daily meeting of women at the hospital. Reports concerning the reinforcements are very favorable. It will be remembered that brother Lewis was sick on his way out, and was obliged to remain for a time in Japan. He recovered his health, and is now reported in good condition.

Brother and Sister Pilcher of the Peking Mission, rejoice over the birth of a daughter. Superintendent Lowry does not inform us whether the new missionary contemplates entering the service of the W. F. M. S., or "sticking to the parent board." He also says Bro. Davis and family are settling into line, as though he had not been absent. Bro. Gamewell gives great satisfaction, and promises to be a very useful missionary. He is systematically and zealously applying himself to the language.

Calliope, a mission point in the Northwest Iowa conference, of which Rev. G. M. Pendell is pastor, sends twelve names for the "Standing Army," paying $5 each. This for a mission point not six months old, speaks well for Iowa.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

March 5, 1882.—CHRIST STILLING THE TEMPEST.

SCRIPTURE.—Mark 4: 35-41.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still."—Ps. 107: 29.

QUARTERLY CENTRAL THOUGHT.—Christ the Healer.

LESSON TOPIC.—The Healer's Power Over Nature.

(Condensed from National Sunday-School Teacher.)

The day at the sea-side was packed wonderfully full with deeds and with instruction. In the parables of the last two lessons we have been considering a part of its record. On the part of the Savior the labors of the day were herculean. He healed the sick, cast out demons, and taught the multitude in parables. All day long he used his divine power without stint for the healing of the souls and the bodies of men. Before he gave commandment to depart to the other side, there were three who manifested their desire to become his disciples. The first one was a scribe, who declared with great positiveness, "Master, I will follow thee whithersoever thou goest." All that was needed to turn him back was the discouraging statement of Christ: "The foxes have holes, and the birds of the heaven have nests, but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head." He was the rash volunteer, who had not counted the cost. The second was told to follow, but replied: "Lord, suffer me first to go and bury my father." To him it was answered: "Leave the dead to bury their own dead, but go thou and publish abroad the kingdom of God." The last one said: "I will follow thee, Lord, but first suffer me to bid farewell to them that are at my house." To him it was said: "No man, having put his hand to the plow, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God." After the terribly exhausting labors of the day, Christ needed rest. To obtain rest he must get away from the multitude. A throng is pitiless. The many have no consideration for the individual. Each one considers only his own need. Especially would this be true of a multitude made up in a large part of those who came to be healed, and of the friends who brought them for that purpose. Though his heart was moved with compassion for them, from many such a multitude the Savior had to flee. They would have given him no time to eat or sleep. He fled from them, but only that he might return again. The raging of the wind, the shock of the waves, and the tumult [illegible] of the disciples made no [illegible] upon the sleeping [illegible] could his humanity [illegible] impressively shown! [illegible] of the boat upon [illegible] as exhausted as any day [illegible]. So far as the elements were [illegible] there was reason for the [illegible] of his disciples. The storm, [illegible] that lake, was unusually [illegible]. Just as the boat was about [illegible] engulfed, as it seemed to them, they expressed their terror in the [illegible] words, "Master, Master, we [illegible]." The raging wind and the [illegible] did not for an instant [illegible] him from his tranquillity. [illegible] of the storm [illegible] terror-stricken [illegible] the order [illegible] "He saith [illegible] O ye [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The *American Agriculturist*, for March, has an article on Cutworms and other insects of Georgia.

The March *St. Nicholas*, has an entertaining article on "Men and Animal Shows," a fairy tale, and a portrait of the painter Titian.

The *Southern Pulpit* for February, 1882, conducted by Rev. H. M. Jackson, and J. J. Lafferty, Richmond, Va., comes to us full of great things. It can be read and studied with profit.

The *Scientific American* came out of the late New York fire in good shape. The new offices are located at 262 Broadway. We congratulate the publishers of this most excellent paper on their good fortune.

The March *Wide Awake*, is brilliant with fine pictures, stories and solid articles. Miss Mulock's "Mill Song" is set to music, and the Chautauqua Reading Course is useful. Terms $2 50 per year. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, publishers.

The *Nineteenth Century*, *Contemporary Review*, and the *Fortnightly Review*, each for the month of January have been received. These excellent foreign monthlies are reprinted by George Munro, New York, and may be purchased at 20 cents per copy or subscribed for at $2 25 per annum. European political, social and scientific movements are carefully recorded in their pages. Lovers of pure literature may read them with delight.

The *North American Review* for March, 1882, edited by Allen Thorndike Rice, 30 Lafayette Place, New York, has 1. The conduct of the Guiteau trial. 2. The progress of the French Republic. 3. Trial by Jury. 4. The sessions of Protestantism. 5. Law for the Indians. 6. The Fallacies of Homeopathy. 7. Results of Prohibitory Legislation. This number well sustains the reputation which the *Review* has gained for vigor, freshness, and variety. The last article is fully worth the cost of the *Review*, which is five dollars a year.

The Century Magazine will, in the next and succeeding numbers, be largely occupied with the Jewish question. In March, James Bryce, M. P., the historian, writes about Beaconsfield, and incidentally about the Jews in general. In April, Miss Lazarus will answer the question. "Was Lord Beaconsfield a Representative Jew?" In the same number, Madame Ragozin will describe the present situation in Russia, from a Russian point of view. A reply to Madame Ragozin, by a Jewish writer, will appear in the May number, and other papers will appear in which the relations between the Israelites and Christians in America will be discussed.

The numbers of *The Living Age* for February 4th, and 11th contain the conclusion of The Future of Islam and the journals of Caroline Fox, *Fortnightly;* Westminster Abbey, by Matthew Arnold, *Nineteenth Century;* Old and New Canons of Poetical Criticism, *Contemporary;* Mrs. Sheldon at Pisa, and a Visit to Voltaire, *Temple Bar;* The Colors of Flowers, *Cornhill;* Cervo, and Labedoyere's Doom, *Fraser;* Four days in Tripoli, and the Stage from 1600 1700, *Month;* Coleridge Marginalia, and the Open Door, *Blackwood;* A Prisoner's Note-Book, *Golden Hours;* The Pope at Rome, and The Giustiniani, *Pall Mall;* Burmese Lacquer-Ware, *St James' Gazette;* Mental Work, *Modern Thought;* and the usual amount of poetry. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

There is a varied and thoroughly popular interest in the February *Popular Science Monthly* which has not been surpassed in any former number. The first article, a translation from the German of Emil Du Bois-Reymond, is a masterly paper, entitled "The Seven World-Problems." "Dreams and the Making of Dreams," by Dr. Mortimer Granville, is a very fresh and most instructive handling of an old subject. Professor Pettenkofer continues his golden words on "The Sanitary Relations of the Soil," words which vitally concern everybody. But the most brilliant and striking paper is by Dr. Robert S. Ball, Royal Astronomer of Ireland, entitled "A Glimpse through the Corridors of Time." There is promise of some new and interesting African revelations under the title of "The Mountains of the Moon; or, Travels and Adventures of a Moslem Doctor named Hakim Ben Sheytan." New York: D. Appleton & Company. Fifty cents per number, $5 per year.

Do you wish your muscular system strengthened? Do you need a stimulant that is kind and friendly to the brain? Do you desire good flesh and healthy blood? Then use Brown's Iron Bitters. It will suit your case exactly.

Louisiana and the Mississippi Valley owe a debt of gratitude to Capt. Eads for his able and irrefutable argument Saturday before the House committees on the levees and improvements of the Mississippi river, in favor of levees as an essential factor of the improvement of the river.—*N. O. Democrat.*

It is officially announced that an Austrian column encountered 1,000 insurgents at Krasta on Thursday, and after nine hours fighting defeated them. The insurgents carried off a large number of the dead. Two Austrians were killed and six wounded.

A large anti-Mormon mass meeting was held. Resolutions were adopted denouncing polygamy, and demanding its suppression by Congress. The meeting was addressed by ex-Post master-General Horace Maynard, and others.

The Horsford Almanac and Cook Book. Sent free. Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

MARRIAGES.

St. Francis Xavier's church, Alexandria, La., Wednesday, Feb. 15th, 1882 at 5 p. m. Mr. Charles Boardman to Miss Lucretia Baillio, by Rev. Father J. B. Avenard. W.

On Thursday night, Feb. 16th, 1882 in the M. E. Church Grenada, Miss., L. Bradford officiating, Rev. Butler J. Griffin to Miss Mattie Bowen of Grenada. Be theirs a useful and happy life. L. B.

I give you rosy cheeks. Renew you. Tested 30 yrs. Hurley's Syr. Sars. and Potash. Lou. Ky.

DEATHS.

Feb. 16th, at Corinth, Miss., Sister Mery Jane Teylor, a member of the M. E. Church for many years, departed this life. She will be missed by the church, and leaves a husband and many friends.

W. H. H. GALLION.

At Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 6, 1882, Sister Parlee Smith. She suffered long and with patience. She was a member of James chapel. A mother and brothers mourn her loss. H. PRIMM.

Austin, Texas, has a female deputy sheriff, and when she tells a man she has an attachment for him he don't know whether to blush and try to look sweet or to light out for the woods.

THE AMERICAN
ART EXCHANGE

Begs leave to call the attention of the American people to its mode of business, and asks the support of the art-loving public. We shall, as rapidly as possible, bring out in this country all the famous art works of the Old World, and at prices which will enable the people of moderate means to adorn their homes with the choicest art works.

As an introductory example of the quality and style of work which will be produced, we will take pleasure in forwarding a Complimentary Copy of the first edition of art work produced by us in America.

Visitors to the Dore Gallery, London, will remember the superb Painting, occupying nearly the entire side of the splendid gallery, entitled

"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRAETORIUM."

Of this magnificent painting—the most important of Dore's works—a pure line steel engraving has just been completed in England. This engraving is only sold by subscription, and the price is £6, or about $30. It is impossible to secure a copy at a less price except through this house. The engraving represents the Savior as He is leaving the Pretorium or Court after being condemned to crucifixion. He is descending the steps leading from the judgment court. At the foot of the steps are two burley executioners in charge of the cross which the Savior is to bear. On the right are the followers and believers of Christ, while the mother of our Lord is an agonized and fainting attendant. In the rear and on the left are the judges and scoffers, surrounding Poutius Pilate, who are looking with fierce complacency on their work. The central figure is that of Christ, as he uncomplainingly descends the steps to take up the cross and bear it to the scene of his crucifixion. There are upward of One thousand figures represented, prominent among which are Our Savior, Caiphas, Annas, Alexander, The Virgin, Mary Magdalene, Judas, Pilate, Herod, and a host of other historical names. An outline engraving, with numbers and figures, indentifying the prominent characters, accompanies each of the the large works, thus making the picture a valuable historical reference. It stands to-day unquestionably.

The Finest and most Valuable Engraving in the World.

The engraving of the plate alone cost upward of $80,000, and no copies are sold at a less price than $30, which, with duties and shipping added, brings the cost to American purchasers to not less than $40 per copy.

This splendid work is the first of a series of the prominent art works of Europe which the American Art Exchange will produce in America, simultaneously with their production in the Old World, and at prices which will enable the multitude to purchase.

This first work will be used as an introductory advertisement, and will be furnished

Free to all Applicants.

It is a correct reproduction of the English plate which sells at $30 per copy, many of which have been purchased by a number of Americans at that price, who subscribed for it through the English house. The American edition will be furnished in the same size (25x36 inches) and with the same attention to perfect work as characterizes the $30 copies.

The object of this extraordinary offer is to bring our enterprise into immediate recognition in this country, so that when future works are announced the public will have had an opportunity to judge of the quality and beauty of the art work produced by the American Art Exchange.

Until the first edition is exhausted we will ship a perfect copy of this work, together with a smaller outline key engraving, to any applicant. The engraving, which is a very large one, will be put up in a heavy tube, and sent by mail. The only charge will be the cost of tubing and postage (the shipping being done by contract) which will be 36 cents or twelve 3 cent stamps. It was at first thought that 30 cents would be sufficient for this charge, but from frequent breaking of the tubes in the mail bags, it was decided to increase the thickness of the tubes (thus making them heavier) so that they could not be broken except in case of accident. This necessitated an increase of charge to 36 cents. On receipt of application the engraving will be immediately forwarded, all charges prepaid, to any address in the United States, when twelve 3 cent stamps are inclosed in letter to cover charge.

Two or more copies, each for a different person, but to the same address, can be forwarded at a charge of 27 cents each copy, as one tube can be used for several copies. We advise clubs to send together, as several copies can be sent together with greater safety than single engravings. Not more than ten copies will be sent to any address for distribution, and the name of each member of the club must be sent. Address all letters to

American Art Exchange
No. 34 Globe Building, Cincinnati, O. 14 eow

CASH FOR LAND WARRANTS. Address W. C. HILL, Washington, D. C. 9 3m

Conference Notices.

Navasota District—Texas Conference.

SECOND ROUND.

Brenham circuit	April	1-2
station	"	2-3
Hempstead circuit	"	8-9
station	"	9-10
San Felipe circuit	"	15-16
Courtney	"	22-23
Navasta	"	29-30
Plaittersville	May	6-7
Anderson	"	13-14
Prairie Plain	"	20-21
Bryan	"	27-27
station	"	28-29
Iola circuit	"	31
Burleson	June	3-4
Hearne	"	10-11

F. C. MOORE, P. E.

Huntsville District Conference.

The first district conference of the Huntsville, Texas, district will convene Montgomery, March 23, 1882.

W. B. PULLAM, P. E.

Gulf District—Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND.

Crystal Springs	March	4-5
Hazlehurst	"	6
New Hope	"	7
Bay St Louis and Pass Christian	"	11-12
Augusta	"	18-19
Pascagoula	"	25-26
Handsboro and Ocean Springs	"	25 26
Columbia	April	1-2
China Grove	"	3-4
Brookhaven and Summit	"	8-9
Liberty	"	15-16
Meadville	"	18-19
Hamburg	"	20
Fayette	"	22-23
Union Church	"	29-30

DEAR BRETHREN—Sickness in my family will prevent me from visiting you sooner.

J. E. CAMPBELL, P. E.

Brookhaven, Miss., Feb. 14, 1882.

Hot Springs District—Little Rock Conference.

FIRST ROUND.

Van Buren	Feb.	18
Fayetteville	"	25
Conway	March	1
Jacksonport	"	4
Batesville	"	11
Jacksonport circuit	"	16
Newport	"	18
Sweet Home	"	25
Hot Springs	April	1
Argenta circuit	"	8
Little Rock circuit	"	10
Lewisville	"	15
Magnolia	"	19
Washington	"	22
Milewood	"	26
Paraclifta	"	29
Centre Point	May	6
Caddo Gap	"	13
Camden	"	20

G. W. SAMS, P. E.

West Tennessee District—Tennessee Conference.

SECOND ROUND.

Cypress circuit	March	11-12
Memphis—Centenary and Big Creek	March	18-19
Memphis circuit	"	25-26
Fayette	April	1-2
Mason	"	8-9
Brownsville	"	15-16
Bells	"	22-23
Gardners	"	29-30
Mansfield	May	6-7
Henderson	"	13-14
Purdy	"	20-21
Linden	April	15-16
Lawrenceburg	"	22-23
Waynesboro	"	29-30

Will the pastors prepare to hold a Sunday-school Institute on Friday before each quarterly? All the members of the conference are requested to meet at 11 a. m., on each Saturday.

JESSE P. PRICE, P. E.

Assessments—Hot Springs District.

The following are the assessments for presiding elder, for missions for bishops, for conference claimants, and for church extension for the Hot Springs District Little Rock Conference:

PRESIDING ELDER.—Hot Springs $50, Centre Point $50, Paraclifta $50, Washington $30, Lewisville $30, Caddo Gap $20, Sweet Home $40, Argenta circuit $20, Little Rock circuit $20, Conway $30, Van Buren $40, Fayetteville $40, Newport $20, Jacksonport $50, Jacksonport $10, Batesville $40.

MISSIONS.—Hot Springs $20 Centre Point, $20, Paraclifta $20, Van Buren $20, Fayetteville $20, Batesville $15, Jacksonport $15, Sweet Home $10, Argenta circuit $10, Little Rock circuit $10, Conway $10, Lewisville $10, Washington $5, Caddo Gap $5, Conway $30, Van Buren $40, Fayetteville $40, Newport $20, Jacksonport $50, Jacksonport $10, Batesville $40.

BISHOPS.—Hot Springs $1 50, Centre Point $1 50, Paraclifta $1 50, Washington $1, Lewisville $1, Caddo Gap $1, Sweet Home $1 50, Argenta circuit $1, Little Rock circuit $1, Van Buren $1 50, Fayetteville $1 50, Conway $1, Newport $1, Jacksonport $1 50, Jacksonport circuit $1, Batesville $1 50.

CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS.—Hot Springs $1, Centre Point $1, Paraclifta $1, Washington 50 cents, Lewisville 50 cents, Caddo Gap 50 cents, Sweet Home $1, Argenta circuit 50 cents, Little Rock circuit 50 cts., Conway 50 cents, Van Buren $1, Fayetteville $1, Newport 50 cents, Jacksonport $1, Jacksonport circuit 50 cents.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—Hot Springs $4, Center Point $4, Paraclifta $4, Washington $2 50, Lewisville $2 50, Caddo Gap $2 50, Sweet Home $1, Argenta circuit $2 50, Little Rock circuit $2 50, Conway $2 50, Van Buren $4, Fayettville $4, Newport $2 50, Jacksonport $4, Jacksonport $2 50, Batesville $4, Magnolia 50 cents, Camden 50 cts., Millwood 50 cents.

BRETHREN—Let us take active steps to raise every dollar of the benevolent assessments at once. Do not wait, but go at it at once. Done by order and in behalf of the District Stewards. G. W. SAMS, P. E.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, February 27, 1882.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

LEADING STAPLES.

Cotton, ₩ lb.	
Ordinary	9¼
Middling	11¼
Good middling	11½
Middling fair	12
Sugar, ₩ lb.	
Yellow clarified	8¼
White clarified	8½
Molasses, in bbls., ₩ gallon.	
Common	45
Fair	51
Choice	68
Rice, Louisiana, ₩ lb.:	
Common	—@5
Fair	—@5½
Choice	@6½
GROCERIES.	
Butter, ₩ lb.:	
Western	25@26
Coffee, ₩ lb.:	
Ordinary	9
Prime	11½
Cheese, ₩ lb.:	
Western factory	12½
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl.:	
Choice	5 10
Flour, ₩ bbl.:	
Fancy	7 50
Choice family	7 00
Lard, ₩ lb.:	
Choice, in kegs	@12½
Choice, in tierces	12
Salt, ₩ sack:	
Coarse	87½
Fine	1 22½
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ₩ bbl	3 40
Sweet potatoes, ₩ bbl	2 25
Onions, ₩ bbl	5 00
Apples, ₩ bbl	5 00
Cabbages, ₩ 100	@14 00
Sour Krout, ₩ bbl	10 00
Mess Pork, ₩ bbl.:	
Choice	19 00
Oils, ₩ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	19@26
Coal, in bbls	16@17
Linseed, raw	65@67
Linseed, boiled	68@70
Cotton seed	37@44
GRAIN AND FEED.	
Corn, in sacks, ₩ bu.:	
Yellow	76
White	84
Mixed	75
Oats, ₩ bu.:	
Western	53
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	1 45
Hay, ₩ ton:	
Prime	21@22
Choice	23@24
PROVISIONS.	
Bacon, ₩ lb.:	
Breakfast	12
Shoulders	8
Sides, clear rib	11½
Sides, clear	11½
Hams, sugar-cured	13½
Dry Salt Meat, ₩ lb.:	
Clear rib sides	10½
Clear sides	10½
Shoulders	7½

GREAT GERM DESTROYER
DARBY'S
Prophylactic Fluid!

SMALL POX ERADICATED.

Contagion destroyed. Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant. Fevered and Sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid added to the water. Catarrh relieved and cured. Erysipelas cured. Burns relieved instantly. Scars prevented.

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented. Ulcers purified and healed. Dysentery cured. Wounds healed rapidly. Removes all unpleasant odors. Tetter dried up. It is perfectly harmless. For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPHTHERIA PREVENTED.

In fact it is the great Disinfectant and Purifier
PREPARED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, SOLE PROPRIETORS

"Punctuality," said the Father, of his country, "is an angel virtue embracing minor as well as important concerns. He that is not punctual with a friend in business is liable to have his integrity doubted."

Brain and Nerve.

Wells' Health Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, etc. $1, at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

To make one pound of silk requires the work of 1920 worms.

Railroad Column.

THE GREAT
Jackson Route
Having been re-built with
STEEL RAILS,
Equipment improved, Track ballasted and Speed increased, is now the Smoothest, Safest, and Most Attractive Line to all points
North and East.
IT IS
190 Miles Shorter and 10½ Hours Quicker to Chicago.
112 Miles Shorter and 6½ Hours Quicker to St. Louis
THAN ANY OTHR CUTE.

Through without change to Chicago, St Louis, Cincinnati and Chattanooga, and but one change to New York, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other leading Eastern Cities.

No Transfers at any Point. All Connections Strictly First-class. The EATING HOUSES are entirely new, and the BEST IN THE SOUTH.

It pays to travel by the Great Jackson Route.

Express Train leaves New Orleans Daily at 4:30 p. m.

Ticket Office 22 Camp Street, Corner of Common.

J. W. Coleman,
Assistant General Passenger Agent.

WHEN YOU GO
North or West

If you desire to go by way of St. Louis you should be particular to ask the ticket agent for a ticket reading by way of the
CHICAGO,
BURLINGTON, and
QUINCY RAILROAD,
As this is positively the only line running
Through Express Trains Daily between
ST. LOUIS and
Peoria, Ill., Burlington, Iowa,
Rock Island, Ill., Cedar Rapids, Iowa,
Milwaukee, Wis., Albert Lea, Minn.,
Dubuque, Iowa, Minneapolis, Minn.,
Lacrosse, Wis., Des Moines, Iowa,
St. Paul, Minn., and Omaha, Nebraska,
Making direct connections for all points in the Far West.

Elegant day coaches and Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars run through WITHOUT CHANGE between the above-named points.

Tickets via this celebrated line for sale at all offices in the South.

For further information, address
PERCEVAL LOWELL,
General Passenger Agent,
Chicago.
T. J. PATTON,
General Manager,
Chicago. 35-1y

Travelers Should Not Forget
The Facilities and Advantages Offered by the
Louisville and Great Southern Railway,
THE LEADING RAILWAY of the SOUTH.

THROUGH PASSENGERS.
The Louisville and Great Southern is the great thoroughfare between all points North East and West.

THROUGH TICKETS
By this line will be found on sale at the Ticket Office, corner Camp and Common Streets. The Louisville & Great Southern offers all the attractions of an unsurpassed line in construction, equipment and management. THROUGH CARS to all the principal cities North, East and West connect with this Trunk Line at Louisville. On all first-class through tickets stop over privilege is granted at Cave City to passengers desirous of visiting

MAMMOTH CAVE.
Thus a view of the greatest of natural curiosities, marvelous and wonderful beyond description, can be enjoyed with little expense or detention, if Through Tickets are secured by the Louisville & Great Southern. The Mammoth Cave is situated eight miles from Cave City, which is eighty-five miles South of Louisville on the Louisville & Great Southern Railway Line. McCoy's Concord Stages run to and from all passenger trains. The Cave Hotel is under the management of Wm. Miller, Esq., and is first-class in all its appointments.

Hon. BAYARD TAYLOR said of the Cave: "It is the grandest natural curiosity I have ever visited, Niagara not excepted, and he whose expectations are not satisfied by its marvelous avenues, domes and starry grottoes must either be a fool or a demi-god."

A visit to Mammoth Cave at any season of the year is delightful. The temperature, 59°, being the same the year round, the most delicate can visit it without fear of cold, heat or exhaustion.

For any further information address
C. P. ATMORE,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
Louisville, Ky.,
—OR—
R. G. HULBERT,
Southern Passenger Agent,
Cor. St. Charles and Common Streets,
15 tf New Orleans, La.

No. 56 St. Charles St.

A WONDERFUL and
SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, as when first you use them. They have been carefully examined and analysed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the sight if used in time, but in no case can the eye become impaired by their use for the following reasons:

1. The chemicals soften the light to the eye, completely doing away with that tiresome sensation that is usually experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.

2. The chemicals make the glasses hard; they retain their polish. Hence you will always see through them as bright and clear as at first.

3. The chemicals keep the glasses cold, and the result is that the optic nerves are always cool, doing away with any feverish sensation to the eye.

4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the light having no effect on the eye, with no distressing or tiresome sensation, which necessarily improves the eye.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The MEDICATED GLASSES are all stamped on the frame H. HOUSAH, Medicated.
NONE GENUINE UNLESS STAMPED.

WE DON'T SELL TO PEDDLERS.
Dealers Supplied Wholesale at Liberal Discount.

ALL EYES SUITED. Persons residing at a distance who may wish to procure these Spectacles can send for a circular containing description, prices, etc., and directions for insuring a perfect fit, and have them sent by mail, by addressing

Herc. Housah,
CRESCENT CITY SPECTACLE COMPANY,
56 St Charles street, near Gravier, New Orleans.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL BRINGS A SEED STORE

To every man's door. If our SEEDS are not sold in your town, drop us a Postal Card for Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Prices. Address D. LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia.

$1.00 S. S. LIBRARY BOOKS FOR 5c.
CONTINUATION OF CATALOGUE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS!
OVER 1,250,000 SOLD ALREADY. 12,500 SCHOOLS NOW USING THEM.

[illegible]

NAME THIS PAPER. Address, DAVID C. COOK, 148 Madison St., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED [illegible] PICTORIAL FAMILY RECORD. [illegible]

AGENTS MOTHER, HOME and HEAVEN WANTED
RICHLY ILLUSTRATED [illegible]

THE BEST

WASHER

We will guarantee the "LOVELL" WASHER to do better work and do it easier and in less time than any other machine in the world. Warranted for five years, and if it don't wash the clothes clean without rubbing, we will refund the money.

AGENTS WANTED in every county. We can show proof that Agents are making from $75 to $150 per month. Farmers make $200 to $800 during the winter. Ladies have great success selling this Washer. Retail price only $5. Sample to those desiring an agency $2. Also the Celebrated KEYSTONE WRINGERS at manufacturers' lowest price. We invite the strictest investigation. Send us your address on a postal card for further particulars. LOVELL WASHER Co., Erie, Pa.

The diamond, in whatever direction it is turned, is equally brilliant, equally attractive, nor requires to be placed in a certain position to exhibit its matchless lustre. So should the Christian shine, and when the divine principle fully pervades the soul, thus uniformly will be reflect the light he receives from above.

The Thumb Screw never inflicted greater torture than kidney disease does. The Day Kidney Pad cures disease of the kidneys and urinary organs. Of druggists or mailed post-paid for $2. Day Kidney Pad Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A little "sour," is he?—the old preacher. He has had trials that would have broken you down years ago. Sweeten his life by a little kindness to him in his old age. He has a heart yet. Try it.—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

Young and middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred affections, as loss of memory and hypochondria, should inclose three stamps for Part VII of World's Dispensary Dime Series of pamphlets. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Legislature of Utah adopted a memorial to Congress against legislation to deprive the people of that Territory of the right of local self-government.

Ko Kun Hua, Professor of Chinese at Harvard University, died at Cambridge Feb. 15 of pneumonia, after a brief illness. Ko Kun Hua was born at Ningpo in 1838, and his whole life was devoted to literary pursuits. He was admitted by the Emperor to the rank of mandarin. In 1879 he began a three-years engagement at Harvard College as instructor of the Chinese language and literature. His wife and five children accompanied him to this country, two of his sons being elevated to the rank of mandarins before leaving China. Another child was born in Cambridge last year. At the time of his death he was engaged upon the translation of his poetical works into English.

[Daily Fort Wayne Sentinel.]
Mr. S. H. Joseph, Agent Emerson's Minstrels remark: I can with truth speak from experience; and in saying St. Jacobs Oil acts in a marvelous manner I but partly express my good opinion of it.

The idea that American grapes are unsuitable for the manufacture of raisins must be considerably staggered by the announcement in the *Riverside Press*, of San Bernardino county, California, that the raisin crop of that State, this year, will aggregate more than 150,000 boxes.

Seeds
"Everything for the Garden" on application FREE.
[illegible] advantages as Seedsmen of which we wish to tell the public. Thirty years experience as [illegible] GARDENERS AND FLORISTS, gives us such knowledge as [illegible] for Fruit, Flower or Vegetable crops (whether for Private or [illegible]) test the quality of all Seeds and Plants. Our Greenhouses and Frames [illegible] America, covering upwards of four acres, solid in glass, employing an average of seventy men [illegible]
PETER HENDERSON & CO.
35 Cortlandt Street, New York.
Plants

Young Folks' Corner.

THINK, SPEAK, LIVE TRULY.

"Thou must be true thyself,
If thou the truth wouldst teach;
Thy soul must overflow, if thou
Another soul wouldst reach;
It needs the overflowing heart
To give the lips full speech.
Think truly, and thy thought
Shall the world's famine feed;
Speak truly, and thy word
Shall be a fruitful seed;
Live truly, and thy life shall be
A great and noble creed."

A Willing Sacrifice.

Some years ago, a minister was called to see a little girl seven years old, who was dying. She lived in a back street. When the minister got there, a woman showed him where the child was and he sat down to talk to her.

"What do you want, darling?"

"Well, sir, I wanted to see you before I died."

"Are you dying?"

"Yes sir."

"Would you not like to get well again?"

"I hope not, sir."

"Why not?"

"O, sir, ever since I became a Christian I have been trying to bring Father to church, and he won't come; and I think if I die, you will bury me, won't you?"

"Yes, darling."

"Well, I have been thinking if I die father must come to the funeral then you will be able to preach the Gospel to him, and I should be [illegible] for him [illegible]."

[illegible] expected, [illegible] called [illegible] out his hand.

"[illegible] know me?"

"No, I don't."

"I am the father of Mary, the [illegible]. I heard [illegible] how she said she would die for me six [illegible] if I could only hear the gospel once. It nearly broke my heart. Now I want to join the inquirers' class."

He did join, and became a true friend of Christ. That little girl was truly walking in the footsteps of Jesus, because she was willing to die even, that her father might be saved from his sins. If we do not need to die for others, we should at least try to be like Jesus in living for them and in doing all we can to lead them to be Christians.

An Idol Found out.

[illegible], missionary to the [illegible] a camp of the [illegible] Theh-lay. [illegible] a large idol, [illegible] material, but very [illegible] set it in the [illegible] morning discovered [illegible] been making [illegible] on his idol; for he [illegible] as if eaten by rats. [illegible] idol, and behold [illegible] rats ran out! [illegible] I was very angry [illegible] "What! your a [illegible] your- [illegible] in pieces.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by Dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. Sold only in cans, by all Grocers.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

CENTRAL TENNESSEE COLLEGE,

Nashville, Tenn.

Normal, Theological and Collegiate Department.

The Spring term of this institution will begin on Thursday, March 2d, and continue twelve weeks. Special attention given to Normal training of those preparing for teaching.

Tuition for the Term, 12 weeks........$ 3 00
Board and Furnished Rooms........12 00

For further information address

REV. J. BRADEN,
Nashville, Tenn.

The Greek Testament in the ancient tongue, is now, by order of the Greek Government, read in its 1,200 schools, which have 80,000 pupils.

"Now Well and Strong."
[illegible], Illinois.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., Dear Sir—I wish to state that my daughter, aged 18, was pronounced incurable and was fast failing as the doctor thought, with consumption. I obtained a half dozen bottles of your "Golden Medical Discovery" for her and she commenced improving at once, and is now well and strong.
Very truly yours,
REV. ISAAC AUGUSTIN.
"Discovery" sold by druggists.

The application of sulphur sprinkled upon fowls, while roosting or otherwise, with a pepper-box, will destroy vermin. Coal-oil applied to their roosts in small quantities will also kill parasites. Two or three drops of whale oil, dropped occasionally on the back of a hen or any other bird, will kill lice.

[Manchester, (Mich.) Enterprise.]
Messrs. Haeussler & Kingsley, Druggists, Manchester, say: We handle St. Jacobs Oil with abundant success, and it has given excellent satisfaction to our customers.

A Galveston man named Josephus C. Morgan, who is also a great nuisance, is everlastingly abusing the female sex. The other day he said to John W. Smith: "There would be fewer evils in the world if it were not for women." "Yes," responded Smith, "you yourself wouldn't be in it." And now they hardly speak.

The true bloom on beauty's face, the rose-tint of a healthy skin, can be enjoyed in December or any other month, by using Dr. C. W. Benson's Skin Cure. It does away with all eruptions and irritations of [illegible].

[illegible]

$[illegible] a year [illegible] at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their [illegible] and full particulars.

ST. JACOBS OIL [illegible] REMEDY [illegible] RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.

CURES DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINTS, & HEART DISEASE. (TRADE MARK.) CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, KIDNEYS, SKIN, & BLOOD.

CURES *Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous debility, etc.*

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man!

11,000,000 Bottles

SOLD SINCE 1870.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva, which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It Regulates the Bowels.
It Purifies the Blood.
It Quiets the Nervous System.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.
It carries off the Old Blood and makes new.
It opens the pores of the skin and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, *care only being required in attention to directions.*

DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

Laboratory, 77 West 3d St., NEW YORK CITY.

RINGGOLD, Bienville Co., La.
I was afflicted for a number of years with Kidney Disease, and my wife was troubled with Liver Complaint. We took some of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup which effected a perfect cure. J. B. BRYAN.

SHILOH, Union Co., La.
For about six years I have been afflicted with Tetter. The Doctors pronounced me incurable, the use of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has relieved me and I believe it will make a radical cure. C. C. TUBB.

NEW IBERIA, Iberia Co., La.
I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup for Rheumatism, and have received entire relief therefrom. I would not be without it. THOS. JOHNSON.

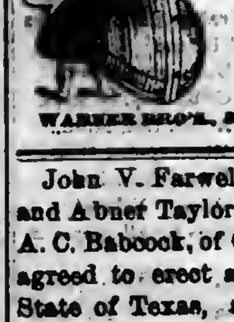
CONVENT, St. James Co., La.
I was afflicted with Dyspepsia and a short trial of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has completely cured me. I can safely recommend it. B. WASHINGTON.

FARMERSVILLE, Union Co., La.
I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup and believed it to be a Good Blood Purifier and can recommend it as such. H. BROWN & CO.

OPELOUSAS, St. Landry Co., La.
This is to certify that Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has made a new man of me, after an illness of thirty years. JULIAN A. LANDRY.

Agents wanted for the sale of the Indian Blood Syrup in every town or village in which I have no agent. Particulars given on application.

WARNER BROTHERS CORALINE CORSETS.



The great superiority of Coraline over horn or whalebone has induced us to use it in all our leading Corsets.

$10 REWARD will be paid for any corset in which the Coraline breaks with six months ordinary wear. Price by mail, W. B. (coutill), $2.50; Abdominal, $2.00; Health or Nursing, $1.50; Coraline or Flexible Hip, $1.25; Misses', $1.00.

For sale by leading merchants. Beware of worthless imitations boned with cord.

WARNER BRO'S., 372 Broadway, N. Y.

John V. Farwell, C. B. Farwell, and Abner Taylor, of Chicago, and A. C. Babcock, of Canton, Ill., have agreed to erect a capitol for the State of Texas, and will receive therefor the largest tract of land that was ever deeded to a human being, at least since the United States existed as a Nation. It lies in the northwest corner of the State, and is larger than the State of Connecticut.

Never Give up the Ship.

"Twenty-one years ago I was dying with the Consumption. There was no escaping that terrible death—at least so all the doctors told me—when a friend advised me to send to 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, and get Cannabis Indica, which finally and fully cured me." O. S. BISLEY, DEKALB, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

"Send another $12 box of Cannabis Indica for a friend. Your medicine has cured me of Consumption. I am as sound and as well as ever I was." SALLIE D. BENTON, Keysville, Crawford Co., Mo. January 2d, 1882.

N. B.—This remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. We know that it positively cures Consumption, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. $2 50 per Bottle, or Three Bottles for $6 50. Address CRADDOCK & Co., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia.

Send stamp for book of testimonials of cures from prominent persons.

"The first necessity for the preacher and the hod-carrier is the same," says Phillips Brooks: "be faithful and do your best." And the same applies to the Sabbath-school teacher as well.—*Bible Teacher.*

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges, cured by Buchupaiba. $1, at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

"There is a very ancient precedent of judges going circuit. "And he went from year to year in circuit to Bethel, and Gilgal, and Mizpeh, and judged Israel in all those places."—1 Sam. 7: 16."

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR—My mother Milly Bush, after her second marriage Milly Johnson, and from her owner Mrs. Sally Ward Grayson sometimes called Milly Grayson, was sold before the war at Louisville, Ky, to a negro trader who brought her to New Orleans. She left seven children. I have heard of her twice through a lady from New Orleans. I am her daughter, and will reward any one who will furnish information of her whereabouts.

MRS. JANE GRAY.
529 Sixth Street, Louisville, Ky.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my mother. Her name was Charlotte. She used to belong to a man by the name of Tom Harkins and was sold to a man by the name of Peacocks in Paris, Lamar county. There was three sisters of us, Eliza, Betty, Mary. Mary was the youngest. Sister Betty was sold with mother. Sister Mary and I came out here together. Sister Mary died. Tom Harkins married Agnes Tanner, daughter of John Tanner. Address Eliza Yancy, care Rev. W. H. Davis, Columbus, Texas, Lock Box 35.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to find my kin people, my father and mother. We were brought from Mississippi before the war to Texas by Mr. William Johnson. Then he carried father and mother back to Mississippi. Father and mother were sold to a man by the name of Mr. Sumptars Jarrell. There were seven children of us, father's name Friday Reed, mother's Anna Reed; brothers names M. Reed, P. Reed, Samuel Reed, Charles Reed, Jack Reed; sisters names Susan Reed, Darkns Reed. I will be glad to hear from them. Address Susan Reed, Galveston, Texas, care Rev. G. W. Smith, Tabernacle Church.

DEAR EDITOR—I want to enquire for some uncles of mine. They lived in Lawrence District. When my grandmother came here to this state, from South Carolina, my mother was a baby; when my grandmother came here with Mr. Matt Lockheart, and Sam. Lockheart, their misses names were, Mary and Lucinda. Mr. Matt, and Tom were sons of Gen. Lockhart. My mother left three daughters, and our grandmother raised us. My name is Emma Jane Spencer, and sister's name is Mary Maria Ellis. The uncles names I want to find out about, I will give, as their ages come: Peter Lockhart, Robert Lockhart, Stephen Lockhart, and Joseph Lockhart. I have an aunt also, I wish to find out about, her name is Isoleni, she was sold to Mr. Russell, of Alabama. My grandfather's and grandmother's names are Isaac Lockhart, and Mary Lockhart; she died the 19th. of July, 1864, and was buried on the 28th. I am a member of the Methodist church, and sister is a member of the Missionary Baptist. The last words of my grandmother were for sisters and myself, to hunt up our uncle and aunt, so you will greatly oblige us by sending to the different churches a copy of this letter.

EMMA SPENCER.
Aberdeen, Miss.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire of an old friend of mine. His name is Ben Herbert. He has a son with us. His son's name is Joseph Herbert, and he says that in 1878 he lived in Jackson, Miss., but since that time he has removed, and that he could not learn where. In 1881 his son heard that he had went through Vicksburg, Miss, and was living somewhere on the river, but he never could find out where. In slavery he belonged to Dr. P. Wilson. His wife's name is Nelly. She died one year before emancipation. I will describe him: He is a low small man, weighs about one hundred and twenty pounds, about fifty years of age, dark complexion, high forehead, bald on the top. He has got two sons and one daughter. The eldest Joseph Herbert, younger son's name is Thomas Herbert and the daughter's name Caroline Halthy. She is married to Isam Halthy. Joseph Herbert is a school teacher in our vicinity and he stays with me. Dear editor if such a man can be found please address me at Lexington, Miss. Yours truly,

BEN FORD.

Extract of Report from the Celebrated Physician, Erasmus Wilson of London, Eng.: "Several severe cases of incipient Consumption have come under my observation that have been cured by the timely use of Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator." (Remember the name, Colden's—take no other.) Of druggists.

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In the course of his practice discovered what now are renowned in medical practice, viz: a combination of Celery and Chamomile in the shape of Pills. They are used by the profession at large and constantly recommended by them.

It is not a patent medicine. It is the result of his own experience in practice. They are a sure cure for the following special diseases, and are worthy of a trial by all intelligent sufferers. They are prepared expressly to cure sick headache, nervous headache, dyspeptic headache, neuralgia paralysis, sleeplessness, dyspepsia and nervousness, and will cure any case. The Doctor's great remedy for Skin disease, called Dr. Benson's Skin Cure is exceedingly valuable and greatly sought after by all persons who have skin diseases or bad complexion. An excellent toilet dressing.

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Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., is rapidly acquiring an enviable reputation for the surprising cures which daily result from the use of her Vegetable Compound in all female diseases. Send to her for pamphlets.

The Senate by a vote of 35 yeas nays 17 passed a bill authorizing the President, in recognition of the eminent public services of Ulysses S. Grant, late General of the Army, to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint him to the army with the rank and grade of general, to be placed on the retired list with pay accordingly.

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Mrs. J. O. Henderson, of Cleveland, Ohio, writes: "The use of two of Pierce's 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets' a day, for a few weeks, has entirely cured me of sick-headache, for which I formerly suffered terribly, as often, on an average, as once in ten days." Of all druggists.

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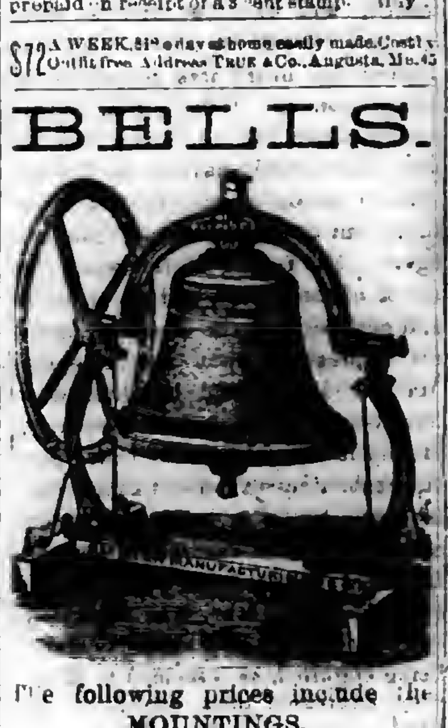

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DR. DAVIS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR.

You will not only get rid of your Cough or Cold, but of consumption, and great loss of time, and expense. This Preparation has been in constant use since 1845, and has saved many thousands from Consumption by its timely use. One dollar will purchase a bottle, from your nearest druggist. Don't fail to get it and have it handy.

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BATTLE-SONG OF THE CHURCH.

Fear not [illegible] thou Flock of God.
[illegible] the sword, the spear, the rod,
Fear not the foe!
He fights in vain, who fights with Thee;
Soon shalt thou see his armies flee,
[illegible]

Come, [illegible] to the toil and fight;
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

So round thy brow [illegible] wreath shall twine,
So shall the victory be thine,
And [illegible]

The Eulogy of Ex-Secretary Blaine on President Garfield.

Washington, February 27.—At 10 o'clock [illegible]

[illegible]

on ancient army rolls. Sitting with a friend in the gallery of the House of Commons one night after a long day's labor in this field of research, he said with evident elation that in every war in which for three centuries patriots of English blood had struck sturdy blows for constitutional government and human liberty, his family had been represented. They were at Marston Moor, at Naseby and at Preston; they were at Bunker Hill, at Saratoga, and at Monmouth, and in his own person had battled for the same great cause in the war which preserved the union of the States.

HIS EARLY HISTORY.

Losing his father before he was 2 years old, the early life of Garfield was one of privation, but its poverty has been made indelicately and unjustly prominent. Thousands of readers have imagined him as the ragged, starving child, whose reality too often greets the eye in the squalid sections of our large cities. Gen. Garfield's infancy and youth had none of their destitution, none of their pitiful features appealing to the tender heart and to the open hand of charity. He was a poor boy in the same sense in which Henry Clay was a poor boy; in which Andrew Jackson was a poor boy; in which Daniel Webster was a poor boy; in the sense in which a large majority of the eminent men of America in all generations have been poor boys.

No man ever grew up in the agricultural regions of the West, where a house-raising, or even a corn-husking, is matter of common interest and helpfulness, with any other feeling than that of broad-minded, generous independence. This honorable independence marked the youth of Garfield, as it marks the youth of millions of the best blood and brain now training for the future citizenship and future government of the republic. Garfield was born heir to the land, to the title of freeholder which has been the patent and passport of self-respect with the Anglo-Saxon race ever since Hengist and Horsa landed on the shores of England. [illegible] the New England [illegible] further India or [illegible]

[illegible]

when 24 years of age, he seemed at one bound to spring into conspicuous and brilliant success. Within six years he was successively president of a college, State Senator of Ohio, major-general of the army of the United States, and Representative-elect to the National Congress. A combination of honors so varied, so elevated, within a period so brief and to a man so young, is without a precedent or parallel in the history of the country.

HIS ARMY LIFE.

Garfield's army life was begun with no other military knowledge than such as he had hastily gained from books in the few months preceding his march to the field. Stepping from civil life to the head of a regiment, the first order he received when ready to cross the Ohio was to assume command of a brigade, and to operate as an independent force in Eastern Kentucky. His immediate duty was to check the advance of Humphrey Marshall, who was marching down the Big Sandy, with the intention of occupying, in connection with other Confederate forces, the entire territory of Kentucky, and of precipitating the State into secession. This was at the close of the year 1861.

The result of the campaign is matter of history. The skill, the endurance, the extraordinary energy shown by Garfield, the courage he imparted to his men, raw and untried as himself, the measures he adopted to increase his force and to create in the enemy's mind exaggerated estimates of his numbers, bore perfect fruit in the routing of Marshall, the capture of his camp, the dispersion of his force, and the emancipation of an important territory from the control of the rebellion. Coming at the close of a long series of disasters to the Union arms, Garfield's victory had an unusual extraneous importance, and in the popular judgment elevated the young commander to the rank of a military hero. With less than 2,000 men in his entire command, with a mobilized force of only 1,100, without cannon, he had met an army of 5,000 and defeated them—driving Marshall's forces successively from two strongholds of their own selection, fortified with abundant artillery. Major-Gen. Buell, commanding the Department of the Ohio, an experienced and able soldier of the regular army, published an order of thanks and congratulation on the brilliant result of the Big Sandy campaign which would have turned the head of a less cool and sensible man than Garfield. Buell declared that his services had called into action the highest qualities of a soldier, and President Lincoln supplemented these words of praise by the more substantial reward of a Brigadier General's commission, to bear date from the day of his decisive victory over Marshall.

The subsequent military career of Garfield fully sustained its brilliant beginning. With his new commission he was assigned to the command of a brigade in the army of the Ohio, and took part in the second and decisive day's fight in the great battle of Shiloh.

His military duties closed on the memorable field of Chickamauga, a field which however disastrous to the Union arms, gave to him the occasion of winning imperishable laurels. The very rare distinction was accorded him of a great promotion for his bravery on a field that was lost. President Lincoln appointed him a Major General in the Army of the United States for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chickamauga.

ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

The Army of the Cumberland was reorganized under the command of General Thomas, who promptly offered Garfield one of its divisions. He was extremely desirous to accept the position, but was embarrassed by the fact that he had, a year before, been elected to Congress, and the time when he must take his seat was drawing near. He preferred to remain in the military service, and had within his own breast the largest confidence of success in the wider field which his new rank opened to him. Balancing the arguments on the one side and the other, anxious to determine what was for the best, desirous above all things to do his patriotic duty, he was decisively influenced by the advice of President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton, both of whom assured him that he could, at that time, be of especial value in the House of Representatives. He resigned his commission of major-general on the 5th day of December, 1863, and took his seat in the House of Representatives on the 7th. He had served two years and four months in the army and had just completed his 32d year.

THE WAR CONGRESS.

With possibly a single exception Garfield was the youngest member in the House when he entered, and was but seven years from his college graduation. But he had not been in his seat 60 days before his ability was recognized and his place conceded. He stepped to the front with the confidence of one who belonged there. The House was crowded with strong men of both parties; 19 of them have since been transferred to the Senate, and many of them have served with distinction in the gubernatorial chairs of their respective States, and on foreign missions of great consequence; but among them all none grew so rapidly, none so firmly as Garfield.

The great measure of Garfield's fame was filled by his service in the House of Representatives. His military life, illustrated by honorable performance, and rich in promise, was, as he himself felt, prematurely terminated and necessarily incomplete. Speculation as to what he might have done in a field, where the great prizes are so few, cannot be profitable. It is sufficient to say as a soldier he did his duty bravely; he did it intelligently; he won an enviable fame, and he retired from the service without blot or breath against him. As a lawyer, though admirably equipped for the profession, he can scarcely be said to have entered on its practice. The few efforts he has made at the bar were distinguished by the same high order of talent which he exhibited on every field where he was put to the test, and if a man may be accepted as a competent judge of his own capacities and adaptations, the law was the profession to which Garfield should have devoted himself. But fate ordained otherwise, and his reputation in history will rest largely upon his service in the House of Representatives. That service was exceptionally long. He was nine times consecutively chosen to the House, an honor enjoyed by not more than six other Representatives of the more than 5,000 who have been elected from the organization of the government to this hour.

A COMPARISON WITH OTHER PARLIAMENTARY LEADERS.

Differing, as Garfield does, from the brilliant parliamentary leaders, it is not easy to find his counterpart anywhere in the record of American public life. He, perhaps, more nearly resembles Mr. Seward in his supreme faith in the all-conquering power of a principle. He had the love of learning and the patient investigation to which John Quincy Adams owes his prominence and his Presidency. He had some of those ponderous elements of mind which distinguished Mr. Webster, and which, indeed, in all our public life have left the great Massachusetts Senator without an intellectual peer.

In English parliamentary history as in our own, the leaders in the House of Commons present points of essential difference from Garfield. But some of his methods recall the best features in the strong, independent course of Sir Robert Peel, and striking resemblances are discernible in that most promising of modern Conservatives, who died too early for his country and his fame, the Lord George Bentick. He had all of Burke's love for the sublime and the beautiful, with, possibly, something of his superabundance; and in his faith and magnanimity, in his power of statement, in his subtle analysis, in his faultless logic, in his love of literature, in his wealth and world of illustration, one is reminded of that great English statesman to-day, who, confronted with obstacles that would daunt any but the dauntless, reviled by those whom he would relieve as bitterly as by those whose supposed rights he is forced to invade, still labors with serene courage for the amelioration of Ireland, and for the honor of the English name.

HIS NOMINATION.

Garfield's nomination to the Presidency, while not predicted or anticipated, was not a surprise to the country. His prominence in Congress, his solid qualities, his wide reputation, strengthened by his then recent election as Senator from Ohio, kept him in the public eye as a man occupying the very highest rank among those entitled to be called statesmen. It was not mere chance that brought him this high honor.

One aspect of Garfield's candidacy was unprecedented. Never before, in the history of partisan contests in this country, had a successful Presidential candidate spoken freely on passing events and current issues. To attempt any thing of this kind seemed novel, rash and even desperate. The older class of voters recalled the unfortunate Alabama letter, in which Mr. Clay was supposed to have signed his political death warrant. They remembered also the hot-tempered effusion by which Gen. Scott lost a large share of his popularity before his nomination, and the unfortunate speeches which rapidly consumed the remainder. The younger voters had seen Mr. Greeley in a series of vigorous and original addresses, preparing the pathway for his own defeat. Unmindful of these warnings, unheeding the advice of friends, Garfield spoke to large crowds as he journeyed to and from New York in August, to a great multitude in that city, to delegations of every kind that called at Mentor during the summer and autumn. With innumerable critics, watchful and eager to catch a phrase that might be turned into odium or ridicule, or a sentence that might be distorted to his own or party's injury, Garfield did not trip or halt in any one of his 70 speeches. This seems all the more remarkable when it is remembered that he did not write what he said, and yet spoke with such logical consecutiveness of thought and such admirable precision of phrase as to defy the accident of misreport and the malignity of misrepresentation.

PRESIDENTIAL LIFE.

In the beginning of his Presidential life Garfield's experience did not yield him pleasure or satisfaction. The duties that engross so large a portion of the President's time were distasteful to him, and were unfavorably contrasted with his legislative work. "I have been dealing all these years with ideas," he impatiently exclaimed one day, "and here I am dealing only with persons. I have been heretofore treating of the fundamental principles of government and here I am considering all day whether A or B shall be appointed to this or that office." He was earnestly seeking some practical way of correcting the evils arising from the distribution of overgrown and unwieldy patronage—evils always appreciated and often discussed by him, but whose magnitude had been more deeply impressed upon his mind since his accession to the Presidency. Had he lived, a comprehensive improvement in the mode of appointment and in the tenure of office would have been proposed by him, and with the aid of Congress no doubt perfected.

But, while many of the executive duties were not grateful to him, he was assiduous and conscientious in their discharge. From the very outset he exhibited administrative talent of a high order. He grasped the helm of office with the hand of a master. In this respect indeed he constantly surprised many who were most intimately associated with him in the government, and especially those who had feared that he might be lacking in the executive faculty. His disposition of business was orderly and rapid. His power of analysis, and his skill in classification, enabled him to dispatch a vast mass of detail with singular promptness and ease. His Cabinet meetings were admirably conducted. His clear presentation of official subjects, his well-considered suggestion of topics on which discussion was invited, his quick decision when all had been heard, combined to show a thoroughness of mental training as rare as his natural ability and facile adaptation to a new and enlarged field of labor.

THE SOUTH

With perfect comprehension of all the inheritance of the war, with a cool calculation of the obstacles in his way, impelled always by a generous enthusiasm, Garfield conceived that much might be done by his administration toward restoring harmony between the different sections of the Union. He was anxious to go South and speak to the people. As early as April he had ineffectually endeavored to arrange for a trip to Nashville, whither he had been cordially invited, and he was again disappointed a few weeks later to find that he could not go to South Carolina to attend the centennial celebration of the victory of the Cowpens. But for the autumn he definitely counted on being present at three memorable assemblies in the South, the celebration at Yorktown, the opening of the Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, and the meeting of the army of the Cumberland at Chattanooga. He was already turning over in his mind his address for each occasion, and the three taken together, he said to a friend, gave him the exact scope and verge which he needed. At Yorktown he would have before him the associations of a hundred years that bound the South and the North in the sacred memory of a common danger and a common victory. At Atlanta he would present the material interests and the industrial development which appealed to the thrift and independence of every household, and which should unite the two sections by the instinct of self-interest and self-defense. At Chattanooga he would revive memories of the war only to show that after all its disaster, and all its suffering, the country was stronger and greater, the Union rendered indissoluble, and the future, through the agony and blood of one generation, made brighter and better for all.

Garfield's ambition for the success of his administration was high. With strong caution and conservatism in his nature, he was in no danger of attempting rash experiments or of resorting to the empiricism of statesmanship. But he believed that renewed and closer attention should be given to questions affecting the material interests and commercial prospects of fifty millions of people. He believed that our continental relations, extensive and undeveloped as they are, involved responsibility, and could be cultivated into profitable friendship or be abandoned to harmful indifference or lasting enmity. He believed with equal confidence that an essential forerunner to a new era of national progress must be a feeling of contentment in every section of the Union, and a generous belief that the benefits and burdens of government would be common to all. Himself a conspicuous illustration of what ability and ambition may do under republican institutions, he loved his country with a passion of patriotic devotion, and every waking thought was given to her advancement. He was an American in all his aspirations, and he looked to the destiny and influence of the United States with the philosophic composure of Jefferson and the demonstrative confidence of John Adams.

DISTURBING POLITICS.

The political events which disturbed the President's serenity for many weeks before that fatal day in July, form an important chapter in his career, and, in his own judgment, involved questions of principle and of right which are vitally essential to the constitutional administration of the Federal government. It would be out of place here and now to speak the language of controversy; but the events referred to, however they may continue to be the source of contention with others, have become, so far as Garfield is concerned, as much a matter of history as his heroism at Chickamauga or his illustrious service in the House. Detail is not needful, and personal antagonism shall not be rekindled by any word uttered to-day. The motives of those opposing him are not to be here adversely interpreted nor their course harshly characterized. But of the dead President this is to be said, and said because his own speech is forever silenced and he can be no more heard except through the fidelity and the love of surviving friends: From the beginning to the end of the controversy he so much deplored, the President was never for one moment actuated by any motive of gain to himself or of loss to others. Least of all men, did he harbor revenge, rarely did he even show resentment, and malice was not in his nature. He was congenially employed only in the exchange of good offices and the doing of kindly deeds.

There was not an hour, from the beginning of the trouble till the fatal shot entered his body, when the President would not gladly, for the sake of restoring harmony, have retraced any step he had taken if such retracing had merely involved consequences personal to himself. The pride of consistency, or any supposed sense of humiliation that might result from surrendering his position, had not a feather's weight with him. No man was ever less subject to such influences from within or from without. But after most anxious deliberation and the coolest survey of all the circumstances, he solemnly believed that the true prerogatives of the Executive were involved in the issue which had been raised, and that he would be unfaithful to his supreme obligation if he failed to maintain, in all their vigor, the constitutional rights and dignities of his great office. He believed this in all the convictions of conscience when in sound and vigorous health, and he believed it in his suffering and prostration in the last conscious thought which his wearied mind bestowed on the transitory struggles of life.

More than this need not be said. Less than this could not be said. Justice to the dead, the highest obligation that devolves upon the living, demands the declaration that in all the bearings of the subject, actual or possible, the President was content in his mind, justified in his conscience, immovable in his conclusions.

THE ASSASSINATION.

On the morning of Saturday, July 2, the President was a contented and happy man—not in an ordinary degree, but joyfully, almost boyishly happy. On his way to the railroad station to which he drove slowly, in conscious enjoyment of the beautiful morning, with an unwonted sense of leisure and a keen anticipation of pleasure, his talk was all in the grateful and gratulatory vein. He felt that after four months of trial his administration was strong in its grasp of affairs, strong in popular favor, and destined to grow stronger; that grave difficulties confronting him at his inauguration had been safely passed; that trouble lay behind him, and not before him; that he was very soon to meet the devoted wife whom he loved, now recovering from an illness which had but lately disquieted and at times almost unnerved him; that he was going to his alma mater to renew the most cherished associations of his young manhood, and to exchange greetings with those whose deepening interest had followed every step of his upward progress from the day he entered upon his college course until he had attained the loftiest elevation in the gift of his countrymen.

Surely if happiness can ever come from the honors or triumphs of this world, on that quiet July morning James A. Garfield may well have been a happy man. No foreboding of evil haunted him; no slightest premonition of danger clouded his sky. His terrible fate was upon him in an instant. One moment he stood erect, strong, confident in the years stretching peacefully out before him. The next he lay wounded, bleeding, helpless, doomed to weary weeks of torture, to silence, and the grave.

DEATH.

Great in life, he was surpassingly great in death. For no cause, in the very frenzy of wantonness and wickedness, by the red hand of murder, he was thrust from the full tide of this world's interest, from its hopes, its aspirations, its victories, into the visible presence of death—and he did not quail. Not alone for the short moment in which stunned and dazed, he could give up life, hardly aware of its relinquishment, but through days of deadly languor, through weeks of agony, that was not less agony because silently borne, with clear sight and calm courage, he looked into his open grave. What blight and ruin met his anguished eyes, whose lips may tell—what brilliant, broken plans, what baffled, high ambitions, what sundering of strong warm, manhood's friendships, what bitter rending of sweet household ties! Behind him a proud, expectant nation, a great host of sustaining friends, a cherished and happy mother, wearing the full, rich honors of her early toil and tears; the wife of his youth, whose whole life lay in his; the little boys, not yet emerged from childhood's day of frolic; the fair, young daughter; the sturdy sons just springing into closest companionship, claiming every day and every day rewarding a father's love and care; and in his heart the eager, rejoicing power to meet all demand. Before him, desolation and great darkness! And his soul was not shaken. His countrymen were thrilled with instant, profound and universal sympathy. Masterful in his mortal weakness, he became the centre of a nation's love, enshrined in the prayers of a world. But all the love and all the sympathy could not share with him his suffering. He trod the wine-press alone. With unfaltering front he faced death. With unfailing tenderness he took leave of life. Above the demoniac hiss of the assassin's bullet he heard the voice of God. With simple resignation he bowed to the Divine decree.

As the end drew near, his early craving for the sea returned. The stately mansion of power had been to him the wearisome hospital of pain, and he begged to be taken from its prison walls, from its oppressive, stifling air, from its homelessness and its hopelessness. Gently, silently, the love of a great people bore the pale sufferer to the longed-for healing of the sea, to live or to die, as God should will, within sight of its heaving billows, within sound of its manifold voices. With wan, fevered face tenderly lifted to the cooling breeze, he looked out wistfully upon the ocean's changing wonders; on its far sails, whitening in morning light; on its restless waves, rolling shoreward to break and die beneath the noonday sun; on the red clouds of evening, arching low to the horizon; on the serene and shining pathway of the stars. Let us think that his dying eyes read a mystic meaning which only the rapt and parting soul may know. Let us believe that in the silence of the receding world he heard the great waves breaking on a further shore, and felt already upon his wasted brow the breath of the eternal morning.

The eulogy was concluded at 1:50 having taken just an hour and a half in its delivery. As Mr. Blaine gave utterance to the last solemn words the spectators broke into a storm of applause, which was not hushed for some moments.

Benediction was offered by Rev. Dr. Bullock, chaplain of the Senate. The Marine band played the Garfield dead march as the invited guests filed out of the chamber in the order in which they had entered it, the House was called to order by the Speaker.

Mr. McKinley of Ohio, offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. Blaine for his masterly address, which was unanimously adopted. The House then adjourned.

General News Items.

The South Arkansas Conference of the A. M. E. church was postponed and removed to Hot Springs, to convene on the first of March, as small-pox was at Monticello where it was to convene last week. —*Arkansas Mansion.*

The private fortune of Queen Victoria amounts to $80,000,000, and she possesses an annual income of $3,250,000. Before her birth her parents were so poor that they had to borrow the money to pay their passage to England, that the expected princess might be born on British soil; and she remained in comparative poverty until she ascended the throne.

Mr. C. W. West has placed the people of Cincinnati under great obligations by adding to the $150,000, which he had already donated to the proposed art museum, $150,000, more, making a total of $300,000. His last gift is made up of railroad bonds of the face value of $150,000, but really worth ten per cent. premium. They bear seven per cent. interest, and as the next coupons came due in May, there is about $5,000 of accrued interest upon them. Thus the donation amounts to about $170,000. It is to be used as an endowment.—*Western Advocate.*

Kentucky is the banner Democratic State. The *Louisville Courier-Journal* gives some facts which may account for the firm hold which that party has in the state. It says that the last report of the superintendent of public instruction shows that there are nearly 300,000 children in the state, of pupil age, who do not attend school. In 2500 school districts there is no semblance of a school. The money distributed for school purposes has been growing smaller for ten years past. For the education of the whites, the small sum of $1.25 per head is only allowed, and for the negroes this has been reduced by one-half. The state contains between fifty and sixty thousand voters, or about the regular Democratic majority, who cannot read or write. Thus the ascendancy of the Democratic party is built upon pretty solid foundations for the present.—*Milwaukee Republican.*

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1882

A portrait of the late Bishop Wightman appears in *Harper's Weekly*, 4th inst.

The Donaldsonville *Chief* has the thanks of the new editor and his assistant, for a kindly notice of themselves, our paper, and its late editor.

Queen Victoria escaped the assassins ballet, God be praised. The American nation responds with a fervent amen to this sentiment. Her tender sympathy with our Lucretia Garfield is not forgotten.

A student one day asked the late Professor Pierce how he knew that the sun would rise to-morrow. Pierce answered: "In the same way in which I know every other law of nature, on the veracity of God."

Henry Ward Beecher says, "A minister is useful in proportion as he is in sympathy with the wants of men. He lives in the souls of his fellow-men, and that is one of the noblest callings that God ever opened to humanity."

A Christian must consent to be misunderstood, to be misrepresented, to be considered foolish, as fanatical, as a heretic, and yet be happy all the while. He can afford to wait for vindication, honor and glorification until coronation day.

From [illegible] Boston, secretary of State Sunday-school Executive Committee, we have received the first number of *Progress*, a new [illegible] devoted to [illegible] Sunday-school work. We welcome all such helpers in the Lord's [illegible]

[illegible]

Ministerial Qualifications.

Everything that lies as a basis to ministerial usefulness is of almost infinite value, as it takes hold of the highest nature of man, and must reach into the vastness of eternity. The true theory of ministerial qualifications is found in the Bible. It is here clearly stated that the means of bringing the world to Christ are the faith, the consecration and holiness of the ministry. There must be a new heart, a good heart. A new heart constitutes a new man. As soon as God gives a man a new heart he becomes a new creature, old things pass away and all things become new. A good heart makes a man a good man. When God gives a man a good heart he instantaneously becomes a good man and is morally prepared for every good work. Such a heart will have a strong governing influence over all the powers and faculties of his mind, over all his internal views, purposes and designs, and consequently over all his external conduct. It is not the understanding nor any other faculty of the soul that governs a man in all of his moral actions but his heart and his heart alone. "The heart commands the man. It carries both mind and body with it." With such a heart a man will enter the office and work of the ministry, not for filthy lucre but of a ready mind. Paul was a young man of high expectations, but as soon as his heart was changed and moulded into the spirit of the Gospel he went to his work as a preacher at the risk of every earthly interest. As soon as Christ called Matthew he left his lucrative office; and as soon as he called Simon, James, Andrew and John they left their nets to follow Jesus and preach His gospel for hardly a penny a day. The salvation of men seemed to be the one sublime purpose and object of their lives. They sustained the most intimate relation to Christ and God, a relation expressed in these words, a dwelling in Christ and God and Christ and God dwelling in them. These early workers for the conversion of the world it must be confessed had a wonderful preparation for this work. But under the mission of the Holy Spirit every worker may have the same or similar preparation. "It shall come to pass in the last days, saith the Lord, that I will pour out my spirit upon all flesh, and your sons and daughters shall prophesy, and your young men shall dream dreams, and on my servants and on my housemaids I will pour out in those days and they shall prophesy." There you can see the workmen God selects for the conversion of the world, and the qualification he gives them. This is just as it was at Pentecost and as it should be now. God's method has been to save the masses by the masses. By the masses he works among the lowest of them, and from the same source he draws his workmen, workmen whose chief learning has been gained as they have toiled in the field and many of them in biblical literature have been workmen who need not be ashamed; "the foolishness of God is wiser than men, and the weakness of God is stronger than men." Ill will it be to the Church that shuts out God from calling men from lowly positions to minister as shepherds to his people. God can come out of Nazareth. Here we see something of the qualification God gives. This baptism of the Holy Spirit was a "Tongue of Fire," the symbol of the power by which the kingdom of Christ was to be built up. As Methodists we do well to remember that while John Wesley was a good man, good from his youth up, a polished man, yet with all his learning, fasting and praying for the first ten years of his ministry, hardly a single soul was converted to God. But when he felt that strong "fire in his heart" the fire and the light were inside of him and burned and shown out in his life, then he took the simplest, the plainest forms of speech he struck the masses at Moorfield and all over England, and to-day no man can count the number of the saved. The minister who hopes for the largest measure of success in saving men must have a strong faith in God, a clear inward experience of the power of God to save and keep [illegible] come himself up in God. Look out for the men thus equipped.

Editorial Correspondence.

Since my last correspondence giving account of my trip to Mississippi, I have attended the session of the Louisiana Conference, full [illegible] of which have already been published, and in company [illegible] Bishop Peck, visited the Little Rock Conference. Procuring [illegible] and a section on the [illegible] upon the "Morgan's [illegible] and Star Line" on Monday, February 6 [illegible], crossing the [illegible] New Orleans and traveling [illegible] p. m., we were [illegible] for nearly [illegible] of the finest [illegible] groves, and [illegible] the [illegible] The fruit-trees were nearly all in blossom, and all vegetation, reanimated by the magic touch of advancing Spring, was creeping in greenness everywhere. The vegetable life and verdure so very profusely displayed in early February, especially to one like Bishop Peck, whose home is in Syracuse, New York, was a novel sight which lent enchantment to the sceneries. Speeding onward through these gardens, groves and pleasant fields, we were crossing some of the most valuable and productive rice farms and sugar plantations in Louisiana. The rice farms were being plowed and otherwise prepared for this year's crop. Away in the distance were seen upon the sugar plantation scores of plowmen plowing around the stubble canes, opening up new grounds and the like; while large gangs of laborers were busy, some unmattressing the seedcanes, some hauling them in wagons through the fields to be planted; while others, men, women and children, all colored, planted the seeds in the newly made furrows. At 4:30 p. m. we had traveled eighty miles and had arrived at Morgan City, where we enjoyed the pleasure of crossing Morgan's new iron bridge across Berwick bay upon the first passenger train that ever crossed it. The bridging of this bay, which for years had been despaired of, through the progressive advancement of modern engineering, is now an accomplished fact. The bridge is about a mile long, resting upon firm creosoted pilings about 130 feet long, and reaching a solid foundation in the bay. The bay crossed, we were soon making lightning express time through the heart of the Acadian settlements along the Bayou Teche, which has been immortalized in Longfellow's celebrated poem, Evangeline. This region is generally called, the sugar-bowl of Louisiana. It is as beautiful a section as can be found anywhere. By 8 o'clock p. m. we had arrived at Vermillionville, the station for supper. Having had a good and palatable lunch but a short while before, I thought I would take no supper, but leaning upon my arms I escorted Bishop Peck to the table in the dining room. The Bishop seated I stepped just out of the dining room and fell in conversation with fellow-passengers upon the platform, but waiting a moment longer I decided to take a cup of tea, so stepping in again for my tea, I was ordered to a side table with servants in a corner of the kitchen. This being the only alternative to get the tea, I submitted, but on coming out bearing the grand old Bishop, says he to me, "Did you take tea?" Upon my answering in the affirmative he continued: "Why did you not tell me that objection was made to your presence in the dining room? I would not have remained in there! Why I should have *preferred* to have gone to the *side table* and be *with you!*"

Saddened by this unpleasant experience I was glad to leave this station at 8:30 p. m. Comfortably quartered in a sleeper, although this portion of the road was quite rough, the balance of the journey till our arrival to Houston was under the dark mantle of night. We arrived at Houston about 8 o'clock Tuesday morning. Our first introduction was to the deep and threatening mudholes of the city. Taking the stage or hack going from the depot to Hutchins' hotel, with nearly all the other passengers on the one side and the bishop on the other to regulate the equilibrium, we were knocked about and made acquainted with the mudholes and deep places in real earnest. The bishop kept in good cheerful spirits, and interested his fellow-passengers with his entertaining and appropriate jokes and classical allusions, assisting in diverting the attention of all from the general roughness of the trip; but it was apparent to all that he suffered from its effect. But we were soon at the hotel. After we had entered the hotel, laid aside our burdens, registered our names and had prepared for breakfast, having already observed some of the prejudices against me on account of my color, upon being introduced to the proprietor the bishop says to him of me: "I want that you should treat this gentleman in every respect as you will treat me. He is no servant but a brother minister, one of our presiding elders, who in view of my feebleness goes with me as a traveling companion to the Little Rock Conference." With the assurances that everything would be all right we entered the dining room, were seated to a table shown us by a servant, bills of fare were presented and everything was in readiness for a good breakfast, when lo, and behold, the order came from the proprietor, "to tell that colored man to get up from that table and take his place, if he wants breakfast, upon a side table in the kitchen."

Fired up with indignation and mortified at the idea that notwithstanding my gentlemanly bearing and the quality of my company (Bishop Peck, one of the presidents of the late Ecumenical Council of the whole Methodist family, which reaches and influences directly probably not less than twenty-eight or thirty millions of people) because of my color, being a few shades darker than some of the others who sat at the table, I was thus treated, I hardly knew what to do with myself. My resentful feelings amounted almost to perfect hatred, and it seemed that in my sullenness, like Achilles, I could call upon some Minerva to intercede the gods to hurl destruction on the place and bring me sweet revenge. Greater than the man who taketh a city however, I succeeded in ruling my own spirit and possessed my soul in patience. The dear bishop was sorely grieved, and waited but to hear what I would first suggest. As the train for Little Rock would soon leave, and we had no time to lose, said I: "Bishop, I accompany you for your comfort; don't disturb yourself because of *me*. We can't well help it now and must submit." Protest entered, breakfast eaten, tickets bought and sleeper section secured, we were out again leaving Houston behind us; carrying, with me at least, such a sense and impression of mortification as shall perhaps be reproduced in the final judgment.

Houston is a fine growing city, however; something of a railroad center; lighted with gas; having several lines of street cars; the mail carrier system; splendid public markets; a large number of places of resort, especially where chained lightning is sold by the glass, and last though not least a goodly number of nice churches. Here we have two or three churches, one of which, Trinity Church, to which Rev. I. B. Scott, who coming to our conference from Tennessee was transferred to Texas, was appointed, when finished will be one of the finest in the city.

After thirty-three hours ride over the International and Great Northern; the Texas Pacific; and the Iron Mountain railroads; passing through Palestine, Longview, Marshall, Jefferson, Texarkana and other towns, both in Texas and Arkansas, that are springing up like enchantment everywhere, we reached Little Rock early Wednesday night. As the brethren had been expecting us, we were soon escorted to our entertainers, where we found very pleasant and agreeable homes, where we were nicely cared for during the entire session of the conference. Shall resume my letter from Alexandria. A.

Shreveport, La., Feb. 21, 1882.

Another Kansas.

We learn from our exchanges that one of the most extraordinary business transactions ever made, is the grant by the State of Texas of that immense tract of land lying in the north-west corner of the State, called the panhandle, larger than the State of Vermont or New Hampshire, to the Chicago syndicate upon the condition that the syndicate shall furnish the funds with which to build the new State House. The men to whom this great territory is ceded, will push railroads, build school-houses and churches, and thus secure a much better class of settlers than the Texas government could, and in the north-west of that great empire we will soon have another Kansas.

It is said that the meetings of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in Edinburgh, have been a wonderful success in a very unusual direction. In one of the largest halls of the city Corn Exchange, they have held special meetings for the lowest of the people and outcast class. These meetings continued two full weeks, and large numbers give good evidence of conversions to God. This might be a little obnoxious to persons who have much to say about cultivated society. Perhaps it might bring the blushes to the cheek of the high-toned intellectual church members who have so much faith in serving God decently and in order, but we believe that it would please God to have Messrs. Moody and Sankey hold similar meetings in some American cities.

We hear of one of our presiding elders who is faithfully bringing to the attention of every one of his quarterly conferences the importance of carrying out the resolutions of our last annual conference, touching the subject of temperance. The resolutions aim at the instilling of temperance sentiments in the children, the absolute purity of our members from all contamination from the liquor traffic, the reclamation of captives of the rum legion and the growth and healthy development of a strong public opinion in favor of temperance. What are you doing in these directions brother? There is something for all to do in this matter. Some may commence to work with their neighbors, and from there extend their efforts in wider fields; while others need to begin the work upon themselves, before they may very profitably aid others. Wherever the work needs to be started there's no better time to make a good decisive move than right now.

We clip the following from the *Pacific Methodist*, M. E. Church South:

> The relation of our Church to the negro is being discussed "down South." Some radical changes of sentiment are being manifested. Dr. John E. Edwards writing to the Richmond Advocate from Petersburg, Va., as to the "color line" in a Sunday-school convention, he says: "For myself, I am strongly inclined to the opinion that duly accredited representatives should be admitted to seats without respect to race, color, or 'previous condition of servitude.' Now, then, for the other side. I speak for myself. In my judgment the time has come for some more real co-operation with the colored race in Sunday-school work. It is the dictate of policy, as it is of true religion. So I think."

Ah yes, my brother, there are great radical changes of sentiment as to the so-called "color line" going on all over the South. In fact, some of these changes are strictly of a physical nature, and have been going on for years, until now in many cases it is difficult to tell where the color line really begins. Personally, we do not approve of this miscegenation process of doing away with the color line, but we do believe that all the accredited members of the Church of the Lord Jesus Christ should be admitted to seats without respect to race, color, or previous condition of servitude. And in the sweet by and by, when the race out of childhood has grown, it will come.

Welcome News.

We have just received a letter from Dr. Rust, corresponding secretary of the Freedman's Aid Society, dated Cincinnati, March 4, in which he says he has closed the bargain for the Vosmer property, Houston, at $7500 cash. This is intended for the Texas Conference Seminary, and of the purchase price the Freedmen's Aid Society pays $4000, and the conference is to raise $3500. He adds "now let Houston prove her power."

Of the religious movement in Cincinnati; says Dr. Rust: "Our revival goes on gloriously. Last night God's spirit swept the congregation with mighty power. For 25 days the average number of conversions has been 14, over 800 converted, 1200 have been forward for prayers."

It is too bad there was a great civil war in this country; and it is also too bad that the conduct of Southern Methodists justified the government of their country in taking possession of some of their property. Having voluntarily chosen to antagonize the government, there is no grace in subsequent complaints of its defensive and aggressive policy. Besides there was a Cape May settlement of property matters, which had caused some friction between the M. E. Church and the Church South. These facts are a sufficient reply to all direct or insidious attempts to revive sectional feelings or animosities by one sided allusions to past history.

"Readings on Beer" is an octavo pamphlet of forty-eight pages prepared by Miss Julia Colman, Superintendent of the Literature Department, W. N. C. T. U. It consists of short articles prepared or obtained from authentic sources on the nature of malt liquor, of lager beer. Each article is in the form of a handbill tract, and can be had by itself for $1 per thousand. An article on the last page, showing how the brewers have received this series of handbills, gives good proof of their effectiveness, and is worth more than the five cents asked for the pamphlet. Address Miss Julia Colman, 76 Bible House, New York City.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—John B. Gough, in improved health is ready to resume his labors.

—Messrs. Moody and Sankey have met with great success in Glasgow, Scotland.

—Rev. Dr. John Scott, editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been very ill with typhoid fever, and is now better.

—L. E. Bentley, editor of Donaldsonville *Chief*, called last Saturday while on a visit, to participate in the firemen's parade with other invited guests of that town.

—Senator Lamar and Hon. T. J. Semmes have been selected as the orators at the La Salle bi centennial celebration, to be held in New Orleans on April 9.

—From *California Christian Advocate*: "Bishop Bowman's services while resting here have been highly enjoyed, and he bears the love and good-will of hundreds."

—Bishop Andrews, fresh and hearty, just from Mexico, called at this office, and on some of his friends in this city on Thursday last. He took the evening train northward the same day.

—We learn from the *Christian Advocate* that Dr. Hartzell is making his tour of the Spring and Eastern Conferences. His correspondents will address him until May 1st at 805 Broadway, New York.

—Says the *South Kansas Tribune*: Gov. St. John's public and private record is above reproach, he is an uncompromising Republican, and if he will accept the nomination, he can secure it by a large majority.

—Rev. F. Von Schulembach, who has been dangerously ill for some time past, writes from Stuttgart to a friend that he has submitted to a very serious operation at the hospital there, and is hopeful of his recovery and his return to his American friends.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

—From *Northern Christian Advocate*, Feb. 23: "Bishop Peck, returning from his Episcopal tour in the South-west, reached home on Saturday last, considerably fatigued by the hardships of his journey, and somewhat unwell, not having fully recovered from his serious illness in Cincinnati."

—Our hearty respects, Editor Cushman! Upon the resignation of Dr. Hartzell, editor of the *Southwestern Advocate*, in order that he might give himself wholly to the important work of the Freedmen's Aid Society, our old and excellent friend, Rev. L. P. Cushman, formerly of New Hampshire Conference, was elected editor in his place, by the Book Committee at their late session in Cincinnati. He will make a good one.—*Zion's Herald.*

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

TEXAS

W. H. Mosby, Seguin: "My first quarterly meeting was held by Elder Hanson. Two late Baptists joined our church. We are going to build a parsonage."

LOUISIANA.

At Terrebone Bro. Carr is delighted with the people, and the people are pleased with their new pastor. We predict a prosperous year.

At Live Oak, Hon. Mr. Oragin has donated to the Methodist Episcopal Church, a site for a Church. Bro. Armston is hard at work. May he have abundant success.

At Wesley Chapel, New Orleans, last Sunday, 318 participated in the sacrament, 88 of whom were young converts. The pastor, Samuel Davage, is cheered by the progress of his work.

J. W. Lewis, Pearl River: "The appointments are as follows: Third Sunday in March at Mandeville; fourth, Pearl River; first in April, Pearl River; second, Springfield; third, Mandeville; second in June, Springfield."

First Street, with Bro. Montgomery, is moving on harmoniously. The people were justly strongly attached to Bro. Priestly and did not want to give him up, but their love for Christ and loyalty to the church triumphed, and with open hands and Christian hearts, they welcomed their new pastor. Sabath, Feb. 24, nine young men and ladies were received on probation.

The La Teche Seminary is really putting on strength. Dr. Godman reports upwards of one hundred scholars in attendance. The work on the Home building is being pushed forward with vigor and will, soon he opens both for students and orphans. Bro. Lyon, their pastor, has received thirteen on probation, the young and old are rallying grandly to his support, and the congregations were never better since the formation of the church.

We were pleased to receive a visit last week from Rev. Wm. Smith, the new pastor of the St. Peter M. E. Church of Donaldsonville. Mr. Smith has been located in St. James for some time past, and the good reputation he made there as a successful minister, led to the transfer to the more important charge he has now undertaken. Already the beneficial effects of his advent and influence are visible in the increased attendance at the church services. A protracted meeting is in progress under the new pastor's direction.—*Donaldsonville Chief.*

J. W. Lewis, Pearl River: "On coming back to my appointment for the second time, I feel inclined to do more for the Master than I did last year, nothwithstanding we did all we could. A protracted meeting at Mandeville brought many to the altar. The following were appointed missionaries: Mrs. M. Charles, Minta Johnson, Giley Williams, Mrs. C. Smith, Loney Lewis, Mrs. R. L. Williams, secretary, At Pearl River, Bro. Elijah Lewis had the church in charge during my absence, and from him I received a good report. The following are the missionaries of West Pearl: Mrs. Mary A. Field, Mrs. Martha Lewis, Mrs. Sarah A. Lewis, Mrs. Charlotte Vaulty, Mrs. Eliza Porter, Mrs. Jane E. Porter, Mrs. Mary Porter and Misses Lizzie Cloud, A. Washington and B. Avery."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

March 12, 1882.—POWER OVER EVIL SPIRITS.

SCRIPTURE.—Mark 5: 1-20.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"For this purpose the Son of man was manifested, that he might destroy the works of the devil."—John 3: 8.

QUARTERLY CENTRAL THOUGHT.—Christ the Healer.

LESSON TOPIC.—The Healer and Evil Spirits.

(*Condensed from National Sunday-School Teacher.*)

In regard to demoniac possession there are two theories. From the fact that in the most instances the affliction was connected with some strongly marked disease, such as blindness, deafness, dumbness, epilepsy, or insanity, there are those who hold that the power or the extravagance of maladies so little understood and so mysterious is sufficient to account for the popular belief that they were the infliction of evil spirits who take delight in tormenting mankind. This would reduce the doctrine of demon possession to a mere popular superstition. The Savior they aver, did not contradict this false notion, for the same reason that he did not disabuse the minds of the people in regard to many others. And they argue further, that it is not likely that there should have been such a thing then, and no such exhibitions of the power of demons now.

On the other hand, it is averred that there is no escape from the conclusion that the possession of the bodies of men by demons was an actual fact. That is the plain language of the Scriptures. In each case it is evident that that was the belief of the evangelist who records the rescue. The Savior addresses, not a disease, but a person, or persons. He commands these spiritual tormentors to "come out." These evil spirits, with supernatural sagacity, recognize Christ as the Son of God.

No man is gentle who has an unclean spirit in him. He learns to hate his fellow men, and delights to do them an injury. He becomes a formidable foe to the peace of society. The brawlers, roughs, rioters, dangerous men of any community, are the men of unclean spirit.

Christ came that he might destroy the works of the devil. It is no sign that Jesus will have nothing to do with him. The time is coming when he shall judge the quick and the dead.

Doubtless the supernatural character of the event took a strong hold upon their imaginations and upon their fears. The citizens when they beheld him that had been possessed with demons sitting, clothed and in his right mind, were more afraid than they had been in his paroxysms of rage and fury. Why? Because it was made evident that there was one in their midst that could overcome even the power of demons. They stood in greater dread of the one who had released these two men from their spiritual thraldom than they had of the demons who had reduced them to a bondage so fearful. It was a most singular instance, in which the healer was feared more than the disease! They began to beseech him to depart from their borders when "they that saw it declared unto them how it befell him that was possessed with demons, and concerning the swine." Plainly enough, they were afaid that more men might be restored—and more swine lost.

Some such problem as this seems to have been running through their minds: "If, in the cure of demoniacs, two thousand swine are destroyed, how many swine will it take to restore all the demoniacs there are in the coutry?" The possible sum total frightened them. They did not feel that they could afford it. Hence their earnest appeal for him to depart. Their petition was granted. Christ went away in accordance with their wishes. And he never came back to them. The Savior may be sent away never to return! The faithful witness besought him that he might be allowed to stay with him. His love and gratitude for his healer were so great that he could not bear the thought of living out of his sight. He desired to be with him all the while. Very likely, too, he thought that Christ had blessed him in one way could do so in others, but Jesus suffered him not, but said unto him, Go to thy house unto thy friends, and tell, etc. It was a great kindness to the man; for it gave him a great work to do. He made more spiritual progress testifying for Christ than he would have done had he been sitting at his feet. It gave him an opportunity to pick up his character just where he had lost it.

He was a zealous witness. He far exceeded the letter of his instructions. He not only went to his own house, and told his friends, but went out into the city, and then through all Decapolis. He made every one know what a benefactor had been sent out of the country. He went where Jesus never had been. Doubtless many who heard his story went over the lake to see and hear more of this wonderful Jesus of Nazareth. Yesterday a madman, to-day a missionary! There was no danger of the demons repossessing him. He was too faithfully at work for the Master. He was not one whose last estate could be worse than his first, for his house not only was swept and garnished, but it was occupied. Christ the Lord reigned in it supreme.

From Our Mission Rooms.

THE MORMONS IN DENMARK—Pastor Eitzholtz, stationed at Harsens, Denmark, begs for books and other weapons to fight the monster vice which is making sad inroads upon society there. His charge is new, and the people have had to worship in a cellar and dining hall or a dining room, but a gentleman is now building a house that will contain a suitable chapel, and a comfortable parsonage, and the church hopes soon to be in the way of success. He has also entered Aarhus, the largest city in Germany, but one, and the prospect is very bright, the people ready for salvation. Bro. Eitzholtz was the originator of the total abstinence movement in Denmark, it has been spreading rapidly, and must soon triumph. Our people are to be filled with more "af den Helligand ay Kraft."

Rev. F. Ahgren sends the following card from the seat of the late conference. Our protracted meeting began with the week of prayer, and is still in progress. 157 have joined on probation. Since conference we have had 197 accessions to the church. My third year thus bids fair to be my best.

GOOD NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA—The words of presiding elder Larsson are full of cheer.

Having completed my second tour of the district, since the close of the annual conference. I now give you a short account of the condition of affairs.

The cause is progressing, revivals have taken place now here, now there, souls have found peace with God, and many children of God have grown in godliness.

The unusually large congregations are increasing. That the people are willing to hear is proved by the fact that our largest chapels and halls are far too small, especially on Sundays. Love feasts, prayer and class meetings have been well attended. In a number of places protracted meetings have followed the week of prayer. Bro. Jansson at Kalmar, writes that the meetings there are continued and attended by crowds. "Last Sunday night twenty persons asked for intercessions, and yesterday evening about fifteen, and so on.

Brother Carlsson at Westervik, writes that the freedom of his movements in the pulpit is restricted by the throng which comes to catch his words. Twenty or thirty persons have asked for intercessions every night.

In Matala after the quarterly meeting and Lord's supper, seven persons entered on trial. In Gottland the spirit of God has worked powerfully during the last quarter. At Wisby, for the same quarter forty persons have announced their determination to leave the State church. Fifteen persons have entered on trial for the same time.

In the Sunday-schools, revivals have taken place, and the number of children has increased greatly, and thus the work is becoming larger in all provinces. It is impossible for our preachers to attend all the places to which they are called to preach. "The harvest is plenteous, but the laborers are few. Lord send laborers unto thy harvest."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Russo-Jewish committee has prepared a statement confirming the report of outrages on Jews in Russia, including many cases of murder and rape. The committee's statement is founded on letters received from persons occupying high official positions in the Jewish community and upon personal evidence of Jewish refugees. A letter from an eminent rabbi indicates that steps have been taken by the Russian authorities to conceal the truth.

President Eliot, of Harvard College, and others, are raising a fund for the widow and six small children of the late Chinese Professor. The College is to pay the cost of the family's return to Shanghai, and continue the father's salary until they reach their home, [illegible] is believed that an annual [illegible] of $900 a year will [illegible] maintenance in tolerable [illegible] there.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

There were only five [illegible] in the Chinese class [illegible] by Prof. Ko Kun Hua, of Harvard, and the probabilities are that the Chinese chair will not be refilled.

Address of Rev. M. Henson, at the Laying of the Corner-Stone of Simpson Mission M. E. Church, Austin, Texas, May 14, 1881.

[Concluded from last week.]

The largest and oldest Methodist organization in this country is the M. E. Church. It took its rise about 115 years ago in New York City, and near Baltimore, simultaneously; but the war of Independence interrupted, and in 1784, the M. E. Church, was organized in Baltimore, with two bishops. In the 97 years of existence as an organized body, the Church has had 35 bishops, of whom 20 have died, two dying in the Church South. Its annual conferences have, in 103 years, increased from one to 95, and its members, from 7,000 in 1777 to 1,742,000. The Church has spread itself over the whole country, entering the Southern States a second time, after the civil war; and now counts no less than 17,561 pulpits, all of which are always occupied.

CHURCH BUILDING AND FOUNDING LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

In 1766, a company of emigrants, arrived in New York City; among them, was a mother in Israel. Mr. Philip Embury who was their first preacher, preached in his own hired house, to the people, and soon found it necessary to seek a larger room. This new room was soon overflowed, and other accommodations had to be found. This led to the hiring of a rigging loft in William's street. However, it did not answer the purpose long. The increase of their Society suggested the building of a meeting house; after much prayers, planning and begging, resulted in the erection of the grand old John Street church, the first Methodist meeting-house in America. It was dedicated by Rev. ... October 30th, 1768 ... Robert Strawbridge, ... raised ... a log ... the increase ... and building ... divine service goes on ... till in 1775, when the revolutionary war commenced; together with other conditions the very existence of the organization was threatened. War is, any circumstances, a hindrance to religion and virtue in the community at large. In 1784 the first General Conference was assembled. Bishop Asbury had traversed the country from end to end, preaching, attending ... [illegible] ... and rumors ... still lives ... unfurled still ... all the heavenly ... Though has auxiliaries ... not able to aid poor ... as now. Till in 1864 the ... [illegible]

our stand nearer this epoch, and on this side of the civil war. When on January 1st, 1863, the question of slavery had reached its culminating point, President Abraham Lincoln issued the famous Emancipation Proclamation. Freedom! Upwards of four millions of slaves, our bleeding comrades, were made God's freemen. Naked, poor, despised, without education, and with no means to procure the comforts of life, or friends near us, so to speak. The Freedmen's Aid Society of the M. E. Church was organized. It was also recognized by the General Conference and recommended to the sympathy and patronage of the whole Church, and placed side by side with our older connectional societies.

> Hear it, ye deaf; it praise ye dumb,
> Your loosened tongues employ,
> Ye blind, behold your Savior come,
> And leap ye lame for joy!

It has done, is still doing, a noble work educationally, among our people. In 1874 the collections amounted to $37,028 29, but has increased gradually ever since. In 1879 it amounted to $75,000 and in 1880 this amount was greatly exceeded. To reach out among the poor whites of the South, the Church asks to raise $125,000 this year for the Society. It has in the Southern States 6 chartered institutions and 3 theological schools and ten unchartered institutions. In these we had in 1879 2,510 pupils. This number has greatly increased from that time onward. When we seriously contemplate the amount of work done in a few years, and the victory achieved, we can but exclaim in joyful amazement, O, what hath God wrought! I am pleased to note that we are not alone in this great work for humanity, but we lead in it, God be praised! Surely, God is a great deliverer, for none can deliver after this sort. His dominion is an everlasting dominion, and he doeth whatsoever He willeth in the armies of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth! Shout for joy ye Redeemed!

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL AND ITS LITERATURE.

This great work was began in England by Mr. Robert Raikes, in 1784. Mr. Wesley hearing of his plans gave it his decided approval, and recommended its adoption to the societies, with this improvement, that the services of teachers should be gratuitously. So it continues to day. We therefore agree, to some extent, that the Sabbath-school is the freest of all organized institutions among men, to elevate fallen humanity. In 1827 the conference adopted a complete code of rules for their government. Since 1883 the conference has annually appointed a committee on education to urge a higher attainment of religious education. In 1840 a ... report was presented, with better plans, which was afterwards adopted. The children's fund was instituted in 1819, which has worked charmingly to relieve the embarrassed itinerant machinery. The Church commenced Sunday-school operations as early as 1790, but was much embarrassed for want of Bibles and other books; has since waked such interest with efficient instrumentalities as to renovate the world. Our Sunday-school literature is second to none in use throughout all Christendom. The The Teacher's Journal and Lesson Leaves are truly healing to the nations. Considerable progress has been made. The report for 1880 shows the number of Sunday-schools at 20,840, the officers and teachers 226,367, and scholars 1,638,311, being a grand increase within a few years. One of the most gratifying features of the Sunday-school work is 352,908 conversions in four years, which reminds the Church to look largely to ... scholars for its future growth. We again notice with ... delight at important points Sunday-school workers have met to promote their own improvement. The International Lessons and the ... other appliances ... has been provided, and ... is now increasing ... catholicity of ... The children of ... are educated carefully in the doctrines of the Gospel, and they see and understand them, thank God. We do not go beyond or stop this side of the Bible for any authority concerning the destiny of man.

THE DIVINE COMMISSION TO ALL NATIONS.

The important missionary work for many years conducted under the direction of Dr. Coke, who ... the kingdom and ... for its support. He ... successful and extensive ... West Indies. The re... of Africa, in ... [illegible] ... to proceed to the ... there, but was opposed by his brethren out of respect for his advanced age, but he burst into tears and said: "If you will not let me go you will break my heart!" They withdrew their opposition. On the 3d day of 1813 he was found dead in his cabin. Thus ended the labors of an estimable man. However it did not frustrate the enterprise. The soft breeze wafts the glad tidings into Ceylon's isle, and India was reached by his companions and the foundation laid. The missionary fire gleams like lightning glances, and flames from Land's End to the Tweed, and money from year to year, flows into the sacred treasury beyond all precedence. The South Sea Islanders abandoned their idols and became true worshippers of God. The missionary has so widened that the sun goes not down on the work.

The Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, was organized in the city of New York, April 5th, 1819. As the church increased very rapidly, our contributions keeps pace with our numerical increase, till in 1875 we raised for missions $667,360,80, in 1876 some $262,355 of indebtedness has been reduced, and permanent fund of $30,000 accumulated by pure benevolence. Our missions now reach all nations, and through all countries, and in these the church has increased beyond expectations, but not beyond its desire for man's salvation. The interior of Africa will soon be penetrated from Liberia.

> Waft, waft, ye winds, His story,
> And you, ye waters roll,
> Till like a sea of glory,
> It spreads from pole.

In the face of many difficulties produced by the long and degrading influence of the church of Rome, Mexico is being redeemed. South America has been reached, and the gospel banner floats unfurled in the vernal breezes from the Amazon plains. Rev. Dr. F. B. Hendrix, the traveling companion of Bishop Marvin of the church South, in his trip around the world, says of the India Mission: "It was chosen by the M. E. Church, and had scarcely begun operations, when in 1857, the threatening tempest bursted. A war of munity," etc. "Thus, their field is one of average difficulty at least, and to achieve any success amid the religious prejudice is a result full of encouragement." And from the North India Conference minutes he says, "there are over 2000 native communicants, fifty local preachers and 160 adults, and 193 infants baptisms. The converts are from Hindooism and Islamism, besides 8093 pupils in the the day school, and 6751 Sunday scholars." The above statements, dear hearers, fully illustrates our mission work abroad. Let us shout, "all hail the power of Jesus name!" He states further, "the missions of the M. E. Church girdles the globe." And the missionaries in those benighted lands cry, behold this is an open door, and no man can shut it! Let us sing "Praise God from whom all blessings flows." To continue this grand soul sav-work, the church asks to raise one million dollars this conference year. Many of our missions have become self-supporting, and others will be soon. The old M. E. Church is truly a missionary organized machinery brim full of zeal. Amen, glory to God, and hallelujahs for king Jesus reigns and triumphs here;

THE HISTORY OF SIMPSON MISSION M. E. CHURCH.

The foundation of it was laid August 5th, 1878, by organizing a Sunday-school under the direction of that keen eyed prince in Israel—the Rev. C. L. Madison, then pastor of Wesley chapel, in the city of Austin. Mr. Ananias Brown was appointed superintendent; Mrs. Hannah Stuart, assistant superintendent; Laura Evans, librarian, Miss Tennessee Hardwell, treasurer; Misses Hattie Green, Lizzie Madison and Lucy Dodson, were the first teachers, and Mr. Jefferson Penn was secretary. These were among the best informed and most pious young Christian Sunday-school workers in the community. The school increased to thirty five during th year. In 1879 M. Henson was appointed by Bishop Gilbert Haven, as first regular pastor, with two other preaching places, also as the financial agent of the West Texas conference seminary, which took fully half of his time away. He arrived at his new field of labor, February 4th, and proceeded at once to organize and give shape to the work, with six persons on probation, as they did not bring the certificates with them. During the year a few more persons joined in the same way, as the opposition to a second charge was very manifest. The pastor was able to report to the annual conference, at Victoria, Dec. 18, 1879, sixteen full members and two probationers in new charge, making in all eighteen persons. The pastor received as support from this charge $48 65, the other two points paid $47 90; and the Missionary society assisted $40, total $136 55, from these named sources. However, the Lord had blessed his servant with a few hundred dollars, which was nearly or quite used before the end of the year for house rent and family support, etc. The agency was new both to the agent and the people, and but little over and above traveling expenses was realized, as 1879 was noted for long draught and poor crops, and great financial embarrassment, depression, more so among the poorer class of people. The increase of scholars and members was slow and gradual. And we here asert to you if this charge don't continue to build up in every reasonablesense, Methodism among you will fail far below the height of its mission in this city. We ought to have a second charge here, we must have it! The Rev. Granville Norman is your second and present pastor, was appointed to this charge in 1880 by Bishop S. M. Merrill, and has been reappointed to you by Bishop E. O. Haven. Bro. Norman has done and is doing a noble work among you for God and humanity. During my pastorate, Rev. Samuel Gates, then my presiding elder, rendered much valuable aid to this people and the pastor. He has proved more than once a wise counseller and son of consolation in troublous times. Your pastor's report shows forty-five full members, and Sunday-school scholars to be thirty-five. And by his unceasing efforts, assisted by his little faithful band, purchased a lot, but soon afterward sold it, partly or mainly, because of prevailing sentiments among the people in that locality, against a church so near them. Yet whisky shops, billiard saloons, and houses of ill-fame are near some of our best citizens, and seldom meet such opposition. They since have purchased themselves another lot, the one on which we now stand, and are met to-day to do the honorable, noble deed, to lay this corner stone! May all our hearts beat in unison with those immediately engaged in this enterprise. And may we lend to them our sympathies and a helping hand in the work; till the cope stone be finally adjusted, and the building stand out in majestic beauty, and the people about us sing, Grace! grace be unto it. Who is she that sips the morning dew, that playeth among the tufted forest bows of the hills? that has become enlarged? Who is she that lifts her cressed head upon the top of these capitoline rockies of Austin? I conjure you, O! ye daughters of Salem! to stay me up with roses, for my heart melteth at the voice of her, in whom my soul delighted. Blow, O! ye South winds, over the meads and over the flowery vines of ingedi! and shed your sweetest perfumes upon her that cometh forth, lovely as the morning, bright as the noon day's sun, and as fair as the moon, and as terrible as an army with banners.

A handsome collection and other appropriate exercises, closed by singing the doxology; benediction.

Buckwheat Cakes.

Science has even revolutionized the method of making buckwheat cakes. The old way, setting to raise over night, souring, fermenting, decomposing, and destroying the nutritient part of flour, carbonic acid gas was produced and the cakes made light. But a well founded suspicion has always existed that buckwheat cakes made in this manner are unwholesome and indigestible, because the chemical action that takes place so alters the flour from its original character that the souring or decomposing process continues in the stomach and gives rise to dyspepsia and kindred troubes.

The new way does away with all decomposing, all fermenting or souring, and places upon our tables smoking hot buckwheats in less than 15 minutes. The leavening element of the new process, which is the "Royal Baking Powder," being mixed with the flour and moisture added, evolves the leavening gas, and in no way changes the dough from its original sweet and nutritious condition.

In point of healthfulness it is a positive fact that buckwheat and griddle cakes made in this way with the "Royal" power are very healthy, and can be eaten with impunity by dyspeptics and invalids without discomforts.

Various preparations and mixtures have been put on the market from time to time to take the place of the 'Royal Baking Powder," such as "self raising" or griddle cake" flours, but analysis shows them to be made from unwholesome substitutes and strong acids, which have a corroding affect on the membranes of the stomach. It is much safer for all consumers to purchase flour themselves that they know to be good and reliable, and add the baking powder at a considerable saving, than to purchase any of the so-called "self-raising" flours which are usually compounds of the vilest nature, containing alum or phosphates. It is stated that three fourths of the "self-raising buckwheat" sold in the market is nothing more than "middlings," or the dark colored siftings and impurities which form the refuse in the manufacture of the higher grades of flour.

The following is a good receipe, and most economical:

QUICK BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—To one pint of buckwheat flour, while dry, add two heaping teaspoonfuls Royal Baking Powder, a tea-spoonful salt, one scant tablespoonful brown sugar or New Orleans molasses to make them brown, mix well together, and when ready to bake add one pint *cold* water or sufficient to form a batter, stir but little, and bake immediately on a hot griddle.

As pure buckwheat is very rich, some prefer a little flour and Indian meal added, and the receipe given below will be found an excellent one:

One pint pure buckwheat, one-quarter pint each Indian and wheat flour, three heaping teaspoonfuls Royal Baking Powder, one and a half teaspoonful salt, one tablespoonful brown sugar mixing as directed in the receipe first named

Remember always to mix the baking powder with the flour dry. *N. Y. Tribune.*

Conference Notices.

Shreveport District—Louisiana Conference.

FIRST ROUND.

Monroe and New Columbia	March	4-5
Bastrop	"	
Island and Bechelle	"	11-12
Dixon and Rode	"	12-13
Scott circuit and St. James	"	25-26
St Paul and Fairfield	April	1-2
Mansfield and Red Springs	"	8-10-11
Coushatta	"	15-16
Pleasant Hill	"	18-19-20
Allen	"	22-23
Fort Jesup	"	29-30
Columbia	May	6-7
Natchitoches and Campte	"	13-14-15
Cotile	"	20 21

STEPHEN DUNCAN, P. E.

Marshall District—Texas Conference.

SECOND ROUND.

Jefferson	April	1-2
Marshall	"	8-9
Centenary	"	8-9
Wiley University	"	9
Woodlawn	"	15-16
Cypress	"	22-23
Sefferson circuit	"	29-30
Pittsburg	May	6-7
Marion	"	13-14
Queen City	"	20-21
Texarkana	"	27-28
Clarksville	June	3-4
" circuit	"	4-5
Paris	"	11-12
" circuit	"	10-11
Red River	"	13-14

The brethren are requested to notice the appointments at once in their congregations. The first district conference will convene at Jefferson, March 30. All the members as far as possible are requested to be present. We are not blind to the fact that this is one of our hardest years and many of our brethren are hard pressed, but for Christ sake come if you can.

W. D. MOLLOY, P. E.

MARRIAGES.

Mr. Pink Johnson to Miss Elizabeth Crowder, Spring Creek, La., March 2d, Rev. H. J. Wright officiating.

At the residence of the bride, Alexandria, La., Miss Lettie Ann Bowles to Mr. Andrew Lee, Rev. S. E. H. Morant officiating.

I give you rosy cheeks. Renew you. Tested 30 yrs. Hurley's Syr. Sars. and Potash. Lou. Ky.

DEATHS.

Sister Queen Washington, wife of Bro. George Washington, departed this life January 30th. She had been a member of the M. E. Church for eighteen years and a leading sister of the church. She made her will and was aware of her approaching death, said that she was going with Jesus and wanted everyone to meet her in heaven. She leaves to mourn her loss a husband, two grand sons, and a host of friends. The writer visited and prayed with her, as was her desire fifteen minutes before her death. Her funeral was largely attended. Our loss is Sister Washington's eternal gain.

W. H. JACKSON,
Patterson Station, Texas.

In Alleyton, Texas, Feb. 24, Mary Julia Tabernest, daughter of Dilcy Ann Tabernest, and a member of the Sabbath-school, aged twelve years.

C.

On the night of Feb. 23, 1882, Bro. Amos Graham departed this life in full triumph of faith. He was a member of the church for a number of years and also a member of the I. O. G. Templars of this place, and of the temperance society, organized Aug. 8, 1878. The societies turned out in their uniform to pay their last respects to Bro. Graham. He leaves a family and a host of friends to mourn his loss. The church has lost a saint, but heaven has gained a jewel. The white store keepers of Houma in reverence to Bro. Graham, closed their stores while the funeral procession was bearing his remains to the grave.

A. J. FORD.

Messrs. Adams, Blackmer & Lyon Publishing Co., of Chicago have lately sold out their *National Sunday School Teacher* and other Sunday School Periodicals to the *Sunday School Times* of Philadelphia.

We are strongly disposed to regard that person as the best physician who does most alleviate human suffering. Judged from this standard, Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., is entitled to the front rank, for her Vegetable compound is daily working wonderful cures in female diseases. Send for circular to the above address.

The Washington *Post*, which is recognised as the organ of Mr. Blaine, states that President Garfield intended to appoint Mr. Conkling to the Supreme Bench.

We kill our rulers when we remove from the human system whatever disorganizes the nerves. Dr. Benson's Celery Chamomile Pills relieve from subjection to the power of headache, sleeplessness and dyspepsia. They contain no opium or hurtful drug.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER
DARBY'S
Prophylactic Fluid!
SMALL POX ERADICATED.
Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.
Ulcers purified and healed.
Dysentery cured.
Wounds healed rapidly.
Removes all unpleasant odors
Tetter dried up.
It is perfectly harmless.
For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.
Contagion destroyed.
Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant.
Fevered and Sick Persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid added to the water.
Catarrh relieved and cured.
Erysipelas cured.
Burns relieved instantly
Scars prevented.
DIPHTHERIA PREVENTED.
In fact it is the great Disinfectant and Purifier
PREPARED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, SOLE PROPRIETORS

The government pays $32,000 subvention to the Mexican National Railroad for four completed kilometres of the El Salto division. The working force of the road has been decreased to 7,000 men.

Prof. James A. Sewell, A. M. M. D., Of Medical Faculty, Naval University, Quebec, states: "I have found Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator particularly useful in advanced stages of Consumption, Weakness and Dyspepsia and all Nervous Affictions. In pregnant women it has been retained while every other article of food was rejected. I can recommend it as convenient, palatable and easy of digestion." (Remember the name, Colden's—take no other.) Of druggists generally.

At a party two miles from Corsicana, Texas, a half-witted man named John York said he would frighten Charles Alexander, who was asleep in an adjoining room Firing with a gun through the wall he blew the top of Alexander's head off by mistake. He escaped.

Maine News.

Hop Bitters, which are advertized in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, biliousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.—Portland Argus.

The Mississippi river opposite Memphis was forty miles wide. The counties of Bolivar, Issaquena, Sharkey and Leflore have been flooded. There was some loss of life, and starvation threatens many. Government rations are being distributed.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
IN NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

I have used Horsford's Acid Phosphate in nervous exhaustion, and in nervous disturbances connected with an overworked brain, and am satisfied that it is a remedy of great service in many forms of exhaustion. S. T. NEWMAN, M. D.

St. Louis, Mo.

The Republican State Central Committee of Tennessee decided to call a gubernatorial convention on April 27, and unanimously recommended Republicans to vote for a constitutional convention. They favor the plan of Gov. Hawkins to settle the State debt on the best terms possible.

What are Your Symptoms, Sufferer? Are they a furred tongue, headache, oppression after eating, constipation? If so, you are dyspeptic and bilious, and nothing will meet your case so efficiently as Simmons Liver Regulator.

Senator Kellogg, from the committee on commerce, reported favorably the bill introduced by him to extend the limits of the port of New Orleans. He also offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to transmit an estimate of the cost of removing wrecks and other obstructions from Bayou Lafourche, Louisiana

Brain and Nerve.

Wells' Health Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, etc. $1, at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Roscoe Conkling, as associate justice of the Supreme Court; A. A. Sargeant, Minister to Germany, and Wm. F. Poston, U. S. Attorney for the Western district of Tennessee.

Neu-ralgia

pain would soon become old-ralgia—a thing of the past—if sufferers would use Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-weed. It will cure rheumatism, break up colds and fevers, and is an excellent liniment for sprains and bruises.

As Queen Victoria was entering her carriage at Windsor a man named Roderick McLean fired a pistol at her. He was arrested by the police, who rescued him with difficulty from the large crowd of people present. It is believed the shooting was an act of lunacy.

[Evansville (Ind.) Journal.]

Mr. Frank S. Mueller, 925 W. Franklin street, cited to a Journal reporter the case of Mr. Henry Rhenick, who for four years suffered with Rheumatism, which was cured by the use of two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil.

The Supreme Court of Nevada has decided that the State cannot give money to sectarian institutions of any kind, and this cuts off Catholic orphan asylums from State support.

$1500 a year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

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A WONDERFUL And SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, as when first you use them. They have been carefully examined and analysed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the sight if used in time, but in no case can the eye become impaired by their use for the following reasons:

1. The chemicals soften the light to the eye, completely doing away with that tiresome sensation that is usually experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.
2. The chemicals make the glasses hard; they retain their polish. Hence you will always see through them as bright and clear as at first.
3. The chemicals keep the glasses cold, and the result is that the optic nerves are always cool, doing away with any feverish sensation to the eye.
4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the light having no effect on the eye, with no distressing or tiresome sensation, which necessarily improves the eye.

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The MEDICATED GLASSES are all stamped on the frame H. HOUSAH, Medicated. NONE GENUINE UNLESS STAMPED.

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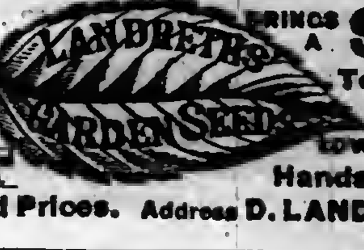

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114.	The Distiller's Daughter and other stories,	.75	132.	Jessie's Struggles,	1.25	150.	Lewis' School Days,	1.00
115.	Greyledge—An original book,	1.25	133.	Dot and Her Treasures,	1.00	151.	Blossom and Blight,	1.00
116.	Rachel Noble's Experience,	.90	134.	Jennie Dyson, John Worth,	1.00	152.	A Candle Lighted by The Lord,	1.00
117.	Doing and Dreaming,	1.25	135.	Faith Hayne,	1.25	153.	Bruey's little worker for Christ,	1.00
118.	Mother Herring's Chicken,	1.00	136.	Scamp and I,	1.25	154.	History of a Shilling, Toil and Trust,	.75
119.	Brought Home,	.75	137.	Caleb Deane's Clock,	1.00	155.	Wee Donald, Caleb,	1.00
120.	Our Poll and Other Stories,	.75	138.	Black Bob, Strub, the Work-house Boy,	1.00	156.	Digging a Grave with a Wine-glass, Little Blind May,	1.00
121.	Rachel and the S. C.,	1.25	139.	Millerton People,	1.25			
122.	Cobwebs and Cables,	1.50	140.	Duties and Duties,	1.25			

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THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE,
March 6, 1882.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

LEADING STAPLES.	
Cotton, ₩ lb.	
Ordinary	9½
Middling	11½
Good middling	12
Middling fair	12½
Sugar, ₩ lb.	
Yellow clarified	8½
White clarified	8½
Molasses, in hbls., ₩ gallon.	
Common	45
Fair	51
Choice	68
Rice, Louisiana, ₩ lb.:	
Common	—@5½
Fair	—@6
Choice	—@6½
GROCERIES.	
Butter, ₩ lb.:	
Western	25@26
Coffee, ₩ lb.:	
Ordinary	9
Prime	11½
Cheese, ₩ lb.:	
Western factory	12½
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl.:	
Choice	4 75
Flour, ₩ bbl.:	
Fancy	7 25
Choice family	6 85
Lard, ₩ lb.:	
Choice, in kegs	@12
Choice, in tierces	11½
Salt, ₩ sack:	
Coarse	87½
Fine	1 22½
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ₩ bbl.	3 40
Sweet potatoes, ₩ bbl	2 50
Onions, ₩ bbl	4 00
Apples, ₩ bbl	5 00
Cabbages, ₩ 100	@14 00
Sour Krout, ₩ bbl	10 00
Mess Pork, ₩ bbl.:	
Choice	18 50
Oils, ₩ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	19@35
Coal, in bbls	16@17
Linseed, raw	63@65
Linseed, boiled	66@68
Cotton seed	45
GRAIN AND FEED.	
Corn, in sacks, ₩ bu.:	
Yellow	75
White	82
Mixed	72
Oats, ₩ bu.:	
Western	53
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	1 40
Hay, ₩ ton:	
Prime	21@22
Choice	22@24
PROVISIONS.	
Bacon, ₩ lb.:	
Breakfast	12
Shoulders	7½
Sides, clear rib	11½
Sides, clear	11
Hams, sugar-cured	13½
Dry Salt Meat, ₩ lb.:	
Clear rib sides	10½
Clear sides	10½
Shoulders	7½

MRS. M. L. DALE,
Wishes to inform her friends that she is prepared to Accommodate Gentlemen, Ladies and Families With Board, by the MONTH, WEEK OR DAY, at Pass Christian, Miss., on FRONT STREET, short walk from Railroad Depot and Boat Landing. Any one visiting the Pass will do well to give her a call.

CASH FOR LAND WARRANTS! Address W. C. HILL, Washington, D. C.

It is believed the Republicans of Louisiana will have the good sense to close up their faction fights and make an earnest contest in the next election. Messrs. Dumont and Pinchback, it is reported, have agreed to subordinate their differences to the party's need of unity, and the announcement is everywhere received with satisfaction.

Mr. Palmer F. Dale, living near Savannah, Ga., says: "Myself and family have always, since living in this locality, been troubled with malarial disorders. Hearing that Brown's Iron Bitters were a sure preventive, we have all used it sparingly, and as a result none of us have since been sick."

A petrified alligator is said to have been found imbedded in solid rock, twenty feet under the ground, in a quarry two miles from Saratoga Springs. It is five feet seven inches in length, and measures, two feet back of the head, nine inches in diameter.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures by its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties. This remedy has stood the test of time, having been a popular remedy for a quarter of a century. Sold by druggists.

Something over $1,000,000,000 of national indebtedness have been paid off since the close of the war between the States. The indebtedness of Great Britain is more than double, and that of France treble that of the United States. Spain has a larger debt than this country.

The most reliable stimulant for the growth of infants and children, and the one most gentle in its soothing effect is Brown's Iron Bitters.

There are 1400 blacks in the Georgia Penitentiary, and 115 whites.

Young Folks' Corner.

THE BOY THAT LAUGHS.

BY GEORGE COOPER.

I know a funny little boy—
  The happiest ever born;
His face is like a beam of joy,
  Although his clothes are torn.

I saw him tumble on his nose,
  And waited for a groan;
But how he laughed! Do you suppose
  He struck his funny bone?

There's sunshine in each word he speaks;
  His laugh is something grand;
Its ripples overrun his cheeks,
  Like waves on snowy sand.

He laughs the moment he awakes,
  And till the day is done;
The school-room for a joke he takes—
  His lessons are but fun.

No matter how the day may go,
  You cannot make him cry;
He's worth a dozen boys I know,
  Who pout and mope and sigh.

The Elder Brother.

"Oh! Charlie, be careful, little brother; you are skating too near that hole."

The words came too late. Charlie did not see the hole, and before his brother had finished speaking, he saw the little fellow go out of sight under the ice.

With all speed Harry hastened to the spot. He could see his little brother, and ... [illegible]

[illegible]

Professor Noble Butler, author of several valuable school-books, died in Louisville.

A NEW TREATMENT for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Headache, Debility, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders. ... COMPOUND OXYGEN ... ADMINISTERED BY INHALATION. Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa.

George Ehret's beer is delivered in wagons bearing the name of "Hell-Gate Brewery" upon them. This refers to the location of the brewery. But it would be a good name for every brewery, distillery, and rum shop in the country, and for every house of evil resort. These are all hell gates, even if they that go in know not that the "guests are in the depths of hell."—*N. Y. Advocate.*

Never Give up the Ship.

"Twenty-one years ago I was dying with the Consumption. There was no escaping that terrible death—at least so all the doctors told me—when a friend advised me to send to 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, and get Cannabis Indica, which finally and fully cured me." O. S. BISLEY, DEKALB, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

"Send another $12 box of Cannabis Indica for a friend. Your medicine has cured me of Consumption. I am as sound and as well as ever I was."

SALLIE D. BENTON, Keysville, Crawford Co., Mo.

January 2d, 1882.

N. B.—This remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. ... $2 50 per Bottle, or Three Bottles for $6 50. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia.

Terrible Sufferings.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:—I have a friend who suffered terribly. I purchased a bottle of your "Favorite Prescription," and, as a result of its use, she is perfectly well. J. BAILEY, Burdett, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" purify the blood and cure constipation.

A collier has been wrecked off Yarmouth. Twenty-three persons were drowned.

Shrewdness and Ability.

Hop Bitters so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters, whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.—Examiner and Chronicle.

Bradlaugh has been re-elected to Parliament from Northampton.

Don't Die in the House.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bedbugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15c. per box.

South Carolina Republicans held a conference which met in Columbia on the 2d.

[Fond du Lac Commonwealth.]

... of Fond du Lac's oldest citizens, states: I have used St. Jacobs Oil and am well satisfied that it is a splendid article to relieve pain, and that very quickly.

The President nominated Cornelius A. Logan, of Illinois, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Chili; John B. Weaver, of North Carolina, U. S. Consul at Bahia.

Is Physical Perfection Worth Striving For?

Do you wish to be perfect, mind and body? Do you wish to be healthy and strong in all your parts? Then lay all other remedies aside and use Brown's Iron Bitters. It will surely infuse new life and new vigor into the whole human system. It gives perfection to every part, increases the muscles and strengthens the ...

LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.

A TEACHER WANTED.

To teach a public school at Springfield, Louisiana. Salary about $30 per month, board free. Apply to or address ... LEWIS, Pearl River P. O.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.

CURES DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINTS, & HEART DISEASE. CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, KIDNEYS, SKIN, & BLOOD.

(TRADE MARK.)

CURES *Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous debility, etc.*

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man! 11,000,000 Bottles SOLD SINCE 1870.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva, which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It Regulates the Bowels.
It Purifies the Blood.
It Quiets the Nervous System.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.
It carries off the Old Blood and makes new.
It opens the pores of the skin and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, *care only being required in attention to directions.*

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Laboratory, 77 West 3d St., NEW YORK CITY.

RINGGOLD, Bienville Co., La.

I was afflicted for a number of years with Kidney Disease, and my wife was troubled with Liver Complaint. We took some of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup which effected a perfect cure. J. B. BRYAN.

—SHILOH, Union Co., La.

For about six years I have been afflicted with Tetter. The Doctors pronounced me incurable. the use of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has relieved me and I believe it will make a radical cure.

C. C. TUBB.

NEW IBERIA, Iberia Co., La.

I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup for Rheumatism, and have received entire relief therefrom. I would not be without it.

THOS. JOHNSON.

CONVENT, St. James Co., La.

I was afflicted with Dyspepsia and a short trial of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has completely cured me. I can safely recommend it.

B. WASHINGTON.

FARMERVILLE, Union Co., La.

I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup and believed it to be a Good Blood Purifier and can recommend it as such.

H. BROWN & CO.

OPELOUSAS, St. Landry Co., La.

This is to certify that Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has made a new man of me, after an illness of thirty years.

JULIAN A. LANDRY.

Agents wanted for the sale of the Indian Blood Syrup in every town or village in which I have no agent. Particulars given on application.

22 1y

For Easter.

THE RISEN JESUS.—A beautiful Easter Service of Scripture and Song, by Dr. LOWRY, embracing new and appropriate songs never before published. 16 pages. $4 per 100 Copies; 5 cents by Mail.

THE MORNING.—A very popular Easter Service, by Dr. VINCENT. 24 pages. $7.50 per 100 Copies; 10 cents by Mail.

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EASTER ANNUAL No. 6.—8 Pages New Easter Carols. $4 per 100 Copies; 5 cents by Mail.

Easter Annuals No. 1 to 6.

ENGLISH MUSIC for CHOIRS.

BIGLOW & MAIN, 76 East Ninth St., NEW YORK. | 81 Randolph St., CHICAGO.

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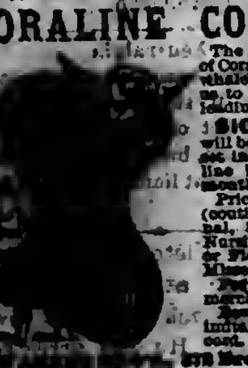

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OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

TEXAS.

E. Henderson, Georgetown: "Elder Madison held my first conference February 18. There were 70 at the communion table, and a good sermon was preached; collection for elder, $13."

Henry Christmas, Fredericksburg: "It has fallen to my lot to have a small number to serve, but they are in a good spiritual condition. We shall cut down the rough timber and build up."

MISSISSIPPI.

N. Toole, Waynesboro: "Elder Dunn was with us. Owing to continued rains the meeting was not very large. The conference estimated for minister's support this year $248—pastor $205, elder $30, bishops $1, claimants $2. Elder's collection $5 55. Our church here is growing, and meets with much less opposition than it did five years ago. We will remember the educational cause this year."

ARKANSAS.

The first session of the Hot Springs Conference convened at Piret township, February 3, 1882, in the M. E. Church. Presiding elder G. W. Sams called the meeting to order. On motion A. R. Clardy was elected secretary with A. E. Car assistant. The weather was bad, but a good number of members were present. The business and affairs of the conference was nicely disposed of. W. H. Crawford preached to a large audience Sunday. The people will not soon forget that sermon. It was full of logic and spirit. At night the sacrament was administered to a good number. A resolution was offered by W. R. R. Duncan on temperance, and after an excellent speech delivered by W. H. Crawford in its behalf it was adopted. On motion, W. R. R. Duncan was elected recording secretary, W. R. R. Duncan and W. H. Crawford were appointed a committee on literary exercises. Hot Springs was elected for the seat of the next conference. A resolution was offered by Rev. W. H. Crawford respecting a Sunday-school and class-meeting convention, to be held in connection with the District Conference, and after an address of commendation delivered by the president in its behalf the resolution was adopted; after which the president requested the Committee on Literary Exercises to select, from any part of the District, class leaders and young ladies to speak on Sunday-school and classmeeting. Also we would be proud to receive other visiting brethren from afar.

An exchange says: "Man's average life is 33 years." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will always live.

ST. JACOBS OIL, THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. ... A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Dr. C. W. Benson, of Baltimore, Md.,

In the course of his practice discovered what now are renowned in medical practice, viz: a combination of Celery and Chamomile in the shape of Pills. They are used by the profession at large and constantly recommended by them.

It is not a patent medicine. It is the result of his own experience in practice. They are a sure cure for the following special diseases, and are worthy of a trial by all intelligent sufferers. They are prepared expressly to cure sick headache, nervous headache, dyspeptic headache, neuralgia, paralysis, sleeplessness, dyspepsia and nervousness, and will cure any case. The Doctor's great remedy for Skin disease, called Dr. Benson's Skin Cure is exceedingly valuable and greatly sought after by all persons who have skin diseases or bad complexion. An excellent toilet dressing.

Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents a box. Depot 106 North Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. By mail, two boxes for $1, or six boxes for $2 50, to any address.

"CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, 115 Fulton St., New York City, sole agent for Dr. C. W. Benson's remedies, to whom all orders should be addressed."

DR. C. W. BENSON'S SKIN CURE Is Warranted to Cure ECZEMA, TETTERS, HUMORS, INFLAMMATION, MILK CRUST, ALL ROUGH SCALY ERUPTIONS, DISEASES OF HAIR AND SCALP, SCROFULA ULCERS, PIMPLES and TENDER ITCHINGS on all parts of the body. It makes the skin white, soft and smooth; removes tan and freckles, and is the BEST toilet dressing in THE WORLD. Elegantly put up, two bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment.

All first class druggists have it. Price $1. per package.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my sister Emily Worker, whom I left in Dallas county, at Marengo. My owner was Joseph Worker. My sister and her young missis went to New Orleans. Address me at Red River Landing La.

SALLY ANN WORKER.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my brother Edmond Francis. He left home in Vermilion parish about the year 1861, en route for Texas. We have not heard of him since. My mother's name is Sylvina Moore. We now reside at Franklin, La. Our owner's name was Pierre Moore.

Respectfully,

SAVARAN MOORE.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for Henry Louis. The last account I had of him he was preaching in behalf of the Zion Methodists. He lived at Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1875. He supplied a circuit between Chattanooga and Rome, Ga., or at Rome. He is a son of Mariah Thomas. She is living with inquirer and brother of Henry Louis.

RICHARD TURNER.

Houlka, Chickasaw county, Miss.

DEAR EDITOR—I am inquiring for my uncle David Raven, who left the State of Georgia, six or seven years ago. He has sisters named Caroline, Peggie, and Georgiana, and a brother Robert Raven. My name is Rosetta Henderson, sisters Emily Turner and Antoinette Davenport. I am now living in Morgan City, La., and have the same.

ROSETTA BURRELS.

DEAR EDITOR—I have a daughter in Louisiana. She lived at Mr. Justus C. King's. Her postoffice is Waterproof, sometimes I got letters from L'Argent post office. I received a letter from her Oct. 3, 18—, and she said she had sent me $10, and I did not get it. It has been near two years ago, and I have not heard from her since that time. One time I received $2. Her name is Eveline Wagner.

VIANNA MCQUEEN.

Taylorsville, Tennessee.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my wife's kin folks. She was brought from Richmond, Va., when about six years old. She and brother Henry, the eldest children, were sold to Dr. Wm Bonner, who carried them to Fayetteville, Tennessee, where Henry died in a few years after. She lived there till since the war, when I married her, and we now live in Alabama. Her mother's name was Mary Hubanks; her father, John, who she thinks was a free man. Their children were Henry, Lucy and Patsy. Wife's name was Lucy, but because other's bore the same name she took the name of Mollie, by which she is now known. Address her at Menlo, Alabama. G. W. WHITE.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges, cured by Buchupaiba. $1, at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC. ... MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., No. 213 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and AGUE or CHILLS and FEVER. ... Dr. JOHN BULL, Manufacturer and Vender of Smith's Tonic Syrup, Bull's Sarsaparilla, Bull's Worm Destroyer. The Popular Remedies of the Day. PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 819 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

CENTRAL TENNESSEE COLLEGE, Nashville, Tenn. Normal, Theological, and Collegiate Department.

The Spring term of this institution will begin on Thursday, March 2d, and continue twelve weeks. Special attention given to Normal training of those preparing for teaching.

Tuition for the Term, 12 weeks	$ 3 00
Board and Furnished Rooms	21 00

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To each shareholder paying in full before the first of January we will credit with one year's subscription out of the $5.00 paid in. Try and get as many to take shares as you can and help push on the good work. Fraternally. W. B. AVERY, Editor.

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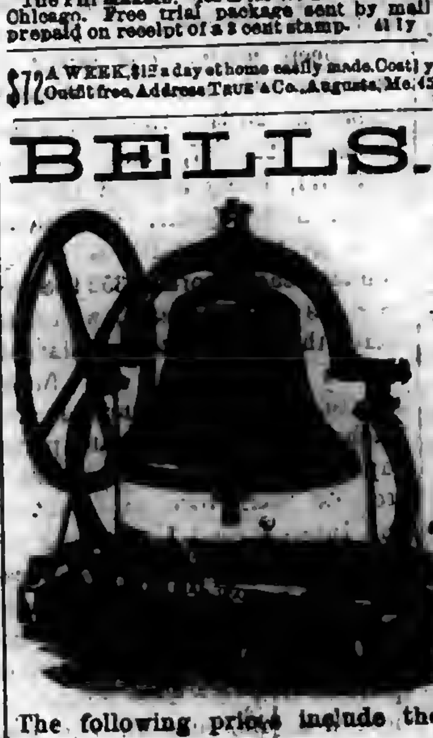

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44 inches	1000 lbs	1350 lbs	200 00
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48 inches	2100 lbs	[illegible] lbs	400 00

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WHAT THEN?

BY MRS. S. L. ROWELL.

We wreathe our brows with fairest flowers,
We quaff the cup of pleasure,
We dance through hours of giddy mirth
To music's gayest measure;
The garlands fade—the cup is drained,
The restless feet are weary,
The eyes are dim with mists of tears,
And hearts are sad and dreary;
What then?

We build us monuments of fame
We twine us wreathes of glory,
Our names through deeds of honest worth
Are told in song and story;
But hand and brain grow weak at last,
By pain and care o'ertaken;
We watch the busy world go by,
Forgotten and forsaken;
What then?

Ah, then we sigh for blossoms fadeless, sweet,
Which once we might have nourished in our breast;
We long to fill our cup from crystal rills
And turn our footsteps to the vales of rest;
We learn the worth of temples built above,
Of names engraven in the Book of Life,
Of hearts made purer by the furnace fires,
[illegible] by the years of toil and strife.
O thoughtless one, turn not from wisdom's ways,
Nor all the higher aims of life forget,
Else memory will mock your misery,
And fill the after years with vain regret.

Meharry Medical College.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

(Nashville American March 2.)

The sixth annual commencement of the Meharry Medical Department of Central Tennessee College was held last night in Thompson Chapel, on Maple street, in the presence of a large and elegantly-dressed audience, among which were many prominent citizens, Gov. Hawkins, Dr. Crook and Rev. Oliver McCutcheon, of Ireland, as well as a number of well-known physicians and others [illegible]

some years principal of the city school known as Vandaville.

Miss Lu Ella Lewis the sang "When the Leaves Begin to Fall" in the most admirable manner and in a very sweet voice.

THE VALEDICTORY.

A thesis on Phthisis Pulmonalis was then read by Jacob J. Durham, of South Carolina, who also delivered the valedictory address. The lungs, their structure, subdivisions and physiological functions were briefly but comprehensively treated, and the affections to which they are subject referred to, after which the disease under consideration was taken up. Its pathology was stated, heredity, locality and prevalence in Tennessee were discussed, together with the conditions of life favorable to its development, as well as the best ways in which to guard its approaches and to alleviate its painful consequences. Its course, symptoms, diagnosis, and most-approved treatment were succinctly and correctly stated. The valedictory address was as follows:

I now come to the most difficult and undesirable part of my task. It has fallen to my lot to say in behalf of my classmates that which is most trying amid circumstances like these that now surround us—to say farewell. From this part of my task, I fain would shrink, did not the occasion, justice to my classmates and a due regard for our able and faithful instructors demand it. Duty however painful must be performed. Farewell to the happy associations of schoolrooms and classmates, of friends and instructors whose varied but welcome forms must still haunt us in our dreams, until we shall have reached that land where dreams come no more. Fellow-students, be of good cheer, and rest assured that you have our sympathy in your struggles with the stern difficulties that lie along your course of study. We go, but shall anxiously look for your coming. Fellow-classmates, having completed that course of study prescribed by this institution, it now becomes our duty to start on our mission to the homes of the sick and the dying, to engage in terrible conflict with disease and death, and other opposing influences that poison this Southern atmosphere. To meet these difficulties we shall need prudence, patience and courage. Our association here has indeed been pleasant, but it must now be severed—perhaps forever. May our friendship, constant and undisturbed in the past, be severed only when the sunbeams of eternity upon us fall, and all things earthly recede from our mortal vision. Bearing in mind the fact that we hold in our hands, to some extent, the reputation of Meharry Medical College, and that we are representatives of a race whose ability to grapple successfully with scientific principles and difficulties is still a quæstio vexata, let us be true to ourselves, true to our profession, true to those who may commit their lives into our hands, and true to our God. Gentlemen of the faculty, to you we must say farewell. It now becomes a necessary that those friendly and hitherto undisturbed relations that have so long bound us together as student and instructor, must now be severed forever. For you we have nothing but words of commendation and feelings of gratitude for the patient, earnest and faithful manner in which you have sought to prepare us for the great field of investigation and discovery which we are about to enter. So far as we know you have done well your part, and it now remains for us to determine whether we shall be an honor or a disgrace to the medical profession and the institution from which we go. As we go forth from you to assume the grave responsibilities, both moral and professional, whose mighty touch we already feel pressing on our shoulders, we go cautiously, tremblingly, [illegible] firmly and resolutely. We are not unmindful of the fact that our mission is not one of ease, but of toil and beset with many and great difficulties. Gentlemen of the faculty, we shall still need your encouragement, sympathy and advice, and [illegible] of this we go to our [illegible] fields of labor to rejoice [illegible] success or to weep over [illegible] [illegible] classmates and [illegible] of the faculty, we bid [illegible]

[illegible] "The Heathen" [illegible] and greeted [illegible]

gave them authority to go out and do all the good they could for themselves and humanity. To-night made them equals in the profession. Wherever they went they should remember that they were men, and they should ever conduct themselves as men. They were now admitted to an old, a glorious and a jealous profession. As had been said by one of the students, this was rather an experiment and it remained for them to show that it was a successful one. Let no seductive influence draw them from the true standard. They should not be allopath, homeopath, or any other path. They should acknowledge no ism. Whenever a remedy was found they were entitled to it. Even if a quack had a good remedy they were entitled to use it. They were doctors, and were not bound down by any chains of ism or ology or pathy. They were going out to teach millions of their people, and the eyes of all the medical world would be upon them, and they should ever remember and trust in God.

A melody, "My God is writing down the signs," was sung and loudly applauded.

Dr. G. W. Hubbard then stated these eight had stood a thorough written examination, and had been found worthy of graduation.

Rev. John Braden, President of the College, presented diplomas to the following graduates:

James E. Ashbury, Pendleton, S. C.

Wade H. Ballard, New Middleton, Tenn.

Albert G. Banks, Vicksburg, Miss.

Robert F. Boyd, Pulaski, Tenn.

Jacob J. Durham, A. B. Columbia, S. C.

William J. Gunn, Tallahassee, Fla.

Charles H. Phillips, A. B. Milledgeville, Ga.

Dr. Braden then addressed a few words of advice to the graduates upon the necessity of thorough and close study. The deplomas entitled them to go to work in earnest. They must go to thinking now. The boast of the profession was its thinking. While he would not ask them to think in old ruts, still he did ask that they would have good foundations for their logic. The world had got along pretty well so far and it was not expected that the world was going to be righted or changed by their graduation. They must make circumstances, carve their own way, and make men of themselves. They should think only on subjects that would benefit mankind. It made no difference whence they come; the question was, whither they were going and how they were going to get there.

The Quartet, "The Morning Sun," was then rendered in very fine style.

Resolutions of thanks to the founders of the college and to the faculty, and to others, adopted by the class, were read and received with genuine good will.

Gov. Hawkins was then called on and said he had been thinking a little of the past. This was truly a solemn and instructive occasion, from which valuable lessons could be gathered. This was a progressive age, and the graduates of to-night must keep up with it or they would be run over. Now that they were armed and equipped for the battle of life, they must not be satisfied until they had reached the topmost round in the ladder of their profession. They were now only at the threshold of the profession. Who in all this country could or would have believed 20 years ago that such an exhibition could be given here to-night. No one. But it was here, and he was to join them in gratitude to those who had brought these blessings upon these people. He had no doubt that as means were furnished, this work would be pushed on to greater and grander accomplishments. A new era was upon us when the question would not be, what is the color of a man's skin, but what is the worth of his intellect and his heart. These young doctors would win success by laboring to succeed.

Dr. Crook, of Dublin, Ireland, said he had never doubted the brain and capacity of the African race. He did not think there was any more in the color of a man, than in the color of his eyes. It was not the color of a man, but the kind of man that was behind the color. Among the most pleasant memories of his visit to America would be the memory of this [illegible].

Rev. Mr. McCutcheon said he was most happy to be present. At the Ecumenical Council in London a prominent colored minister had said that in the past the great trouble had been that the true relations of the black race to the rest of humanity were not rightly understood. He heartily congratulated the class and the institution on the great work in store for them.

Dr. T. O. Summers said that when the graduates came into the medical profession they belonged to humanity. The medical profession knew no north, no south, no east, no west, no age, no sect, no color, nothing but humanity. They should be men who dared to think, who dared to do what others only thought, who dared to glory in what others only dared to do. He wanted them to be a glory to their profession. However humble their station might be, they might make their influence felt.

Dr. J. B. Lindsley was called upon and made some spirited remarks on the revolutionary tendencies of the age. He said that in July, 1834, he was in New York. There was an alarm, and a minister named Cox took refuge in the house where he was staying. Rev. Mr. Cox and Arthur Catron had their houses robbed because they were leaders in a movement to elevate the colored race. See the change now. By the co-operation of prominent citizens this college had gradually increased its facilities for training physicians to work among three or four millions of people.

"There's a meeting here tonight," was sung to the intense delight of the entire audience.

The doxology was then sung and the audience dismissed with the benediction by Rev. Dr. Crook.

A Remarkable Document.

The Columbia (La.) *Herald* prints a letter from Hon. E. John Ellis, member of Congress, to Judge R J. Caldwell, of Columbia:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 14, 1882.

My Dear Judge: Your favor of the 6th reached me two or three days ago. Parties are inseparable from the structure of popular government. They are, or they should be founded on principle to correct abuses, or promote ideas, and their sole, legitimate purpose is to establish such a rule, both of laws and men, as will give the greatest good to the greatest number of the people.

I have been, and as parties stand, am yet a Democrat, because I believe the success of that party would answer the legitimate ends of party organization, and give to Louisiana a wise and stable, as well as peaceful government. Alas, for my hope; it has gone into the hands of a corrupt ring of men, some of them deserters from the Republican camp, and others original Democrats, and we have to-day a most deplorable state of affairs—a Constitution which is a blotch and a disgrace; officers in many cases incapable of, or unwilling to execute the laws; laws so ignorantly and clumsily framed as to be incapable of execution; the stigma of repudiation on the fair name of the State; officials, even judges, speculating in State and city securities that fluctuate in decisions of the courts; taxes exceeding the constitutional limit; taxes in New Orleans over 3½ per cent.; commerce and business frightened at the very mention of the word "legislature"—office-holders and legislators grown suddenly rich, and the State stagnant and the people poorer—and yet the Democratic party (so-called) has been in power since 1877.

Now, I love my State and her people better than I love the Democratic party; and I propose to stand with the people, and not by any party, who have abused and wronged the people. Not long ago in New Orleans, I told some plain truths about the condition of public affairs in our State. For this I have been made the target for a lot of little editors and papers. * * * The trouble with these fellows is that I told some crushing truths, and the people know it, and are ripe and ready to snow the ring under so heavily and so deeply, that the voice of spring shall never wake them from hibernation.

And heart and soul, I am with the people of whatever name, or color, or party who love their State, and want law and order and peace, governors, legislators, and capable and faithful congressmen, and who are determined, come what will, that the penitentiary shall have the thief and corruptionists, and the high places shall be filled with honest men. Yes, I am with the brave, patient people, who are ready to turn their backs upon the prejudices and hates and dead ideas of the past, and with the light of a new and brilliant future mantling their faces, will press forward to realize and achieve it.

We have the power to do this, and the will and the brains, and why should we not do it? It is all untrue that I seek to sow seeds of dissension in any party. It is all untrue that ambition, personal to myself, prompts me to arraign the party. Had I sought, or did I seek, only my own petty advancement, I could certainly keep in with the Democratic ring by being silent. But enough now. I have written more than I intended when I sat down.

I want to get out of politics. It has beggared me. I cannot learn to steal, and hence I will grow poorer all the time. But I will stay in long enough to teach the plunderers what might there slumbers in the will of freemen.

With great respect, I am your friend and obedient servant.

E. JOHN ELLIS.

Hon. Robt J. Caldwell, Columbia, La.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

The Two Conferences.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Feb. 27, 1882.

DEAR EDITOR: We see the appointments of the Arkansas Conference in yesterday's *Gazette*. From the number of appointees as published in this paper, they lack one of having as many men connected with their conference as we have in the Little Rock Conference. Why is this? allow us to ask. When the demand for division was so persistently pressed, in 1878, one of the principal reasons assigned was, that the "white people had rights that colored people should respect;" and as it was "evident that the white work" could not succeed with the colored work attached, on account of popular sentiment opposing equality at the altar and bar of the conference, then "wise judgment would dictate (so it was said) that as brethren we should part, and each push his work as God opened the way." More than thirty took appointments in the Arkansas and about half as many in the Little Rock Conference. But why have not our brethren continued to advance as fast as we, against whom the stroke of public sentiment was said to be made? Certainly not for the lack of people, for there is a white population of at least 600,000 in the State, while the nearly 300,000 colored people would have been glad to receive the Word of Life from these good brethren of the old Church. Certainly not because the help has not been forthcoming from the Missionary and Church Extension Societies, for they have done all that could be reasonably expected. Certainly not because the sentiment of caste was against them. No; for one of the presiding elders of that conference stated that they at one time were the only organized Church in the State who did not, to his knowing, have a colored member. Beside, a number of them have talked favorably of the plan to organize all the colored people, or Methodists, into one "grand Colored Methodist Episcopal Church;" while one of their presiding elders said that the white people in a certain place on his district went to the M. E. Church South, because his conference had cast away the colored people. Certainly not because we have been in the way, unless our smallness and great weakness have elicited the sympathy of some of their more distinguished brethren and caused them, to their own detriment, to waste time looking after *our business*.

Why, again we ask, have they not reached the tens of thousands who could not be reached with us along? We are sorry they have not eighty instead of forty men in the field. As the stronger should help the weaker, we are, dear brethren, at your service. Our last conference was held here—their next is to be—and as the pastor of their church provided a home and entertained our bishop, we announce that the home and hospitalities of one of our best families will be, and are hereby, tendered to the bishop coming here to hold the next session of the Arkansas Conference. To write a private letter tendering the hospitalities of one of our homes after we learn which one of the bishops is to come, might bring the information that he had accepted the generous offer of one of their homes. Then to get him to change might call for another private letter "apologizing and explaining," and to keep up our secret scheme we would have to pass the pastor of their church on the street in silence, and wait until we met him at the depot on the day and hour the bishop's train was to arrive, when, to the great disappointment of our good brother, we should after taking him to one side, have to whisper in his ear that the bishop had consented to accept the hospitalities of one of our homes, and we "guessed" he "would not change." Moreover, such a private way of "apologizing and explaining," by which to secure the bishop's consent to accept might place their pastor in an unpleasant attitude before his people, for it so happens sometimes that having secured the guest's consent the pastor, in answer to many inquiries, announces from the stand where he has consented to stop, and we always had a dislike to any thing falling from the lips of one of our preachers having the semblance of falsehood. Therefore, we announce in this public manner, to prevent trouble and to help the "work," Not, we "would have you to understand, on account of color," but, among other reasons, "for the comfortableness and convenience of the bishop."

We would like to encourage our brethern over there, by way of giving our experience and making a few suggestions. For three years our conference had symptoms of a deathly disease, for the want of a better name, as right names are a little hard to find in this day of progress—we will call it color-line. Some of our more distinguished brethren opposed the admission of white brethren into our conference upon the ground that the colored people would not receive white pastors and seriously objected to white men as presiding elders, and also that white men made the work hard on colored brethren, etc. But the Lord saw all the time that it was only prejudice, and some of us believed that he so looked at the matter; hence we took, as we thought, the Lord's side, and so worked. Having heard of the curative waters of the Hot Springs, we selected that place for the site of our camp. But, as we learned, although many were healed at these waters, they nevertheless had need of the services of a physician. Fortunately for our invalids, a very skillful "medicine man" attended the Springs at the same time of our visit, who took our case under his special care, and after a minute special diagnosis of the case prescribed from a little book he usually carried with him, inscribed on the outside, if we remember correctly, "Holy Bible," and on the inside at the head of the page we noticed the word "Gospel," and think the words St. Matthew. But let the name of the prescription book be what it may, we very distinctly remember the scales fell off from the eyes of the sick, and they said they saw that of "one blood God had made all men." We learned since that the sick ones have received meat and been strengthened. As we remember, our distinguished doctor does not live at the Springs, but somewhere in Minnesota. The sick folks called him Dr. (Bishop) Foss. If desired, we will assist you in procuring his services, and also help you to state the history of your malady, and its effects, if it is the same as ours was. Since that time, with the exception of a chill or two, which seemed but a legitimate following after a bath, we have had perfect health; and if numbers should be taken for pounds then in a little more than twelve months we have about doubled in weight. We suggest a prayerful consideration of the case.

W. O. EMORY.

It looks like a waste of spiritual capital to see a minister die full of life and be buried fat, especially in such a world, where great prophets have wandered in sheepskins and goatskins, afflicted and tormented; where Jesus Christ was murdered and the apostles put to death, not counting their lives dear unto themselves. Then when the antagonisms of three worlds meet in conflict desperate and deadly, let it never be said that a minister of Jesus Christ died fat or of old age. *Rev. B. Pomeroy.*

Mr. Brush, the inventor of the electric light that bears his name, has been awarded the decoration of the Legion of Honor by the French government, in recognition of the great merits of his invention.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Wiley University.

MARSHALL, TEXAS 24, 1882.

A word for Wiley University may be of interest to you, and of advantage to us. We enroll this month 143. Our boarding hall is nearly full and under the supervision of Prof. W. W. Elder is a marvel of success, furnishing good board for $4 80 per month, room rent, including wood and lights, (rooms furnished,) $2 00, tuition $1, total for last month $7 80. The rooms are neat and comfortable, the whole nicely situated, with excellent water. Surely there is no excuse for any young man or woman to remain in ignorance. President Davis is the right man in the right place. The school is pervaded with a good religious influence. We were favored on the 16th inst with a visit from the assistant editor of the SOUTHWESTERN, who spared no pains to look into every nook and corner, with a keen eye to what was being done for his people. He dined with the boys at their hall, and expressed himself as surprised when he learned that such board could be furnished for $4 80 per month. His address to the school will long be remembered, his sermon in the church was a masterly effort, and spoke volumes for the future. Come again, Bro. Albert, and stay longer. Let me plead with the young men and women, especially those of the M. E. Church, read the SOUTHWESTERN and come to Wiley University. Get an education. Do not live in ignorance. There is no excuse, it is within your reach, crowd these halls, press in and up, come and make no delay. Parents, send us your young men and women, they will be safe in our hands. Think if you were young, with such advantages within your reach, how you would feel if your if your parents failed to help you.

H. WEBB,
Professor of Mathematics.

"Camp-meeting John Allen" once "took down" a presiding elder who was preaching a peculiarly long and prosy discourse on the text, "Feed my lambs," in his own "quaint quiet and quizzical" way as follows: "Brother, I have had some experience in raising lambs, and find that the following rules are positively essential to success: First, feed them their food in *season*. Second, feed them *a little at a time*. Third, *give it to them warm*." It is good advice for us all, who have to deal with the children, and to deal out to them the Word of God.

WINNING BY LOVE.—We urge the duties of Christianity upon the consciences of men; but duties are constraints till they are changed into charms by love. The very word duty is a harsh one, until the heart grasps it, and then the lowliest service and the boldest endeavor are cheerfully accepted and welcomed. To win men to the performance of Christian duties, it is necessary to win them to the love of him who requires them, and to the love of those for whose benefit they are required. —*Dean Stanley.*

Gen. Sheridan has detailed Capts. Lee, of the Ninth Infantry; Benham, of the Second Infantry; Land, of the Ninth Cavalry, and Page, of the Third Infantry, to visit the flooded regions of the South, where relief is being distributed, and report to Commissary Beckwith, at St. Louis, on the condition and needs of the people. These officers are instructed to report promptly by telegraph.

Mr. Forster, in his speech at Tallamore, said that the reports of outrages were true to a great extent, and reproached Irishmen for a want of courage in yielding to intimidation. The government, he said, were determined that neither landlord nor tenant should mar the land act. The speech was well received and patiently listened to. No attempt was made to insult Mr. Forster, and he was everywhere courteously received.

"I have been," writes the Bishop of Victoria (Hong Kong), again and again stopped while preaching, with the question, 'Are you an Englishman? Is not that the country that opium comes from? Go back and stop it, and then we will talk about Christianity.'"

McLean, the would-be assassin of Queen Victoria, has been removed to Reading jail. He attempted to wreck a railway train in 1871, and was at one time an inmate of an insane asylum.

General News Items.

An American company wants to build a railroad in the province of Bagdad.

The liquors dealers of Kansas are organizing for an attack upon the prohibitory law.

Butter is being imported into the United States from Holstein in large quantities.

David Dudley Field, of New York, is the oldest practicing lawyer in the United States. He is 78.

Jacob H. Scheff, treasurer of the Russian Refugee and Colonization Fund, acknowledges thus far the receipt of $40,383.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies voted the sum required for the establishment of the Prussian legation at the Vatican.

The House of Commons reaffirmed its resolution to not allow Bradlaugh to repeat the words of the oath of membership.

The levees on Bayou Lafourche broke in two places near the railroad crossing and the surrounding country was rapidly inundated.

The citizens of West Baton Rouge parish were called upon the Police Jury to hold themselves in readiness to prevent threatened inundation.

The electric light has found its way into India. At Calcutta the public gardens are lighted by it, and the Elgin mills at Cawnpore also are.

Senor Romero, new Minister from Mexico, presented his credentials to President Arthur, when an exchange of complimentary speeches took place.

Prof. Greener, the colored champion of colored Cadet Whittaker, is pushing for action on the question of the illegal composition of the court-martial which tried him.

A man was arrested in New York for kneeling on Broadway and praying. He doubtless could have stood up and swore the shingles off the roofs and no one would have interfered with him.

Mrs. Garfield was visited at Cleveland by ex-Governor Fairchild, late United States Minister to Spain, who conveyed a kindly message of sympathy from the Queen of Spain, with which the bereaved lady was greatly affected.

It is stated that Gov. Colquitt will make the race for Congressman at large as the temperance candidate of Georgia. About two-thirds of the counties now have local option laws, and the temperance sentiment is growing among the people.

Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, has affirmed the decision of Judge McCrary against the express company monopoly, and holds that no railroad can lawfully carry the freight of one express company to the exclusion of others.

At Marquette, Michigan, on the 6th inst. the Lake Superior Powder Company's packing-house blew up, killing four men. Nothing remains to show where the building stood. It contained about a ton and a half of powder. Two pailsful of the remains of the men killed have been recovered.

The Mormon Legislature of Utah has called a convention for April 10 to organize a State government in the Territory. This is the most remarkable piece of impertinence that was ever recorded. Congress alone creates States, and as long as the Mormon theocracy exists Utah will remain a Territory, under the control and subject to the legislation of Congress.—*Inter Ocean.*

We hope our Republican friends and our Democratic brethren in the House of Representatives will not quarrel too much as to who has done the most to protect naturalized citizens abroad. The question of protecting citizens at home is one that may profitably concern our statesmen quite as intimately as the foreign business. The days of buncombe ought to be over.—*Inter Ocean.*

The seven Democrats who voted against Mr Conkling's confirmation, so voted, our dispatches announce, "on personal grounds." It would be interesting to know by what process a Senator can justify himself for casting his vote for or against an appointment involving the administration of justice in the highest tribunal of the United States "on personal grounds." Suppose these Senators should rise and explain?—*New York World.*

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1882

Only $1 50.

From the first of April to the close of 1882, three-fourths of the year, we will send the SOUTHWESTERN to new subscribers for ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS. Pastors will please push the canvass, and in sending lists to this office be careful to specify the time for which the paper is desired. Where no time is mentioned the paper will be sent one year from date of subscription.

La. Teche Seminary reports 170 scholars at beginning of third week. Will soon be moving into the renovated Home building.

The [illegible] *Advocate* declares that "nine-tenths of the money raised by the Church is given by one-tenth of its members."

[illegible] and menageries are good enough in their proper places [illegible], but always out of place in the house of the Lord and in the time of religious service. Here they become great nuisances.

The *Central Christian Advocate* on Rev. Christian Koerner's effort: [illegible] but look tenderly on the mental and moral incapacity of [illegible] that persists [illegible] voting for General Jackson."

[illegible] of Thomas [illegible] in saving [illegible] answer to all [illegible] their criticisms [illegible] can afford to wait [illegible] will settle all these questions.

[illegible] received a copy of the [illegible] of the New England [illegible] Historical Society, [illegible] January 16, [illegible] are encouraged [illegible] condition of the so-[illegible]

[illegible] at the last General Conference [illegible] the annual [illegible] themselves of [illegible] become "so [illegible] or secular [illegible] burial in his [illegible] admirably, and [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible] grind [illegible] grind exceeding [illegible] defeat [illegible] until any [illegible] the [illegible] ends [illegible] honor [illegible] The Christian can [illegible]; it will cost [illegible]

[illegible] to sing as the [illegible] the preacher [illegible] his text [illegible] having [illegible] the [illegible] studied [illegible] as the [illegible] to waste."

[illegible] (Church [illegible] South [illegible] the [illegible] Negro [illegible] All [illegible] he says, [illegible] good [illegible]

Competition not Conflict.

There is a wide difference between conflict and competition. "Conflict is the hostile meeting of two or more parties." "Competition is the act of seeking the same object that another is seeking." Between the Churches of the Lord Jesus Christ conflict is always out of place, while competition is consistent with the most perfect Christian unity and the greatest religious prosperity. There may be many members and yet but one body. Competition can never militate against real Christian unity or any of the best interests of Christ's kingdom on earth. Between real Christians there can be no conflict, while without competition there is but little hope of progress. "Let us consider one another," says Paul to the Hebrews "to provoke unto love and good works." There never was a time when this kind of provoking "one another" was more needed than now. We regard loyalty and devotion to all denominational interests as perfectly consistent with the unity and well being of the entire Church of God. And while we believe in Christian unity, we have not much faith in church absorption; we are not just now over anxious to absorb any other church, nor do we care to have any other church absorb us. Churches like individuals will have the most prosperity when each attends to its own matters and lets others alone. There is little work more needed than this building over against our own homes.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has her mission. It is her work to extend her own borders and in the use of all Christian means to promote her own denominational interests. The minister or layman within her fold who is indifferent here, to say the least, is not a good Methodist. We are here in the South as in New England of necessity. The thought expressed by Bishop Pierce that this region of country belonged to the M E Church South, is a little too Don Quixotic to please us.

When Jesse Lee and his colaborers first visited New England they were frequently told that all of that region of the country belonged to the Congregationlists, and they wanted to be left alone and have the privilege of carrying the Gospel to the people in their own way. But our Fathers could not be persuaded to believe that New England belonged to any particular church, but to all churches, and they persisted in going there, but not for conflict, save with the power of darkness, not as arrayed against any church. And this outside competition did marvelously open the eyes, enlarge the vision, and quicken the pulse of the New England churches.

The two Methodisms in this country are two manner of people; in some respects their histories agree, but in others they widely differ; there is a work however for them both to do. The M. E. Church South can do a work that no other church can. We wish them well, God bless them, and bid them God speed in the Master's work and make them a hundred times so many. But we do our brethren of that church no injustice when we say that there is a work in these Southern lands that needs to be done which they are not "entirely competent to do," they "cannot take the whole contract." We do not think that it would be wise for all other Christian agencies to withdraw and give them the entire control of this extensive and promising field for Christian labor. Beyond all question, there is a work that the Methodist Episcopal Church ought to do here in the South, a work for which she is better suited than the M. E. Church [illegible] other church. She is [illegible] and wanted, and believes that this country belongs to God, and is a field for all his workers.

The [illegible] Conference did not [illegible] divide the two [illegible] of this country by drawing a line "north of which the one should not go and south of which the other shall not come," as Bishop Pierce hoped. The two [illegible] are here, but not [illegible] against each other, not [illegible], but in real Christian [illegible]. "If there be those who [illegible] to the M. E. [illegible]" as any other church [illegible], they understand neither [illegible] of the Gospel, nor that of [illegible] Episcopal Church." [illegible] our own work as [illegible] shall rejoice in all [illegible]

[illegible] question, [illegible] will meet [illegible] the [illegible] work [illegible]

How an Apostle of the New South Handles His C itics.

Dr. Haygood, editor of the *Wesleyan Christian Advocate* (Church South), pays his respects to those members of his Church whose thoughts turn lovingly to the old fleshpots of Egypt. With an admirable Christian spirit he effectively disposes of their attempts to disparage a liberal policy toward "our brother in black":

"THE SUN—IT DO MOVE"

The Rev John Jasper don't believe in any of the Copernican nonsense about the earth moving around the sun at rest. Don't he see "de sun move wid he two eye?" On this page we publish a sprightly and entertaining article from the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*. Our esteemed young friend gives us a delightful "*extravaganza*" that is not a "bonanza."

We copy also a letter from Atlanta, with Dr. Parker's wise note. We print them in the order in which Dr. Parker printed them. After all, we are inclined to believe that the Rev. John Jasper is wrong in his astronomy.

[Dr. Haygood alludes above to a note of Dr. Parker, written in one of his occasional liberal moods.]

THE REV. DR. JACOB DITZLER, of polyglottal fame, and the hero of a hundred battles, writes three columns and a half in the *Texas Christian Advocate* of February 25, to show up and finally destroy all the absurdities we hear now-a-days about "the New South." He affirms roundly, "we do not want a new South." Very well; he can have the old; he is in no conceivable danger of the new. * * *

Not without special life insurance would we think of "tackling" the Doctor or his facts. We would as soon think of tackling the great American sea serpent as such a doctor, who carries all knowledge round in his head, and writes so wondrously "with not a book or table or note before" him—with not even "a table." This is too bad. When it is cold we frequently write on a plank adjusted to a chair so that we can sit close to the fire. The suggestion may be valuable to our learned friend.

WE HAVE SEEN BABIES cry for the moon, and we have heard nurses tell them it was made of green cheese. The statement seemed satisfactory to the babies. We hear another cry: "I don't want any new South—there is no new South—I won't have any new South—its just the same dear old sunny South it used to be, and it always will be just the same!"

Perhaps to the dead and the delirous. But facts are facts to the living and to the sane. Some of the facts may be mentioned; it is not easy to measure them.

Some millions of human beings who were slaves are now citizens; this is new, or nothing. It means something to those who can see. It means nothing to ecclesiastical and political "John Jaspers." Such facts with their consequents; one may see without being one minute ahead of his time; will see if he is not a generation behind it.

These once slave, now free people, to teach whom was once punishable by State law, and that, for the most part, was branded by social law, are being taught by State schools. This means something, and it is rather new than otherwise.

The overwhelming majority of white people are glad these people are free; there is nobody who would vote them back into slavery. This is new somewhat, comparing March, 1882, and March, 1861.

The vast majority of Southern white people are devoted to the Union of these States, and would fight for that Union. This is new—unless the majority were of this mind in 1861, and were tricked and driven into secession by their political masters.

The number of land owners has doubled in the last ten years in nearly every Southern State. The plantation gives place to the farm. But this signifies little to those who do not know the difference between slavery and freedom—between tenantry and ownership.

The South is entering upon all sorts of manufacturing. But this means no changed condition to those who are simply ignorant of these matters.

The syllogism runs thus:

"What I don't want can't exist;
I don't want a new South;
Therefore there is no new South."

Or:

"Whatever we wished, happened;
We wished to whip the fight of 61 65;
18Therefore we whipped it."

Or:

"Whoever don't agree with me is bad, or foolish, or fanatical, or disrespectful to the fathers, or untrue to the South. These folks who are talking about the new South don't agree with me." Therefore they are "no better than they ought to be."

We saw a poor fellow once in a hospital for the insane who offered to us a check for $30,000 if we would only ask the Governor to let him out. His reasoning was conclusive to him. Thus:

"What I think I have, I have;
I think I have a million;
Therefore I have."

Good logic for a mad house; and it was touching to see how hard the poor fellow leaned on his major premise.

Mumbled the old nurse: "If baby's good, baby shall have the moon—the dear, dear, old, old moon."

The great need of the churches of this city is not more wealth, but a little red-hot religion. We have plenty of the stale insipid half-and-half kind; but give us a little of the real concentrated red-hot reli[gion] [illegible] will see [illegible] to [illegible] from churches.

The Chinese Bill.

The heresies of slavery, nullification and secession, and later that of Mormonism, found their chief support within the ranks of the Democratic party. It is not surprising therefore, that Senator Jones, elected as a Republican, from a constituency impregnated with Denis Kearneyism, should make an appeal for the anti-Chinese bill on those lines which Democracy has invariably follow d, and that he succeeded by the aid of all the Democratic votes in the Senate. It is remarkable also, that a measure which is pretended by its advocates to belong to a high order of statesmanship, and not to be inspired by race prejudices, should be opposed by a majority of Republican Senators, who denounced it "in the most violent manner." The great statesman Judge Edmunds raised his voice against it, and has even predicted a veto from the Republican President. We do not overlook the declaration of Senator Brown of Georgia, that it is unwise to break treaties with any nation, while it is known that the present bill violates the spirit of the treaty with China.

Senator Jones found it convenient in addressing an evenly balanced Senate, to rehearse the thread-bare assumptions of Democracy relative to the negro. Most people of this country have conceded that grievous errors have been committed in this direction, and when Senator Jones speaks of an experiment to make the African race dominant in the South, which his party tried to make succeed, he passed beyond the boundary of historical truth into the region of Bourbon anathema. The negro was not expected to out live his ignorance or complete his training in citizenship in a day; the leaders of the Republican party never anticipated or preached any any such nonsense, and Senator Jones has read to but little purpose if he even supposes they did. The negro has progressed as all know who have examined assessment rolls, school statistics, and legislative records. A new South, without those strong material reasons which swayed the old in its treatment of the negro, is now moving in accord with the best civilization of the land, to give him fair Christian concessions and aid.

It was only a few years ago that Anson Burlingame, a statesmanlike Republican, opened the ports of China to the commerce of his country. Recently Gen. Grant resolutely opposed the ruin of that commerce by short sighted and retrograde legislation. It is hoped that President Arthur will be equally firm. Let us continue as a nation in the practice of that wise policy which has made us exalted among the nations of the earth, and not abase ourselves by a policy of injustice and the delusion that any good may be derived therefrom.

"He Went on His Way Rejoicing."

Who was he? He was a man of Ethiopia. He was a bachelor, a man without wife or children. He had charge of the treasures of Candace, Queen of Ethiopia. He was a great man. He was a praying man. He believed that the Jehovah of the Jews was God, hence he went to Jerusalem to worship. He was ignorant, but was not content to remain so. He carefully searched the scriptures. He found that wonderful prophecy in the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah, but did not understand it. Philip, a deacon, told him its true meaning. He preached Christ unto the man riding in his chariot. The Lord blessed the word and gave Philip a convert by the highway. There he and his convert parted to meet no more on this earth. But the Ethiopian "went on his way rejoicing" He could not help rejoicing. He had found Jesus. The Lamb of God had taken away his sins. He had found that Jesus was the true Messiah, the true light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world. His thoughts of himself as a saved man and of Jesus whose blood cleanseth from all sin, and of the preacher who had so unexpectedly appeared to him, and so delightfully opened up to his understanding the word of the Lord, made him glad. His burden of sin was rolled off. His iniquity was pardoned. His peace was made with God. His "mouth was filled with laughter and his tongue with singing."

Reader, you may be a very rich man, able to ride in your own chariot, but, you cannot save yourself, you cannot make you a clean heart without repentance, you are as far from the favor of God as hell from heaven, your life will be a total failure, and you must stand an eternal and unmitigated curse to yourself. O! be in haste to put on and take in Christ. He will save you.

Rev. W. M. Fuller writes from Texarkana: "There was a storm, and it blew a tree across my house and killed a woman, and hurt my wife very badly."

The report of the literature department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, by Julia Colman, gives the following statistics: The beer series of handbills sold last year to the extent of 408.000, the whole from the first, 1.485 000. Four have been translated into German and 27.000 printed. The number of the Gospel series published in eighteen months was 338 000. The "Union Leaflets" count up 944,000 pages this year, and a total of 4 148 000 from the first. The "Catechism on Alcohol" has reached a total of 67 750 copies; the "Juvenile Temperance Manual" 5750 copies; the "Temperance School" 5016; and "Alcohol and Hygiene" 3250.

Pastors will note this timely information, and save the delay caused by misdirecting their applications to this office. The *Good Tidings* is a weekly periodical published by the Sunday-school Union and by the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for gratuitous circulation, especially in the South, among the Sunday-schools in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The following form of application is to be filled and signed by the preacher in charge or presiding elder. If signed by any other person, it can not be considered. Direct to J. M. Freeman, D. D., 805 Broadway, New York.

Name of Conference ——
" " Charge ——
Number of scholars in Sunday-schools ——
" " " able to read ——
" " copies of papers desired ——
Address to which they are to be mailed ——
Signature of presiding elder or preacher.

H. W. Featherstun, in the *Pacific Advocate* (Church South), asserts the Los Angeles Conference of his Church in California to be a failure, It now has but thirteen active workers, and the highest salary paid last year was $600. It has practically abandoned Arizona, and in San Diego, San Buenaventura, and Santa Barbara has left the M. E. Church to build largely on materials which should have been theirs. A reunion with the Pacific Conference has been suggested by two bishops, and is approved by the writer. He also suggests that Arizona be attached to Denver Conference.

"*Our Continent*," the new weekly paper, edited by Judge Tourgee, and which began February 15, of this year, is an attractive literary venture. The first number has a steelplate engraving of the editor, who will be remembered as the author of "The Fool's Errand," and other famous books. The paper is devoted to literature, general information, art, science, and humor. Price per copy, ten cents; $4 per year.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—The widow of Daniel Webster died at New Rochelle, N. Y., Feb. 27, aged 85.

—M. Levy, member of the Mississippi Legislature, from Madison county, called to see us last Monday. We were glad to see him.

—Bishop Foss has been in some pain and at some inconvenience by reason of a severely sprained ankle. But the accident does not interfere with his duties.

—Gen. Grant walks from his residence down to his "office" every morning. His hat is in his hand two-thirds of the way down, so numerous is his acquaintance.

—Rev. J. W. Robertson has recently been appointed district deputy master of the fourth and fifth districts, and is again in Houston, The Rev. Robertson is from the southwestern country, where he has been working up new lodges, and doing a good work for the U B F. and S. M. T.

—The Rev. W. C. Steele, of the New York East Conference, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Danbury, Conn., has been elected Chaplain of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, N. Y. This is the post formerly occupied for many years by the Rev. Dr. B. K. Pierce, now Editor of *Zion's Herald*, Boston.

—Rev. Dr. J. C. Hartzell made a plea before the Senate committee on Education and Labor, March 3, in behalf of a government appropriation for the Freedmen. Dr. Hartzell is well qualified, by observation and intimate knowledge, to give most important evidence in regard to the necessities of the Southern colored men.—*Northwestern.*

—When Bishop Bowman returned from his recent tour of Episcopal visitation to the Missions in China and Japan, it was generally thought that his health had been improved by the trip. The sequel goes to show that this impression was not well founded. On Sunday, Feb. 19, while preaching in Union M. E. Church, St. Louis, he had an attack of vertigo, from which he did not fully recover during the week. On the following Sunday morning, Feb. 26, he preached at Central Church and was again attacked with dizziness. Later in the day unfavorable symptoms developed, and the family physician, Dr. A. S. Barnes, was called. During the week the Bishop was very ill, there being a tendency to pneumonia at first and afterward to typhoid fever. At this writing (Monday afternoon) it is thought that the Bishop is improving somewhat, and that a decided change for the better may be expected—*Central, 8th.*

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

J. H. Hason, Columbia: "I found a good congregation at Negreet, with a little house which was put up for a school. At Columbia many were at the anxious seat. The weather prevented me from reaching Pine Flat. High water prevents my reaching two churches in my charge."

A precious work of grace is in progress in Sixth Street, this city. For three weeks special meetings have been held, conducted by the pastor, M. J. Dyer, consisting of nightly preaching services and prayer meetngs. The meetings thus far have been largely attended, and over forty have been converted and received on probation. This is good news to send out from this church.

Abraham Spruce, Plaquemine: "Our first quarterly Conference was held at Plaquemine, Feb, 25; P. Landry, presiding elder, was present, and introduced Randolph T. Louis, as pastor in charge, to the conference, who received him with joy, and gave expressions of gratitude to the annual conference for having remembered them in appointing a pastor in their midst. The Rev. P. Landry, organized a M. E. Church with 10 members, 2 local preachers, A. Spruce, and G. Parker, and 2 exhorters; on motion Bro. A. Spruce, was elected secretary. The following persons were present. Rev. P. Landry, P. E. Rev. R. T. Louis, pastor in charge, A. Randall, G. Taylor, F. Taylor, B Ricer, A. Spruce, G. Parker, and Rev. D. Askins, of the M. E. Church, Sisters, E. Randall, A Taylor, S Ricer, T. Taylor, and T. Ricer. The following committees were elected; on building, committee, A. Randall, G. Taylor, Rev. D Askins, B Ricer, and G. Parker. Trustees, A. Randall, G. Taylor, F. Taylor, B Ricer, and Edward Plunkett. Stewards, A. Spruce, A Randall, G. Taylor, Edward Plunkett, and F. Taylor. Sunday-School superintendant, A Spruce, assistant supenintendant, Mrs. Chana Nelson. Stewardess, E Randall, A. Taylor, S. Ricer. Recording steward, A. Spruce, district steward, A. Randall. The Rev. R. T Louis, presented a subscription list, and the following persons subscribed, Rev. P. Landry, $15, R. T. Louis, $10, A. Randall, $10, B. Ricer, $10, G. Parker, $10, E Randall, $5, C. Nelson, $5, Vic. Green, $5, S. Ricer, $5, S. Parker, $5, A. Spruce, $5, collected this quarter, $18 90.

ARKANSAS.

Thos. Mason: "A Wesley Little Rock Methodist Preachers' Meeting was organized in Wesley Chapel, Little Rock, on Wednesday afternoon Feb 23rd, 1882. Previous announcement being made, ten of the brethren (a number of them students of Walden Seminary) came together and were called to order by L. G. Pollard, P. E. of Little Rock District, Little Rock Conference, and a permanent organization was effected by electing W. O. Emory (pastor of Wesley Chapel,) president and T. Mason, secretary. Committee on rules of order, programme, etc., were appointed, considerable interest was manifested, and we predict great good as the result of the organization."

MISSISSIPPI.

M. Gatewood, Walthall: "We will do our best for our church paper this year."

Rev. P. H. Hill sent us the names and amount paid by each contributor to pastoral support on Attala circuit. We are glad to hear of this substantial appreciation of his services, but cannot spare the space for lists of this kind. Our good brother may give us the news of his charge, and tell us the total amount raised.

TEXAS.

D. Harper, Boxville: "When I took charge of my work, Jan 27, I found thirty members. I am well pleased. On the upper end of the work at Sublime, we have a church house."

From Our Mission Rooms.

Bishop Harris was expected in our south-east South American mission, Jan. 17.

Mrs. Dr. J. M. Thoburn sailed for India, March 4. A niece of Mrs. Rev. D. W. Thomas accompanies her to Bombay.

The great case of the Dalles, in which the Missionary Society is appellant, will be argued before the Supreme Court of the United States, in March next. Judge E. L Fancher for the Missionary Society.

The Joint Committee of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, to organize and locate a Theological School for these nationalities, according to Dr. Reid's proposition, will meet in Goteburg this month. Some Christian philanthropist will find here a grand investment for $25,000. Who speaks first?

RAILROADS AND MISSIONARIES—A large yellow poster, in the Spanish language, hangs in the Mission Rooms, of which the following is a literal translation:

MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
Grand Excursion
TO THE
BULL FIGHTS
IN CUANTITLAN

Owing to the great number of passengers by this route, the excursion will be made in two parts with an increase of cars. One train will be composed of first class cars, and the other second and third class cars.

ON SUNDAY. THE 27th OF NOVEMBER 1881, SPECIAL TRAIN.

Time table of the special train from Mexico:

LEAVE:	ARRIVE:
Mexico........2 p. m.	Cuantitlan.3 p. m.
Cuantitlan...6:10 p. m.	Mexico..7:10 p. m.

Prices of tickets for round trip and entrance to Bull-ring:

In cars of first class, with entrance to boxes	$1 25
In cars of second class, with entrance to shade	90
In cars of third class, with entrance to sun	50

The horse cars of the District will run from the Plaza of the Constitution in Zacala, to the station, at 1:15 p. m. and will be at the station for passengers on their return at 7:10 p. m.

Tickets will be sold from Saturday the 26th until the time of the train leaving, Sunday the 27th.

J. H. GARNER, Traffic Manager. J. P. HARRIS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

This railroad, as we understand, is largely owned in New York and Boston, considerable of its stock by men who pray loudly and give largely to Christian missions. "Oh! consistency, thou art a jewel"—"and after that the judgment."

STATESMAN'S VIEW OF MISSIONS.—General Noyes, late the United States Minister to France, and formerly a popular governor of Ohio, when he was relieved from the diplomatic service, made a tour through the Turkish dominions. There he had his first view of mission work, and in his report to the State Department, he speaks in glowing terms of what he beheld. We can make room for only the following brief extract. Mr. Noyes says:

"The salutary influence of the American missionaries and teachers in the Turkish Empire, cannot be possibly overrated. By actual observation, I show that wherein a conspicuously intelligent and enterprising native young man or woman is found in the East, one imbued with the spirit of modern civilization, it is always found that he or she was educated at an American school or college in Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo, Assirott, or Beirut.

"And with these educational influences comes a demand for the refinements and comforts of civilized life. The Arab youth who has graduated at the college in Beirut is no longer content to live in a mud-pen, to clothe himself in filthy rags, or not at all, and to eat raw sugar-cane. He aspires to live as his teachers do, who came from the great republic, on the other side of the Atlantic ocean. He tells his family and friends something of what he has learned, and an ambition, a longing for something better than they have known, is inspired in them. It is this influence, powerful and pervading, that is year by year creating a demand for those things which centuries of progressive civilization have produced in Europe and the United States. I see no great reason why America, the power in this educational movement, should not reap something of the advantages which must inevitably accrue to the civilized country, having the sagacity and enterprise to avail itself of the opportunity."

AN ABSENT SUPERINTENDENT.—Rev. Thos. B. Wood is now in Mexico, and in his absence his noble wife commands the field in South America. She reports a watchnight of great interest, in Montivideo, conducted in Spanish; a successful Bazaar at Buenos Ayres, that yielded between $3,500 and $4,000, which means that the debt on the Buenos Ayres church is to be paid this year. She also reports Signor Pensoti, and the report tells how the missionary spirit burns in her own heart, and how true our native workers in South America are. She says:

Signor Pensoti came into the city to bring his little girl that is to be sent to Mrs. Clement's *Home* in Rozano. Finding he would be in the city several days awaiting the steamer, he set about his master's work. He went to a little village some six miles from here to visit some relatives and old companions—to visit those who knew him when he was a profane, drinking and gambling man. Everywhere he went it was to tell what had been done for him and urge all to give up their sins and accept Christ. He would ask permission to sing a hymn, then drawing his little Bible from his pocket begged them to listen to a few words; then every time, he knelt and prayed with them. The next step was to seek some room to gather the people together; after much trouble he was able to get a place—not what you would look for, but the only one he had—a bowling alley right next door to the Catholic church. The first meeting held there were forty people present, both men and women. Last evening another service was held there with eighty present, perfect order and much interest. The proprietor of the alley promises the use of the place for a service every week *free of rent.*

Sr. Gnelfil consents to go over there for a service Saturday evening and Sunday morning to hold a Sunday-school, then to return to the city for his Sunday-schools here.

The place called El Cerro has some 3,500 inhabitants, is accessible either by street cars or by boat across the Bay. It is a very fanatical quarter, and to us it seems like an answer to the prayers for the advancement of the work that this door should open to us.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

March 19, 1882.—POWER OVER DISEASES.

SCRIPTURE.—Mark 5: 21-43.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Be not afraid, only believe."—v. 36.

QUARTERLY CENTRAL THOUGHT.—Christ the Healer.

LESSON TOPIC.—The Healer and Faith.

(Condensed from National Sunday-School Teacher.)

The miracles of the last three lessons are cumulative in their evidence of the power of Christ, Christ's stilling of the tempest does not exhibit the force of his divine authority so much as his control over the Gerasene demons, nor that, again, so much as his calling the daughter of Jairus back to life. In three successive days he manifested his supremacy over the forces of nature, over the malignant wills of evil spirits, over conquering and unconquerable death. By a word he brough peace to the troubled sea; by a word he brought peace to the more troubled souls of the demoniacs; by a word he brought peace to the heart of the bereaved and troubled father. In all of these miracles Christ proved himself to be indeed the Prince of Peace. The question of the awe-stricken disciples after the stilling of the tempest needs to be repeated to suit each succeeding miracle. "Who then is this, that even the wind and the sea obey him?" Who then is this, that even the demoniacs are subject to his word? Who then is this, that even death yields up to his prey at his command? And with increasing force in each case the answer comes, This is none else than Christ the Son of the Most High God! "My darling little daughter." How much his father's heart was wrung may be guessed at from that, and from the fact that she was his "only daughter." It is not unlikely that he had employed physicians, and that he had exhausted all the remedies known to medical learning and to household experience. There is to be no blame attached to him that he came to Christ only in the last extremity. There are many hearts that are agonized over their sons and daughters, that would have only peace and comfort from them had they only taken them to the Savior at first.

The woman merely had "heard the things concerning Jesus." She had been an eye-witness of none of them. She believed from what others had told her. Her healing was instantaneous. It is plain that Jesus knew who had touched him. He looked round, not to find out who had touched him, but "to see her that had done this thing," He had a thought of kindness in calling out her confession. He meant to have her go home feeling that she had a right to her blessing, and not as though she had filched it. To him the child was not dead, but simply sleeping. He could call her back to life as easily as her father could awaken her every morning. The only witness to this miracle were the three favorite disciples and the father and mother of the child. The scoffing mourners had been put out of the room. They did not belong in the little sacred circle, made up of the bereaved parents and believers. How simple is the story of what followed! The Savior commanded that something should be given her to eat. That was a matter that the parents, in joy at her being given back to them, were evidently overlooking. Our joy is great at each new miracle of the awakening of the spiritual dead to life—but we are prone to forget to feed them after they are given back to us! They need spiritual nourishment. It is our duty to see that they have that

Well-Founded Alarm.

THE PRESS AND SCIENTISTS ON THE TIMELY QUESTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION.

The frightful and dangerous adulterations practiced by baking powder manufacturers is exciting an increased and wide-spread alarm among consumers. The evil has attained greater dimensions than the most extreme alarmists could have imagined.

The San Francisco *Daily Bulletin*, commenting on this subject, gives the following:

"In a city like New York, a Government Chemist makes an analytical examination, and discloses the fact that the very large proportion of powders sold there are made of alum. The action of alum on the stomach is precisely the same as on the mouth; it draws and puckers it all up, producing all sorts of unpleasant and dangerous disorders. In Germany, in England, and in France, any one found manufacturing or selling alum powders is subject to a heavy fine and imprisonment, but in this State of California may be found hundreds of brands made of this poisonous chemical. Pure baking powder should be made of grape cream tartar, which costs at wholesale from thirty to forty-five cents per pound. Many irresponsible and reckless manufacturers make this important domestic article from alum which costs but three cents a pound. The Royal Baking Powder Company of New York, a wealthy and honorable corporation, the largest consumers of grape cream tartar in the world, in their efforts to introduce their goods in this market were confronted by an army of alum powders, which were sapping and undermining the health of this community. If the average citizen were told that his oft-repeated attack of dyspepsia, constipation, heartburn, etc., arose from using an impure and poisonous baking powder, he would probably pass it by as an idle, sensational assertion; yet such is the fact.

"But any one of our lady readers [illegible] purchase of domestic supplies, ever notice that her grocer had nearly always a brand of powder put up under his own name?

"If she had an analysis from a competent chemist it would tell her that in nearly every case she WAS BEING OFFERED POISON [illegible] the health of her [illegible] The question then arises, why do grocers have their powders put up under their own name, instead of having some well-known, pure and reliable brand of powder? It is simply because [illegible] larger this way. [illegible] is made of alum at [illegible] the cost of a cream tartar [illegible], and they are enabled [illegible] in competition with an [illegible] like the Royal Baking Powder [illegible]. Nearly all the powders [illegible] the grocerymen [illegible] under their own name, [illegible]

[illegible]

powder for its wholesomeness, did it wholly in the interest of the public. We do not hesitate to say that the Royal Baking Powder people deserve the gratitude of the community whom they are endeavoring to protect."

DR. EDWARD G. LOVE, the present Analytical Chemist for the Government, says the New York *Tribune*, December 17th, 1880, has recently made some interesting experiments as to the comparative value of baking powders. Dr. Love's tests were made to determine what brands are the most economical to use. And as their capacity lies in their leavening power, tests were directed solely to ascertain the available gas of each powder.

It is proper to state that all the powders examined were from the open market, and that the original labels were in every case broken by Dr. Love himself.

NAME OF THE BAKING POWDERS.	STRENGTH CUBIC INCHES GAS PER EACH OUNCE POWDER.
"Royal" (cream tartar powder)	127.4
"Sterling" (tartaric acid powder)	126.1
"Patapsco" (alum powder)	125.2*
"Rumford's" (phosphate) fresh	122.5*
"Rumford's" (phosphate) old	32.7*
"Hanford's None Such" new	121.6
"Hanford's None Such" old	84.35
"Redhead's"	117.0
"Charm" (alum powder)	116.9*
"Amazon" (alum powder)	111.9*
"Cleveland's" (short weight ¾ oz.)	110.8
"Sea Foam"	107.9
"Czar"	106.8
"Dr. Price's"	102.6
"Snow Flake" (Groff's, St. Paul)	101.88
"Lewis's" condensed	98.2
"Congress" yeast	97.5
"C. E. Andrews & Co.'s" (alum powder)	78.17*
"Andrews' Pearl" Milwaukee	[illegible]
"Hecker's Perfect"	92.5
"Gillet's"	84.2
"Bulk"	80.5

In this report the government Chemist says:

"I regard all the alum powders as very unwholesome. Phosphate and Tartaric Acid powders liberate their gas too freely in process of baking, or under varying climatic changes suffer deterioration."

Dr. H. A. Mott, the former Government Chemist, after a careful and elaborate examination of the various Baking Powders of commerce, reported to the Government in favor of the Baking Powder manufactured by the Royal Baking Powder Company.

An extract from the doctor's report is given below:

"It is not only my opinion, but a scientific fact, that the Baking Powder known as the Royal Baking Powder is, as is claimed, *absolutely pure*, being entirely free, (as demonstrated by Chemical Analysis) from all those inferior substitutes, such as Alum, Terra Alba, etc., which are so extensively used, and which are all more or less injurious."

(Jackson, (Mich.) Daily Patriot.)

We learn from Mess. Moor & Humphrey, that St. Jacobs Oil is regarded as the very best selling liniment ever sold, and is giving the highest satisfaction. It has effected many good cures.

NEW BOOKS.

THE TEMPLE REBUILT. By Frederick R. Abbe. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. Price $1.25.

A new edition of this poem, rewritten, enlarged and rearranged, has been brought out in obedience to a public demand, and will be found a work of high purpose and rare ability. Mr. Abbe is a poet in the truest sense, and his subject gives the largest opportunity for thought and expression. The poem involves the story of primal innocence, the fall of the soul, its restoration through Divine grace, and final salvation. By the "temple" the author typifies the soul of man; it is cast into ruins by sin; the new foundation is the plan of salvation as laid down by Christ; the builders are the Christian virtues and graces; the implements are prayer and good works; and through these the edifice again arises in its pristine purity and beauty. The closing portion of the poem is entitled "Hallelujah," and is a call to all created things on earth and in heaven to praise the Lord for his redemption.

PRACTICAL LIFE AS WAYS AND MEANS FOR DEVELOPING CHARACTER AND RESOURCES. By Mrs. Julia McNair Wright, Author of the "Complete Home," "Lights and Shadows of Sacred Story," "Early Church of Britain," published by J. C. McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

We have read this book with interest and profit. It embodies and discusses in a pleasing manner a great variety of topics upon political and social life. There is not a dull chapter in the book, open it on any page and your attention is arrested. Its suggestions are all on the side of right, and it is a suitable book to be placed upon the table of any home.

"Winning the Battle; or One among Ten Thousand by Mary Von Erden Thomas, is a late novel from the press of T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, and placed on our table by the Crescent News Co. Price 75 cents. The scene [illegible] between Massachusetts and [illegible], a leading character is a [illegible], and the author is observing and dramatic.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The *Super-Hand Book* of the Bly-[illegible] Manufacturing Co of Cincinnati, [illegible] is both a treatise on [illegible] and a catalogue of [illegible] making machinery.

[illegible] *Bazar* for March has [illegible] fashion plates of costumes [illegible]. This monthly [illegible] year.

[illegible]

Horsford's Acid Phosphate FOR INDIGESTION, GENERAL DEBILITY, ETC. Pamphlet free. Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

MARRIAGES.

At the bride's residence, Industry, Texas, by Rev. C. Chase, Mr. Winsor White to Miss Milly Roberts.

I give you rosy cheeks. Renew you. Tested 30 yrs. Hurley's Syr. Sars. and Potash. Lou. Ky.

DEATHS.

Bro. Perry Cochrum, a faithful and useful member of the M. E. Church, Holly Springs, Miss. After a very brief and painful sickness passed through the dark valley and the shadow of death; and joined in singing the songs of Moses and the lamb, with the dear one who went before.

S. A. COWAN.

Sister Winey Cannoro, a member of the M. E. Church for many years, departed this life, age 65 years. She was ready and willing to go, as she knew she had fought the good fight. She leaves a husband and friends to mourn.

REV. A. BUTLER.

Scoobs, Miss., Feb. 27, 1882.

Hall of Evening Star Lodge I. O. G. T., Houma, La., parish Terrebone, Feb. 24th, 1882. Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to call from our midst, our beloved fellow member and brother, Amos Graham, while bowing with humble submission to the ediet, thus all must die, we can lament the departure of our said brother. Therefore, be it resolved, that this lodge has lost a useful and zealous member, and our heart felt sympathy is hereby extended to his bereaved family. Resolved, further that the usual badge of mourning be worn by the lodge for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Terrebonne Times and SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. Bro. Amos Graham was always a faithful member of his church and died in full faith.

HON. E. W. WILLIAMS, Chairman of Committee
G. W. LYONS,
M. A. ROBINSON.

Cure by Absorption is most certain in diseases of the kidneys or bladder. Day's Kidney Pad never fails. Price $2. Children's (cures "bed-wetting"), $1.50. Of druggists or post-paid by mail. DAY KIDNEY PAD CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

The breaking of the levee in the parish of Pointe Coupee, La., will inundate the Atchafalaya region. The loss to the sugar crop is estimated at 10,000 hogsheads.

From Eminent Jas. H. Southall, M. D. Little Rock, Ark.: "I willingly bear testimony to the excellent food tonic effect of COLDEN'S LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF AND TONIC INVIGORATOR, regarding it as a mild, unirritating and easily-digested tonic, well adopted to cases of chlorosis, nervousness and vascular debility, consequent upon the climacteric period of women." (Remember the name, COLDEN'S—take no other.) Of druggists generally.

"U. S. Commissioner Shields, of New York, refused to give naturalization papers to Hop Sing, a Chinaman, for the reason that he was not a free white person within the meaning of the statute.

Brain and Nerve.

Wells' Health Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, etc. $1, at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

A dispatch from Montevideo, dated March 1, says: "Dr. Vidal has resigned the Presidency of the republic, and the Congress of both Chambers has elected Senor Santos to be his successor. Tranquillity continues."

Mr. Lyman Seeds, of Dunkirk, N. Y., says: "I want everybody to know that Brown's Iron Bitters has cured me of a complication of disorders that affected my general health to such an extent that I was unable to do any work. My principal troubles were poor digestion, painful urination, and weak lungs. I have been restored to perfect health."

Harper's Weekly, commenting on the ignorant and wasteful almsgiving of the people of the city of New York, makes bold to say: "A great proportion of the grogshops in the city are maintained by the money given in alms upon the street."

If you experience bad taste in mouth, sallowness or yellow color of skin, feel stupid and drowsy, appetite unsteady, frequent headache or dizziness, you are "bilious," and nothing will arouse your liver to action and strengthen up your system equal to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." By druggists.

Never Give up the Ship.

"Twenty-one years ago I was dying with the Consumption. There was no escaping that terrible death—at least so all the doctors told me—when a friend advised me to send to 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, and get Cannabis Indica, which finally and fully cured me." O. S. BISLEY, DEKALB, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

"Send another $12 box of Cannabis Indica for a friend. Your medicine has cured me of Consumption. I am as sound and as well as ever I was."

SALLIE D. BENTON,
Keysville, Crawford Co., Mo.
January 2d, 1882.

N. B.—This remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. We know that it positively cures Consumption, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. $2 50 per Bottle, or Three Bottles for $6 50. Address

CRADDOCK & Co.,
1032 Race St., Philadelphia.

Send stamp for book of testimonials of cures from prominent persons.

If you have any skin diseases or diseases of the hair or scalp any itching or discolorations, sun burns, freckles, pimples, rough or dry harsh skin, you have in Dr. C. W. Benson's Skin Cure, a sure, perfect and elegant remedy. Sold by all druggists.

[illegible]

"Enjoy Your Life" is good philosophy, but to do so you must have health. If billious and constipated, or blood is out of order, use Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are mild, yet certain in their operation. Of all druggists.

The Italian Consul has protested against the insecurity of affairs in Tunis.

Four Lives Saved.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup relieved four of my children of a most alarming attack of Whooping Cough, from which their necks and throats became so swollen as to prevent them from swallowing. Nothing would give them even temporary relief, until this Syrup was tried. One bottle, in one night, saved their lives, I verily believe.

GEO. W. EARHART,
Captain of Police, Baltimore, Md.

The King of Greece, has summoned M. Tricoupis, to entrust him with the formation of a new ministry.

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or Spring Fever, or some other spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness, and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Dont wait.—Burlington Hawkeye.

The speedy pacification of Herzegovina is anticipated, with the complete occupation of Crevoscie.

The relief given to catarrh of the bladder and a general weakening of those parts by the soothing effects of Brown's Iron Bitters is simply wonderful.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, March 13, 1882.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

LEADING STAPLES.

Cotton, ℔:	
Ordinary	10
Middling	11½
Good middling	12½
Middling fair	12⅝
Sugar, ℔:	
Yellow clarified	8½
White clarified	8½
Molasses, in bbls. gallon:	
Common	45
Fair	51
Choice	68
Rice, Louisiana, ℔:	
Common	—@5½
Fair	—@6
Choice	@6½

GROCERIES.

Butter, ℔:	
Western	25@26
Coffee, ℔:	
Ordinary	9
Prime	11½
Cheese, ℔:	
Western factory	12½
Corn Meal, bbl.:	
Choice	4 75
Flour, bbl.:	
Fancy	7 25
Choice family	6 85
Lard, ℔:	
Choice, in kegs	@12
Choice, in tierces	11½
Salt, sack:	
Coarse	87½
Fine	1 22½
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, bbl	3 40
Sweet potatoes, bbl	2 50
Onions, bbl	4 00
Apples, bbl	5 00
Cabbages, 100	@14 00
Sour Krout, bbl	10 00
Mess Pork, bbl.:	
Choice	18 50
Oils, gallon:	
Coal, in cases	19@35
Coal, in bbls	16@17
Linseed, raw	63@65
Linseed, boiled	66@68
Cotton seed	45

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, in sacks, bu.:	
Yellow	75
White	82
Mixed	72
Oats, bu.:	
Western	53
Bran, 100 ℔s.:	
Choice	1 40
Hay, ton:	
Prime	21@22
Choice	23@24

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ℔:	
Breakfast	12
Shoulders	7¾
Sides, clear rib	11¼
Sides, clear	11
Hams, sugar-cured	13¼
Dry Salt Meat, ℔:	
Clear rib sides	10¼
Clear sides	10½
Shoulders	7¼

Hundreds Rescued.

Hundreds of men, women and children rescued in every community from beds of sickness and almost death, and made strong by Parker's Ginger Tonic are the best evidences in the world of its sterling worth.—Post.

J. R. MORRIS,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE, STOVES AND CASTINGS,
Railroad and Mill Supplies,
AGENT FOR
Charter Oak Stoves, Distons' Saws, Old Hickory Wagons, Howe Scales and Avery's Plows.
49 and 51 Main St., Houston, Texas.
Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. All orders for Gas Fitting and Plumbing promptly attended to.
8 1y

It will be to your Advantage,
IF YOU WANT AN
ORGAN OR PIANO,
TO WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES TO
PEERLESS ORGAN CO.,
Port Colden, N. J.
Beautiful 9 Stop, Double Reed, 5 Octave ORGANS, all improvements, on cars here $65
44 3m eow

A TEACHER WANTED.

—(:)—

To teach a public school at Springfield, Louisiana. Salary about $20 per month, board free. Apply to or address

Rev. J. W. LEWIS,
Pearl River P. O.
10 4t

MRS. M. L. DALE,
Wishes to inform her friends that she is prepared to Accommodate Gentlemen, Ladies and Families With Board, by the MONTH, WEEK or DAY, at Pass Christian, Miss., on FRONT STREET, short walk from Rail and Depot and Boat Landing. Any one visiting the Pass will do well to give her a call.
16 'y

CASH FOR LAND WARRANTS! Address W. G. HILL, Washington, D. C.
9 3m

Lithographs of John Wesley. For sale at this office. Price 25 cents each. Mailed to any address. PHILLIPS & HUNT.
106 Camp Street, New Orleans.
tf

$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.
10-1y

GREAT GERM DESTROYER
DARBY'S
Prophylactic Fluid!
SMALL POX ERADICATED.
Contagion destroyed. Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant. Fevered and Sick Persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid added to the water. Catarrh relieved and cured. Erysipelas cured. Burns relieved instantly. Scars prevented.
Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented. Ulcers purified and healed. Dysentery cured. Wounds healed rapidly. Removes all unpleasant odors. Tetter dried up. It is perfectly harmless. For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.
DIPHTHERIA PREVENTED.
In fact it is the great Disinfectant and Purifier.
PREPARED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, SOLE PROPRIETORS

Conference Notices.

West Tennessee District—Tennessee Conference.

SECOND ROUND.

Cypress circuit	March	11-12
Memphis Centenary and Big Creek	March	18-19
Memphis circuit	"	25-26
Fayette	April	1-2
Mason	"	8-9
Brownsville	"	15-16
Bells	"	22-23
Gardners	"	29-30
Mansfield	May	6-7
Henderson	"	13-14
Purdy	"	20-21
Linden	April	15-16
Lawrenceburg	"	22-23
Waynesboro	"	29-30

JESSE P. PRICE, P. E.

Hot Springs District—Little Rock Conference.

FIRST ROUND.

Van Buren	Feb.	18
Fayetteville	"	25
Conway	March	1
Jacksonport	"	4
Batesville	"	11
Jacksonport circuit	"	16
Newport	"	18
Sweet Home	"	25
Hot Springs	April	1
Argenta circuit	"	8
Little Rock circuit	"	10
Lewisville	"	15
Magnolia	"	19
Washington	"	22
Milewood	"	26
Paracliffs	"	29
Centre Point	May	6
Caddo Gap	"	13
Camden	"	20

G. W. SAMS, P. E.

Shreveport District—Louisiana Conference.

FIRST ROUND.

Monroe and New Columbia	March	4-5
Bastrop	"	
Island and Bechelle	"	11-12
Dixon and Rode	"	12-13
Scott circuit and St. James	"	25-26
St. Paul and Fairfield	April	1-2
Mansfield and Red Springs	"	8-9-10-11
Coushatta	"	15-16
Pleasant Hill	"	18-19-20
Allen	"	22-23
Fort Jesup	"	29-30
Columbia	May	6-7
Natchitoches and Campte	"	13-14-16
Cotile	"	20-21

STEPHEN DUNCAN, P. E.

Marshall District—Texas Conference.

SECOND ROUND.

Jefferson	April	1-2
Marshall	"	8-9
Centenary	"	8-9
Wiley University	"	9
Woodlawn	"	15-16
Cypress	"	22-23
Jefferson circuit	"	29-30
Pittsburg	May	6-7
Marion	"	13-14
Queen City	"	20-21
Texarkana	"	27-28
Clarksville	June	3-4
" circuit	"	4-5
Paris	"	11-12
" circuit	"	10-11
Red River	"	13-14

The brethren are requested to notice the appointments at once in their congregations. The first district conference will convene at Jefferson, March 30. All the members as far as possible are requested to be present. We are not blind to the fact that this is one of our hardest years and many of our brethren are hard pressed, but for Christ sake come if you can.

W. L. MALLOY, P. E.

Huntsville District—Texas Conference.

SECOND ROUND.

Huntsville	Mar. 31, Apr.	1
Huntsville circuit	"	8-9
Walker circuit	"	15-16
Lovelady	"	22-23
Willis	"	29-30
Montgomery	May	6-7
Cold Springs	"	13-14
Pleasant Hill, Livingston circuit	"	20-21
Moscow	"	28-29
Orange	June	3-4
Beaumont	"	8-9
Wallisville	"	15-16
Liberty	"	18-20

W. B. PULLAM, P. E.

Notice.

The first district conference of the Waco District West Texas Conference will convene at Waco, April 13th, 1882. The following subjects will be discussed and preached:

1. Introductory Sermon, A. Brack.
2. Entire Holiness, P. Gates.
3. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, J. A. Hall.
4. Baptism, H. Swann.
5. The Importance of Pastoral visits, A. Lockhart.
6. The Importance of Class-meetings, A. Jackson.
7. Parents duty to their Children, A. Foster.
8. Lecture on Sunday-school, B. F Smith and H. Swann.

Hoping all of the brethren will prepare their subjects and be prompt on hand.

S. GATES, P. E.

CENTRAL TENNESSEE COLLEGE,
Nashville, Tenn.
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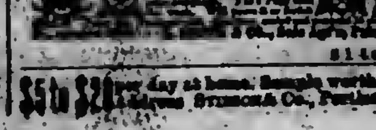

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Ten (10) Full Sets Golden Tongue Reeds.
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SPECIFICATION OF STOP WORK. 27 IN ALL.
(1) Cello, (2) Melodia, (3) Clarabella, (4) Manual Sub-Bass (5) Bourdon, (6) Saxaphone, (7) Viol di Gamba, (8) Diapason, (9) Viola Dolce, (10) Grand Expressione (11) French Horn, (12) Harp Æoline, (13) Vox Humana, (14) Echo, (15) Dulciana, (16) Clarionet, (17) Voix Celeste, (18) Violina, (19) Vox Jubilante, (20) Piccolo, (21) Coupler Harmonique, (22) Orchestral Forte, (23) Grand Organ Knee Stop, (24) Right Knee Stop, (25) Automatic Valve Stop, (26) Right Duplex Damper, (27) Left Duplex Damper.
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EDISON'S ELECTRIC LIGHTS,
the only Organ and Piano Factory in the world that uses it. I can fill all orders promptly for this style as I have now with a 300-horse power engine, driving over 100 wood-working machines in their construction.
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Begs leave to call the attention of the American people to its mode of business, and asks the support of the art-loving public. We shall, as rapidly as possible, bring out in this country all the famous art works of the Old World, and at prices which will enable the people of moderate means to adorn their homes with the choicest art works.
As an introductory example of the quality and style of work which will be produced, we will take pleasure in forwarding a Complimentary Copy of the first edition of art work produced by us in America.
Visitors to the Dore Gallery, London, will remember the superb Painting, occupying nearly the entire side of the splendid gallery, entitled
"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRAETORIUM."
Of this magnificent painting—the most important of Dore's works—a pure line steel engraving has just been completed in England. This engraving is only sold by subscription, and the price is £6, or about $30. It is impossible to secure a copy at a less price except through this house. The engraving represents the Savior as He is leaving the Pretorium or Court after being condemned to crucifixion. He is decending the steps leading from the judgment court. At the foot of the steps are two burley executioners in charge of the cross which the Savior is to bear. On the right are the followers and believers of Christ, while the mother of our Lord is an agonized and fainting attendant. In the rear and on the left are the judges and scoffers, surrounding Pontius Pilate; who are looking with fierce complacency on their work. The central figure is that of Christ, as he uncomplainingly decends the steps to take up the cross and bear it to the scene of his crucifixion. There are upward of One thousand figures represented, prominent among which are Our Savior, Caiphas, Annas, Alexander, The Virgin, Mary Magdalene, Judas, Pilate, Herod, and a host of other historical names. An outline engraving with numbers and figures, indentifying the prominent characters, accompanies each of the the large works, thus making the picture a valuable historical reference. It stands to-day unquestionably.
The Finest and most Valuable Engraving in the World.
The engraving of the plate alone cost upward of $30,000, and no copies are sold at a less price than $30, which, with duties and shipping added, brings the cost to American purchasers to not less than $40 per copy.
This splendid work is the first of a series of the prominent art works of Europe which the American Art Exchange will produce in America, simultaneously with their production in the Old World, and at prices which will enable the multitude to purchase.
This first work will be used as an introductory advertisement, and will be furnished
Free to all Applicants.
It is a correct reproduction of the English plate which sells at $30 per copy, many of which have been purchased by a number of Americans at that price, who subscribed for it through the English house. The American edition will be furnished in the same size (25x36 inches) and with the same attention to perfect work as characterizes the $30 copies.
The object of this extraordinary offer is to bring our enterprise into immediate recognition in this country, so that when future works are announced the public will have had an opportunity to judge of the quality and beauty of the art work produced by the American Art Exchange.
Until the first edition is exhausted we will ship a perfect copy of this work, together with a smaller outline key engraving, to any applicant. The engraving, which is a very large one, will be put up in a heavy tube, and sent by mail. The only charge will be the cost of tubing and postage (the shipping being done by contract) which will be 36 cents or twelve 3 cent stamps. It was at first thought that 30 cents would be sufficient for this charge, but from frequent breaking of the tubes in the mail bags, it was decided to increase the thickness of the tubes (thus making them heavier) so that they could not be broken except in case of accident. This necessitated an increase of charge to 36 cents. On receipt of application the engraving will be immediately forwarded, all charges prepaid, to any address in the United States, when twelve 3 cent stamps are inclosed in letter to cover charge.
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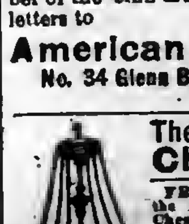
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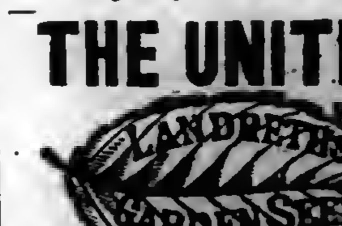

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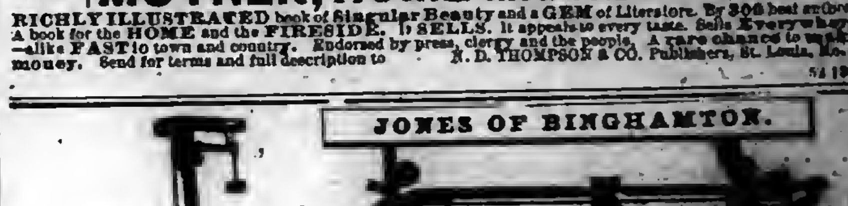

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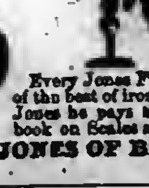

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THE RISEN JESUS,—A beautiful Easter Service of Scripture and Song, by Dr. LOWRY, embracing new and appropriate songs never before published. 16 pages.
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36. O Risen Lord	*Barnby*	08
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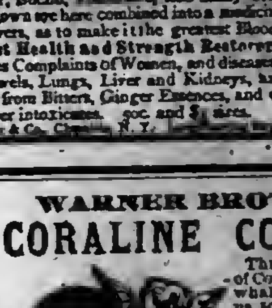

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Young Folks' Corner.

SPELL IT OUT.

Here is an alphabet which will make you study. Get out your Bible and turn to the places. When you have found them, read and remember:

A was a monarch, who reigned in the East. Esther i. 1.
B was a Chaldee, who made a great feast. Dan. v. 1-4.
C was voracious when others told lies. Num. xiii. 30-33.
D was a woman, heroic and wise. Judges iv. 4-14.
E was a refuge, where David spared Saul. 1 Sam. xxiv. 1-7.
F was a Roman, accuser of Paul. Acts xxvi. 24.
G was a garden, a frequent resort. John xviii. 1, 2; Matt. xxvi. 36.
H was a city, where David held court. 2 Sam. ii. 11.
I was a mocker, a very bad boy. Gen. xvi. 16.
J was a city, preferred as a joy. Psa. cxxxvii. 6.
K was a father, whose son was quite tall. 1 Sam. ix. 1, 2.
L was a proud one, who had a great fall. Isa. xiv. 12.
M was a nephew, whose uncle was good. Col. iv. 10; Acts xi. 24.
N was a city, long hid where it stood. Zeph. ii. 13.
O was a servant, acknowledged a brother. Philemon i. 16.
P was a Christian, greeting another. 2 Tim. iv. 21.
R was a damsel, who knew a man's voice. Acts xii. 13, 14.
S was a sovereign, who made a bad choice. 1 Kings xi. 4-11.
T was a seaport, where preaching was long. Acts xx. 6, 7.
U was a teamster, struck dead for his wrong. 2 Sam. vi. 7.
V was a cast-off, and never restored. Esther i. 19.
Z was a ruin, with sorrow deplored. Psalm cxxxvii. 1.

—*Church Union.*

Jesus Going to Church.

A great many of our children in [illegible] lands never go to church. [illegible] proportion of such children [illegible] parents who belong to the [illegible], and who, if not every Sunday, [illegible] frequently attend church [illegible] but they rarely if ever [illegible] children along with them. [illegible] go to Sunday School [illegible], that they scarcely [illegible] the Gospel preached, and [illegible] very little of the principles [illegible] Christian religion. This [illegible]. If children can only [illegible] service on the Sunday they [illegible] Dr. Vincent, [illegible] Sunday School man says, [illegible] preaching service. If we [illegible] the early life of Jesus we [illegible] no doubt that when he [illegible] he went to the public sanctuary. They had [illegible] then, as we do [illegible] at all he went to [illegible]. His mother Mary [illegible] were good people, [illegible] the house of God, [illegible] no doubt that they [illegible] along with them. [illegible] [illegible] as many boys [illegible] and playing, [illegible] books or papers. [illegible] —W. F. [illegible]

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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than are the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.

An Unusual Furore.

A RECENT EXCITEMENT INVESTIGATED BY THE HERALD AND THE RESULTS MADE PUBLIC.

[*Cleveland, O., Herald.*]

A few weeks ago we copied into our columns from the Rochester, N. Y. *Democrat and Chronicle* "A Remarkable Statement," made by J. B. Henion, M. D., a gentleman who is well known in this city. In that article Dr. Henion recounted a wonderful experience which befell him, and a few days thereafter we published from the same paper a second article, giving an account of the "Excitement in Rochester," caused by Dr. Henion's statement that for a number of years, up to last June he had been afflicted with what seemed at first a most mysterious trouble. He felt unaccountably tired at frequent intervals; he had dull and indefinite pains in various parts of his body and head, and was very hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. However, as a physician he thought, and so did his fellow physicians, that he was suffering from malaria.

But yet he grew worse, and was finally obliged to give up a large and lucrative practice. Still he was not conscious of his danger, nor that a monstrous disease was becoming fixed upon him, although all his organs had become gradually weakened. The symptoms above described continued, accompanied by others of an aggravated nature, and he noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids he was passing; that they were very abundant one day and very scanty the next, and were covered with froth, or filled with brick dust sediment. But even then he did not realize his real and alarming condition. At last, however, he was brought face to face with the fact that he was a victim of a most terrible disease, and he made heroic efforts for recovery. He traveled extensively and consulted the physicians, but they could give him only temporary relief, and that principally in the form of morphine. And so he grew steadily and constantly worse until his life became a torture. His pulse was uncontrollable. He lived wholly by injections, and for six days and nights he had the hiccoughs constantly, which are considered the sure indication of coming death.

When hope and life were nearly exhausted his pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, rector of St. Paul's church, strongly urged him to try a means which the reverend gentleman had seen used with remarkable results. He objected at first, but finally consented, and was conscious of an improved condition the first week. His pains gradually disappeared; his stomach resumed digestion; his heart became regular; his headache disappeared; he had no more chills and fever, or acidity of the stomach; he gained twenty-six pounds in three months, and is a well man to-day, being entirely cured of a most pronounced case of Bright's disease.

Although conscious of the consequences from his professional brethren, still as a duty to his fellow-men, and according to a vow he made on what he thought was his dying bed, he published a card detailing his illness and remarkable [illegible]. "Since my recovery," he says, "I have thoroughly investigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and I [illegible] *more than one half the deaths [illegible] in America are caused [illegible] Bright's disease of the kidneys.* It has no distinctive symptoms of its own (indeed, it often develops [illegible] any pain whatever in the [illegible] or their vicinity,) but has the symptoms of nearly every known complaint. Hundreds [illegible] die daily whose burials [illegible] by a physician's [illegible] of "Heart Disease," [illegible] "Paralysis," "Spinal [illegible]," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and other complaints when [illegible] was Bright's disease of [illegible]. Few physicians and [illegible] realize the extent of [illegible] the dangerous and [illegible]. It steals into the [illegible] a *thief*, manifests its [illegible] the commonest symptoms [illegible] itself upon the [illegible] the victim is aware. It [illegible] hereditary as consumption [illegible] as common and [illegible] families, [illegible] their ancestors, [illegible] none of the [illegible] the mysterious [illegible] was receiving [illegible] symptoms [illegible] and [illegible] to be [illegible]

did not regard Dr. Henion's case as particularly exceptional because he had known of very many such cures by the same means in all parts of the land. Kidney diseases, he said, are carrying off tens of thousands every year, while Bright's disease is increasing 250 per cent. a decade, and yet the people do not realize it or seek to check it until too late. He related how a New Orleans medical professor, lecturing on this disease, thinking to show his class what healthy fluids were, subjected some of his own to a chemical test, and although he had no suspicion of it before, discovered that he, too, had the dreaded disease, which proved fatal in less than a year. There was also an interview with the celebrated chemist of the New York State Board of Health, Dr. S. A. Lattimore, who said he had analyzed the remedy which cured Dr. Henion, and found that it was "entirely free from any poisonous or deleterious substances.

We have made these condensations in order that all the material facts may be set before our readers. Since the publication of these two articles, having been besieged with letters of inquiry, we sent a communication to Dr. Henion and also to H. H. Warner & Co., asking if any additional proof could be given to us as to the validity of the statements published. In answer thereto we have received the following letters, which add interest to the entire subject and wholly verify every statement hitherto made:

ROCHESTER, N. Y. Feb. 2, 1882.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor is received. The published statement, over my signature, to which you refer is true in every respect, and I owe my life and present health wholly to the power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. It is not surprising that people should question the statement I made, for my recovery was as great a marvel to myself, as to my physicians, and friends. * * J. B. HENION, M. D.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1882.

SIRS: Acknowledging your favor duly received, we would say: The best proof we can give you that the statements made by Dr. Henion are entirely true, and would not have been published unless strictly so, is the following testimonial from the best citizens of Rochester, and a card published by Rev. Dr. Foote, which you are at liberty to use if you wish. H. H. WARNER & Co.

To Whom it may Concern:

In the Rochester, N. Y., Democrat and Chronicle of December 31, 1881, there appeared a statement in the form of a card from Dr. J. B. Henion, of this city, recounting his remarkable recovery from Bright's disease of the kidneys, after several doctors of prominence had given him up, by the use of a preparation manufactured in this city and known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

We are personally or by reputation acquainted with Dr. Henion, and we believe he would publish no statement not literally true. We are also personally or by reputation well acquainted with H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of this remedy, whose commercial and personal standing in this community is of the highest order, and we believe that they would not publish any statements which were not literally and strictly true in every particular.

C. R. PARSONS, (Mayor of Rochester.)
WM. PURCELL, (Editor Union and Advertiser.)
W. D. SHUART, (Surrogate Monroe County.)
EDWARD A. FROST, (Clerk Monroe County.)
E. B. FENNER, (District Attorney Monroe County.)
DANIEL T. HUNT, (Postmaster, Rochester.)
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HIRAM SIBLEY, (Capitalist and Seedsman.)
W. C. ROWLEY, (County Judge, Monroe County.)
JOHN VAN VOORHIS, (Member of Congress.)
CHARLES E. FITCH, (Editor Democrat and Chronicle and Regent of the University.

To the Editor of the Living Church, Chicago, Ill.:

Will you allow the following card, personal to myself, to appear in your widely circulated paper?

There was published in the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle of the 31st of Dec. last, a statement made by J. B. Henion, M. D., narrating how he had been cured of Bright's disease of the kidneys, almost in its last stages, by the use of Warners' Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I was referred to in that statement, as having recommended and urged Dr. Henion to try the remedy, which he did, and was cured.

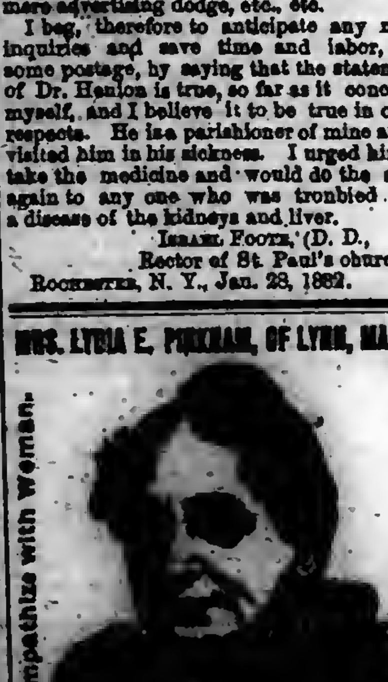
Now the republishing of his statement in many of the leading journals of the day has been the cause of an incessant flow of letters to me making many inquiries, but chiefly whether the statement is true, or a mere advertising dodge, etc., etc.

I beg, therefore to anticipate any more inquiries and save time and labor, and some postage, by saying that the statement of Dr. Henion is true, so far as it concerns myself, and I believe it to be true in other respects. He is a parishioner of mine and I visited him in his sickness. I urged him to take the medicine and would do the same again to any one who was troubled with a disease of the kidneys and liver.

ISRAEL FOOTE, (D. D., Rector of St. Paul's church.

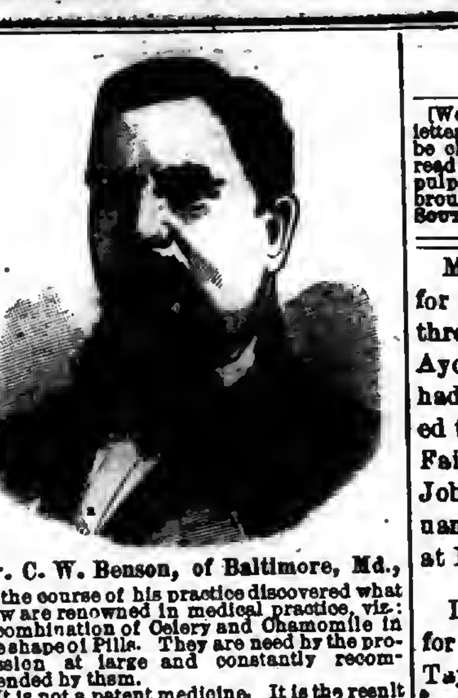
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1882.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure [illegible]



Dr. C. W. Benson, of Baltimore, Md.,

In the course of his practice discovered what now are renowned in medical practice, viz: a combination of Celery and Chamomile in the shape of Pills. They are used by the profession at large and constantly recommended by them.

It is not a patent medicine. It is the result of his own experience in practice. They are a sure cure for the following special diseases, and are worthy of a trial by all intelligent sufferers. They are prepared expressly to cure sick headache, nervous headache, dyspeptic headache, neuralgia paralysis, sleeplessness, dyspepsia and nervousness, and will cure any case. The Doctor's great remedy for Skin disease, called Dr. Benson's Skin Cure is exceedingly valuable and greatly sought after by all persons who have skin diseases or bad complexion. An excellent toilet dressing.

Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents a box. Depot, 106 North Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. By mail, two boxes for $1, or six boxes for $2.50, to any address.

"CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, 115 Fulton St., New York City, sole agent for Dr. C. W. Benson's remedies, to whom all orders should be addressed."

DR. C. W. BENSON'S

SKIN CURE

Is Warranted to Cure

ECZEMA, TETTERS, HUMORS, INFLAMMATION, MILK CRUST, ALL ROUGH SCALY ERUPTIONS, DISEASES OF HAIR AND SCALP, SCROFULA ULCERS, PIMPLES and TENDER ITCHINGS on all parts of the body. It makes the skin white, soft and smooth; removes tan and freckles, and is the BEST toilet dressing in THE WORLD. Elegantly put up, two bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment.

All first class druggists have it. Price $1. per package.

The Sultan desires to visit Western Europe.

[Washington Critic.]

Saved by Oil.

Mrs. Susanna Asmus, No. 11 Bartlett street, Baltimore, Md., had for twenty-two years been a sufferer from sores and pains in her limbs. She tried many remedies without any favorable results. Happening to hear of St. Jacobs Oil, she concluded at last to try it. The result was wonderful. The sore healed, the pains vanished, and she is now well again.

President Arthur received from Mr. Conkling a letter declining the Associate Justiceship of the Supreme Court.

A Bonanza Mine

of health is to be found in Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," to the merits of which as a remedy for female weakness and kindred effections thousands testify.

Austin, Miss., was twenty-fieet feet under water.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges, cured by Bucuphaiba. $1, at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

Mobile elected a Democratic city ticket over the independents.

We are strongly disposed to regard that person as the best physician who does most alleviate human suffering. Judged from this standard, Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., is entitled to the front rank, for her Vegetable compound is daily working wonderful cures in female diseases. Send for circular to the above address.

The Parnellites expect to return 75 members at the next parliamentary election.

$1500 a year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

Fighting between Chilians and detached bodies of Peruvian Montaneros continues.

A Smooth Complexion.

Can be had by every lady who will use Parker's Ginger Tonic. Regulating the internal organs and purifying the blood, it quickly removes pimples and gives a healthy bloom to the cheek. Read about in another column.

The village of Prince Frederick, Maryland, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on the 6th.

A Good Housewife.

A good housewife, when she is giving her house its spring renovation, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than many houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and the bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she must know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines.—Concord (N. H.) Patriot.

English cotton masters at Oldham protest against the shameful adulteration of cotton by sand.

True Merit always Wins.

There is a constantly increasing demand for Brown's Iron Bitters. A druggist on Washington street reports the sale of 23 bottles the first month, 86 bottles the second month, and 148 bottles the third month; and not one complaint or failure to give entire satisfaction as being the very best health and life giving medicine in all the world.

The President offered the vacant seat upon the Supreme Bench to Senator Edmunds, but he declined it.

Is Your Liver out of Order?

Then is your whole system deranged. The blood is impure, the breath offensive, you [illegible]

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my mother Celia Aycock and three children. Brother was Bush Aycock, sister Malembia. Sister had a daughter Clara, and belonged to Mr. Aycock in Alabama near Fairfield. I went by the name of John Jackson but now have the name John Hibbler. Address me at Mossville, Falls county, Texas.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my brother and cousin, Joe Taylor and Ned Taylor. The last account I heard of them, they was living in Tulip, Ark., my other brother Hanibal Taylor. Any information of their where-abouts will greatly oblige me by addressing me at Waco, Texas, in care of Rev. B. F. Smith, box 314

HANNAH TAYLOR.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my family, I left my mother in Baltimore. Her name was Rosetta Waters. She used to belong to William Hall. I left my grandmother and grandfather in Eastern Shore, Maryland. My grandmother was Leah Waters. My grandfather Isaac Waters. I left one sister on Eastren Shore, Elizabeth Waters. My name is Caroline Waters. Address, Carrolton, Louisiana, 49 Dublin St.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my wife's mother, brother and sister, named respectively Nancy Jackson, David Crockett and Agnes Two other sisters, one named Fleuria belonged to Mrs. Lee Page, and the other Martha Ferry to Bill Jackson, Martha is dead. David Crockett and Agnes were taken by the sheriff for debt who left them in Alabama. We were brought to Texas by our old master Bill Jackson. My wife's name is Magaret. Address at Mossville, Falls county, Texas,

JOHN HIBBLER.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to find my kinfolk. They belonged to Henry Peoples and were sold to Jeff Jackson. My father was William Peoples, brother Dennis. They were sold in Montgomery, Alabama. Father lived on a little garden farm about four miles from town. Mother died before we were sold. Her name was Easter. Two sisters, Rosetta and Alice, and brother Ben are dead. I was sold to John Howes, and sister to another person. Mr. Jackson brought sister Caroline and I to Texas. Address, Rachel Turner, Weimar, Texas.

Beatty Investigated.

A representative of an Advertising Agency visited the new mammoth Piano and Organ factory of Daniel F. Beatty, at Washington, New Jersey, and thus speaks of the gigantic enterprise: "Leaving New York, foot of Barclay Street, a run of two hours brought us to the city made famous by its present Mayor, Hon. Daniel F. Beatty, who owns and controls one of the most extensive and well organized factories on this hemisphere, where is manufactured his well known and highly prized pianos and organs."

"Our party was met by his private coach, (run to all the principal trains for the sole accommodation of his visitors) and driven direct to the factory where we, in a hurried manner, took a run through the acres of floor in the new factory devoted to the manufacture of his celebrated instruments. We could hardly realize that this indomitable man had within five months been burned out entire, and these immense structures had been erected and put in operation since, and now turning out 30 musical instruments a day, which we were assured would be doubled in 30 days, and trebled in 90, for it must be remembered that the final finish on instruments in this new factory had but just begun.

At the well-known Beatty Building, in the heart of the city, he has the most magnificent and well arranged suites of office-rooms on the continent, and busy, intelligent and polite managers, correspondents and clerks, attest to the perfect system necessary to the transaction of such a mammoth establishment. We listened to the music of the Beethoven Organ, now being so well advertised, for nearly one hour. The instruments were taken at random from the lot, and we never heard better, sweeter toned reed organs than each proved to be, and it is yet a complete wonder to us how such a magnificent instrument, in appearance, in tone and in variety, can be made for anything like the money he asks for it. We can see how upon such a scale, selling direct to the consumer and having perfect organization Mr. Beatty can out-do all competitors, but that they should be out-done to the extent they are, is yet a mystery.

The House refused to send a delegation to the La Salle celebration.

Don't Die in the House.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bedbugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15c. per box.

The President nominated Enos J. Pennypacker, Collector of Customs, Wilmington, N. C.

Annoyance Avoided.

Gray hairs are honorable but their premature appearance is annoying. Parker's Hair Balsam prevents the annoyance by promptly restoring the youthful color.

Parliamentary returns show that up to February 24, 72,408 applications had been made to the Land Court to fix fair rents; that the parties agreed between themselves in 2180 cases, and that 2365 cases were decided by the court.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

Endorsed and recommended by the medical profession, for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, and Convalescence from Fevers, &c.

GENTLEMEN: I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and [illegible] chills. At this time I began the use of your IRON TONIC, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the Tonic. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the Tonic has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit. J. P. WATSON, Pastor Christian Church, Troy, O.

The Iron Tonic is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark, and Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., No. 213 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF

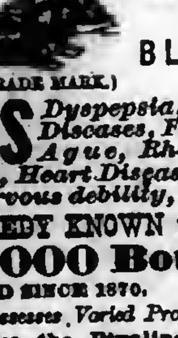
FEVER and AGUE or CHILLS and FEVER.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Southern and Western country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle, do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

Dr. JOHN BULL, Manufacturer and Vender of Smith's Tonic Syrup, Bull's Sarsaparilla, Bull's Worm Destroyer. The Popular Remedies of the Day. PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 319 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.



CURES DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINTS, & HEART DISEASE. CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, KIDNEYS, SKIN, & BLOOD.

(TRADE MARK.)

CURES *Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous debility, etc.*

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man!

11,000,000 Bottles SOLD SINCE 1870.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva, which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It Regulates the Bowels.
It Purifies the Blood.
It Quiets the Nervous System.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.
It carries off the Old Blood and makes new.
It opens the pores of the skin and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, *care only being required in attention to directions.*

DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

Laboratory, 77 West 3d St., NEW YORK CITY.

RINGGOLD, Bienville Co., La.

I was afflicted for a number of years with Kidney Disease, and my wife was troubled with Liver Complaint. We took some of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup which effected a perfect cure. J. B. BRYAN.

SHILOH, Union Co., La.

For about six years I have been afflicted with Tetter. The Doctors pronounced me incurable. the use of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has relieved me and I believe it will make a radical cure. C. C. TUBB.

NEW IBERIA, Iberia Co., La.

I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup for Rheumatism, and have received entire relief therefrom. I would not be without it. THOS. JOHNSON.

CONVENT, St. James Co., La.

I was afflicted with Dyspepsia and a short trial of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has completely cured me. I can safely recommend it. B. WASHINGTON.

FARMERVILLE, Union Co., La.

I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup and believed it to be a Good Blood Purifier and can recommend it as such. H. BROWN & CO.

OPELOUSAS, St. Landry Co., La.

This is to certify that Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has made a new man of me, after an illness of thirty years. JULIAN A. LANDRY.

Agents wanted for the sale of the Indian Blood Syrup in every town or village in which I have no agent. Particulars given on application.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made. A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. [illegible] \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. [illegible] D.I.C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

Health is Wealth!

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT: a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order recived by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee or the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by F. FREDERICKSON, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, 139 Canal street, New Orleans. Orders by mail at regular price.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT By the Month, Week or Day, —AT— 227 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET, Corner Treme Street, New Orleans, La. MRS. C. ROBERTSON, Proprietor.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

A TRUE TONIC.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS are a certain cure for all diseases requiring a complete tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00 a bottle.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. Baltimore, Md.

See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co. and have crossed red lines and trade mark on wrapper. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE BEST

J. ESTEY & CO. BRATTLEBORO VT.

$500 REWARD!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

BELLS.

The following prices include the MOUNTINGS.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting.	Price
24 inches	175 lbs.	225 lbs.	$45 00
26 inches	225 lbs.	275 lbs.	55 00
32 inches	350 lbs.	550 lbs.	80 00
36 inches	550 lbs.	800 lbs.	120 00
40 inches	750 lbs.	1050 lbs.	160 00
44 inches	1000 lbs.	1350 lbs.	200 00
46 inches	1300 lbs.	1650 lbs.	260 00
48 inches	2100 lbs.	2600 lbs.	400 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The Bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

PHILLIPS & HUNT, New Orleans, La.

BLYMYER M'F'G CO. BELLS. [illegible] Blymyer Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

MUSICAL

THE CHICKERING PIANO

Excels all other Pianos of American manufacture in its various patented improvements. The new designs in CHICKERING GRANDS, assuring larger results in power and purity, length and sweetness of tone, leave nothing to be desired. The Chickering SQUARE PIANOS in all the usual styles are unrivaled. The new CHICKERING UPRIGHT has the justly celebrated patented metallic action, which forever prevents the possibility of atmospheric interference with the action of the instrument, and adapts it for use in any climate.

Send for Circular and Price List.

CHICKERING & SONS, Warerooms, 130 Fifth Ave., N. Y. | 156 Tremont-st., Boston.

CAN YOU AFFORD TO WAIT FOR YOUR COUGH OR COLD TO GO AS IT CAME?

Thousands think so, but find they have committed a great error when it is too late. When you take Cold, do not treat it with indifference, but treat it with

DR. DAVIS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR.

You will not only get rid of your Cough or Cold, but of considerable suffering, loss of time, and expense.

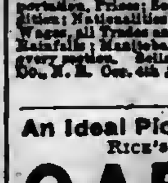
This Preparation has been in constant use since 1845, and has saved many thousands from Consumption by its timely use.

One dollar will purchase a bottle from your nearest druggist. Don't fail to get it and have it handy.

KNABE PIANOFORTES.

UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO. Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York.



GOLD MEDAL AWARDED the Author. A new and great Medical Work, warranted the best and cheapest, indispensable to every man, entitled "the Science of Life, or Self-Preservation;" bound in finest French muslin, embossed, full gilt, 300 pp. contains beautiful steel engravings, 125 prescriptions, price only $1.25 sent by mail; illustrated sample, 6 cents; send now. Address Peabody Medical Institute or Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch st., Boston.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

OVER 1500 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION. SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, PHILA.

Agents wanted for "Our WESTERN EMPIRE." Just issued, by ablest Geographical scholars. County Maps of every State and Territory in colors, every Railroad and Town beautifully illustrated. [illegible] WM. GARRETSON & Co., N. E. Cor. 4th & Chestnut Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

An Ideal Picture of an Ideal Man. RICE'S SUPERB PORTRAIT OF GARFIELD. Newly Engraved, Accurate, Elegant, Artistic. Highly commended by members of his Cabinet and household, and his most intimate political friends. [illegible] J. C. McCURDY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

THE SUGAR HAND BOOK. A NEW AND VALUABLE TREATISE ON SUGAR CANES. [illegible] BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO. Cincinnati, O.

To any suffering with Catarrh or Bronchitis who earnestly desire relief, I can furnish a means of Permanent and Positive Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valuable Treatise Free. [illegible] Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, O.

THE NEW ELASTIC TRUSS [illegible] EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

DO YOU PLAY? WHY NOT! Our Instantaneous Music for the Piano and Organ, enables any person to play a tune in 15 MIN. [illegible] Price $1. TUMANS & CO. Pub. 805 Broadway, N.Y.

OPIUM MORPHINE HABIT. No pay till cured. Ten years established. 1,000 cured. State case. Dr. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

CHEAPEST BOOKS in the world. Macauley's History of England. [illegible] MANHATTAN BOOK CO., 16 W. 14th St., N. Y.

[illegible]

THRESHERS [illegible] THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, O.

BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 stops, $90. Pianos [illegible] Factory running day and night. Papers Free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

Southwestern Christian Advocate.

VOL. 17—NO. 12.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1882.

WHOLE NUMBER 503.

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NEW YORK OFFICE:

805 Broadway, New York.

WILLIAM BALDWIN, Special Agent.

I KNOW.

I know the crimson stain of sin,
Defiling all without, within;
But now rejoicingly I know,
That he has washed me white as snow.
I praise him for the crimson tide,
Because I know that Jesus died.

I know the helpless, helpless plaint,
"The whole head sick, the whole heart faint!"
But now I trust his touch of grace,
That meets so perfectly my case—
So tenderly, so truly deals:
Because I know that Jesus heals.

—*Frances Ridley Havergal.*

Editorial Correspondence.

Attending the session of the Little Rock Annual Conference which convened in the city of Little Rock, Ark., on Thursday, Feb. 9th, we were heartily welcomed and cordially entertained by Rev. W. O. Emory at the Wesley Chapel parsonage, where presided Sister Emory, [illegible] among Methodist preachers' wives, who joined her worthy husband in sparing no pains to make our visit both pleasant and agreeable. Bro. Emory is one of our most intelligent and promising young men in this conference, and has had great success, both in the financial management of the church and in spiritual power. The fine brick church that Wesley Chapel is building upon the Church Extension Society plan number six, under the direction of Bro. Emory, when completed will be one of the finest in the city.

In the Conference we had the pleasure of meeting the [illegible] dear-hearted, and hard-working Bro. Pollard, presiding elder of the Little Rock District. He reported a good work accomplished amid the severest difficulties and physical disabilities. Bro. Pollard's labors are appreciated, and he is greatly loved. He happens to be one of those loving [illegible] in the distribution of [illegible] has not yet discovered [illegible] Jacob's [illegible] Since Jesus died, all are [illegible] in him.

Bro. G. W. Sams, presiding elder of the Hot Springs District, was [illegible] his post, and reported much [illegible] bestowed. [illegible] a hard one, but [illegible] guards had [illegible] back and prepara[illegible] being [illegible] Bro. Sams [illegible] presiding elder [illegible] with him as he [illegible]

[illegible] structures are lighted with gas; and it enjoys all the facilities of the mail-carriers' free delivery system. It is simply wonderful to see the number of new buildings that are going up and that have recently been built in all parts of this city. Some of the colored, as well as the whites, are planting themselves here to grow in material wealth with the city. This Little Rock, situated upon the Arkansas river, opposite to a high and rocky bluff, itself sitting upon several large and hilly rocks, is surely destined to become a great city. We had a splendid time in Little Rock. Visited the very fine new postoffice, the Statehouse, and other places of public interest; gave the *Mansion*, that sprightly and well conducted negro sheet, a call; and had the pleasure of meeting the Hon. Gibbs, U. S. Land Officer for the State. Mr. Gibbs, we are informed, is one of the most efficient Government officials in the State.

Leaving Little Rock with many pleasant recollections of a most happy conference session, we started back for *our* conference work on Monday night, Feb. 13th. Stopping over at Texarkana, I was glad to meet Bro. Williams, of the Texas Conference, and his people. Our work opens grandly here. This is a new city, substantially spreading out in all directions, and our church promises to keep pace with it in leading in the development of pure and undefiled religion in the place. Our church here, however, labors under the disadvantage of being right next to the State line. The city is divided into two equal parts in Texas and Arkansas. The church is on the Texas side of the street, and disorderly persons often disturb the church and jump, in one leap, right out of one State into the other, thus evading the punishment they so richly deserve, to the great injury of the cause. Here, also, we have a church among the white people. Bro. Cunningham, the pastor, though laboring against fearful odds, has succeeded in building up a splendid work here. Their church, which is nearly completed, when finished, will be a model of neatness, and will compare very favorably with the best in the town. Bro. Cunningham deserves much credit for his excellent work done.

I had intended to have stopped in Jefferson, but circumstances intervened which prevented; so passing through, I came to Marshall, Texas, where I was pleased to meet Bro. Peter Morgan and his finely, crowded congregation. This is a grand, good work, and from all indications promises good and substantial results. I was very favorably impressed with the appearance of the place, and was even more decidedly so when I heard of the united effort that had been inaugurated by all classes of the community for the extirpation of the liquor traffic from the town. The temperance workers had succeeded in obtaining a call for an election to act upon the subject, and meetings were being held to persuade the citizens to vote for prohibition, with fair prospects of success. The Lord help them to succeed!

From Marshall, Texas, coming to Shreveport, in this State, I was met at the depot by our pastors, Rev. Reese Thompson and J. W. Hilton. Here Bro. Thompson had provided a most agreeable and comfortable home for me with Bro. Isam Hill and family, excellent members of St. Paul Church of Shreveport. Bro. Thompson takes hold of his work cheerfully. His people regretted very much the removal of Bro. Marshall, their former pastor, but so very sweetly and manfully has Bro. Thompson commenced his work among the people, he has succeeded in drawing the people near him and he is moving off with the work nicely. Bro. Hilton, at St. James Church, has commenced his second year's pastorate in good earnest. In a basket-meeting held while I was there, something near forty dollars were realized. Spending, while waiting for a boat, eight days in this city, I preached several sermons in both churches, secured many fair subscription lists for the SOUTHWESTERN, and enjoyed the other weekly services very much.

Our churches in Shreveport, are [illegible] our people are here [illegible] a reading people, and [illegible] is depicted all [illegible] both here and [illegible] that the morning [illegible] After many appre[illegible] when a boat would be [illegible] the river, in company [illegible] Frank Harvey of [illegible] who was at his [illegible] way to Conshatta to move his family, I succeeded in leaving Shreveport in time to commence my district work according to my published announcements. The trip was made on board the steamboat Jewel. Captain and officers were all very kind and aimed at the comfort of all. While in accordance with existing prejudices, I had to wait for the second table for my meals, I was given a room, had free access to the cabin, and felt for once that even here on Red River public opinion could be so educated as to secure for *any man equal fare for equal means.* The Lord speed the day! Among the other passengers, was a young man who was a former student of Straight University, who manacled in chains, and in charge of a deputy Sheriff was on his way to the penitentiary for two years, for grand larceny. Upon questioning him, I found out that he was very intelligent, and was familiarly acquainted with some some of the first families among the colored people in this State. Says he to me, "Elder I deserve this punishment. I did not steal that money, but I was with the one that did so. Bad company has put these handcuffs on my hands and these manacles on my limbs." With tears in his eyes he continued. "Pray for me, Elder. I will go to the penitentiary, will try and serve so as to win the favor of the keepers, and if the Lord helps me to ever get out and regain my freedom I shall forever shun evil company." I hope some wayward son or daughter will profit from the expressions of a convict and shun whiskey and bad company, two of the most dangerous enemies to integrity of character, and cling rather to temperance and good company, thus becoming fortified against every evil influence.

The water was high and for scores of miles vast areas along the river were under water. In many instances houses in which people were living were surrounded by water and others had to be removed on account of cavings in the river banks. Passing one of the points where many negroes were at work removing some buildings from the cavings, one of our fellow-passengers, referring to them, said to other white friends aboard.

"Now, sir, see how those niggers are working. I would not live where there are no niggers for anything in in this world. I was raised with them and I know them. They make the best laborers in the world. They are so very useful to do all the drudgery about a place, for almost little or nothing, and then a nigger *knows his place.* It is only once in a great while that you come across one who forgets that he is a nigger. Oh yes, they are all right. Of course I am opposed to all social and civil equality of the niggers, but I love a nigger." Just think of how grating such remarks, which formed the burden ot their discussions for hours, must have been to me, but the Lord be praised, there exists a strong and persistent under current that tends the other way. Providence is overruling many circumstances to swell the strength and volume of this under-current which must eventually, sooner or later, break down every barrier and let the waters take their own natural level. Let the negroes but continue to get education, build up character and amass property, and the united experience of the ages tell us that then will not need to court the favors of any one, but in common with the dominant race, command the respect of their every civil and political right. This is the great trinity of power for any race, education, character and wealth. After forty hours travel we reached here Sunday at 1. P. M. in time to begin my district work. Nothwithstanding the many disadvantages undergone during this trip, on account of the color God gave me, I enjoyed it very much, and am rejoiced to announce to our readers that "the morning seems to dawn" darkness seems to take its flight, doubts and terrors are withdrawing. Dark clouds over our political sky are scattering. In our schools and churches a new light seems to enter. "The morning cometh." A.

Alexandria, La. 27. 1882.

J. R. Kager writes from Verona: "The Governor of Mississippi has signed the bill incorporating the Colored Young Men and Ladies' Matrimonial Association. It pays young men and ladies $500 at their marriage. The incorporators are J. B. Wilkins, N. T. Spicer, J. J. Christian, G. G. Wiley, and A. S. Jones. It is said to be a bonanza for its members."

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

San Antonio District.

MR. EDITOR: I have not felt much like writing since Conference, as I could not write as encouragingly as we could wish. We began our year's work on our knees at St. Paul M. E. Church, San Antonio, December 31st and 1st of January, 1882. We have enjoyed a part of what we prayed for, success. The winter has been wet and inclement, and but little could be done by the laboring classes. This says to you that there has not been much financial success among the churches. However, the people have shared liberally with their pastors and presiding elder. The end of the old and beginning of the new year are always unpleasant periods with a large portion of our people, as many of them have to change their homes. This changing, vacillating style of living causes much dissatisfaction among our people. I am sorry the dissatisfaction is not as great as we could wish and pray for. We want our people to become so dissatisfied that they will get homes of their own. The brethren, with few exceptions, are doing nicely. At San Marcos our church has been in imminent danger for want of means to pay off our indebtedness. Application was made to the Church Extension Society, and $2500, in addition to what had been granted, was given, and the trustees write to me that they are prepared to have their house dedicated to the service of the Lord on March 12th, with assistance of Rev. A. R. Norris, pastor of Wesley Chapel, Austin. We will comply with their request. Brother J. T. Jacobs, at Pleasanton, is getting their house ready for the same holy purpose. Bro. J. R. Carnes, at San Antonio, is moving forward full of faith and zeal. He has moved into their newly-purchased parsonage. Under his direction the trustees and people contemplate making desired improvement on the cracked, bare stone walls of their church. These walls should be a standing advertisement of the builder's inability. At Laredo, Bro. A. J. Turner is toiling on with success. His congregation is mostly Mexican, of whom thirteen are members of our Church. Bro. Turner has the advantage of being able to speak the Spanish language. We have no church property at this point, but are laboring to got some. While we were there we assisted the pastor to raise, by subscription, $57 25. Have received encouraging news since. Bro. J. T. Gibbons, of Riddleville and Floresville Circuit, is doing a noble work among his people, both in the pulpit and in the Sunday and day school. His new church at Riddleville will soon reach completion.

Bro. D. W. Tucker, on Lavernia Circuit, is doing a good work under embarrassing circumstances. The circuit promises to pay him only sixty dollars as support for the year. The Missionary Society helps thirty dollars. He says he intends to do his full duty by the people and trust to the Lord for the balance. A failure of crops last year and having to make payment on their land answers for this starving promise, in part. I find all churchless communities poor and weak. The Stephen's, Cruse's, and Docido colonies are owned by colored people. They have prepared their lands for cultivation nicely, Every thing indicates industry and thrift.

At Pleasant Grove, the people subscribed $217 50 to build them a church house. The roll will be called in June and October, by the writer; each subscriber is to answer to his name, and to pay the money, etc. This is a great victory on paper! but the money will make it still greater.

We rest a few days, and move on toward the lower end of the district.

Our best wishes and prayers attend Dr. Hartzell in his new field of labor. May the new editor be equally as successful in the editorial chair, with his able assistant! They shall have our full support, every way possible.

We ate our dinner, in the pulpit, at Nash's Creek M. E. Church, on Sunday, the 5th, between 12 m. and 1 p. m., rode thirteen miles, to Luling, to board the western-bound train, Sunset Route, and via the I & G. N. R. R. to Austin, where we took dinner (our next meal) at 1:30 p. m. on the 5th, all because we never suffer ourselves to eat in the kitchens and back ways at public places, the only accommodations offered to colored people, though they have complied with every civil condition of society. The civilization we cultured Americans are teaching to heathen in foreign is a mere hypocritical civil farce. All of this ill-treatment to us poor blacks of the South is practiced toward us by "our best friends!" Forbearance ceases to be a virtue. The half will never be told till the resurrection morning.

MACK HENSON,

Austin, Texas, March 10, 1882.

From Our Mission Rooms.

THE ANNUAL MISSIONARY REPORT FOR 1881, now issued, is a volume of 382 pages. There is here certainly no lack of interesting and valuable information from all our mission fields. There is also a systematic review of the work of the year. It makes mention of the chief events which have transpired and shows the special wants of each field. The statistical tables are very full and uniform, so as to exhibit in clear view the results attained. There can be no measure for the value of such a volume. We trust it will be duly appreciated and thoroughly studied by all our preachers. Here is the material for a great number of missionary addresses throughout the year. Inquiries which are often sent by letter to the Mission Rooms concerning our work, will find answers already provided in these pages of the annual report, in bound form, from the year 1861 up to the present time.

Every Sunday-school library ought to possess at least one copy of this report. With a view of supplying them, a number of copies have been bound which will be furnished on application and transmission to the secretaries, of the bare cost of binding and postage. Two styles of binding will be furnished, one in half leather at 40 cts., the other in plain cloth at 22 cts. The postage on each volume is 8 cents. We make the same offer to all the Theological Seminaries and libraries. We shall be glad also to furnish any member of the church or other person with a bound copy of the report on the same terms. Every layman interested in our missions will naturally be glad to possess the annual report in a form suitable for preservation. We can also furnish back numbers.

DEATH OF REV. J. S. PAYNE OF THE LIBERIA MISSION.—Mr. Payne's illness had been of some months continuance. A letter just received from his son announced his death at Monrovia, Jan. 31, at 11 a. m. His son writes: "O! that Col. Ingersoll could have been beside the death-bed of my father. He would never again utter an expression of infidelity. The scene was most touching. He said that he was about to enter the kingdom of his Lord, and that all was peace to him. Among his last words were 'this religion of our is no myth,' 'all is well, glory be to God for Jesus Christ.'" Mr. Payne was a highly valued member of our mission, having been connected with it for over forty years. He has been president of the Republic, was delegate to the general conference of 1880, and presided at the Liberia conference of 1881. His departure will be a serious loss to our mission in Africa, where his counsels are greatly needed.

THE LIBERIAN CONFERENCE OF 1882, opened Jan. 26, Rev. G. A. Pitman being chosen president.

REV. C. F. KUPFER and wife arrived at Kiukiang, Jan. 12. A letter from Rev. M. L. Taft at Chinkiang, under date Jan. 30, announces the arrival of Rev. M. C. Wilcox and wife, also for the Central China Mission, at Shanghai; and states that Rev. S. Lewis and wife who are sojourning at Chinkiang are making rapid progress in the study of the language.

REV. M. C. HARRIS and wife of the Japan Mission accompanied by Mrs. Soper and her children, sail from Yokohama, March 9, in the "City of Tokio" the action of the ladies' being necessitated by the state of their health. "Bishop Bowman's visit with Mr. Harris was in every way a delight and blessing to us and the native church. His charming lectures and addresses in Japanese, and cordial friendly manner toward our native brethren, greatly endeared him to them, and they will never forget the kind hearted bishop and his helpful counsel."

REV. G. F. DRAPER and wife, of the Japan Mission, whose return home was necessitated by the protracted and serious illness of Mr. Draper, arrived in New York, March 8. Their address will be Washington Heights, New York City.

DR. WHEELER ON THE TAUGTSE KIANG.—Rev. L. N. Wheeler D. D., who is pioneering our West China mission enterprise, reports his arrival at Ichang, a town on the Yangtse in the province of Hupeh, but not far from the borders of Sichuen, on Jan. 7. This was one month after leaving Hankow. The journey was made in a leisurely manner for purposes of observation. Dr. Wheeler writes: "Over six weeks on this magnificent river since leaving home have given me a somewhat trying but very interesting experience—especially the four weeks from Hankow in a native boat. Frequent visits to the shore and continual and close observations of junkmen have confirmed the impression that both the need and the opportunity of missionary work present this whole region as a most inviting field to the pioneers of evangelism in China. We have passed through a fertile and populous section of the empire, lying outside of all existing plans of missionary societies. But when once the great west has been occupied, that section will begin to feel the influence of an aggressive gospel coming up the river and descending with the floods."

"Szu-chuan grows upon me continually. The sight of numerous junks every day on their way from that province to ports below tends to confirm the much I have heard about its wealth and commerce. As we recede further and further from Christian civilization with pagan darkness, the Unseen Presence goes with us, and why therefore may He not go before us to prepare the way, and why not crown His own admission with speed and success. "Mr. Baynall, my associate and fellow traveller has been somewhat ill since we left Kiaukiang, but appears at the present writing to be quite restored. My own health has been excellent from the first until now, for which I am devoutly thankful. I hope to reach Chung king in a little over one month from this present date."

Concerning Ichang, Dr. Wheeler says: "Ichang is a *foo* city, (*i. e.* a city of first rank) of about 50,000 inhabitants." The city wall and the houses generally are of a rather superior order. An examination hall or college is located here, where about 3000 students gather triennially in eager strife for the literary degree. It stands for the present at the head of steamboat navigation, a side wheel steamer owned by the China Merchant Steamship Co., (native,) coming from Hankow once a fortnight. It is also the last customhouse stationed to the west for Hupah province. Its importance, however, is derived mainly from the fact that it is the great trans-shipping port for the Szu-chuan trade. Numerous junks from below stop here to equip for working up the rapids. I write in the midst of a very bustling scene, boats of every class around me constituting a large fleet. There is a district suburb called "The Island," occupied exclusively by Szu-chuan families, numbering some two or three thousand people. There seems to be no special unfriendliness toward foreigners, and the approbrious epithets so frequently offered to them in cities of Eastern and Central China are seldom heard here. A mountainous region stretches to the south and west, presenting to the eye a near and distant scene in which the wild, the beautiful and the sublime are strikingly commingled. A refreshing river or mountain breeze is a daily visitant during the summer, and the climate may be regarded as good.

"The church of Scotland located a mission in this city nearly four years ago, and the working force now consists of two clergymen and a colporteur and their wives. A few members have already been gathered from the city and country. They have entertained us with great kindness and hospitality."

Dr. Wheeler is inclined to advise the establishment of an intermediate station at Ichang for various reasons. There is every opportunity there for the study of Western Mandarin, the language of Szuchuan, which differs considerably from the Mandarin, dialect of Kiukiang. It more nearly approaches the Nankinese which Mr. Lewis has an excellent opportunity of learning at Chinkiang by the employment of a Nanking teacher.

A HOSPITAL AT YANG CHOW.—It will be remembered that this large city has been visited by Rev. M. L. Taft from Chinkiang. We are interested to learn that Dr. Edward P. McFarlane, who for sometime had charge of the Church Union Hospital at Yang Chow, is proposing to establish a hospital for the victims of opium smoking, with a general dispensary and surgical department at Yang Chow. In a letter to Mr. Taft he details many of the advantages of this work for evangelistic purposes. The charitable attempt thus made to cure the opium habit shows to the Chinaman that there is no connection between Christian missions and the opium trade, it is rather a silent protest against it. The opium patients are required to attend the Christian services connected with the hospital. An opium smoker can be cured in four weeks. During this time an intelligent Chinaman can learn the fundamental principles ot the Gospel. "When I was in Hang Chow" says Dr. McFarlane "I found that the opium patients came from very long distances. Going back to their own villages they never failed to speak of the religion which was taught at the Foreign Hospital." The hospital becomes in like manner spiritually profitable to surgical and dispensary patients. A suitable hospitable can be sustained at Yang Chow for $350 a year.

BULGONA.—The boys school has opened successfully at Tirnova Eleven young men are studying there, "all fine fellows," writes the missionary. Nine of them are preparing for our mission work. A brighter day is evidently dawning for our mission in this country. The press expected at Tirnova has arrived. Mr. Jones "means to make it talk."

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, New York, March 2d. The chair was occupied by Frederick H. Wolcott, Esq., Vice President, and Secretary Hunt conducted the the religious exercises.

A communication was read from President Williams, conveying the pleasant intelligence that he was recovering from the effects of the accident which had befallen him as rapidly as could be expected.

Secretary Hunt made a report concerning a recent visit he had made to the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida—with statements concerning many interesting Bible meetings held in those States.

Communications of interest were presented from most of the foreign agents. Mr. Milne reports again from Montevideo, and Mr. Whipple forwards a report ot the work of one of his colporteurs who is a convert from Islam.

Grants of books were made to the value of about $10,500, including 1200 volumes to the Hawaiian Board of Foreign Missions, and 150 volumes for missionary work among the Chinese in Chicago.

Appropriations in funds were also made to the amount of $28,238, including the annual estimate for the Society's agencies in Japan and Mexico, and more than 30,000, francs to the Bible Society of France.

One auxiliary was recognized in Michigan, and one in Florida.

The receipts for, February were $36,152 83; copies of Scriptures issued from the Bible House, 75,746 volumes.

A sick person, wanting nourishment and having lost appetite, can often be sustained by the following, when nothing else can be taken: Make a strong cup of coffee, adding boiling milk as usual, only sweetening rather more; take an egg, beat yolk and white together thoroughly; boil the coffee, milk and sugar together, and pour it over the beaten eggs in the cup you are going to serve it in. This simple receipt is used frequently in hospital practice.

Deacon Foster told a very fair story at the recent North Church fellowship meeting. In an adjoining town there was quite a religious revival a few years ago which began under Methodist auspices. But when the converts came to seek church membership most of them went to the Congregational fold. This so disturbed a Methodist sister that she remarked: "If I had known how this thing would turn out I never should have prayed as I did."

The anti-polygamy bill has gone to the President for his approval.

General News Items

The Senate voted to restore the franking privilege.

The Queen has directed the issue of letters patent formally annexing Morant Cays and Pedro Cays to Jamaica.

It is claimed the largest source of revenue from importations in Greece is derived from perfumery and playing cards.

Alexander H. Stephens announces his intention to return to private life at the close of his present Congressional term.

Judge Samuel Blatchford, of New York, was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, vice Roscoe Conkling, declined.

Up in Wisconsin it costs just $240 to sell a cow as "gentle," and then have her kick the dairy-maid clean through the window of the barn.

The Committee on Territories will report favorably a bill for the admission of Washington Territory as a State. The population of the State in 1880 was 75,116.

A series of lectures in Chinese to the Chinese schools in Peking, inaugurated by the American Methodist Mission, draw large outside audience and do much good.

Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, the colored American minister to Liberia, has fallen a victim to the climate of Africa, at Monrovia, where he died February 13.

Between 100 and 200 colored people from Tennessee arrived in Topeka, Kansas, March 7. They are mostly relatives of those who came during the exodus a year or two ago.

The Skobeloff affair, may be regarded as settled, but great watchfulness is required. Prince Bismarck has long since arranged European combinations for every eventuality.

Leon Say, Minister of Finance, has submitted to the Chambers a demand for a grant of 8,000,000 francs to defray the expenses of the expedition to Tunis for the first quarter of 1882.

Holston Conference, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, reports 5 districts, 87 itinerant preachers, 178 local preachers, 18,242 lay members, and 2208 probationers. The net increase of members is over 1000.

The Senate confirmed John Russell Young, Minister to China; C. A. Logan, United States Marshal for the western district of Virginia; and to be postmasters: M. P. Rule, Norfolk, Va.; Ada Talbot, Georgetown, Texas; A. N. Garvin, Navasota, Texas.

The Senate ratified the declaration submitted to it by President Arthur that the United States accedes to the Geneva Conventions of 1864 and 1868, for the amelioration of the wounded of armies in the field, commonly known as the Red Cross treaties.

It is stated that the Czar has received convincing proof that the Nihilists are determined to abandon their policy of assassination. Imperial clemency will consequently be extended to the prisoners, and the executions will be reduced to the utmost possible limit.

After Prince Milan had accepted the title of King Milan, the Skoupchtina proceeded to pass a bill defining the sovereign rights and prerogatives, and the position of the heir apparent. It is understood that Russia, Austria, and Germany assented to the elevation of the principality to a kingdom.

Sergeant Mason, who tried to kill Guiteau in his cell, was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the United States Army, with the loss of all pay and allowances, and to be confined at hard labor in prison for eight years. He is now in Albany penitentiary. Strong appeals will be made to the President for a mitigation of the sentence.

Among the visitors to this city is Henry Milladen, an intelligent man from Cincinnati, born at Martinique and of French Creole extraction. He represents the western press, and is investigating closely the condition of the colored people of the South, to whom he thinks education can be imparted by the instruction they would get from carefully reading newspapers. His belief is that the newspaper in a family is a greater educator than schools, and therefore he urges the head of every colored household to subscribe for some good weekly paper.—*Mobile Gazette.*

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Associate.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23 1882

Only $1 50.

From the first of April to the close of 1882, three-fourths of the year, we will send the SOUTHWESTERN to new subscribers for ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS. Pastors will please push the canvass, and in sending lists to this office be careful to specify the time for which the paper is desired. Where no time is mentioned the paper will be sent one year from date of subscription.

Rev. Isaac G. Pollard, secretary of Little Rock conference, has our thanks for a copy of the minutes of the last session of the conference. They are admirably prepared and printed.

The protest going up from this country against the persecution of the Jews in Russia is equal to the sorrow manifested at the death of the Czar. New Orleans has been heard through a large meeting of some of her best citizens the past week.

From the California *Christian Advocate*: "We insist upon the Christian treatment of every human being. We do not agree with those who think the Chinaman never can become Americanized. It will take a long time, but it can and will be done."

The introductory address of President G. D. White, at the ninth meeting of the American Public Health Association, Savannah, Ga., has been printed in pamphlet. Since twelve at Long Branch, in 18[illegible], the association had reached in 18[illegible] a membership of 700. The [illegible] with good suggestions [illegible] to the careful [illegible] of hygiene.

[illegible] Ragozin's paper on "[illegible] Jews and Gentiles," in [illegible] for April, will be, it [illegible] a [illegible] presentation of [illegible] view of the Jewish [illegible]. It will probably be the [illegible] defense of the [illegible] that has yet appeared [illegible]. The May *Century* will [illegible] answer, from the [illegible] point of view, by Miss Em[illegible] who, in the April [illegible] interestingly the [illegible] "Was the Earl of Beaconsfield a Representative Jew?"

[illegible] a century ago there [illegible] missionary among [illegible] named Daniel Zeisberger [illegible] one day of his [illegible] and interpreter [illegible] is an anger of [illegible] a day is after dear." [illegible] we know, is not [illegible] but it is forceful [illegible] kind of anger [illegible] of some preach[illegible] them much greater [illegible] work. A little more [illegible] in their work on [illegible] of the Sabbath [illegible] would bring them [illegible] promptly every [illegible] a little more of that [illegible] on the part of [illegible] would not allow [illegible] to be absent from [illegible] three, or even [illegible] their going [illegible]. It is good to [illegible] always in a [illegible]

[illegible] We are in the [illegible]

Temperance.

The temperance man who hopes to effect a temperance reform without continual and energetic personal action and co operation will be miserably disappointed. No mere legal statute, we care not how clear, strong and wise in its provisions, can take the place of individual action or do away with personal responsibility and exertion. There is no law that can enforce itself. hence all law increases human responsibility. Conscience we are told is a personal faculty, a sort of a divine authority, but never transferable. Conscience calls upon us to say the right thing and to do the right thing, not as an occasional habit but all the time and everywhere. This, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, is the unchangeable obligation conscience imposes upon us, and obedience to this is the surest test of Christian manhood and the only way of reforming others. Seeming faithfulness of this one truth has been a great hindrance in the temperance reform. Let us look at this matter. The enemies of free rum have made tremendous efforts to secure the passage of a prohibitory law, and in some of the States have succeeded, but with this success there have come some of the most shameful defeats to the temperance army, not because prohibitory legislation was wrong, but because they relaxed their efforts on the line of moral suasion. Public sentiment does not create itself, it is not of spontaneous growth. Laws, no matter how wise and beneficial, will not enforce themselves. A strong, healthy public sentiment lying back of the law alone will secure its enforcement. We presume that in all the States of this Union there are dead laws on the statute books. They are laws because they were once enacted and have never been repealed, they are dead because they are not enforced, and they are not enforced because the public sentiment out of which they grew is dead. If we wish to make any law a living force in the community, we must keep a strong public sentiment, the community must be kept in a perpetual state of moral agitation, this and this alone under the blessing of God, will infuse into the community the power of righteous and purifying principles. Agitate, agitate, should be the pass word of temperance men. In every State where there is a license law, they should ceaselessly agitate until the public sentiment out of which it grew shall be as thoroughly regenerated as to call for its repeal, and the substitution of a prohibitory or no license law in its place. Then this work has just begun, they must still agitate and use all moral agencies harder than ever. We do not expect to make men Christians or moral by mere legislation, we ask for law as a sort of straight jacket that we may use as a curb to help hold in check the evil propensities of society, but it is never to take the place of the living persuasive voice, the personal example. There must be the friendly inculcations of temperance truth, attended by a sympathetic and exalted human nature.

Communities are transformed as one individual after another imbibes some transforming precepts and is lifted into a higher and broader ideal of Christian life, and a nobler performance of its duties. It is only by agitation, by the constant presentation of precepts, that men are brought to experience their regenerative power and purifying influence. The law as such never [illegible] save a drunkard, but the living sympathetic temperance man or woman can. The law if we have faithful officers will wonderfully help us in our work. With the law we can close up the saloons and thus keep our sons from this temptation. Parents may be [illegible], both in theory and practice, home influences may be all right and free from the danger of drunkenness, but so long as the dram shops are open no young man is safe. This rum demon is no respecter of persons; he brings low the [illegible] the best families as well as those who take but little interest in their families. No young man is safe. Parents look upon their sons as pure and pure, they are trusty [illegible] excellent scholars, but when they know not of it they begin to [illegible] saloon and they "took to [illegible]" and were ruined tells the [illegible] family disgraced—hopes [illegible] man in the bottom[illegible] of strong drink. Some [illegible] but we suppose [illegible] but poor and [illegible] inebriates drop [illegible] grave every [illegible] there can be no [illegible]. To the [illegible] is full of [illegible] this and [illegible] conviction [illegible] there [illegible]

but mere moral power can never shut the gate through which the devil every hour is taking so many souls to hell. We can persuade the drinker. John B. Gough makes special mention of Jesse Goodrich and Joel Stratton who came to him as he lay floundering in the "slough of despond," and by their persuasive appeals induced him to sign the pledge. But there is no persuasive power that can reach the liquor sellers. We have seen anxious neighbors reason with them, wives and mothers with broken hearts and tears entreat them, barefooted, ragged, hunger-bitten children appeal to them, and still they sell. As long as money can be made in the traffic there are men who will sell and make the once sober, kind and affectionate husband and father a drunkard, and turn that home, once the emblem of heaven, into the emblem of hell. As long as there is money to be made there are men who would sell though their saloon were built in the "crater of a volcano." Persuade these men? We have tried it, have seen others try it, and we must confess with poor results. Persuade these men! When the iron grasp of the law or death seizes them, then they will stop, then they will be persuaded.

One Question Settled.

According to our neighbor, the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*, one warfare is ended, the conflict as to the relation of two great branches of Methodism concluded and settled, "organic union" is not desired and not to be discussed, as "it keeps up an irritation and opens the doors for disquieting and disturbing influences that would sleep and die if the matter were permitted to disappear from the field of discussion." To all of which we add a hearty amen. We desire "Fraternity," the real practical thing, not that fashionable gusto so popular at general conferences, National and inter-national camp meetings and ecumenical councils, that costs nothing and to some has the appearance of an intellectual craze; but to be shown here at home in our every day life by extending to each other real Christian courtesies, friendly recognition and brotherly greetings and salutations. We are to remember that the "world is our parish," and if in the course of human events, our "altars" shall be side by side, let it be distinctly understood that it is not as "altar against altar." There is no conflict. "We are fraternal," we will enter into all open doors with the distinct understanding that "each church is to attend to its own affairs, and to do the work to which it has been providentially called" without let or hindrance. "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." The Methodist Episcopal Church is here in the South—here to stay. The Lord Jesus and Cape May gives her the right to be here. The Methodist Episcopal Church South is in the North looking wishfully towards good old New England, and she has a right to be there. She has the same authority to go into all the world. Go, brethren go, and let us see who can love most and work best.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company has recently completed its new passenger depot at the foot of Canal Street. Pandering to blind Bourbon Democratic prejudices, however, in the division of this depot into sections, it has not failed to attempt the humiliation of the colored traveling public, and to make another thrust at their public rights. The divisions complained of are as follows: the first division, "for ladies only," in which colored ladies are refused admission; the second division, "for gentlemen only," from which *colored* gentlemen are excluded, and the third, the one next to the baggage room, "for colored persons." How is this? Is a man or woman to be known to be a lady or gentleman by the color of his skin? Are *all* "colored persons" excluded from the ranks of ladies and gentlemen? And are *all* whites, whether libertines, drunkards, rogues, blasphemers, ignoramuses and the tramps in filthy rags, because they are not colored, either ladies or gentlemen? Oh for shame on him, who in the new light that beams upon a new South, would dare continue to assert this exploded system founded upon villanous logic! Gentlemen of the L. & N. R. R., permit us to advise you that the world moves! While your endeavors to satisfy public opinion may be commended by the traveling public, your method in this instance is certainly old fashioned. Such unnatural, abhorrent and invidious distinctions belong rather to the past decades. The present one has left such relics of barbarism behind! Let it not fall to you to resurrect them! There are *ladies* and *gentlemen* whose skins are *not* [illegible]! Why should not the L. & N. R. R. Co. recognize the fact?

Henry Highland Garnet, D. D.

The *Christian Advocate*, New York, gives the following appreciative sketch of this eminent man, whose death is profoundly deplored:

The career of this man, who died at Monrovia, Liberia, Feb. 14, where he was the Minister of the United States, was extraordinay. Grandson of a native African brought over in a slave-trader, himself born a slave, he was brought to Pennsylvania by his father, when he fled from slavery in 1824 Next we find him, at the age of seventeen, ridiculed for studying Greek and Latin; then mobbed in a New-Hampshire Seminary; then dragged from a street car in Utica; then studying theology with Dr. Beman in Troy, N. Y. Soon he was settled as a minister; afterward he traveled in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, and was sent by a Scottish Society as Pyrebyterian missionary to Jamaica, West Indies. He returned to New York, and was long the pastor of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, his house escaping the riots in 1863 "by the foresight of his daughter, who wrenched off the door-plate." He was the first colored man who ever spoke in public in the Capitol at Washington, having preached there Sunday, Feb. 12, 1865. In 1881 he was appointed Minister to Liberia.

Dr. Garnet was equal in ability to Frederick Douglas, and greatly his superior in learning, especially excelling in logic and terse statement.

We heard him make a speech in 1865 which, in force of reasoning, purity of language, and propriety of utterance, was not unworthy of comparison with a sermon of Bishop Thomson or an address of George William Curtis. As he was "a full-blooded negro," he was a standing and unanswerable proof that the race is capable of all that has distinguished MAN. How much of history and progress could be crowded in a memorial inscription for him. It might be something like this: Born a slave in the country to which his grandfather was stolen away, he competed, under the greatest disadvantages, with white men for the prizes of life; attaining the highest intellectual culture, and a corresponding moral elevation, his career commanded universal respect in Europe and America, wherever he was known. He died the Minister of the United States to a civilized Nation in the land whence his barbaric ancestors were stolen. To God, who "hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation," (Acts xvii. 26,) be the glory. "How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out!"

MEMORIAL SERVICES IN NEW ORLEANS.

In response to a call by a committee composed of some of our most prominent colored ministers and laymen in this city, St. James A. M. E. Church and yard were filled to overflowing, last Sunday evening, with members of some of our best society, to honor the memory of the Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, D. D., late minister resident and Consul General from the United States to the republic of Liberia, and one of the grandest heroes of African extraction ever produced in this country. The platform and gallery were appropriately draped in deep mourning. The meeting was presided over by Rev. C. H. Thompson, D. D., as president; Rev. A. E. P. Albert, B. D., secretary, and a long list of vice presidents; among whom were Hon. H. C. C. Astwood, U. S. Consul General to San Domingo; Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback, Col. James Lewis, Gov. C. C. Antoine, Dr. J. T. Newman, Hon. James D. Kennedy, Rev. W. S. Alexander, D. D., Rev. C. Hunt, Messrs. J. W. Pierce, Henry Adams, N. Jefferson, S. A. Mason, A. Zemar, Benj. Boerdley, M. E. Brower, Revs. S. Davage, S. Priestly, A. S. Jackson, Hon. C. F. Ladd, E. J. Davis and others. Rev. A. M. Green delivered the memorial address, and a masterly one it was. The Rev. Mr. Green had been upon very intimate terms with Dr. Garnett for many years, and was thereby well qualified to deliver a eulogy worthy of the man. All were made to feel his true merit and worth. The singing led by Hon. H. C. C. Astwood was most excellent and pathetic. The following preambles and resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, offered by Rev. A. E. P. Albert, B. D., were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the inscrutable wisdom of an allwise Providence, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from the earth and the sphere of his useful activity, while in the zenith of his power and influence, to the haven of rest and eternal happiness, the spirit of Henry Highland Garnett, D. D., late Minister resident and Consul General from the United States to the republic of Liberia; and

WHEREAS, In his death we recognize the fall of a prince and great man in Israel; an eminent apostle of freedom, a ripe scholar and a profound philosopher and religious teacher; the removal of an ideal *man*, whose well-rounded life marks one of the grandest climaxes of human attainments;

Therefore be it Resolved, 1st. That while we obediently submit in deep humiliation to the unalterable decree of an Allwise Providence, that has thus afflicted us, we cannot refrain, under the very shadow of this great bereavement, from joining with the mourning family, our race and the nation in expressing our sincere regret at the loss of their devoted father, loving husband, faithful friend, and truly great and good man;

Resolved 2d, That in the death of Dr. Garnett, the State of New York has lost one of her most brilliant and valuable gems; the United States diplomatic service, one of her noblest representatives; the republic of Liberia, one of her best and most devoted friends; the Christian ministry, an able and worthy exponent and defender; the arts and sciences, a persistent scholar; the Negro race, one of its most eminent, scholarly, worthy and inflexible, representative champions; and mankind, a model of human perfection, worthy the ambitious aspiration of the purest and most exalted;

Resolved 3d. That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and that we commend them in this hour of their deep anguish and sorrow, to that omnipotent and faithful "Friend that sticketh closer than a brother;"

Resolved 4th, That copies of these resolutions properly inscribed be forwarded to the family of our fallen hero, to the Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State; to the department of State of the republic of Liberia; and to the press for publication."

Thus is the precious memory of this worthy public man and Christian hero, honored at home and abroad.

Rest to his weary Spirit!
Peace to his ashes!

A Providential Opening.

In March, 1880, John Page, a builder and contractor in this city and a worthy member of the Ames Methodist Episcopal Church, contracted to erect a school-house in the third district, known as the twelfth McDonogh. Soon after entering upon his work, Bro. Page found himself much annoyed by the boys of the neighborhood.

He was under contract, and the work must go on, but with the boys as they were it would be to his disadvantage. He had however extemporized a shed for the benefit of the workmen and having great faith in the use of moral means in carrying out the work of reform, resolved to open a Sabbath schoool under the shed. He announced his purpose to the children and invited them all to come. The next Sabbath with a few tracts and such other help as he could command he was there at the appointed hour. The children who at first were a little shy soon gathered around him and his school was opened and in due time properly organized. On the following May, a roll of the scholars was made and fifty-two names were enrolled. From this time to the present the school has been growing both in numbers and interest. The members of the Ames Methodist Episcopal Church frequently visited the school and thus aided in the good work.

October 24, of the same year the school entered their new and convenient Chapel, and has ever since enjoyed an unusual degree of prosperity. It now has enrolled three hundred and sixty new names, with an average attendance of sixty-five scholars and eight teachers.

Education in the South.

The Daily City Item of this city, on the 5th inst, gave expression to broad and liberal minded views, on the subject of education in the South. We make extracts as follows.

We are indebted to the author, Rev. J. Hartzell, assistant secretary of the Freedman's Aid Society, for a copy of an interesting brochure showing the work which has been done by the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Southern States in the cause of education and the spread of the Gospel. Some of the statistics show the progress made.

The chief educational work of the Church has been conducted by the Freedman's Aid Society.

This is undoubtedly a great work, and of the right sort. The money to sustain the necessarily heavy expenditures, has been collected mostly in the Methodist Episcopal churches of the North, and it has been employed to elevate the minds of our Southern children, and adorn our cities, towns and villages with valuable and permanent improvements. The Freedmen's Aid Society is pushing its work vigorously all through the United States, and if it continues to make the progress during the next generation which it has shown in the last fifteen years, will be the greatest educational agency under a single management in the Union, unless Senator Kellogg's grand scheme for a national system of education shall, in the meanwhile, be established. The money spent by this great association among the poor children of the South, will be felt in its beneficial influences throughout the whole country by imparting to them an ambition to raise themselves from ranks of inorgance into something like a condition of enlightenment. For experience has demonstrated that education is necessary to a free people, and that the best citizens of a republic are those whose minds received the proper training in early youth, when the tender thought is susceptible of lasting impressions.

Forty Cubans cane fields were destroyed by fire in the jurisdiction of Melena del Sur.

We give below "The Ebony Plank" of the Richmond *Christian Advocate*, M. E. Church South:

THE EBONY PLANK

We are expected, and, in good truth, requested to give our "platform" on the African question. "Forasmuch as many have taken in hand to set forth in order a declaration" on this subject, it seems good to us not to be a whit behind any candidate in mounting the kinky racer and spurring on to croslers, editorships, agencies, and stereotype plates. Our principles are broad, solid, and safe as the stump of a *sequoia gigantea* of California, where a whole General Conference can stand without jostling. We hold, 1. The negro has a soul. 2. He is our neighbor. These are our sentiments, and we are now "in the hands of our friends."

Here is another attacked of the "Negro Extravaganza," Brother Keener.

The Advance is a new evening daily of this city, published in the English and French languages, and which promises to be independent and progressive.

PERSONAL MENTION.

— Bishop Harris, arrived from South America in time to hold the Italian Methodist conference.

— Bishop Peck's health is improving, and Mrs. Peck was quite ill from attendance on her husband

—The death is announced of John Mier, D. C L, LL. D., the eminent writer on Oriental topics.

— Ex Senator Waitman T. Willey, of West Virginia, who has been in feeble health for some time, is now dangerously ill.

— United States Senator Hill, of Georgia, continues to suffer much from a surgical operation for the removal of a cancer from his mouth.

— The subscription list opened in this country for an American memorial window in honor of Dean Stanley at Westminster has been filled up.

— Gov. Pinchback announces that he will assume editorial charge of the *Louisianian*. H. C. Astwood, late editor, has gone to St. Domingo, as U. S. Consul.

— Bishop Hurst, visited Bishop Scott, at Odessa, Del, and found him almost blind, and helpless from paralytic strokes but spiritually "on the mountain top".

— Rev. J. S. Payne, of Monrovia, Liberia, died Jan 31. He was a highly valued member of our Liberia Mission, had been President of the Republic, and was delegate to the General Conference of 1880. He also presided at the Liberia Conference of 1881.

— Dr. Campello, ex-Canon of St. Peter's, at Rome, will shortly assume the direction of a new paper, *Labaro*, for which capital has been supplied by Anglican Dissenters in Italy. Its policy will be the furtherance of Count Cavour's idea of a free Church in a free State.

— Professor J. Berrien Lindsley, M. D., LL. D., a gentleman of high standing, eminent ability, and great public spirit, of Nashville, Tenn., will visit a few of the citizens of the leading cities of the West and North in the interest of the Meharry Medical College, which is the only institution in the Mississippi Valley where colored physicians may be educated. It is a most noble enterprise, and we trust that Dr. Lindsley will meet with great encouragement from our people. Many of the most distinguished citizens of Nashville indorse, in the strongest manner, Dr. Lindsley personally, and the enterprise for which he solicits aid.—*Western.*

— Hon. H. C. C. Astwood, U. S. Consul General from the United States to San Domingo, left this city, for San Domingo City, his post of duty, last Monday by the way of New York. Mr. Astwood is a native of Turks Island and is now 37 years of age. After being engaged in mercantile business for nine years in Porto Plata, San Domingo; and with the American Company in Samana Bay until the abrogation of the treaty between the company and the San Domingo government, eight years ago, Mr. Astwood came to this city, where by his sterling worth and dignified deportment he very soon gained admittance into the very best colored society, and secured the respect and recognition of all who knew him. Mr. Astwood, we learn, is the first colored consul to San Domingo City, and the first colored man appointed from Louisiana into the diplomatic service of the government. As this consulate is of a higher order than the one of Trinadad, to which he was at first appointed, this appointment is a perfect vindication of Mr. Astwood, against his traducers. This consulate being at the seat of government it ranks above all the others, it being the one through which they communicate with our department of State. Mr. Astwood's mercantile experience in the West Indies, his liberal education and fluent use of the Spanish language, well fits him for this mission; and from his interest in the city we may expect great advantage to to accrue to this city, through his ability and influence. We hope him much health and success!

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

ARKANSAS.

Rev. Foster Wallace is meeting with great success in his protracted meeting at Van Buren. A great many have been converted. About 600 have been added to the church this year.—*Arkansas Mansion.*

The Arkansas Conference met at Waldron from the 16th to the 20th ult., Bishop Warren presiding, T. B. Ford secretary, C. B. Bryant assistant, and G. E. Cunningham and A. J. Taylor statistical secretaries; H. Flood, Conference treasurer. Twenty nine members and probationers responded. The Bishop announced the transfer of G. W. Gray, D. D., from the Illinois Conference, and J. C. Barker, a probationer of the first year, from the Northwest Indiana Conference. Five preachers were admitted on trial. The following are the statistics: Members, 3950; probationers, 486; missions, $305 80; Church Extension, $40 90; Sunday-school Union, $9 90; Tract Society, $2 50; Freedmen's Aid, $39 55; Education, $12 55; Sunday-schools, 43 cents; scholars, 1900; churches, 42. The next session will be held at Little Rock.

TEXAS.

G. W. Townsend, of Oakland, is wide-awake to the assaults upon his church, and knows that the road to progress must be across race-lines. Pray for him.

W. H. Jackson, Patterson: Rev. Daniel Atkins presided at our quarterly conference. I presented a good deed, for land, on which to build a church, procured on J. F. Dickinson's tract, near Jones creek, to be known as Jackson's Chapel. Pastor's salary was fixed at $350, elder's $60, bishops $6, claimants $25. Total $441. Recommended Glasco Tolbert as an exhorter. The ministers are wide awake and will build two churches.

J. T. Gibbons, Floresville: "Elder Mack Henson, held our conference, his sacremental sermon was listened to by some of our best citizens. Among them were, Prof. Lopez, W. C. Agee, and Rev. H. Gillett. Collection $8. Have four appointments, with Sabbath schools at three of them, also very good day schools, the one at this place being taught by myself. Have had four months of public school and the trustees desire to continue it by private means."

B. M. Taylor, Houston: "Our first quarterly conference passed off well. Elder Nicholls preached two sermons with excellent effect. We protracted a meeting and added nine to the church. We will have to remove St. James church to a better part of the city. We have secured a lot, made one payment on it, and have four months time in which to raise the entire sum. We are doing all we can to finish up. We want the prayers of all Christians in behalf of our work."

MISSISSIPPI.

Dora Solomon, Augusta: "Our pastor, W. H. Mims, has brought the church together again, and is most acceptable to all."

A Lemona Durant, reports the visit of presiding elder, G. W. Barney, as one of refreshing to his charge.

LOUISIANA.

Rev. David Shelby, of Allenville: reports progress on his work, and twelve conversions on his first round.

M. P. Franklin, Bayou Letsworthy: "We are here in doors on account of the high water, and cannot attend church. Our people are greatly troubled."

T. Johnson, from Pleasant Hill, writes: "We shall soon have a new church 42 by 24 and a new parsonage 24 by 18 the lumber for the same is all bought. Our people here are mostly poor and live in log cabins. We thank the Lord and the conference for sending Rev. A. J. Pickett, among us; he is an instructor, just such as our people need."

At Sixth street, the work of the Lord is still going on. The first quarterly conference held March 17th. All reports were in order, and showed that there was still real vital force in the church and among the people. Bro. Dyer has received 54 on probation, of this number 49 have been converted to God. Sabbath 69 were forward to partake of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The Sunday-school organized and starts off under the most favorable circumstances. A choir has been formed and the young people are taking lessons in music.

TENNESSEE.

F. B. Summerhill, Lawrenceburgh: "We have a working elder, who stirs up wherever he goes. He spent several days lecturing and preaching with us. Collection for elder $8, pastor $12.30. We are going to raise up the West Tennessee district this year."

For the SOUTHWESTERN.]

Societies Injuring The Church.

CORINTH, Miss., March 9, 1882.

DEAR EDITOR: Allow me to give a few hints, relative to what is fast becoming a great evil in our midst, in the way of societyisms. I have watched this matter steadily for sometime, and can say of a truth, that some of these societies are doing much harm to the Church. I am satisfied, that they have cut off the financial growth of many of them already, and it seems to me that all true ministers here, and elsewhere ought to feel it indispensable to blow up the concern root and branch. For I know a great many individuals who are wholly unable to do anything for the church, because of the expenses entailed by these awful burdens. One of these societies of which I speak is known by the name of Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity, and takes into its membership, men, women, girls and boys, that too, of all sorts. If the thinking men of our Church will weigh this subject carefully, they will doubtless see, that it is one of vast importance to both the ministry and laity. I do not offer so much objection to the men becoming members of these societies as to the women, girls and boys, which renders them a down right nuisance. For instance, there are two of these societies here, and the sisters are constantly wishing to know of me, what is to be done about the means to pay their fees, etc. This in my humble judgment in a great measure accounts for the short reports brought in by some of the brethren at the last Conference, and also many of the destitute and distressed families throughout the State. It is not my intention to convey the idea of absence from membership and interest in secret societies, or opposition to their prosperity, but simply to let it be understood, that the advancement of the cause of Christ is paramount with me. Were it not for these irksome yokes, the members would take more of our church papers, and be better posted on religious issues generally. There are about seventy five of these church killers in this State. Those who are most instrumental in getting up these societies are making money hand over fist. Some of our ministers are making themselves swift agents in propagating the claims of this unrighteous scheme, and we know of some of other Conferences who are entirely engaged in spreading the ignominious evil. Oh! Oh! my brethren, shall we who are laboring under the mighty banner of the gospel, for the sake of a few society prarogatives, say to the church and sabbath schools, good bye. I have presented these few thoughts in the name of the Lord, and if opposed, shall summon to my aid the sword of the spirit, and make truth and reason my *corpus delicti*.

Yours Fraternally,
W. H. H. GALLION.

A Night Attack.

Friday night the 3d inst., the inmates of the Trinity Church parsonage were attracted by the sound of voices and footsteps from without, which convinced them at once there was something ahead. Next followed a tap at the window and the command: Open the door. But they have long since learned it is not always best to obey this command, especially when given at night. Hence they thought best not to be in a hurry about obeying. Whereupon the crowd burst forth singing: "Waiting to-night, watching for the light, etc." The pastor and family needed nothing more to assure them that the visitation was one of peace. So as soon as they could recover from the excitement of the moment the door was opened. Immediately there poured in a stream of humanity composed of members and friends of Trinity church, bearing baskets laden, as was soon found, with any number of good things, among which was the irrepressible and always welcome chicken. The captain of the klan gave orders to capture the dining room; this being done the table was prepared and all present invited to partake of lemonade, sweetmeats, etc., but the more substantial eatables were stored away to be pressed into the regular service by the pastor and family. Were it not that I wish to be brief I would give the names of those present. I will only add, the surprise was very much appreciated, and the pastor says he is glad Mrs. Scott did not scream for help and frighten the attacking party away while trying to gain admittance.

I. B. SCOTT, P. C.

Houston, Texas, March 4, 1882.

Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions $1. at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

The Shaw University.

The friends and patrons of Shaw University will be glad to learn that the work on the long talked of new building has at last been begun.

On the 1st of March, the contractor, Mr. Adams of Chattanooga, Tenn, arrived and the work was begun the next day, to be completed by the first of August.

We now appeal to our friends in Mississippi, to come promptly to our assistance with the amounts they have subscribed.

To the members of the Mississippi Conference who have pledged themselves to raise certain amounts during the coming Conference year, we propose the following plan:

There are now just ten months until the Conference meets again, and we think it would be a good plan to raise, each month, just one-tenth of the amount pledged.

It will be much easier to raise it in this way than to leave it until near the close of the year and then attempt to raise it all in a short time; moreover, as the work progresses, and we trust that all who have obligated themselves will go to work at once and let nothing prevent them from raising these amounts.

All monies sent each month will be acknowledged in the SOUTHWESTERN, the first of the following month by the treasurer.

W. W. HOOPER.

The Iodine Trick.

It is astonishing to what peculiar methods people will sometimes resort to endeavor to advance their own and injure others' interests. One of the latest and most unfair expedients is that of certain manufacturers of baking powders, who are endeavoring to prejudice consumers against all other preparations than their own by exhibiting from house to house a test purporting to show the quality of various powders. The facts are, this so called test, which we are told simply consists in adding a little iodine to a sample, can in no way reveal the true value of a baking powder, and is only calculated to deceive and prejudice the minds of the ignorant and unwary. Some powders are injurious, but this can only appear by analysis. The true value of a baking powder consists in the amount of leavening gas which is given off when heat and moisture are applied to the flour, and it is only the chemist with the aid of chemical apparatus, who can determine the volume of gas which any powder can evolve. We will venture to say that there is not an article prepared for food that might not be manipulated by chemical tests to prove that something was wrong about it, and when a person goes into a kitchen, or before a housekeeper, who is not to be presumed to understand chemical relations, and performs an experiment of even the simplest character, it is not difficult to impress one that something awful is the matter. As to baking powders, we could suggest a [illegible] that would be as ridiculous to give a fair idea of their relative merits to an uninstructive mind as the one here mentioned. The [illegible] best test to make of a baking powder is to try it in making [illegible] the one which makes the [illegible] and best. To this practical [illegible] the established brands of [illegible] have been put, and housekeepers have very gradually made up their minds which they prefer, and [illegible] will find, ultimately [illegible] households that have for years [illegible] brand will not be apt [illegible] a change in the test proposed.—American Grocer.

[illegible]

[illegible] Society in [illegible]

[illegible] the month [illegible]

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

(Condensed from National Sunday-School Teacher.)

QUARTERLY REVIEW SUGGESTIONS.

In reviewing the lessons for the quarter, it is not wise to attempt to recall too much of each lesson, but only the more salient features of each one. Perhaps the following syllabus will aid the superintendents to grasp the lessons:

THE POWER OF CHRIST.

I.—*Its Beginnings.* The witnesses. *a) Of John:* "Make ye ready the way of the Lord." "He shall baptize you in the Holy Spirit." *b) From Heaven:* "The Spirit as a dove descending." "Thou art my beloved Son." *c) Of Authority:* "Straightway they left their nets." "Taught them as having authority." "With authority he commandeth even the unclean spirits."

II.—*Over Diseases:* 1. What Diseases Cured: Fever—Leprosy—Palsy—Withered hand. "All that were sick—possessed." 2. Why Cured. "Being moved with compassion." "That ye may know that the Son of man hath authority—to forgive sins." "The Sabbath was made for man."

III.—*In Teaching.* 1. Concerning Himself: "How can Satan cast out Satan?" "Whosoever shall do the will of God, the same is my brother." 2. Concerning His Kingdom. *a) Its Introduction:* "The sower went forth to sow." *b) The Method of its Growth:* "The seed should spring up and grow, He knoweth not how." "The earth beareth fruit of herself: First the blade, then the ear," etc. *c) The Extent of Its Growth:* "Like a mustard seed—less than all." "Becometh greater than all."

IV.—*Over Man's Foes.* 1. Over Nature: "Rebuked the wind, and said unto the sea, peace, be still." "Why are ye fearful? have ye not yet faith?" 2. Over Evil Spirits: "The unclean spirits came out and entered into the swine." 3. Over Disease and Death: "Go in peace, and be whole of thy plague." "The child is not dead, but sleepeth."

The ready relief given to asthma and summer colds by Brown's Iron Bitters is so satisfactory that many speak of it as a complete cure.

The Conference School.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 6, 1882.

DEAR EDITOR: I wish to speak a few words through your paper for the encouragement of the young men and ladies. I am now attending the conference school at Austin, and must say that the students are in a state of progression. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson are making every exertion to promote the education of our race. They are now prepared for as many students as wish to attend. Mr. J. J. Hamilton has agreed to board all who attend the conference school for $9 per month. If there are any who wish to attend the conference school my advice is to come at once. Mr. Richardson and wife are both able teachers, and are prepared to receive all who come. They are trying to sow the seed of education broad cast over the land.

G R SMITH.

We beg to call the reader's attention to the advertisement of Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, which will be found in another column. This medicine is a preparation of Iron and Calisaya Bark, in combination with the phosphates, and is indorsed by the medical profession, and recommended by them for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Complaints, Want of Vitality, etc. It is manufactured by the Dr. Harter Medicine Company, No. 213 North Main street, St. Louis, Mo. It is certainly the most valuable remedy in the market, and no family should fail to keep it in the house.—Toledo (Ohio) Northern Ohio Democrat.

NEW BOOKS.

THE FIRST BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE. By Frederick Guthrie. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. New Orleans: J. C. Eyrich.

A book for children, explanatory of common stuffs and things, intended to set them to thinking, and to ask questions. It has questions attached, and may be used as a lesson book.

THE WORLD'S WITNESS TO JESUS CHRIST. By the Right Rev. John Williams. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. New Orleans: J. C. Eyrich. Price $1 00.

The Bedell lecture of Kenyon College for 1881, delivered by the Bishop of Connecticut, dwelling upon the power of Christianity in developing modern civilization. Large type, neatly bound in cloth.

"CHRISTIAN HOLINESS ITS PHILOSOPHY AND EXPERIENCE." By S. H. Platt, A. M. The [illegible] Publishing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. Price $1.00.

This book is but an enlargement of a [illegible] delivered by Bro. Platt, [illegible] in 1865, making now a [illegible] of 235 pages in which [illegible] the doctrines and experience of christian holiness from [illegible] philosophical stand point [illegible] heard at our National [illegible] meetings. This book will [illegible] interest. It has milk [illegible] and "meat for strong [illegible] statement of the relation [illegible] to spiritual purity [illegible] carefully studied. [illegible] the [illegible] in his statement [illegible] entire sanctification [illegible] that the book [illegible] great good [illegible] the doctrine of Christian [illegible] of this [illegible]

A PICTORIAL COMMENTARY ON THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO MARK, with the Text of the Authorized and Revised Versions. Edited By Rev. Edwin W. Rice. Published by the American Sunday-School Union, 122 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and sold by the Presbyterian Book Depository, Camp street, New Orleans. Price $1.

Perhaps there never was a period in the history of the Christians Church, when there were so many persons studying the word of God as at the present time.

This volume will be found specially adapted to all Sunday-school workers in the study of the International lessons for 1882. The book is full of information. We most heartly commend this book, and urge every one to get it and study it for himself and judge of its excellence by his own delight.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The proceedings of the Teachers Institute, and some of the essays are live features of the *Louisiana Journal of Education* for March.

The exposure of humbugs by the *American Agriculturist* is more valuable to farmers than the subscription price, $1 50. Orange Judd Co., New York.

The Boston *Musical Herald* for March describes instruments of chords, and has two articles on the relation of music to church services. Price, 15c.

"Daybreak," an Easter poem, by Julia C. R. Dorr, price 60c; and an anchor shaped book of Easter couplets and verses, price 35c., have been received from A. D. Randolph & Co., 900 Broadway, New York. They are beautiful publications.

"Mrs. Mayburn's Twins," by John Habberton, author of "Helen's Babies," is in press and will be published in a few days by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. It is a charming bit of work, filled to the brim with fun, frolic, and reality and the author will have the thanks of every one that reads it for there is in it a sweet under-current of pathos that lends a special charm to the whole story from first to last.

The *Southern Pulpit* for March lays before its readers, "An Imaginary Symposium Between Colonel Ingersoll and a Lawyer," by Rev Wm. Platt of California. Prof. Mangum, of the University of North Carolina, and Dr. Gramberry, of the Vanderbilt University, each furnish a sermon. "The Demand of Unbelief" is by Rev. Mr. Williams, of Virginia. Rev. Mullally, of Lexington, Va., expounds the "Twelfth Chapter of Romans;" while Dr. DuBose, of Texas, and Rev. Mr. Lewis, of Louisiana, give outlines of Sermons. Subscription, $1.50 Jackson & Laferty, Richmond, Va.

The series of articles on the Christian Religion, by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, Judge Jeremiah S. Black and Prof. George P. Fisher, which appeared recently in the *North American Review*, is now published in pamphlet form, in response to a very generally-expressed demand. Readers of the Review will be pleased to see these remarkable papers collected into one handy volume, and the general public, who have learned of the articles through the comments of press and pulpit, will be gratified to learn that a reprint has been issued. The price of the volume is 50 cents, and it is for sale at all news-stands and bookstores.

The numbers of *The Living Age* for February 18th and 25th contain Carthage and Tunis, Edinburgh; Old and New Canons of Poetical Criticism, Contemporary; The Sicily of Thucydides and Theocritus, Nineteenth Century; "The Man with the Red Hair," A Bit of Loot, and How the Stars got their Names, Cornhill; Inside Kairwan, Blackwood; An English Slave in Madagascar, Temple Bar; The Life of Richard Cobden, by John Morley, Macmillian; Youth and Age, and The Chinese Navy, Spectator; Blacks in Greenland, Pall Mall Gazette; The Persecution of the Jews in Russia and Germany, Times, and Morning Post; Bess l a Character Sketch, Chambers' Journal; and the usual amount of poetry. Little & Co., Boston, publishers.

The numbers of Littell's *Living Age* for March 4th and 11th contain Ancient Animals in South America, and The Life of Mr. Cobden, Edinburg; The Babylonian Account of the Deluge, Nineteenth Century; Bishop Thirlwall's Letters, Blackwood; Dr. Sheridan, Frazer; A Seventeenth Century Worthy—Sir Simon Harcourt. Macmillian; The Authoress of "Auld Robin Gray" and Marie the Frenche Quene, Temple Bar; Some Old Comedies, Belgravia; The Channel Tunnel, Spectator; A Bear Festival among the Ainos, Nature; and in the way of fiction "Let Nobody Pass" "Lord of all," and instalments of "The Freres" and "Robin," with the usual amount of poetry. The subscription price ($8). Littell & Co., publishers.

The March *Popular Science Monthly* is interesting throughout. The first article, by Miss Hardaker, of Boston, "Science and the Woman Question," gives a most rational view of the subject. Her aim is to fix woman's position by the laws of her constitution and her physiological destiny. "Muscular Expression of Nervous Conditions," by Dr. Francis Warner, is a most instructive paper on the action of the emotional mechanism. There is a capital article on "Sir Charles Lyell" by Grant Allen, accompanied by a portrait of the great geologist. "To Eat and to be Eaten," by Charles Morris, is a very graphic picture of Nature's remorseless ways. The editorial and miscellaneous departments are varied, and practical. Fifty cents per number, $5 per year.

Frank Leslie's *Sunday Magazine*, for April is an attractive one; the editor, Rev. Dr. Talmage, continues his interesting papers, "People I Have Met;" he also describes "What I Saw of Mormonism." There are admirable articles, finely illustrated, entitled "A Missionary Explorer" (David Livingstone), "Reminiscences of an old New Yorker," "A Journey to the Oldest City in the World," "The Recent Canonization of Saints at Rome," etc., etc. In the department of fiction "Prudence Winterburn," and "Margaret's Enemy" are continued; a new serial by Geo. McDonald, LL, D, "Weighed and Wanting," is commenced, and there are short stories, sketches and essays by distinguished writers. The price of a single number is 25 cents, the annual subscription, $3 postpaid, Address, Frank Leslie, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York City.

An Appeal in Behalf of Meharry Medical College.

No city in the West has more extensive connections with the South than our own Cincinnati. No people in America have so much of uncertainty and of interest in their future as the six millions of colored people in the South. A few years since an Ohio and Indiana family contributed means to erect a handsome and commodious Medical College Building for colored people, in Nashville, Tennessee, a recognized center of religious and intellectual influence. The work done by this college is heartily endorsed after full proof by representatives of the medical and educational professions in Tennessee. The necessity of such work is manifest by the fact that in the cities the death rate of the colored people is nearly twice that of the white race. In country districts it is well known that the colored people suffer very much from the want of proper medical care.

The Meharry Medical College is the only institution in the Mississippi Valley where colored students can obtain a good medical education. It is in great need of books, apparatus, and endowment. Contributions of books, specimens, instruments, and money will be gratefully received, and may be left at the office of Dr. Wm. H. Mussey, 70 West Seventh street. Dr. Mussey, after personal inspection of the College, generously donated four hundred volumes of valuable books to its library. All donations will be duly acknowledged by the Dean of the College.

We have carefully examined the character and work of this institution, and believe it to be pre-eminently a philanthropic and benevolent enterprise, adapted to the necessities and elevation of a large class of people in the South, and we therefore cheerfully commend the Meharry Medical College to the the benevolence and liberality of our citizens.

C. G. Comegys, M D., W. W. Dawson, M. D., W. H. Mussey, M. D., John Davis, M. D., John A. Murphy, M. D, Thad. A. Reamy, M. D., Wm. B. Davis, M. D., Wm. Clendenin, M. D., Wm. Carson, M. D., Thomas C. Minor, M. D., A. J Miles, M. D., J. C. Culbertson, M. D.,

Cincinnati, March 13, 1882.

Workingmen,

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Billious or Spring Fever, or some other spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness, and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Dont wait.—Burlington Hawkeye.

The Rt. Rev. D. A. Payne, Senior Bishop of the A. M. E. Church, lately in the course of his episcopal visitations in Florida, was rudely ordered to withdraw from the palace car into the smoking car of the train on which he was then traveling. Rather than submit to this indignity, the aged prelate, the most scholarly and accomplished in the denomination over which be presides, was landed in the woods and traveled for several miles on foot to his destination; and still this country is supposed by some social enthusiasts to have been dedicated to the freedom of the oppressed!—*N. O. Republican.*

$1500 a year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

Annoyance Avoided.

Gray hairs are honorable but their premature appearance is annoying. Parker's Hair Balsam prevents the annoyance by promptly restoring the youthful color.

Hundreds Rescued.

Hundreds of men, women and children rescued in every community from beds of sickness and almost death, and made strong by Parker's Ginger Tonic are the best evidences in the world of its sterling worth.—Post.

Society Belles are Loud in their praises of Floreston Cologne, on account of its delicate and lasting fragrance.

"Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c. boxes.

Beautiful Women

are pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities, which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER

DARBY'S

Prophylactic Fluid!

SMALL POX ERADICATED.

Contagion destroyed. Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant. Fevered and Sick Persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid added to the water. Catarrh relieved and cured. Erysipelas cured. Burns relieved instantly. Scars prevented.

Pitting of SMALL PoX Prevented. Ulcers purified and healed. Dysentery cured. Wounds healed rapidly. Removes all unpleasant odors. Tetter dried up. It is perfectly harmless. For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPHTHERIA PREVENTED.

In fact it is the great Disinfectant and Purifier

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MARRIAGES.

By Rev. S. A. Cowan, Mr. Lewis Garrison and Mrs. Nancy Upshaw were united in holy wedlock in the M. E. church at Holly Springs, Miss., March 12, 1882.

At the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. Edward Jackson to Miss Virginia Craig, both of Rapides, La., Rev. S. E. H. Morant officiating.

March 16, 1882, Mr. Stuart Kelley and Miss Eliza Jane Armstrong, Rev. H. J. Wright officiating.

Spring Creek, La.

At the M. E. church, Grenada, Miss., on the evening of February 16, Mr. George Joseph and Miss Ida Phillips were united in holy wedlock by Rev A. M. Trotter.

I give you rosy cheeks. Renew you. Tested 30 yrs. Hurley's Syr. Sars. and Potash. Lou. Ky.

DEATHS.

Eddie G. Hill was born November 28th, 1870, and departed this life March 7, 1882 He was sick only a few days and suffered much pain. The morning before his death he told his mother that he could not live, but he was willing to die, for he was ready to meet his Savior. N.

Holly Springs, Miss., March 9, 1882

Sister Nancy Lozen departed this life March 6th. She was a faithful member of our Church, which she joined three years ago, and leaves seven children and many friends to mourn her loss. C. CHASE.

Industry, Texas.

Sister Clay lived a faithful member of the Church forty-five years, and at the age of near 100 years died. February 19th, 1882, in full triumph of faith. She left a host of friends.

Sister Martha Simmons lived a faithful member of the Church eighteen months, and died in full triumph of faith, February 20th, 1882. She left a host of friends to mourn her death. L. F. W.

West Point, Miss.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

IN CONVALESCENCE.

I have prescribed Horsford's Acid Phosphate in the convalescing stage of typho-malarial fever, and, whenever an acid is indicated, nothing has been found equal to it. Plymouth, Ind. J. H. WILSON, M. D.

Guiteau could never sleep at proper hours, cursed with abnormal activity, his nerves were always on the qui vive. Could he have had the soothing benefit of Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills, his wretched brains would not have raged with improper fancies.

The madness of the hour presses the consummation of the measure before Congress, and the abandonment of the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, which will have been held practically for about seventeen years—the statement that "all men are created equal" having been understood with a parenthesis ("except negroes") until 1865, and now to be understood with the parenthesis ("except Chinese.") There is no doubt that the Chinese can stand it; but the more serious question is, Can America afford it?—*N. Y. Advocate.*

The highest hopes and interest of the race rest on the purity, health and strength of womanhood. We take pleasure in referring our readers to the remarkable efficacy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in all that class of diseases from which women suffer so much.

President Angell, ex-Minister of the United States to China, announces that one important concession secured from the Chinese government through the influence of our diplomacy has been the exemption of native Christians from the onerous religious tax to which they have heretofore been subjected, Nonconformity in Europe has not fared so well as in China and we do not look for a measure of this liberal sort in England or Germany for many years to come if ever.

Another statement of President Angell's is significant. The forty native youth whom the imperial government had sent to Connecticut to be educated and recently recalled, to everybody's surprise, were not, it seems, getting along in their studies to the satisfaction of the home authorities and particularly they were neglecting the native literature while giving much attention to the language and literature of all other lands and ages. May not the teachers of our own children take a hint from this highly conservative criticism.—*Northern.*

"What is heaven's best gift to man?" she asked, sweetly smiling on him, "Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup," he replied, with prudence. He had just been cured by it of a bad cold.

Dyspepsia, liver complaint, and kindred affections. For treatise giving successful self-treatment address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Conference Notices.

Huntsville District—Texas Conference.

SECOND ROUND.

Huntsville	Mar. 31, Apr. 1
Huntsville circuit	" 8-9
Walker circuit	" 15 16
Lovelady	" 22-23
Willis	" 29-30
Montgomery	May 6-7
Cold Springs	" 13-14
Pleasant Hill, Livingston circuit	" 20-21
Moscow	" 28-29
Orange	June 3-4
Beaumont	" 8-9
Wallisville	" 15-16
Liberty	" 18-20

W. B. PULLAM, P. E.

Notice.

The first district conference of the Waco District West Texas Conference will convene at Waco, April 13th, 1882. The following subjects will be discussed and preached:

1. Introductory Sermon, A. Brack.
2. Entire Holiness F. Gates.
3. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, J. A. Hall.
4. Baptism, H. Swann.
5. The Importance of Pastoral visits, A. Lockhart.
6. The Importance of Class-meetings, A. Jackson.
7. Parents duty to their Children, A. Foster.
8. Lecture on Sunday-school, B. F. Smith and H. Swann.

Hoping all of the brethren will prepare their subjects and be prompt on hand.

S. GATES, P. E.

Houston District—Texas Conference.

SECOND ROUND.

St. Paul's, Galveston	April	9
Tabernacle,	"	9
Mount Vernon, Houston	"	16
Trinity, "	"	16
Harrisburg and Lynchburg	"	28
Richmond and Oak Hill	"	30
St. James, Houston	May	7
Houston circuit	"	7
Spring's circuit	"	14
Columbia and Chance's Prairie	"	21
Frost's Chapel and Pittsville	"	28
Hockley and Rose Hill	June	4
San Jacinto	"	11
Oyster Creek	"	18

The district conference will convene in Mt. Vernon Church, Houston, on Wednesday morning, April 12. The opening sermon will be preached by Rev. G W. Smith on Tuesday night before conference. Conference will convene for business at nine o'clock a. m., on Wednesday when all the members will be expected to be present. Each district steward will be expected to report the condition of the finances of the charge he represents.

M. H. NICHOLS, P. E.

Programme of the Houston District Conference.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12.

FORENOON.—Reports from presiding elders and pastors

AFTERNOON.—Paper by I. B. Scott, some facts from the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Paper by G. W. Smith, the importance of Pastoral work on the part of a Methodist preacher.

Discussion by S. Hardwell of the subject, Does the Bible teach Immersion?

THURSDAY, APRIL 13TH.

FORENOON.—Reports from Local Preachers and Exhorters.

AFTERNOON.—Discussion by Jno. Goess—subject: Ought no man to be licensed to preach unless he is called of God, and ought every man who says he is to be licensed?

Paper by W. S. Smith—subject: Ought we to license men to preach who cannot read, and if not what qualifications, ought to be required?

NIGHT.—1st Question. What is a sermon? 2d Question. How are sermons made?

PROGRAMME.

FRIDAY FORENOON.—Reports from Sunday-school superintendents.

AFTERNOON.—Paper by C. C. Minegan on Organization and Management of a Sunday-school.

Paper by J. R. Price. On Duties and Qualifications of a Sunday-school Teacher.

Paper by O. Watrous, On Duties and Qualifications of a Sunday-school Superintendent.

NIGHT.—Sunday-school Mass Meeting. Speakers: B. M. Taylor, I. B. Scott, C. C. C Minegan and G. W. Smith.

SATURDAY FORENOON.—1. Class Leader's Reports. 2. District Steward's Reports 3. Committee Reports.

AFTERNOON.—Recess.

NIGHT.—How shall we raise our Benevolent Collections? And how shall we secure the means for Church Building? Speakers to be called upon by the president.

SUNDAY.—Forenoon Missionary Meeting at St. James. Afternoon, Communion service at Mt. Vernon. Night, Communion Service at Trinity.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, March 20, 1882.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

LEADING STAPLES.	
Cotton, ℔ lb.	
Ordinary	10¼
Middling	11
Good middling	12¼
Middling fair	12¼
Sugar, ℔ lb.	
Yellow clarified	8¼
White clarified	8¼
Molasses, in bbls., ℔ gallon.	
Common	45
Fair	51
Choice	68
Rice, Louisiana, ℔ lb.:	
Common	—@5¼
Fair	—@6
Choice	@6¼
GROCERIES.	
Butter, ℔ lb.:	
Western	26@28
Coffee, ℔ lb.:	
Ordinary	9
Prime	11½
Cheese, ℔ lb.:	
Western factory	12½
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	4 50
Flour, ℔ bbl.:	
Fancy	7 25
Choice family	6 50
Lard, ℔ lb.:	
Choice, in kegs	@11½
Choice, in tierces	11½
Salt, ℔ sack:	
Coarse	87½
Fine	1 22½
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl.	3 40
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	2 75
Onions, ℔ bbl	3 25
Apples, ℔ bbl	5 00
Cabbages, ℔ 100	@10 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	10 00
Oils, ℔ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	19@35
Coal, in bbls	16@17
Linseed, raw	63@65
Linseed, boiled	66@68
Cotton seed	48@50
GRAIN AND FEED.	
Corn, in sacks, ℔ bu.:	
Yellow	80
White	92
Mixed	87
Oats, ℔ bu.:	
Western	62
Bran, ℔ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	1 45
Hay, ℔ ton:	
Prime	23@24
Choice	26@27
PROVISIONS.	
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	18 37½
Bacon, ℔ lb.:	
Breakfast	12½
Shoulders	8¼
Sides, clear rib	11
Sides, clear	11½
Hams, sugar-cured	12
Dry Salt Meat, ℔ lb.:	
Clear rib sides	10½
Clear sides	10¼
Shoulders	7½

No. 56 St. Charles St.

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A WONDERFUL [illegible]d

SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, as when first you use them. They have been carefully examined and analysed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the sight if used in time, but in no case can the eye become impaired by their use for the following reasons:

1. The chemicals soften the light to the eye, completely doing away with that tiresome sensation that is usually experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.
2. The chemicals make the glasses hard; they retain their polish. Hence you will always see through them as at first.
3. The chemicals keep the glasses cold, and the result is that the optic nerves are always cool, doing away with any feverish sensation to the eye.
4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the light having no effect on the eye, with no distressing or tiresome sensation, which necessarily improves the eye.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The MEDICATED GLASSES are all stamped on the frame H. HOUSAH, Medicated. NONE GENUINE UNLESS STAMPED.

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Herc. Housah,

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AGENTS WANTED **MOTHER, HOME and HEAVEN**

RICHLY ILLUSTRATED book of Singular Beauty and a GEM of Literature. [illegible] A book for the HOME and the FIRESIDE. It SELLS. [illegible] money. Send for terms and full description to [illegible] THOMPSON & CO. Publishers, St. Louis, Mo.

Parker's Hair Balsam [illegible]

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

[illegible]

From our observation here we conclude that it is a mistake to suppose that the Chinaman makes no progress toward our civilization.—*California.*

What Eminent St. Louis Physicians Say: "Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator is a very agreeable article of diet, and particularly useful when tonics are required, being tolerated when other forms of animal food are rejected. In Diphtheria, Malarial Typhoid Fevers and every depressing disease its use will be attended with great advantage. We have prescribed it with success, and believe it to be the most valuable remedy." J. H Leslie, M. D, G. P. Copp, M. D., S. B. Parsons, M. D., R. A. Vaughan, M. D., Drs. S. L. and J. C. Nidelet, Wm. Porter, M. D., and others. (Remember the name, Colden's—take no other.) Of druggists.

The demand for Chinese laborers is very great, and, as far as we can learn, the reasons given by large corporations and companies and business men is that the Chinaman, on the whole, is more reliable as a steady working man than some classes of white men.—*California.*

"Old Reliable."

There are many reputed remedies for that very prevalent disease, chronic nasal catarrh, but none which have given general satisfaction and become acknowledged standard preparations except Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It has proved itself a specific in the worst forms of the disease. By druggists.

M. Roustan, its said will decline the mission from France to the United States.

Mr. Clifford F. Hodson, of Elmira, N. Y., says: "My aged mother suffered greatly from poor digestion and general debility. She was always complaining of her liver, and her bowels often pained her much She was very weak. I bought her a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters, and she says, 'It goes right to the spot, Clifford.' She has greatly improved since using this excellent medicine."

Charles City, Iowa, has this year elected a full prohibition ticket for mayor and aldermen.

Hundreds of Men, Women and Children Rescued

from beds of pain, sickness and almost death and made strong and hearty by Parker's Ginger Tonic are the best evidences in the world of its sterling worth. Post. See advertisement.

At a Republican caucus held in Washington it was unanimously agreed to oppose the bill to reduce the tax on whiskey, tobacco, etc.

You Who Lead Sedentary Lives

will find great relief from the constipation with which you so often suffer by taking Simmons Liver Regulator. It is a simple, harmless, vegetable compound, sure to relieve you, and can do no injury.

Comes the news from St. Petersburg that the Czar has refused to accept the resignation of General Ignatieff, who is the leader of the Pan-Slavist party and the advocate of a Russo-Austrian war.

Ladies who Appreciate Elegance and purity are using Parker's Hair Balsam. It is the best article sold for restoring gray hair to its original color and beauty.

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Normal, Theological, and Collegiate Department.

The Spring term of this institution will begin on Thursday, March 2[illegible], and continue twelve weeks. Special attention given to Normal training of those preparing for teaching.

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Lithographs of John Wesley. For sale at this office. Price 25 cents each. Mailed to any address. PHILLIPS & HUNT. 106 Camp Street, New Orleans. tf

The flood has reached its height. The Mississippi is like an inland sea, and the government rations are being distributed among starving thousands.

"Golden Medical Discovery" is not only a sovereign remedy for consumption, but also for consumptive night-sweats, bronchitis, coughs, influenza, spitting of blood, weak lungs, shortness of breath, and kindred affections of the throat and chest. By druggists.

Central America has been visited by a terrible earthquake, totally destroying four Costa Rican villages, together with the loss of several thousand lives.

"Buchupaiba."

New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases. [illegible] druggists. La. Depot, I. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

The new government of [illegible] favors peace, even with Turkey.

[Cincinnati Irish Citizen.]

Mr. Thomas Lewis, [illegible] informs us that for seven years he [illegible] with that dreadful malady, [illegible] being induced to try St. Jacobs Oil [illegible] almost immediate relief [illegible] now perfectly cured.

Those who contemplate a tour to [illegible] should read Dr. Tourjee's [illegible] and correspond with [illegible]

Young Folks' Corner.

A MOSQUITO CONUNDRUM.

"Why am I like mosquitoes, dear,
That you have killed?" he sighed.
"Because you won't go hum, I fear,"
The sleepy maid replied.
"That isn't it—please try one more."
"Well, then, you're like," said she,
"Mosquitoes, for they always bore."
"You're wrong again," said he.
"Because they come 'round every night,
And are a nuisance, too?"
"Oh, no, my love! the reason right,
Is that I'm mashed on you."
"What's that mean!" she asked while he
[illegible] she gently coughed;
"Oh, now I understand!" laughed she—
"You're mashed because you're soft."
—*H. O. Dodge, in the Detroit Free Press.*

Who Was His Neighbor?

And it came to pass as a certain man journeyed from the cradle to the grave, he fell among saloon-keepers, who robbed him of his money, ruined his good name, destroyed his reason, and then kicked him out worse than dead.

A moderate drinker came that way, and when he saw him he said: "He is but a dog; they served him right; let him die; he is a curse to his family."

And also a license voter came that way, and when he saw him he said, "The brute! put a ball and chain on his leg, and work him on the street."

And a fanatic teetotaler came that way, and when he saw him he had compassion on him and raised him up, assisted him to his home and ministered to his wants, and to the wants of his family, got him to sign the pledge, and started him on his journey in comfort and happiness.

Who, think you, was the greater friend of humanity, the saloon-keeper, the moderate drinker, the license voter, or the teetotaler? The [illegible].

Conversation between two schoolboys: *First Boy:* "I've been down to have my head felt by a phrenologist." *Second Boy:* "What did he say?" *First Boy:* "Oh, he said I had a great brain, but my body wasn't equal to it, and he told my father he ought to take me out of school for a [illegible] and just let me play, to rest [illegible] develop my physique, and father's going to do it." Second [illegible] now trying his father to [illegible] him to the phrenologist's.

[illegible] vaccination is sub[illegible] without a murmur every[illegible]. But compulsory protection [illegible] the liquor-selling that does [illegible] in a year than small[illegible] in a decade is a viola[illegible] of personal liberty. This [illegible] of common sense, but [illegible] appetite, and low poli[illegible] *Advocate.*

[illegible] quarterly to hear Judge [illegible] charging the Grand [illegible] the sale of intoxicating [illegible] great promotive of ri[illegible] and crimes of a [illegible]: "The Court [illegible] applications for [illegible]

[illegible] Relieved.

[illegible] headaches, constipation [illegible] of bilious secre[illegible] and weak[illegible] lowness of spirits, [illegible] nervous de[illegible] promptly cured by [illegible] Bitters. A true tonic, [illegible] by the medical [illegible]

[illegible] want a match, ask [illegible]

[illegible] Complexion.

[illegible] she will use [illegible] Regulating the [illegible] the blood, it [illegible] gives a healthy [illegible] in another

[illegible] when we are

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than are the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.*
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[illegible] 106 Wall Street, New York.

That Rich Experience.

A FREE PRESS INTERVIEW SUSTAINED AND ITS SOURCE REVEALED.

(Detroit Free Press.)

A few months ago an interview with a prominent and well known physician, formerly a resident of Detroit, but now living in New York, appeared in the columns of this paper. The statements made by the doctor and the facts he divulged were of so unusual a nature as to cause no little commotion among those who read them, and many inquiries were raised as to the genuineness of the interview and the validity of the statements it contained. The name of the physician was at that time suppressed at his own request. The seal of secrecy, however, can now be removed, as the important and interesting letter which appears below will abundantly show. In order, however, that the reader may better understand this letter, a few extracts are herewith given from the interview in question.

After an exchange of courtesies and a few reminiscences about the war, in which the doctor was a prominent surgeon, the reporter remarked upon the doctor's improved appearance upon which he said:

"Yes, I have improved in health since you last saw me, and I hope also in many other ways. One thing however I have succeeded in doing, and it is one of the hardest things for any one, and especially a doctor to do, and that is I have overcome my prejudices. You know there are some people who prefer to remain in the wrong rather than acknowledge the manifest right. Such prejudice leads to bigotry of the worst order. Now I am a physician, and of the "old school" order, too; but I have, after years of experience and observation, come to the conclusion that truth is the highest of all things, and that if prejudice or bigotry stand in the way of truth so much the worse for them—they are certain to be crushed sooner or later. Why when I knew you in Detroit, I would no sooner have thought of violating the code of ethics laid down by the profession, or of prescribing anything out of the regular order, than I would of amputating my hand. Now, however, I prescribe and advise those things which I believe to be adapted to cure, and which my experience has proven to be such."

"How do you come to get such heretical ideas as these, doctor?"

"Oh, they are the result of my experience and observation. I obtained my first ideas upon the subject, though, from having been cured after all my care and the skill of my professional brethren had failed to relieve me. Why, I was as badly off as many of my patients, with a complication of troubles, including dyspepsia, and consequently imperfect kidneys and liver, and I feared I should have to give up my practice. For months I suffered untold agonies. Dull, indefinite pains in various parts of the body; a lack of interest in every thing around me; a loss of appetite; headaches; all of these disagreeable symptoms were added to pains which were both acute and constant. Sick as I was, however, I became restored to health in a most surprising manner and in an incredibly short space of time, and it was this that proved a revelation to me. That was the starting point, and my prejudices faded rapidly after that I can assure you. I went to reading extensively, and analyzing more extensively, and since that time I have discovered many things of real value to humanity. Why only a few days ago I advised a lady who was suffering from a serious female difficulty and displacement to use the same remedy which cured me. I saw her this morning and she is nearly well; the pain and inflammation are all gone and she is around as usual. We have no right in the medical fraternity to sit back and declare there is no such thing as improvement or advancement, or that we have a monopoly of the remedies which nature has given to mankind. There are [illegible] changes going on in every de[illegible] of life, and there are great [illegible] in medicine as well. [illegible] of people die every year [illegible] typhoid fever, rheu[illegible] complaints, when in [illegible] from trouble, caused by [illegible] and diseased [illegible] of children are dy[illegible] dropsy at the ap[illegible] when in [illegible] diseased kidneys [illegible] weakened by the [illegible]."

[illegible] have got some [illegible], but they [illegible] [illegible] to my [illegible] true, is so considerate of his pocketbook or of his own personal ends as to stultify himself by suppressing the manifest truth, is unworthy the confidence of the public whom he serves."

The above are some of the principal points in the interview referred to. Now for the sequel. The following outspoken letter from the doctor himself which has just been received is published in full:

Editor Detroit Free Press:

Some time ago a reporter of your paper had an interview with me which he said he would like to publish. I consented on condition that you would not mention my name until I gave you permission. I have now accomplished the purpose I had in mind, and wish to say to you (which you can publish or not as you see fit) that I had debated for a long time whether I would shake off some of the professional fetters which bound me with others for years, and tell the truth, or not. When I looked back, thought of the tortures, like those described by Dante in his trip to the infernal regions, which I endured from dyspepsia, and recalled how much I would have given at that time for the relief which I have since obtained, I determined that I would take the step so long meditated, and thereby discharge a duty to my fellow men. If I could thereby save one poor mortal one night of the terrible suffering I endured, I would be fully satisfied, be the other consequences what they might.

My dyspeptic condition was produced by a torpid liver, which did not, as a consequence, remove the bile from the blood; this produced derangement of the stomach, inflammation of its coats, dyspepsia, constipation, headache, depression of spirits, yellow complexion, fat-covered eyes, chills and fever; in short, I was miserable to the last degree. I appealed in vain to my books, to my skill, and to my fellow-physicians. The mystery of my ill-health grew deeper; I traveled everywhere—exhausted all authorized expedients—but to no purpose!

When in this frame of mind, desperately in need of help, but expecting none, one of my unprofessional friends called my attention to some unusual cures wrought by a prominent remedy and urged me to try it. I emphatically declined. But secretly, and with the firm determination that I never would let anybody know what I had done, I began its use. It was only an experiment you know, but for that matter, all medical treatment is experimental. Well to make a long and surprising story short, I experienced a sort of physical revolution. My skin got a better color. My liver resumed its functions. I no longer had to arouse the bowels with cathartics. My headaches disappeared with my dyspepsia; but still I was not convinced. "Nature did it," I reasoned. But determined to push the investigation to the extreme, while I was in active work, I tried the effect of the remedy on my patients afflicted with kidney, liver, and urinary diseases, watching every development carefully and studiously. then I was completely disarmed, for the remedy stood every test imposed!

Under such convincing circumstances the matter of confessing my cure became a question of conscience and duty to humanity. "Here is a remedy," I say "that has done for me what the best medical skill of the country could not accomplish"—and as an honorable man I will not suppress the facts. I therefore write you and most unhesitatingly assert that for all diseases of the kidneys, liver, stomach or urinary organs, which are amenable to treatment, Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure surpasses any remedy I have ever known or used, and since physicians have so much ill success in the treatment of diseases of these organs, I am prepared to accept all consequences when I say that they are, if conscientious, in duty bound to use this pure vegetable compound in their practice. Yours very truly,

J. W. SMITH, M. D.

Statements so outspoken as the above and coming from such a reliable source are valuable beyond question. They conclusively show not only the power of the remedy which has become so well known and popular, but the great importance of attention in time to the first indications of declining health. When professional men of such high standing sink their prejudice and willingly declare their belief in that which they know to be valuable, the public may confidently follow their example.

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AGENT FOR
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$777 [illegible] Augusta, Me.

[illegible] COMPOUND OXYGEN [illegible] A NEW TREATMENT [illegible] ACTS DIRECTLY [illegible] HAS EFFECTED REMARKABLE CURES [illegible] HAS BEEN USED by Rt. Rev. John J. Keane, Bishop of [illegible], Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, T. S. Arthur, and others, who [illegible] benefited, and to whom we refer by permission. [illegible] STRONGLY ENDORSED: "We have the most unequivocal [illegible] curative power from many persons of high character [illegible]."—*Lutheran Observer.* "The cures which have been obtained [illegible] treatment seem more like miracles than cases of natural [illegible]."—*Arthur's Home Magazine.* "There is no doubt as to the genuineness of this treatment."—*Boston Journal of Commerce.* [illegible] HOME TREATMENT contains two months' supply, [illegible] and full directions for use. [illegible] on Compound Oxygen, giving the history of this new discovery and a large record of most remarkable cures. Write for it. Address
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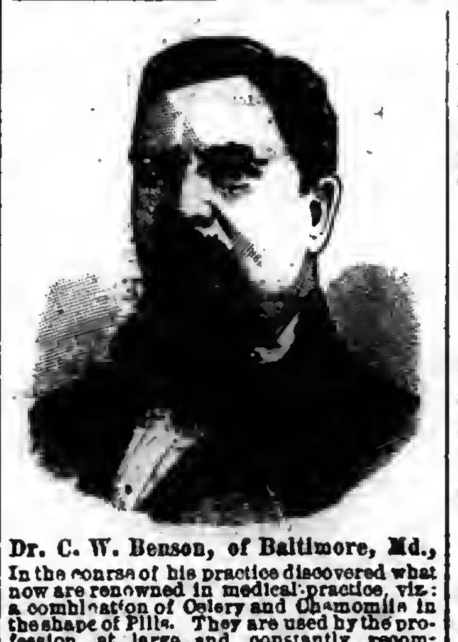

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In the course of his practice discovered what now are renowned in medical practice, viz: a combination of Celery and Chamomile in the shape of Pills. They are used by the profession at large and constantly recommended by them.
It is not a patent medicine. It is the result of his own experience in practice. They are a sure cure for the following special diseases, and are worthy of a trial by all intelligent sufferers. They are prepared expressly to cure sick headache, nervous headache, dyspeptic headache, neuralgia, paralysis, sleeplessness, dyspepsia and nervousness, and will cure any case. The Doctor's great remedy for Skin disease, called Dr. Benson's Skin Cure is exceedingly valuable and greatly sought after by all persons who have skin diseases or bad complexion. An excellent toilet dressing.
Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents a box. Depot, 106 North Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. By mail, two boxes for $1, or six boxes for $2.50, to any address.
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SKIN CURE
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ECZEMA, TETTERS, HUMORS, INFLAMMATION, MILK CRUST, ALL ROUGH SCALY ERUPTIONS, DISEASES OF HAIR AND SCALP, SCROFULA ULCERS, PIMPLES and TENDER ITCHINGS on all parts of the body. It makes the skin white, soft and smooth, removes tan and freckles, and is the BEST toilet dressing in THE WORLD. Elegantly put up, two bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment.
All first class druggists have it. Price $1. per package.
38 6m 1y

Since Congress has done something toward "winding" up the fraudulent Church, which controls the Territory of Utah, the American people look pleasant and happy, one can easily distinguish, as he walks along our streets, who is a citizen of the United States, and who belongs to John Taylor's kingdom.—*Rocky Mountain Advocate.*

A Good Housewife.

A good housewife, when she is giving her house its spring renovation, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than many houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and the bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she must know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines.—Concord (N. H.) Patriot.

POTATO SOUP.—Nine boiled potatoes, one quart of milk, nearly one cup of butter, one medium onion, salt, pepper. Boil, mash and strain the potatoes through a sieve. Add milk, onion cut fine, salt, pepper and butter. Put all in a saucepan and let it come to a boil.

Never Give up the Ship.

"Twenty-one years ago I was dying with the Consumption. There was no escaping that terrible death—at least so all the doctors told me—when a friend advised me to send to 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, and get Cannabis Indica, which finally and fully cured me." O. S. BISLEY, DEKALB.
St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

"Send another $12 box of Cannabis Indica for a friend. Your medicine has cured me of Consumption. I am as sound and as well as ever I was."

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N. B.—This remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. We know that it positively cures Consumption, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. $2 50 per Bottle, or Three Bottles for $6 50. Address

CRADDOCK & Co.,
1032 Race St., Philadelphia.

Send stamp for book of testimonials of cures from prominent persons.

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THE RISEN JESUS,—A beautiful Easter Service of Scripture and Song, by Dr. LOWRY, embracing new and appropriate songs never before published. 16 pages.
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EASTER ANNUAL No. 6,—8 Pages New Easter Carols.
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price for each, $4 per 100 Copies; 5 cents by Mail.
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EASTER TIDE.

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31.	Christ being raised from the Dead... *Elvey*	.05
32.	Christ is risen from the Dead... *Elvey*	.05
33.	Christ is risen from the Dead... *Thorne*	.06
34.	Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us... *Goss*	[illegible]
35.	God hath appointed a Day... *Tours*	[illegible]
36.	O Risen Lord... *Barnby*	[illegible]
37.	Why seek ye the Living among the... *Hopkins*	.06

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76 East Ninth St., NEW YORK. | 81 Randolph St., CHICAGO.
11-39

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for John Warren, James Young, Harriet Young, Pollie Sparks, Beverley Young, Martha Walker, Julia Chatham, Francie Warren and Emeline Walker, of Union county, Alabama. I live at Shuqualak, Noxubee county, Mississippi. REUBEN MASON.

MR. EDITOR—I read in your paper of Dec. 23, 1881, about my son. His name is John Barber, but changed to John C. Evans. He was sold to a trader in 1851, at the age of fourteen. I have written two letters but have received no answer. I am very anxious to hear of him, as I am alone in this world. Mrs. Fanny Barber, No. 257 Conti street, corner Rocheblave, New Orleans.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my mother Menty Young. She was sold from us in Camden to a man named Huffman. When Steele's army came through she went away with them, but was captured at Mark's Mills fight brought back and sold. She left two sons and one daughter. The sons are Albert and Isaac, the daughter Phillis. She was carried to Texas. Address me at Hope, Arkansas. S. C. YOUNG.

MR. EDITOR—About the beginning of the war Claiborne Brastfile owned three colored girls, named Easter, Lucinda and Rachel, He lived in Harrisburg, Kentucky. These girls went by his name, and were all sold at one sale. Easter was sold to Prize Bunton, and he sold her to traders. When last heard of she was in Huntsville, Alabama. Lucinda was sold to a man by the name of Nat Wind. Rachel is now Rachel Bannister and lives in Burlington, Kansas, has spent much money and time to find his sisters. Any information thankfully received.

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Woman can Sympathize with Woman. Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.

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Lydia E. Pinkham
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VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
Is a Positive Cure
for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.
It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.
It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.
It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.
That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.
It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.
For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*
No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.
Sold by all Druggists.

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BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING
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It will be to your Advantage,
IF YOU WANT AN
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TO WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES TO
PEERLESS ORGAN CO.,
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Beautiful 9 Stop, Double Reed, 5 Octave ORGANS, all improvements, on cars here $55
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Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums. [illegible] CAUTION: Do not be deceived by bogus ear drums. Mine is the only successful artificial Ear Drum manufactured.
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$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.
Endorsed and recommended by the medical profession, for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, and Convalescence from Fevers, &c.
GENTLEMEN: I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and [illegible] chills. At this time I began the use of your IRON TONIC, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the Tonic. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the Tonic has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit. J. P. WATSON, Pastor Christian Church, Troy, O.
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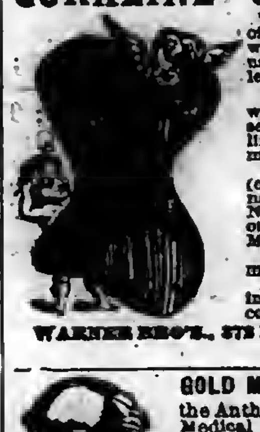

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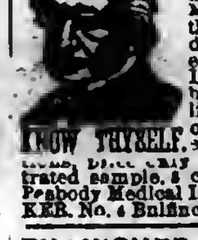

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AT CLOSE OF DAY.

If you sit down at set of sun,
And count the acts that you have done,
And counting find
One self-denying act, one word
That eased the heart of him who heard;
One glance most kind,
That fell like sunshine where it went,
Then you may count that day well spent.

But if through all the livelong day
You've cheered no heart by yea or nay;
If through it all
You've nothing done that you can trace
That brought the sunshine to one face;
No act most small
That helped some soul, and nothing cost,
Then count that day as worse than lost.

The past is a page all men may read,
But the future few may ken;
Of those glorious days when the toiler grim
Shall stand a king mongst men;
When the brawny arm and the deft right hand
Shall the noblest patent be,
And no idle drone throughout the land
Shall be found from sea to sea.

Henry Highland Garnet, D. D.

A MEMORIAL ADDRESS,

Delivered by Rev. A. M. Green, at St. James A. M. E. Church, New Orleans.

Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is an occasion of more than ordinary interest that has called us together at this moment. Many here assembled have but little idea of the true worth; the moral, mental, and social character of the truly great man whose life we are here to honor, and whose death we are here to mourn this evening.

In the far off classic land of the Pharaohs the pyramids lift their majestic summits to the skies, and the murmuring waters of the Nile and Niger roll majestically from their mountain sources through the marvelous plains once traversed by Ham and Phut and Canaan, as they did in the days of yore. Within the bosom of that ancient continent, beneath the summits of those mighty pyramids, mouldering to dust amid the soil of plains sunny plains, washed by the surging torrent of [illegible]

[illegible] magnificent sentiment of one of England's most distinguished authors. Speaking of the great and meritorious men, who like our friend, whose memory we commemorate to-night, lived not for themselves, but for the good of mankind, that author says: "Give them their meed of praise; ring out your shouts of applause." Another says: "The men who have been and who are not are many. Those who have left us a record of their life are comparatively few. For one man of the past whom we can name there are millions of whom we know nothing. Though children of the same stock, graced with the same physical symmetry; looking out upon this grand universe of ours with the same upturned eye; hearkening to her melodies with the same interpreting ear; and though one by ten thousand tokens, so one that as human face answereth to face in a glass, so does human heart to heart. And yet it is manifest, most clearly manifest, that one man differeth from another in every thing that maketh up the man, more than the giraffe excels the dormouse; more than the mocking bird excels the wren, or the eagle the owl."

And this disparity in the respective importance of men reaches over all the degrees of an immense scale. * * *

Beginning with that narrow and slender superiority which marks out one man as the ablest and most accomplished member of a family or a community, it reaches on and on to that proud preeminence of character, which makes a whole nation boastful; and thrills the whole civilized world with the magnetism of a single name.

Through all the ages there has been a marvelous tendency to honor the names and memory of such as have distinguished themselves in any of the departments of civil or military life. And it is to be regretted that too often the question of fame rather than real worth, has been the principle upon which the meed of praise has been extended to such as the world delights to honor.

It is said of Nimrod, the chivalrous and astute son of Cush, who founded Babel, Crech, and Accad and Calneh, in the land of Shinar, the father of empires, "That he began to be a mighty one upon the earth." He has had many imitators in the long ages since his day. And though this mighty hunter before the Lord was disposed of in this summary manner, yet his name has been transmitted down through all the ages until the present hour.

Abraham received an ovation at the hands of Melchisedeck and his subjects on his return from the slaughter of the kings. Shangar was worthy and received the plaudits of his Hebrew admirers when he slew six hundred Philistines with an ox goad. The Hebrew women say Saul hath slain his thousands, but David tens of thousands when Goliath fell.

The old Greeks worshipped all who fell at Marathon, under the invincible leadership of Miltiades, Themistocles and Aristides. And so also the gallant Spartan band who fell with Leonidas at the straits of Thermopylæ.

The pages of Roman history sparkle with the names of her prodigious warriors and statesmen, who have and will forever claim the admiration of the world. Nor would we rob Attilla and his valiant followers in that stubborn and vindictive battle of the Huns, a battle in which it seemed that spirit warriors, floating in mid air, waving their fluid ensigns and banners of blood and slaughter as an encouragement to the intrepid and daring leaders who led the furious strife below, inspired the rank and file of the opposing armies with the fury and fierceness of demons.

We might go on to call from the pages of past and present history men in all the public and private walks of life who have excelled their fellows and written their names high up on the scroll of fame. And yet among them all it would, perhaps, be difficult to find one more worthy the admiration and praise of all true men than he whose memory we celebrate the [illegible] the closing years of his [illegible] Thomas [illegible] very hard to [illegible] and public [illegible] of the world's approbation and memorializing of public men. He would have all honored who are worthy of honor. But he took solid ground upon the common sense doctrine, that great men are not always good men, and therefore however prodigiously great a man may have become, unless in some form or other could be associated with this prodigious greatness, the humanitarian philosophy of a public or private benefactor; there was no reason for the world to fall down and worship such a prodigy. He records all the world's great men in one or other of two classes, to-wit: The hero prodigy, and the hero magnanimous. He then boldly and defiantly takes the ground that daring, sacrifice and endurance in the fields of science, literature, religion and patriotism are the elements which compose the several orders of the hero magnanimous. And he further claims that no true hero can be either selfish, deceitful, or ambitious. So far we and this great æsthetic philosopher agree. But the very moment we enter his own great temple, dedicated to the worship of the world's great marvels of genius, there we see Napoleon, Rousseau, Burns, Mohammed and Cromwell, and others of like character.

Now the man who gravely tells us that these men were not selfish, deceitful nor ambitious, must not wonder if we gravely ask of him, what opinion he has of our common sense.

No hero can be ambitious. And yet Napoleon and Cromwell and Alexander are heroes. Napoleon, who climbed to power upon the head and shoulders of tens of thousands of his own brave countrymen, who fell and sacrificed their lives to exalt him to the glory and distinction of "Napoleon, the first emperor of France," Napoleon, who scrupled at no sacrifice either of blood or treasure, or principle, when his ambitious ends were to be served. George Cruikshank has conceived a model monument for Napoleon. It is skulls, skulls, skulls; let him have his glory. But let it be known that for every step he ascended upon the ladder of fame, some other man and perhaps a hundred men went down to desolation and to death. Give him a monument, but let it be built of human skulls. Again, no hero can be selfish, and yet Rousseau and Burns are heroes. In this erratic world of ours, selfishness assumes many and many a hideous form. In one man it seeks for aggrandizement in wealth. It plunders the houses of helpless widows and orphans. It sometimes seeks the overthrow and subversion of peaceful, inoffensive government. But in no case does selfishness seem to me so hideous as in the case of the cold blooded and heartless seducer. He who with cool indifference seizes upon a pure virgin heart, wrings out its life drop of happiness, drinks it with a relish, and casts away the empty husk to lie in the dust forever.

Still more, no hero can be deceitful nor a dissembler. And yet Mohammed is ranked among the first of these. A man who all his life long dissembled the bare fact that he could read and write, and made the world believe that his great literary production, the Koran, was revealed to him by the omnific hand of God in the deep solitude of the cave of Harra. But God revealed the truth of his sophistry and deception, by causing him while in a state of semi-delirium to call for a pen and ink, and to write in bold and graphic hand, several passages of the most profound teachings and proverbs of that book.

But my friends we are not here to discuss the traits of character which belong to men of either of these distinctive classes. We are here to try to do honor to a man who springing from the humblest walks of life, signalized every step of his progress from his earliest youth to a ripe old age, in the preparation and devotion of his mind and heart for the accomplishment of the grandest and noblest deeds of daring, sacrifice, and endurance in the cause of justice and human rights.

The great Shakespeare has said: "The evil that men do, lives after them, the good is oft interred with their bones." We would transverse this sentiment by our expressions and admiration for this noble son of our race, in whose honor we are now assembled.

Mr. Garnet was born at New Market, Kent county, Md., Dec. 23, 1815. His parents, with their family of three children, by some means escaped and took refuge in New York. Henry was sent to school, and soon after entered New Canaan Academy, in the State of New Hampshire, from whence he was driven by mob-violence and found better treatment at Oneida College, in the county of that name, in the State of New York. By some means, while he was yet but a youth, the hiding place of his parents was sought for and found out by their old master, who came on in search of them, and broke up the peace and quiet of the family, his mother and sister narrowly escaping with their lives, while his father was forced to flee to Canada. The terrible shock of this innovation upon the sanctity of family rights by the the slave power, did much to arouse into action that detestation of this monster which followed Mr. Garnet through all his life. Like Hannibal, he swore eternal hostility to slavery and all its abettors and apologists. Mr. Garnet finished his studies at Oneida, and graduated with marked distinction, leaving a remembrance of him (especially with pumpkin-head cilia) not soon to be forgotten.

He began his manhood life under the reign of that hideous monster slavery, whose blighting influence bid fair to stop the very foundations of this great nation. Himself the son of a native African prince, Mr. Garnet imbibed an early inward horror of the terrible crime prepetrated upon the inhabitants of his fatherland by the wicked and iniquitous American slave trade. As soon therefore as he had reached the period of manhood, he set out in good earnest to do battle against this terrible wrong. And through all that fierce and terrible struggle, which Hon. W. H. Seward very aptly designated, "The irrepressible conflict," Henry Highland Garnet never wavered or swerved from the path of duty in behalf of those who were bound, as being bound with them, until every yoke was broken, and every fetter that bound a slave was riven asunder.

There is an old story that in the far off lands of the rising sun there grows a tree which is called the Upas tree. It is said to be found upon the scorching plains of a sandy desert. In such a place its grateful shade would of necessity make it most attractive and enticing to weary travelers through those regions. But he who rests beneath its enticing shade rarely if ever again mingles in the society of men in this present world. It is declared that whosoever there may rest will inhale a poisonous air or vapor from this upas tree which is certain to result in death.

Happily for our great land, through all her borders no such tree is found. But it may be said that from the dark and barbarous regions of those distant shores American slavery, a tree more terribly destructive of the rights, privileges and happiness of mankind, was transplanted to these peaceful shores. It took firm root, and grew and intertwined itself with all our religious institutions, until no ray or beam of hope remained except in the total annihilation of the entire system. Henry Highland Garnet stood in the front rank of those who proclaimed in public and in private, from the pulpit and the rostrum, "And now the ax is laid at the root of this tree, let it be cut down and cast into the fire."

In 1843 and 44 he stepped prominently to the front as an orator of extraordinary eloquence and power. Time will not permit us to follow him through many of the brilliant and daring deeds of self-sacrifice, and endurance, which marked the period of his life struggles against this insidious foe.

In 1852, Mr. Garnet was sent as a missionary to Sterling Grange Hill, Jamaica, West Indies. He soon after accepted an unanimous call to the pastorate of Shiloh Presbyterian Church New York.

Several times he crossed the Atlantic, and with George Thompson, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, Wendell Phillips, Samuel R. Ward, Dr. J. W. C. Pennington, and men of that stamp, he made the ears of the peasantry, and the nobility of Great Britain to tingle with the story of Afric's wrongs upon this continent. And to his earnest pleadings during the late war in no small degree may be attributed the great moral sentiment and tone of thought, which welling up from the hearts English masses, prevented a policy by that government, which would have embarrassed our Federal administration beyond the power of description at this time. Mr. Garnet's ministerial life and character stood out beyond the average men of his race in this respect as prominently as did all the other elements of his great mind and heart.

He suffered no cunningly devised scheme of weak, or ignorant, or wicked men, to deter him from the path of duty.

No weak sophistry of reasoning could ever be adduced that was sufficient to cause him even for a moment, as a question of policy or expediency, to turn his back upon the right.

At one time, when fears existed in the minds of some of the ruling elders and trustees of Shiloh church concerning Mr. Garnet's terrible arraignment of Millard Fillmore, and his complicity with the infamous fugitive slave bill of 1850, he said: "I cannot desist. I must and will speak. Upon my own shoulders and head must rest the responsibility of what I shall say or do. But if any officer, so-called, or representative of the iniquitous fugitive slave law shall cross the threshold of my door unbidden, I shall send him reeling down to Hades if I have strength in this right arm to pull a trigger."

I shall never forget a sermon preached by him about the same time and bearing upon the same subject. His text was Hebrews 11 c. 24–25 verses:

"By faith Moses, when he was come to years, refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter; choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season; esteeming the reproach of Christ greater riches than all the treasures of Egypt; for he had respect unto the recompense of the reward."

The whole treatment of this subject was characteristic of the man. After a most graphic and vivid picture of the character of Moses' parents, and family; and of Moses himself, in all the most cleverly marked and distinctive traits of the great leader and law giver, Mr. Garnet made the application of his subject with telling effect.

He applied his subject to our condition as an enslaved race, and proclaimed the duty of the nominally free colored men and women of the North, especially the young men and young women of our race, to emulate the character of Moses in his self abnegation for the good of his people.

He urged us to emulate the character and perseverance, of Moses' mother and sister, and family; instead of yielding to the pressure and dictation of pro slavery influence, which even at the North was at that time making deadly thrusts at the growing spirit of liberty and independent self reliance which filled the bosoms of many noble men and women of our race.

I remember meeting him in National Convention at Troy, New-York, in 1858.

Wm. Rich, W. J. Watkins, Stephen Myers, Wm. C. Nell, Frederick Douglass, Wm. Wells Brown, George T. Downing, J. J. Gould Bias, Junius C. Mowell, and others of equal power as public speakers, took sides pro and con with Dr. Garnet, and Prof. Charles L. Reason, upon the expediency or inexpediency of the then very unpopular advocacy by Mr. Garnet of his African civilization movement.

He advocated this measure as the great Archimidean screw that should lift the negro to an independent nationality.

The forensic power and earnestness, ingenious and invincible argument, and the subtle and irresistible attacks upon the vulnerable and less guarded defenses of his opponents, made Mr. Garnet, even in the estimation of his most violent opposers, complete master of the situation.

In 1859, when the sacred revelations of our martyr hero's carpet bag—I refer to the famous old Puritan martyr, John Brown of Ossawatomie, later of Harper's Ferry—I repeat when the revelations of that old hero's carpet bag was causing men to flee to distant lands, or to deny their identity with the cause for which John Brown gave up his precious life, Henry Highland Garnett, instead of leaving the country or hastening to denounce the old hero as a mad man, proclaimed a lecture at Shiloh church, entitled: "Nat Turner's Insurrection. Nat Turner a true hero."

In 1864 I met him again in National Convention at Syracuse, New York, and there for the first time in all the history of these great meetings, were we permitted to have direct and immediate representation from our enslaved people of the wide spread South. In that convention many of the States then in open and violent rebellion were represented by able and experienced men. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas were all there by personal representatives. It was a grand and happy scene long hoped and prayed for by many.

Some of these States were represented by men fresh from the field of mortal conflict. North Carolina was thus represented by the chivalrous Hunter. South Carolina was represented by the irrepressible Captain Robert Smalls, of Charleston harbor naval fame.

Speaking before a Louisiana audience, I should by no means ignore the fact that Louisiana was neither last nor least among those who were thus represented. She was present in the person of your lamented Captain James H. Ingraham, then fresh from the gory but glorious battle field of Port Hudson, which ranks among the noblest tests of valor conceded to the colored men of our late unhappy struggle.

Mr. Garnet, ripe with years and experience in the great cause which was now rapidly culminating into absolute victory for right, seemed only to delight himself in thanking God, and listening to the wondrous story of the advancing columns of our army, which he called the vanguard of freedom; and the promised hope of deliverance, which these our brethren from the South testified to us, thrilled the bosoms of nearly all of their constituents whom they had left behind them.

Having been called to the pastorate of the 15th Street Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., his eloquence as a pulpit orator and logical reasoner, soon attracted the attention of many of the best minds of the two branches of our National Legislature. Senators and Representatives soon became frequent visitors of this church, and continued so during Mr. Garnet's ministry there. This led to an invitation to Mr. Garnet to preach a sermon on the overthrow of slavery in the hall of the House of Representatives at the National Capitol. The invitation was signed by many Senators and Representatives, as well as by the honored Chaplain of the House, Rev. William H. Channing. The sermon was delivered on Sunday morning, February 12, 1865. It was a master piece of pulpit oratory, and it was the first time the voice of a colored man in a public address had ever rang through those halls. Shortly after this he was recalled to Shiloh church, New York, where he continued to labor with the most remarkable success as a minister, till chosen as the representative of this government, our Minister resident and Consul General near the government of Liberia. I need not say that a better or more worthy representative of the colored race on this continent could scarcely have been chosen. Reference to his reception upon the shores of Africa, etc. His daughter was there before him. Dr. Blyden's address, etc.

Standing above his sacred and new made grave to day, as did Lord Thomas Gray above the sleeping dead of a country church yard, we may not say of Mr. Garnet:

"Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife
His sober wishes never learned to stray,
Along the cool sequestered vale of life,
He held the noiseless tenor of his way."

On the contrary, his was truly a life of never ceasing toil and struggle, and conquest, against outrage, oppression, injustice and wrong. His was a higher and nobler aim, expressed by that other great poet, Longfellow, in his "Psalm of Life:"

"Life is real, life is earnest,
And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul.

On the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb driven cattle,
Be a hero in the strife.

Trust no future, howe'er pleasant,
Let the dead past bury its dead,
Act, act in the living present,
Heart within and God o'er head.

This was Mr. Garnet's motto followed through all the period of life. Living with such a life and purpose ever more before him, as the acme of all his exertions, it is not strange that we can close in with Gray at last. And closing this memorial in his own language, and applying those words to our departed friend, we can say:

Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere,
Heaven did a recompense as largely send,
He gave to misery all he had a tear,
He gained from heaven, 'twas all he wished, a friend.

The Bible.

Who composed the following description of the Bible we may never know. It was found in Westminster Abbey, nameless and dateless, but nevertheless it is invaluable for its wise and wholesale counsel to the race of Adam.

A nation would be truly happy if it were governed by no other laws than those of this blessed book.

It contains everything needful to be known or done.

It gives instruction to a Senate, authority and directions to a magistrate.

It cautions a witness, requires an impartial verdict of a jury; and furnishes the judge with his sentence.

It sets the husband as the Lord of his household, and wife as mistress of the table—tells him how to rule and how to manage.

It entails honor to parents, and enjoins obedience to children.

It prescribes and limits the sway of the sovereign, the rule of the ruler, and the authority of the master; commands the subjects to honor and the servant to obey, and the blessings and the protection of the Almighty to all that walk by this rule.

It gives directions for weddings and burials.

It promises food and raiment, and limits the use of both.

It points out a faithful and eternal guardian to the departing husband and father; tells him with whom to leave his fatherless children, and whom his widow is to trust—and promises a father to the former, and a husband to the latter. It teaches a man to set his house in order, and how to make his will; it appoints a dowry for his wife, and entails the rights of the first born, and shows how the young branches shall be left.

It defends the right of all, and reveals vengeance to every defaulter, overreacher, and trespasser.

It is the first book, the best book.

It contains the choicest matter—gives the best instruction—affords the greatest degree of pleasure and satisfaction that we have ever enjoyed.

It contains the best laws and most profound mysteries that were ever penned; and it brings the very best comforts to the inquiring and disconsolate.

It exhibits life and immortality from time everlasting and shows the way to glory.

It is a brief recital of all that is to come.

It settles all matters in debate; resolves all doubts; and eases the mind and conscience of all their scruples.

It reveals the only living and true God, and shows the way to Him, and sets aside all other gods, and describes the vanity of them and all that trust in such; in short it is a book of laws to show right and wrong; of wisdom that condemns a folly and makes the foolish wise, a book of truth that detects all lies and confronts all errors; and it is a book of life that shows the way from everlasting death.

It contains the most ancient antiquities and strange events; wonderful occurrences, heroic deeds, unparalleled wars.

It describes the celestial, terrestrial and infernal worlds, and the origin of the angelic myriads, the human tribes and the devilish legions.

It will instruct the accomplished mechanic and most profound critic. It teaches the best rhetorician, and exercises every power to the most skillful arithmetician, puzzles the wisest anatomist and exercises the wisest critic.

It is the best covenant that ever was agreed on; the best deed that ever was sealed; the best that will ever be signed.

Gen. Lew Wallace, United States Minister, spent several hours with the Sultan of Turkey. The Sultan sought much information concerning America, especially the judicial system in the United States and the mode of collecting taxes. Gen. Wallace states the Sultan displayed a shrewd, penetrating intellect and expressed the most friendly sentiments for America. Wallace denies having supported an American company's project for obtaining a concession for a railway in the province of Bagdad.

The President signed the anti-polygamy bill.

General News Items.

State Senator L. M. Nutt, died in Shreveport on the 22d.

The House passed the anti-Chinese bill by a vote of yeas 157, nays 65.

A fire at Ripon, Wisconsin, on the 21st, destroyed property to the value of $150,000.

A fire at Minneola, Texas, destroyed a block of mercantile buildings. Loss $80 000.

The President nominated John H. Smythe, of North Carolina, to be Minister to Liberia.

Judge Advocate General Swaim recommends a modification of Sergeant Mason's sentence.

Brennan, late secretary of the Land League, has been removed from Kilmainham jail to Kilkenny.

Seven hundred moulders are on a strike at Troy, N. Y, and 2000 men are out of employment in consequence.

The *Herald* says that Gen. Ignatieff has ordered all the Jewish chemists of St. Petersburg to sell their business.

W. J. McCall, independent Democrat was elected to the legislature from the second ward of New Orleans on the 20th.

The prospects of the Hennepin ship canal, to connect the Mississippi river with Lake Michigan, continue to improve.

The sub-committee of the House elections committee on the Florida contest have agreed to report favorably to seating Bisbee.

Attorney General Brewster desires a vigorous prosecution, especially of the rich and prosperous violators of election laws in South Carolina.

In the Chamber of Deputies the bill appropriating 50,000 francs for the demolition of the ruins of the Tuileries was carried by a vote of 376 to 16.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone moved an additional annuity of £10,00 for Prince Leopold and a pension of £6 000 yearly for his widow in the event of his death. Passed 387 to 42.

The Proctor House, a noted summer resort at Kearsarge Mountain, burned on the 23d, together with the out buildings; loss $75,000; no insurance. The fire was caused by a defective chimney.

The Prussian Economic Council, by a vote of 33 to 31, rejected the Tobacco Monopoly bill, and afterward by vote of 48 to 14, adopted a resolution in favor of a higher tax on tobacco.

The Senate confirmed Enos J. Pennypacker, of North Carolina, Collector of Customs for the District of Wilmington, N. C., and rejected Thomas N Cooper, internal revenue collector for the sixth district.

Mr. Pendelton introduced in the Senate a constitutional amendment, providing for the election of postmasters, marshals, district attorneys, etc., by the people of the districts in which such officers' duties lie.

While Victor Hugo was entertaining the staff of the *Rappel* (newspaper), a telegram was received from St. Petersburg announcing that the Czar had spared the lives of three Nihilists in whose behalf Victor Hugo had pleaded. On hearing the news, Victor Hugo toasted the Czar.

At a meeting of the Cabinet the court-martial case of Cadet J. C. Whitaker, was taken up and disposed of by disapproving the sentence of dismissal from service imposed by the court, on the technical ground that the evidence taken at the trial was improperly introduced, thus sustaining the opinion of the Judge Advocate General.

The Jewish *World* received a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that the Czar has refused to confirm the recommendations of the commission on the Jewish question in favor of compelling the Jews to quit the rural districts, on the ground that such expulsion would most ruin agriculture, and that the recommendations are generally conceived in a vindictive spirit.

An accident on the Northern Pacific road, near Bismarck, caused by a broken wheel [illegible] construction car, it gave [illegible] the train was passing over a [illegible] and two cars filled with [illegible] fell into the river [illegible] killed. The cars took fire [illegible] bodies were [illegible] two others were [illegible] seriously.

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AT CLOSE OF DAY.

If you sit down at set of sun,
And count the acts that you have done,
And counting find
One self-denying act, one word
That eased the heart of him who heard;
One glance most kind,
That fell like sunshine where it went,
Then you may count that day well spent.

But if through all the livelong day
You've cheered no heart by yea or nay;
If through it all
You've nothing done that you can trace
That brought the sunshine to one face;
No act most small
That helped some soul, and nothing cost,
Then count that day as worse than lost.

The past is a page all men may read,
But the future few may ken;
Of those glorious days when the toiler grim
Shall stand a king mongst men;
When the brawny arm and the deft right hand
Shall the nobles patent be,
And no idle drone throughout the land
Shall be found from sea to sea.

Henry Highland Garnet, D. D.

A MEMORIAL ADDRESS,

Delivered by Rev. A. M. Green, at St. James A. M. E. Church, New Orleans.

Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is an occasion of more than ordinary interest that has called us together at this moment. Many here assembled have but little idea of the true worth; the moral, mental, and social character of the truly great man whose life we are here to honor, and whose death we are here to mourn this evening.

In the far off classic land of the Pharaohs the pyramids lift their marble summits to the skies, and the murmuring waters of the Nile and Niger roll majestically from their mountain sources through the marvelous plains once traversed by Ham and Phut and Canaan, as they did in the days of yore. Within the bosom of that ancient continent, beneath the summits of those mighty pyramids, crumbling to dust amid the soil of those sunny plains, washed by the sweeping torrent of those murmuring waters, sleep forever in peaceful silence the teeming thousands of earth's first and noblest men of genius; men whose towering intellect and prowess, and whose brilliant achievements recorded among the imperishable archives of those everlasting monuments, shall be transmitted to the coming generations of mankind, even down to the world's last expiring moment. We are here this evening, my friends, to add one more of this class to their number. We are here to consign to his last long resting place upon those distant shores a friend of *theirs* and *ours;* a friend of God and man, a man through whose veins flowed the royal blood of an African prince; and who though born and reared among us, nevertheless continued to cherish the warmest feelings and affectionate regard for the old continent and fatherland where rest his honored remains to-day.

O, Africa! proud land of Ham and Misraim! receive back to thy historic bosom, to rest with thine honored princes, thy weary wandering child. Take him to thy bosom, he hath not dishonored thy proud name. Henry Highland Garnet, honored son and brother of two continents, peace to thine ashes, rest to thy weary spirit, honor to thy memory, and praise for thy noble deeds and cherished worth.

I cannot better enter upon the important duty here assigned me, mingled as it is with reflections of both joy and sorrow, than by giving expression to the lofty and magnificent sentiment of one of England's most distinguished authors. Speaking of the great and meritorious men, who like our friend, whose memory we commemorate to-night, lived not for themselves, but for the good of mankind, that author says: "Give them their meed of praise; ring out your shouts of applause." Another says: "The men who have been and who are not are many. Those who have left us a record of their life are comparatively few. For one man of the past whom we can name there are millions of whom we know nothing. Though children of the same stock, graced with the same physical symmetry; looking out upon this grand universe of ours with the same upturned eye; hearkening to her melodies with the same interpreting ear; and though one by ten thousand tokens, so one that as human face answereth to face in a glass, so does human heart to heart. And yet it is manifest, most clearly manifest, that one man differeth from another in every thing that maketh up the man, more than the giraffe excels the dormouse; more than the mocking bird excels the wren, or the eagle the owl."

And this disparity in the respective importance of men reaches over all the degrees of an immense scale. * * *

Beginning with that narrow and slender superiority which marks out one man as the ablest and most accomplished member of a family or a community, it reaches on and on to that proud preeminence of character, which makes a whole nation boastful; and thrills the whole civilized world with the magnetism of a single name.

Through all the ages there has been a marvelous tendency to honor the names and memory of such as have distinguished themselves in any of the departments of civil or military life. And it is to be regretted that too often the question of fame rather than real worth, has been the principle upon which the meed of praise has been extended to such as the world delights to honor.

It is said of Nimrod, the chivalrous and astute son of Cush, who founded Babel, Crech, and Accad and Calmeh, in the land of Shinar, the father of empires, "That he began to be a mighty one upon the earth." He has had many imitators in the long ages since his day. And though this mighty hunter before the Lord was disposed of in this summary manner, yet his name has been transmitted down through all the ages until the present hour.

Abraham received an ovation at the hands of Melchisedeck and his subjects on his return from the slaughter of the kings. Shangar was worthy and received the plaudits of his Hebrew admirers when he slew six hundred Philistines with an ox goad. The Hebrew women say Saul hath slain his thousands, but David tens of thousands when Goliath fell.

The old Greeks worshipped all who fell at Marathon, under the invincible leadership of Miltiades, Themistocles and Aristides. And so also the gallant Spartan band who fell with Leonidas at the straits of Thermopylæ.

The pages of Roman history sparkle with the names of her prodigious warriors and statesmen, who have and will forever claim the admiration of the world. Nor would we rob Attilla and his valiant followers in that stubborn and vindictive battle of the Huns, a battle in which it seemed that spirit warriors, floating in mid air, waving their floid ensigns and banners of blood and slaughter as an encouragement to the intrepid and daring leaders who led the furious strife below, inspired the rank and file of the opposing armies with the fury and fierceness of demons.

We might go on to cull from the pages of past and present history men in all the public and private walks of life who have excelled their fellows and written their names high up on the scroll of fame. And yet among them all it would, perhaps, be difficult to find one more worthy the admiration and praise of all true men than he whose memory we celebrate the night.

Within the closing years of his life, the late eminent Thomas Carlyle has striven very hard in a series of essays, and public lectures, to remodel public sentiment upon this great question of the world approbation in memorializing of public men. He would have all honored who are worthy of honor. But he took solid ground upon the common sense doctrine, that great men are not always good men, and therefore however prodigiously great a man may have become, unless in some form or other could be associated with this prodigious greatness, the humanitarian philosophy of a public or private benefactor; there was no reason for the world to fall down and worship such a prodigy. He records all the world's great men in one or other of two classes, to-wit: The hero prodigy, and the hero magnanimous. He then boldly and defiantly takes the ground that daring, sacrifice and endurance in the fields of science, literature, religion and patriotism are the elements which compose the several orders of the hero magnanimous. And he further claims that no true hero can be either selfish, deceitful, or ambitious. So far we and this great æsthetic philosopher agree. But the very moment we enter his own great temple, dedicated to the worship of the world's great marvels of genius, there we see Napoleon, Rousseau, Burns, Mohammed and Cromwell, and others of like character.

Now the man who gravely tells us that these men were not selfish, deceitful nor ambitious, must not wonder if we gravely ask of him, what opinion he has of our common sense.

No hero can be ambitious. And yet Napoleon and Cromwell and Alexander are heroes. Napoleon, who climbed to power upon the head and shoulders of tens of thousands of his own brave countrymen, who fell and sacrificed their lives to exalt him to the glory and distinction of "Napoleon, the first emperor of France," Napoleon, who scrupled at no sacrifice either of blood or treasure, or principle, when his ambitious ends were to be served. George Cruikshank has conceived a model monument for Napoleon. It is skulls, skulls, skulls; let him have his glory. But let it be known that for every step he ascended upon the ladder of fame, some other man and perhaps a hundred men went down to desolation and to death. Give him a monument, but let it be built of human skulls. Again, no hero can be selfish, and yet Rousseau and Burns are heroes. In this erratic world of ours, selfishness assumes many and many a hideous form. In one man it seeks for aggrandizement in wealth. It plunders the houses of helpless widows and orphans. It sometimes seeks the overthrow and subversion of peaceful, inoffensive government. But in no case does selfishness seem to me so hideous as in the case of the cold blooded and heartless seducer. He who with cool indifference seizes upon a pure virgin heart, wrings out its life drop of happiness, drinks it with a relish, and casts away the empty husk to lie in the dust forever.

Still more, no hero can be deceitful nor a dissembler. And yet Mohammed. is ranked among the first of these. A man who all his life long dissembled the bare fact that he could read and write, and made the world believe that his great literary production, the Koran, was revealed to him by the omnific hand of God in the deep solitude of the cave of Harra. But God revealed the truth of his sophistry and deception, by causing him while in a state of semi-delirium to call for a pen and ink, and to write in bold and graphic hand, several passages of the most profound teachings and proverbs of that book.

But my friends we are not here to discuss the traits of character which belong to men of either of these distinctive classes. We are here to try to do honor to a man who springing from the humblest walks of life, signalized every step of his progress from his earliest youth to a ripe old age, in the preparation and devotion of his mind and heart for the accomplishment of the grandest and noblest deeds of daring, sacrifice, and endurance in the cause of justice and human rights.

The great Shakespeare has said: "The evil that men do, lives after them, the good is oft interred with their bones." We would transverse this sentiment by our expressions and admiration for this noble son of our race, in whose honor we are now assembled.

Mr. Garnet was born at New Market, Kent county, Md., Dec. 23, 1815. His parents, with their family of three children, by some means escaped and took refuge in New York. Henry was sent to school, and soon after entered New Canaan Academy, in the State of New Hampshire, from whence he was driven by mob-violence and found better treatment at Oneida College, in the county of that name, in the State of New York. By some means, while he was yet but a youth, the hiding place of his parents was sought for and found out by their old master, who came on in search of them, and broke up the peace and quiet of the family, his mother and sister narrowly escaping with their lives, while his father was forced to flee to Canada. The terrible shock of this innovation upon the sanctity of family rights by the the slave power, did much to arouse into action that detestation of this monster which followed Mr. Garnet through all his life. Like Hannibal, he swore eternal hostility to slavery and all its abettors and apologists. Mr. Garnet finished his studies at Oneida, and graduated with marked distinction, leaving a remembrance of him (especially with pumpkin-head cilia) not soon to be forgotten.

He began his manhood life under the reign of that hideous monster slavery, whose blighting influence bid fair to stop the very foundations of this great nation. Himself the son of a native African prince, Mr. Garnet imbibed an early inward horror of the terrible crime prepetrated upon the inhabitants of his fatherland by the wicked and iniquitous American slave trade. As soon therefore as he had reached the period of manhood, he set out in good earnest to do battle against this terrible wrong. And through all that fierce and terrible struggle, which Hon. W. H. Seward very aptly designated, "The irrepressible conflict," Henry Highland Garnet never wavered or swerved from the path of duty in behalf of those who were bound, as being bound with them, until every yoke was broken, and every fetter that bound a slave was riven asunder.

There is an old story that in the far off lands of the rising sun there grows a tree which is called the Upas tree. It is said to be found upon the scorching plains of a sandy desert. In such a place its grateful shade would of necessity make it most attractive and enticing to weary travelers through those regions. But he who rests beneath its enticing shade rarely if ever again mingles in the society of men in this present world. It is declared that whosoever there may rest will inhale a poisonous air or vapor from this upas tree which is certain to result in death.

Happily for our great land, through all her borders no such tree is found. But it may be said that from the dark and barbarous regions of those distant shores American slavery, a tree more terribly destructive of the rights, privileges and happiness of mankind, was transplanted to these peaceful shores. It took firm root, and grew and intertwined itself with all our religious institutions, until no ray or beam of hope remained except in the total annihilation of the entire system. Henry Highland Garnet stood in the front rank of those who proclaimed in public and in private, from the pulpit and the rostrum, "And now the ax is laid at the root of this tree, let it be cut down and cast into the fire."

In 1843 and 44 he stepped prominently to the front as an orator of extraordinary eloquence and power. Time will not permit us to follow him through many of the brilliant and daring deeds of self-sacrifice, and endurance, which marked the period of his life struggles against this insidious foe.

In 1852, Mr. Garnet was sent as a missionary to Sterling Grange Hill, Jamaica, West Indies. He soon after accepted an unanimous call to the pastorate of Shiloh Presbyterian Church New York.

Several times he crossed the Atlantic, and with George Thompson, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, Wendell Phillips, Samuel R. Ward, Dr. J. W. C. Pennington, and men of that stamp, he made the ears of the peasantry, and the nobility of Great Britain to tingle with the story of Afric's wrongs upon this continent. And to his earnest pleadings during the late war in no small degree may be attributed the great moral sentiment and tone of thought, which welling up from the hearts English masses, prevented a policy by that government, which would have embarrassed our Federal administration beyond the power of description at this time. Mr. Garnet's ministerial life and character stood out beyond the average men of his race in this respect as prominently as did all the other elements of his great mind and heart.

He suffered no cunningly devised scheme of weak, or ignorant, or wicked men, to deter him from the path of duty.

No weak sophistry of reasoning could ever be adduced that was sufficient to cause him even for a moment, as a question of policy or expediency, to turn his back upon the right.

At one time, when fears existed in the minds of some of the ruling elders and trustees of Shiloh church concerning Mr. Garnet's terrible arraignment of Millard Fillmore, and his complicity with the infamous fugitive slave bill of 1850, he said: "I cannot desist. I must and will speak. Upon my own shoulders and head must rest the responsibility of what I shall say or do. But if any officer, so-called, or representative of the iniquitous fugitive slave law shall cross the threshold of my door unbidden, I shall send him reeling down to Hades if I have strength in this right arm to pull a trigger."

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He applied his subject to our condition as an enslaved race, and proclaimed the duty of the nominally free colored men and women of the North, especially the young men and young woman of our race, to emulate the character of Moses in his self abnegation for the good of his people.

He urged us to emulate the character and perseverance, of Moses' mother and sister, and family; instead of yielding to the pressure and dictation of pro slavery influence, which even at the North was at that time making deadly thrusts at the growing spirit of liberty and independent self reliance which filled the bosoms of many noble men and women of our race.

I remember meeting him in National Convention at Troy, New-York, in 1858.

Wm. Rich, W. J. Watkins, Stephen Myers, Wm. C. Nell, Frederick Douglass, Wm. Wells Brown, George T. Downing, J. J. Gould Bias, Junius C. Mowell, and others of equal power as public speakers, took sides pro and con with Dr. Garnet, and Prof. Charles L. Reason, upon the expediency or inexpediency of the then very unpopular advocacy by Mr. Garnet of his African civilization movement.

He advocated this measure as the great Archimidean screw that should lift the negro to an independent nationality.

The forensic power and earnestness, ingenious and invincible argument, and the subtle and irresistible attacks upon the vulnerable and less guarded defenses of his opponents, made Mr. Garnet, even in the estimation of his most violent opposers, complete master of the situation.

In 1859, when the sacred revelations of our martyr hero's carpet bag—I refer to the famous old Puritan martyr, John Brown of Ossawatomie, later of Harper's Ferry—I repeat when the revelations of that old hero's carpet bag was causing men to flee to distant lands, or to deny their identity with the cause for which John Brown gave up his precious life, Henry Highland Garnett, instead of leaving the country or hastening to denounce the old hero as a mad man, proclaimed a lecture at Shiloh church, entitled: "Nat Turner's Insurrection. Nat Turner a true hero."

In 1864 I met him again in National Convention at Syracuse, New York, and there for the first time in all the history of these great meetings, were we permitted to have direct and immediate representation from our enslaved people of the wide spread South. In that convention many of the States then in open and violent rebellion were represented by able and experienced men. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas were all there by personal representatives. It was a grand and happy scene long hoped and prayed for by many.

Some of these States were represented by men fresh from the field of mortal conflict. North Carolina was thus represented by the chivalrous Hunter. South Carolina was represented by the irrepressible Captain Robert Smalls, of Charleston harbor naval fame.

Speaking before a Louisiana audience, I should by no means ignore the fact that Louisiana was neither last nor least among those who were thus represented. She was present in the person of your lamented Captain James H. Ingraham, then fresh from the gory but glorious battle field of Port Hudson, which ranks among the noblest tests of valor conceded to the colored men of our late unhappy struggle.

Mr. Garnet, ripe with years and experience in the great cause which was now rapidly culminating into absolute victory for right, seemed only to delight himself in thanking God, and listening to the wondrous story of the advancing columns of our army, which he called the vanguard of freedom; and the promised hope of deliverance, which these our brethren from the South testified to us, thrilled the bosoms of nearly all of their constituents whom they had left behind them.

Having been called to the pastorate of the 15th Street Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., his eloquence as a pulpit orator and logical reasoner, soon attracted the attention of many of the best minds of the two branches of our National Legislature. Senators and Representatives soon became frequent visitors of this church, and continued so during Mr. Garnet's ministry there. This led to an invitation to Mr. Garnet to preach a sermon on the overthrow of slavery in the hall of the House of Representatives at the National Capitol The invitation was signed by many Senators and Representatives, as well as by the honored Chaplain of the House, Rev. William H. Channing. The sermon was delivered on Sunday morning, February 12, 1865. It was a master piece of pulpit oratory, and it was the first time the voice of a colored man in a public address had ever rang through those halls. Shortly after this he was recalled to Shiloh church, New York, where he continued to labor with the most remarkable success as a minister, till chosen as the representative of this government, our Minister resident and Consul General near the government of Liberia. I need not say that a better or more worthy representative of the colored race on this continent could scarcely have been chosen. Reference to his reception upon the shores of Africa, etc. His daughter was there before him. Dr. Blyden's address, etc.

Standing above his sacred and new made grave to day, as did Lord Thomas Gray above the sleeping dead of a country church yard, we may not say of Mr. Garnet:

"Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife
His sober wishes never learned to stray,
Along the cool sequestered vale of life,
He held the noiseless tenor of his way."

On the contrary, his was truly a life of never ceasing toil and struggle, and conquest, against outrage, oppression, injustice and wrong. His was a higher and nobler aim, expressed by that other great poet, Longfellow, in his "Psalm of Life:"

"Life is real, life is earnest,
And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul.

On the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb driven cattle.
Be a hero in the strife.

Trust no future, howe'er pleasant,
Let the dead past bury its dead,
Act, act in the living present,
Heart within and God o'er head.

This was Mr. Garnet's motto followed through all the period of life. Living with such a life and purpose ever more before him, as the acme of all his exertions, it is not strange that we can close in with Gray at last. And closing this memorial in his own language, and applying those words to our departed friend, we can say:

Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere,
Heaven did a recompense as largely send,
He gave to misery all he had, a tear,
He gained from heaven, 'twas all he wished, a friend.

The Bible.

Who com[illegible] the following description of the Bible we may never know. It was found in Westminster Abbey, nameless and dateless, but nevertheless it is invaluable for its wise and wholesale counsel to the race of Adam.

A nation would be truly happy it it were governed by no other laws than those of this blessed book.

It contains everything needful to be known or done.

It gives instruction to a Senate, authority and directions to a magistrate.

It cautions a witness, requires an impartial verdict of a jury; and furnishes the judge with his sentence.

It sets the husband as the Lord of his household, and wife as mistress of the table—tells him how to rule and how to manage.

It entails honor to parents, and enjoins obedience to children.

It prescribes and limits the sway of the sovereign, the rule of the ruler, and the authority of the master; commands the subjects to honor and the servant to obey, and the blessings and the protection of the Almighty to all that walk by this rule.

It gives directions for weddings and burials.

It promises food and raiment, and limits the use of both.

It points out a faithful and eternal guardian to the departing husband and father; tells him with whom to leave his fatherless children, and whom his widow is to trust—and promises a father to the former, and a husband to the latter. It teaches a man to set his house in order, and how to make his will; it appoints a dowry for his wife, and entails the rights of the first born, and shows how the young branches shall be left.

It defends the right of all, and reveals vengeance to every defaulter, overreacher, and trespasser.

It is the first book, the best book.

It contains the choicest matter—gives the best instruction—affords the greatest degree of pleasure and satisfaction that we have ever enjoyed.

It contains the best laws and most profound mysteries that were ever penned; and it brings the very best comforts to the inquiring and disconsolate.

It exhibits life and immortality from time everlasting and shows the way to glory.

It is a brief recital of all that is to come.

It settles all matters in debate; resolves all doubts; and eases the mind and conscience of all their scruples.

It reveals the only living and true God, and shows the way to Him, and sets aside all other gods, and describes the vanity of them and all that trust in such; in short it is a book of laws to show right and wrong; of wisdom that condemns a folly and makes the foolish wise, a book of truth that detects all lies and confronts all errors; and it is a book of life that shows the way from everlasting death.

It contains the most ancient antiquities and strange events; wonderful occurrences, heroic deeds, unparalleled wars.

It describes the celestial, terrestrial and infernal worlds, and the origin of the angelic myriads, the human tribes and the devilish legions.

It will instruct the accomplished mechanic and most profound critic. It teaches the best rhetorician, and exercises every power to the most skillful arithmetician, puzzles the wisest anatomist and exercises the wisest critic.

It is the best covenant that ever was agreed on; the best deed that ever was sealed; the best that will ever be signed.

Gen. Lew Wallace, United States Minister, spent several hours with the Sultan of Turkey. The Sultan sought much information concerning America, especially the judicial system in the United States and the mode of collecting taxes. Gen. Wallace states the Sultan displayed a shrewd, penetrating intellect and expressed the most friendly sentiments for America. Wallace denies having supported an American company's project for obtaining a concession for a railway in the province of Bagdad.

The President signed the anti-polygamy bill.

General News Items.

State Senator L. M. Nutt, died in Shreveport on the 22d.

The House passed the anti-Chinese bill by a vote of yeas 157, nays 65.

A fire at Ripon, Wisconsin, on the 21st, destroyed property to the value of $150,000.

A fire at Minneola, Texas, destroyed a block of mercantile buildings. Loss $80 000.

The President nominated John H. Smythe, of North Carolina, to be Minister to Liberia.

Judge Advocate General Swaim recommends a modification of Sergeant Mason's sentence.

Brennan, late secretary of the Land League, has been removed from Kilmainham jail to Kilkenny.

Seven hundered moulders are on a strike at Troy, N. Y, and 2000 men are out of employment in consequence.

The *Herald* says that Gen. Ignatieff has ordered all the Jewish chemists of St. Petersburg to sell their business.

W. J McCall, independent Democrat was elected to the legislature from the second ward of New Orleans on the 20th.

The prospects of the Hennepin ship canal, to connect the Mississippi river with Lake Michigan, continue to improve.

The sub-committee of the House elections committee on the Florida contest have agreed to report favorably to seating Bisbee.

Attorney General Brewster desires a vigorous prosecution, especially of the rich and prosperious violators of election laws in South Carolina.

In the Chamber of Deputies the bill appropriating 50,000 francs for the demolition of the ruins of the Tuileries was carried by a vote of 376 to 18.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone moved an additional annuity of £10,000 for Prince Leopold and a pension of £6 000 yearly for his widow in the event of his death. Passed 387 to 42.

The Proctor House, a noted summer resort at Kearsarge Mountain, burned on the 23d, together with the out buildings; loss $75 000; no insurance. The fire was caused by a defective chimney.

The Prussian Economic Council, by a vote of 33 to 31, rejected the Tobacco Monopoly bill, and afterward by vote of 48 to 14, adopted a resolution in favor of a higher tax on tobacco.

The Senate confirmed Enos J. Pennypacker, of North Carolina, Collector of Customs for the District of Wilmington, N. C., and rejected Thomas N Cooper, internal revenue collector for the sixth district.

Mr. Pendelton introduced in the Senate a constitutional amendment, providing for the election of postmasters, marshals, district attorneys, etc., by the people of the districts in which such officer's duties lie.

While Victor Hugo was entertaining the staff of the *Rappel* (newspaper), a telegram was received from St. Petersburg announcing that the Czar had spared the lives of three Nihilists in whose behalf Victor Hugo had pleaded. On hearing the news, Victor Hugo toasted the Czar.

At a meeting of the Cabinet the court-martial case of Cadet J. C. Whitaker, was taken up and disposed of by disapproving the sentence of dismissal from service imposed by the court, on the technical ground that the evidence taken at the trial was improperly introduced, thus sustaining the opinion of the Judge Advocate General.

The Jewish *World* received a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that the Czar has refused to confirm the recommendations of the commission on the Jewish question in favor of compelling the Jews to quit the rural districts, on the ground that such expulsion would almost ruin agriculture, and that the recommendations are generally conceived in a vindictive spirit.

An accident on the Northern Pacific road, near Bismarck, was caused by a broken wheel under a construction car; it gave way as the train was passing over a bridge, and two cars filled with laborers fell into the river. Eight were killed. The cars took fire and their bodies were badly burned. Twenty-two others were injured, only two seriously.

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, B. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1882.

A Word with Our Agents.

DEAR BRETHREN: We want to heartily thank all who during the past three months have done noble work in securing subscribers for the SOUTHWESTERN. To those we say:

1. THANK YOU. We are encouraged in our efforts to supply your people with helps for the home and business life, and the church.

2. Begin now to collect all that is due on subscriptions. We need the money, and the longer you postpone collecting from your subscribers the more apt you are to have to pay the bill yourself. If you despair collecting from any subscriber have his paper stopped. We do not want you to get in debt.

3. Gather up the fragments. There are yet some among your people who will take the paper if you ask them. Do so, and add to your lists.

4. Remember that your accounts with us are as obligatory as any other. You should provide for their payment in such reasonable time as would be required by your grocer or tailor. The best plan is to pay a part of it every quarter at least.

5. Push the paper all along the line. Brethren who have done nothing are reminded of their conference pledges. No matter how poor the circuit, every preacher can and ought to get some subscribers. Specimen copies will be sent to assist in the canvass.

Only $1 50.

From the first of April to the close of 1882, three-fourths of the year, we will send the SOUTHWESTERN to new subscribers for ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS. Pastors will please push the canvass, and in sending lists to this office be careful to specify the time for which the paper is desired. Where no time is mentioned the paper will be sent one year from date of subscription.

The handsomely printed minutes of the Mississippi Conference have been issued. Thanks to Secretary L. Bradford for a copy.

Judge E. B. Taylor, representative from Garfield's old district made his second speech in the House in opposition to the Anti-Chinese bill.

Prayer is the lever that moves the hand that moves the world. A praying church is a powerful one. Keep up your prayer-meetings.

Five Louisiana Congressmen, including Hon. C. B. Darrall, who was elected as a Republican, voted for the anti-Chinese bill. The vote of E. John Ellis was not recorded.

The *Price Current* has transposed its title, and it now reads *Commercial Bulletin, Price Current and Shipping List*. The paper is much improved in looks, as well as by its contents.

We learn from the *Methodist Advocate* that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Atlanta has commenced work among the colored people of that city, and proposes to organize branches in the leading churches of all denominations.

We believe that the United States ought to assume the entire responsibility of keeping the Mississippi levees in repair, in the most perfect order, and that the more promptly the work is done the better for all parts of the country.

A brother in a love-feast not long since, asked the church to pray, that as a Christian he may ever stand upon and defend his own ground, and never trust himself upon the devil's ground. This is the approved Christian tactic. Stand upon the *King's highway* and yield your sword with pleasure.

In reply to an editorial "Wanted, a Life of Wesley," a generous fellow-member of the Ecumenical [illegible] sent Dr Buckley, of the *Christian Advocate*, New York, a copy of the first life ever published in the Welsh language. This has [illegible] the Doctor, and he calls for help.

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* fitted out a relief steamer, with [illegible], forage, etc., to succor as [illegible] of the distressed people in [illegible] flooded section as possible, and [illegible] L. Lyons, druggist, hearing of [illegible], furnished medicines which [illegible] physician accompanying the [illegible] deemed necessary. This is in [illegible] with the usual wide-awake [illegible] of the managers of the [illegible], and alike creditable to [illegible] Lyons.

[illegible] Mississippi flood is falling, [illegible] day chronicles some new [illegible], caused by the breaking [illegible] by the surging torrent. [illegible] places dry land is begi[illegible] appear, and farmers are [illegible] to replant their crops; in [illegible] have just reached [illegible]. The atten[illegible] is often called to [illegible] grave disasters, [illegible] justice will [illegible] problem [illegible] ultimately [illegible] the pros[illegible].

Christian Rest.

If we believe in anything we believe in a Christian at work, a Christian awake not asleep. Work is said to be the philosopher's stone that turns all metals and even stones into gold, and allows no religions want to break into the soul. Idleness will never be found among the beatitudes of heaven; it may be among the torments of hell. We never sing

> My willing soul would stay
> In such a frame as this,
> And sit and sing herself away
> In everlasting bliss.

But while we believe in a Christian at work we also believe in a Christian at rest. He may occasionally sing

> "Awake my soul, stretch every nerve,"

but we do not care to see him always stretching. If every nerve is kept on endless tension rest and progress will both be soon wanting. Doubtless there are times when he should sing

> "Sure I must fight if I would reign."

But he is not to be always fighting. And yet in all our churches there are good men and women who think otherwise, they quote: "This is not your rest," "Here we have no continuing city." But this is no news. Then they have much to say about "the rest that remaineth." Nor is this to be classed among the news items. We are thankful when we read of the rest that remaineth "to the people of God." But the Christian rest is not altogether a tomorrow affair. "We," says the epistle to the Hebrews, "which have believed *do* enter into rest." He is not sustained in this life merely by future hopes and distant prospects, he is not living on borrowed capital. True he has a rich future to borrow from, but he who is "in Christ," who "walks in the light as he is in the light" cannot have much of poverty to borrow to. His present peace is like a river, his now joy is unspeakable and full of glory, he is no traveler in the wilderness famishing for the want of bread, his present is not all blank, cheerless and empty. In the wilderness the table is spread and the Savior assures us that those "who hunger and thirst after righteousness shall be filled." There is even in this world so full of sin and hate,

> "And land of corn and wine and oil,
> Favored with God's peculiar smile,
> With every blessing blest;
> There dwells the Lord our Righteousness,
> And keeps his own in perfect peace
> And everlasting rest."

So Charles Wesley wrote over one hundred years ago, and so some of the people called Methodist have been singing ever since.

The basis of this form of religious experience is faith. In this respect it stands undoubtedly on the same footing with any and all other religious experience. Nor is this faith which brings this rest different from what is experienced in the ordinary course of the Christian's life, except in the single circumstance of degree. We use the term "Assurance of faith," which conveys to our mind the idea of faith without doubting. "I think," says Uphem, "we are at liberty to say that assurance of faith is synonymous with undoubting or perfect faith." We have many instances of this form of religious experience of men who in life and death had the greatest imaginable confidences and assurance, the most perfect rest of soul. Paul always speaks in strong and positive terms as to his relation to Christ Jesus, his Lord and Master and Redeemer. He refers to "two immutable things," God's promises and oaths, as the source of "strong consolation" to each believer. This faith of assurance and persuasion of God's favor affords a serene peace and steadfast tranquility of mind, a still, quiet and sweet rest to the soul.

A meeting of our city clergy, with Bishop Keener presiding, was held last Monday noon, in the parlor of Grunewald Hall, to form a league to educate and persuade public opinion to the better observance of the Sabbath in this city. The meeting was well attended, every Protestant denomination, as well as the Jewish and Romish clergy being represented. The duty to observe the sanctity of the Sabbath, the difficulties to be encountered, and the best methods to adopt to insure success were all ably and eloquently discussed from every conceivable standpoint. A committee to adopt a proper platform and to crystallize the intentions of this meeting was appointed and instructed to be prepared to report to the whole meeting next Monday noon at the same place. Among the most prominent ministers taking part in this conference were Bishop Gallagher, of the Episcopal Church, Rev. Drs. Palmer, H. Miller Thompson, Walker, Witherspoon, Guthrie, and representatives of His Grace, Archbishop Perche. Our ministers should lose no time in identifying themselves with a movement having such a holy and very desirable purpose.

A Christian Army has been organized in Chicago under Bishop Fallows. Its members will wear a uniform, and march through the streets to the music of a drum corps.

Tobacco.

Rev. Geo. Trask, of New England, was perhaps next to Adam Clark one of the most perfect haters of tobacco that ever lived. Adam Clark once said that if he was to offer a sacrifice to the devil he would take a pig and stuff it with tobacco. A some what distinguished man, but an inveterate smoker, sent to Bro. Trask a challenge to show a single passage of Scripture that condemned use of tobacco. To this Bro. Trask replied "that the Bible was a book of principles which make their appeals to our common sense, and that God wants us as honest men to honestly apply them to ourselves. The Bible requires us to love our neighbor as ourselves, but you annoy and disgust him by your fetid smoke. The Bible requires us to regard our bodies as the temple of the Holy Ghost, but you defile yours, you make it a temple of nauseous noxious smoke, and if any man defile this temple of God, him shall God destroy."

To us one of the most inconsistent things for a minister of the gospel to do is to preach purity when he has from day to day to balance himself cautiously lest there be an overflow of the yellow slobber. The time was when it was thought consistent for a minister to use the weed, and perhaps the time of such ignorance God winked at, but now he commands all tobacco chewers, smokers, snuffers and spitters, to repent. To all of our brethren in the ministry who are addicted to either of these filthy habits we give the following advice: Go out into the back yard or woods, the latter would be much the better place; take your tobacco and pipe with you. Take, also, a spade or hoe, and dig a good-sized hole, and then throw your pipe and tobacco into it and bury them forever out of your sight. The Bible bids us "whether we eat or drink, or whatever we do, to do all for the glory of God." No man in his senses pretends that he glorifies God by chewing his quid or smoking his pipe. A good deacon while at his morning devotions was reading the above passages; he stammered, he stopped, and then exclaimed: "Wife, wife, how in the world do I glorify God by using tobacco?" Then and there the deacon gave up the idol forever. Brothers, sisters, go ye and do likewise.

A Brother in Black Vindicated.

In the United States District Court, March, 14, at San Antonio, the case of Bishop Richard H. Cain and wife vs. the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad, for $25,000 damages, a judgment was given plaintiffs for $4 80, the difference between the cost of traveling in the regular way and in a Pullman car. This suit was brought under the civil rights bill, Cain being bishop of the A. M. E. Church. As the brother in black who so bitterly complained to the *Southwestern* about having to eat at a side-table at the Hutchins House, Houston, perhaps paid full fare, it is suggested he bring suit. With the above precedent, he can recover the difference in first-class and side-table fare.—*Texas Christian Advocate.*

In this flippant manner a leading organ of the Church South disposes, so far as its editorial comment goes, of a decision in the matter of civil rights, which is disgraceful from either a national or a Christian standpoint. It appears from the San Antonio *Express* report that Judge Turner ruled that the plaintiffs, Bishop Cain and wife, could bring action for actual and specific damages sustained in the extra expense they were subjected to, and so instructed the jury. The attorney for the Bishop has given notice that he will take the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. By all means let this be done to test the most liberal construction of our laws in the protection of citizens from needless indignities.

The *Globe Democrat* of St. Louis is an enterprising newspaper. It chartered a steamer for the use of its special correspondent in taking notes in the overflowed regions of the Mississippi valley, and published columns of news about the submerged Southerners. It has ventured to make a map to illustrate the overflow, and we regret to say that it equals one of those *Herald* war maps that cast so much gloom over the country, and misrepresented many brilliant exploits of the late war. If the *Globe Democrat* map is correct New Orleans, alas, is a submerged city; the resurrected capitol has been swept by the roaring flood; the hills of the Florida parishes; the home of the ancient Natchez; war-famed Vicksburg, and Memphis, have all succumbed. We fear the care worn artist, after laying off the distant counties, must have hastened his work by dipping a convenient paste brush into his ink bottle, and drawing it across his work from Cairo to Barataria. In this way he reduced hills and flats to a common level, and made those distinctions have no difference to the unsuspecting reader. This is too much water. We might as well die of small pox, or pine away with yellow fever, as to be drowned out in this manner by our zealous friends. The climax is reached by the editor who commends the "excellent map" and its "clearly defined shaded lines."

The question, "Are you a member of the Church?" or, "Are you a Christian?" or, "Do you love Jesus?" is frequently asked. But "Does Jesus love you now?" is a question that we seldom hear. To some these questions seem to aim at but one and the same point. But they involve very different processes of mind. Our hope of heaven must not rest merely on what we have done, nor on what we are, but on what Jesus is and does for us. No man, unless he is self-deceived, can find in himself any good ground for hope. Looking at ourselves, we are ready to cry out "All is lost!" not in danger of being lost, but actually lost. It is only as we look to Jesus that we can see the least reason for hope. He came into the world to save sinners—not Christians, but sinners. If you are a sinner, you can not trust yourself, but you can trust Jesus. He is the Savior of sinners, and you can trust him. The one question we press is: "Does Jesus love you now?"

Sensible.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company has taken down the sign at its depot in this city, "Colored People's Sitting Room." It will trust to the good sense of the people in the regulation of their private intercourse. This is sensible, and the only proper position, we maintain, for a common carrier to pursue. The traveling public of the South, as a general rule, cannot be excelled in the exchange of social courtesies and the respect of individual rights.

The *Christian Neighbor* begins an article entitled "Dreaming" in this way: "The New York *Methodist* has had a vision of enormous numbers of Southern Methodists who 'show tendencies toward organic reunion' with the M. E. Church. Hear it: "The serious matter now is, that 850,000 Southern Methodists show tendencies toward organic reunion with us," etc.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—G. R. Nowman of St. Mary, has received an appointment in the U. S. Mint.

—Rev. G. R. Bristor has been transferred from Deleware to Newark Conference.

—Owing to the illness of Bishop Bowman Bishop Andrews presided at the Philadelphia Conference.

—Ex-Governor E. D. Morgan, of New York, has given $80,000 to Williams College to build a new dormitory.

—Rev. Geo. Hildt, one of the oldest members of the Baltimore Conference, died in Baltimore, in his 79th year.

—Rev. W. B. Kendrick, Mississippi Conference, desires his correspondents to address him at Atlanta, and not at Walthall, Miss.

—Rev. W. C. Webb, of Ames M. E. Church, this city, has been transfered to Philadelphia Conference and appointed to Grace Church,

—Dr. L. C. Rondanez, of this city, has suffered the loss of his daughter Louise, aged 14 years, who was finishing her education in Paris, France.

—Judge J. D. Cunningham, of Atlanta, is one of the most efficient and unselfish temperance workers in Georgia. He is an honored member of the Baptist church, an able lawyer, and is justly esteemed as a citizen. *Methodist Advocate.*

—Rev. Marshall W. Taylor, D. D., of Cincinnati, O., has our thanks for a copy of his very able and interesting address, upon the fact and mission of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows in America; delivered in that city upon the recent annual thanksgiving of several Odd Fellow lodges of Ohio and Kentucky.

—Mrs. James K. Polk, now 77, and nearly 33 years a widow, is very sprightly, and enjoys company. Her old two-story brick homestead is near the State-house at Nashville, and the Legislature never assembles without sending a message of congratulation to her. The Polk estate is supposed to be worth about $75,000.

—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, one of the greatest of American poets died in Cambridge, Mass, during the afternoon of March 24th. He had been ailing for some time past, and sank rapidly. His bedside was surrounded by his family. Wherever the English language is spoken the announcment of his death will be received with feelings of profound sorrow.

—Rev. Lyman Coleman, D. D., Professor of Latin in Lafayette College for twenty years, died of paralysis at Easton, Pa., March 16, at the age of 85 He graduated at Yale in 1817, and was there the tutor of William M. Evarts and the late President William Adams, of Union Theological Seminary, New York. He was pastor of the Congregational Church at Belchertown, Mass., from 1828 to 1835.

—Dr. Fuller of the *Methodist Advocate*, Atlanta, discusses the proposition of Dr. Nathan Scarritt as though it was another Trojan horse. He does not know Dr. Scarritt nor Dr. George. We know both of them, and there is no more danger of their compromising Methodism than there is of their becoming Mormon bishops, and establishing harems. They are innocent, so are their plans. As we said before, the only plan we have is to be just and fear not.—*California.*

—Miss Alma Ivy, daughter of Rev. J. A. Ivy, agent in charge of the Bible House, New Orleans, died March 22, 1882, aged 18 years at the Wesleyan Female Institute, Staunton, Va. Her body was accompanied to this city by Prof. H. E. Harris and Mrs. Ivy. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Drs. C. W. Carter and J. B. Walker, followed by some remarks from Prof. Harris, representing the sentiments of the Institute, of deep regret at the loss of one highly esteemed for her intellectual, social and religious qualities. We extend to Bro Ivy, our heartfelt sympathy.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

TEXAS.

Tobe Ward, Wallisville: "Elder Pullam held his first quarter. Congregation was small. It has been raining a great deal."

Rev. A. C. Culbreath, of Huntsville, reports prosperity in the St. James Methodist Episcopal Church. Since conference he has received 24 on probation, six have been converted and six reclaimed. The Sunday-school is in a good degree of prosperity. $17 has been received and expended for books for the school.

I. B. Scott, Houston: "Our work at Trinity charge has been hindered to some extent by the long rainy spell; but since the change of weather our people are rallying nicely. Our collection last Sunday was $100 making in all for the week $290. This money is to pay for plastering our new church. Pray for us that the work may prosper and God's name be glorified."

J. R. Carnes, San Antonio: "On Feb 26th, we took up a collection to buy a lot for a parsonage, the lot is already improved, and the building suits very well. The trustees are alive to their duties, and the church appears to be growing; 18 have been received into the church since I came. Sunday school is growing under superintendents S. Evans, and R. H. Harbert; nearly every member appears to observe strictly the rule on temperance".

A. J. Turner, Laredo: "We have 19 members, five colored, and the rest Mexicans. The church is really a Mexican church, and they are coming in at every meeting. We have no church house and rent a building at heavy cost. The people do not give freely, and I shall have to endure many things this year. I need some Spanish books for my people. There are five Protestant churches here and they are all supported by missionary money."

LOUISIANA.

T. J. Johnson, Mansfield: "We have organized our Sabbath school as a missionary society, and expect to have a good time with the little folks".

J. W. Hilton, St. James church, Shreveport: "My field of labor looks a little gloomy, but I thank the Lord that I can see a little light ahead."

Rev. W. H. Traeger, pastor of our Second German Church, reports 16 conversions and five accessions as the result of three weeks protracted meetings. The church and Sunday school are revived and flourishing.

Rev. T. Jackson of Natchitoches, writes that his people received him with open arms and are doing all they can for his comfort. He has just closed a protracted meeting of two weeks, during which 34 were received on probation and five converted. The Sunday school is in a good degree of prosperity. It has raised $55, towards paying for an organ, and a number of the young people are taking lessons in music.

The First German Church, corner of Franklin and St. Andrew streets, which has been undergoing repairs for some time, will re open next Sunday, with a grand union meeting and appropriate services. The Presiding Elder will preach at at 11 a. m., and Bro. Traeger of the Second Church will assist in the services of the day. Rev. D. Matthaei, the pastor, by hard and faithful labor has accomplished a grand good work here, and receives as he deserves the love and admiration of all his people.

MISSISSIPPI.

W. H. Mims, Augusta: "I arrived at my post Jan 25th, after laying out one night in the woods. I found much work to do, and by God's help the church is now moving on."

N. Cannon: "The first conference of Pass Christian and Bay St. Louis charge, was held at Pearlington, March 11th and 12th. The members brought up their reports in business like manner. Sixty partook of communion, two were received. Stewarts reported for pastor $34,25 elder $16 25, paid during the quarter. The estimating committee reported for pastor $376,40; house rent $48; traveling expenses $33; elder $65; bishops $250; benevolent purposes $75."

TENNESSEE.

J. W. Pickett, Franklin: "I have been around my district, met all the appointments with a few exceptions. Those I missed on account of the high water. I found the work in a growing condition. The district is being revived. Several grand revivals have been held, in which there were many souls converted to the Lord. On account of high water the District Conference was moved from Cumberland, Tennessee, to Springfield. Not many of the brethren were present. Most all sent in their reports. Last Saturday and Sunday, March, 4th and 5th, found me at Franklin, Tennessee, with Bro. Williams. Held his second quarterly meeting. I found him in the midst of a grand revival, 6 converts to date, several seekers."

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

North New Orleans District.

DEAR EDITOR: I embrace this opportunity to report the first round on the North New-Orleans District.

February 20th found me at Union Chapel. Bro. Priestly was at his post. The reports showed a grand beginning for this year. Brother Priestly has suggested a plan for raising means to complete the audience-room which I think will succeed.

The quarterly conference for Wesley Chapel was held February 21st. Though "King Rex" was parading the streets that night, yet there were very few of the brethren absent. A protracted meeting was going on, and quite a number of souls had been saved. I predict a successful year's labor for Brother Davage.

Was with Father Ross, at Pleasant Plains, February 22d, and had a pleasant session of Conference. A protracted meeting was in progress at this point also.

Preached for Bro. Beale, and held his quarterly conference at Thomson Chapel, Feb. 23d. The people of this church are well pleased with their new pastor. This church was engaged in a lawsuit during the latter part of last year, and a decision was rendered against the church a few days after Bro. Beale took charge. This caused some trouble, which has passed over, however, and the people are now rallying around their able leader. The congregation is becoming larger, and the indications are that Bro. Beale will do well at this point.

Was with Bro. Isaac Hayward at Labarpe, February 24th. Had a very pleasant conference. This church is moving off slowly, but I think Bro. Hayward will get under way soon and do well.

Held the quarterly conference at Donalsonville, March 1st. Brother Smith is quite popular with his people. He is carrying on a protracted meeting and gaining souls for the Lord. He is also making a noble effort to build a parsonage this year, and the indications are that he will succeed.

Was with Bro. Gayden, at Whitehall, March 4th and 5th. Preached for him, Sunday 8th, at 11 o'clock, and held conference. Had a splendid time. The people are with Bro. Gayden, and will build a parsonage.

I went from this point same day by stage to College Point in company with Bro. Payne, who has charge of the little church at this place. The people there are much embarrassed for want of a place to worship in. There is a large number of people, and they are favorably inclined toward the Methodist Church. We must have a church building at this place.

I spent the 8th and 9th of March with Bro. Chinn, at Thibodauxville. His people are very glad that he has returned.

Was at Woodlawn and preached Sunday, March 12th, at 3 o'clock. Had a grand time. Bro. Austin Kennedy could not be with me, as the water was rising rapidly near his place and he dared not leave home.

Preached at Assumption same night. The people there are in high spirits over the prospect of soon occupying their church building.

I reached Bayou Goula, March 14th, and found Bro. McCary carrying on a protracted meeting. Preached for him on Tuesday and Wednesday nights. Held quarterly conference Wednesday night. Bro. McCary found only about a dozen members here, but is gathering in others. We own a lot and a very insignificant building here, well located. They need a comfortable church building; with this I think we could have a good work in Bayou Goula.

Preached for Bro. Kennedy at Algiers, Sunday, March 19th, at 11 o'clock, and held his quarterly conference. He is starting off well with his small membership.

There are three points which I have not been able to visit. Upon the whole, the District is in a prosperous condition, and the indications are that a good work will be done this year. MARCUS DALE.

Pass Christian, March 24, 1882.

Missionary Programme for April.

AN EASTER SERVICE FOR MISSIONS.

The peculiar inspiration which belongs to the commemoration of our Lord's resurrection from the grave should be gladly cherished to strengthen all hearts and hands in mission work. We suggest for an order of exercises—

1. The singing of hymn 2,313.

2. The accounts of our Lord's resurrection found in the first three Gospels may be read or compared. (Matt. xxviii, Mark xvi, Luke, xxiv, 1-10.) Find a golden text for the hour in Mark xvi, 20.

3. Giving thanks to God for the glorious provision made "for our justification" in the resurrection of "his son Jesus;" and prayers for a just appreciation of the event as an inspiration to confident proclamation of the Gospel in all the world.

4. Hymn, 245.

5. Consider the power of the Gospel to revive decaying or effete nationalities. The indirect civilizing effects of missions in various lands are "infallible proofs" of this power. Illustration may be drawn from numerous sources. The Asiatic nations, where history began before the Christian era, are in point. (See Isa. lxi, 4.) The Presbyterian Missions are doing a great work in Syria, notwithstanding the desperate resistance of Mohammedanism, and of the corrupt Oriental forms of Christianity. Protestant education is leading the way, and schools are called for on every side. The Greek Church, the Greek papists, and the Maronites are following suit with schools. Beirout has grown in fifty years from a city of 8,000 people to 80,000. Seven out of the ten journals now published there are directed by Protestants. There are four colleges and five female seminaries.

Especially appropriate to the Easter services is a remembrance of the relation of Gospel civilization to the welfare of woman. It is the Protestant missionaries who brought education to women in Syria and elsewhere in the East. The *London Quarterly* for January, 1879, says: "We doubt whether the Americans are doing anything in Turkey so sure, sooner or later, to change the whole condition of society as what they are doing in the education of women. Nearly one-half of the 9,000 pupils in Beirout are girls. This is the resurrection power of a pure Christianity. So in Constantinople thousands of girls are now taught, where formerly their education could not have been even mentioned without giving offense. The intimate relation of the American missionaries to any possible regeneration of the Turkish Empire in general, is manifest, and has been acknowledged by many English statesmen. Decrees establishing religious toleration were secured by the influence of missionaries after the Crimean war, and after the war of 1877. There are 12,000 pupils in the Protestant schools and colleges. In 1838 there were no newspapers in Turkey. Now Constantinople has 30 dailies. Hon. E. F. Noyes, United States Minister to Paris, who visited the East, officially reports: "By actual observation I know that wherever a conspicuously intelligent and enterprising native young man or woman is found in the East, it is always found that he or she was educated at an American school or college in Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo, Assioot, or Beirout."

If we look to India, where the heathen society, so far as its own resources are concerned, is thoroughly disorganized, we see a wonderful effect of Christianizing influences within the last twenty-five years. "The change in India, the advancement in society there," says Dr. Waugh, of our mission, "in the last twenty years, within my observation, is marvelous." We can hardly allude to the abolition of horrid rites and customs—the suttee fires, infanticide, Juggernathian barbarities, human sacrifices in the temples. It is mission work and mission influence which has abolished them. "With all the good that England has done for India," said Lord Lawrence, "missionaries have done more good than all other means combined." "Notwithstanding the increase of government schools, missionaries are, on the whole," says Sir. William Temple, "the best teachers." So effective is their Gospel teaching, that now nine-tenths of the Christian workers in India are natives. [See the Missionary Reports, 1880, 1881, for the character of our native preachers. See the Report of the Woman's Society and the January Manual, pages 29, 33, for some hopeful results of work among women there.] "The progress of missionary labor through India," said a speaker at the annual meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, "is the track of a river through a desert, and every thing liveth whithersoever the river cometh."

The reviving and invigorating force of Christianity is just entering China, but it was missionary influence which secured the liberal treaties of 1858, opening up the the country. Now the *North China Herald* says of China: "If one were to compare the state of things in 1860 with that in 1880 the contrast would be as marked as that shown by England in a period covering the last seventy-five years." Witness the eagerness for a Christian education in Mr. Ahok's contribution of a building for our college at Foochow and the group of forty-five pupils who at once present themselves and pay the stipulated rates. The familiar, but increasingly wonderful uprising of Japan is illustrated afresh for us in Dr. Maclay's admirable article in the January *Manual.*

6. Prayer for the impartation of that "promise of the Holy Ghost," which is assured to us in our Lord's resurrection, to all missionaries, in eastern Bible lands, where the early faith has been lost, and in all lands which "sit in darkness and the shadow of death."

7. Hymn 234.

8. *The noble fruit of sacrifice* is an Easter lesson of most precious worth. The triumphs of the Gospel in heathen lands are won only through consecration unto all suffering in its messengers The heroic Emma Michener, who has just fallen from our ranks in Africa, said: "I go to Africa because I think it most degraded, and that it needs me most." Again she said: "If He can bring forth more from my blood than from my labors, it is his to use." This is the martyr spirit of the ages. Similar was the utterance of Myron H. Pinkerton, who last year laid down his life in the service of the American Board in Zulu-land; and of Adam McCall, of the Livingstone Inland Mission, who perished in November. "I am beside myself," he said, to do and dare for the cause of our Lord and Master in the great Congo valley."

Martyrdom is but the extreme form of the missionary's sacrifice. His is a work which has involved the painful sundering of family and social ties; much solitary labor amid the gloom of heathenism, with no consolation but prayer and God's Word; a life-long struggle with obstacles which are perhaps little appreciated by the Church at home. In varied form, the life of a true missionary repeats the experience of Paul in 2 Cor. vi. But it is the glorious hope of the resurrection life which shines ever above this continual dying unto self. "Always bearing about in the body the dying of the Lord Jesus that the life also of Jesus might be made manifest in our body." 9. Hymn 232.

10. A word or two only with reference to the lesson of courageous hopefulness which Easter brings with it (1 Peter i, iii,). The Christian worker who looks never backward, but always forward, shall have nothing but hope. The closing words of Pinkerton's last letter were: "All is well—we go right on." See Dr. Dorchester's book Hear this voice from China: "The missionary who would express what to him seems likely to be true here in China in 1900, would be charged with enthusiasm;" and this from India: "Ten years hence there will not be an honest Hindoo."

11. Prayer: "Lord increase our faith" and our "lively hope" by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead. 12. Hymn 237.

The subject of the Programme for May will be "Mormonism."

Congressman Darrall was elected member of the Republican Congressional campaign committee, by a considerable majority, over Senator Kellogg.

A Philadelphia court, by naturalizing a Chinese resident administered an appropriate rebuke to a New-York court which refused a Chinaman who had every qualification except being a Saxon, a Celt or a Negro.

"Buchupaiba."
New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases. 1. at druggists. La. Depot, L. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

The Old Amount of Cream Ta tar

Will not raise the old amount of flour. Why is it? How often this question is asked the grocer! The most complete answer to this inquiry that we have seen, comes from the Health Inspector of the New York Board of Health. After samples of cream tartar purchased in various parts of the city had been subjected to analysis, he found in all cases that article to be adulterated with terra alba to such an extent in some instances that the cream tartar was really terra alba with a little cream tartar added. The Inspector further stated that when baking powders are put up in packages ready for use, the honest and skillful manufacturer experiences no difficulty, in the first place, of securing pure materials, and secondly, in mixing them in the proper proportions. Hence, the Inspector recommends the use of a good, reliable brand of baking powder in preference to the cream of tartar, as now found in the stores.

The manufacturers of the well-known brand called the "Royal Baking Powder" import their own cream tartar direct from the Wine Districts of France, expressly for this purpose. This company is said to be the largest users of cream tartar in the world, and in these days of adulteration and fraud it is most gratifying to know of one article of food which we can get pure, namely, the Royal Bakiing Pnwder.—*Portland Daily Press.*

The Senate Committee on the Improvement of the Mississippi and Tributaries has agreed upon a bill appropriating $5,000,000 for the Mississippi and $1,000,000 for the Missouri River, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in accordance with the plans of the Mississippi River Improvement Commission. Part of the appropriation for the Mississippi is to be made immediately available in order to repair as quickly as possible some of the damage by the recent floods.

A Burnt Child

does not dread Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed, which is the best liniment for burns, sprains, and bruises. It also breaks up colds, fevers, inflammatory attacks, and cures rheumatism. Of all druggists.

The burial services over the remains of the poet, Longfellow, took place at his late home at Cambridge. They were entirely private, and none but relatives and near friends were present.

Annoyance Avoided.

Gray hairs are honorable but their premature appearance is annoying. Parker's Hair Balsam prevents the annoyance by promptly restoring the youthful color.

Gov. Crittenden has called an extra sessoinn of the Missouri Legislature, to convene on Wednesday, April 19, to redistrict the State under the apportionment act of Congress.

The highest hopes and interest of the race rest on the purity, health and strength of womanhood. We take pleasure in referring our readers to the remarkable efficacy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in all that class of diseases from which women suffer so much.

Three tons of powder exploded in the Vulcan Powder Company's Works in Almeda county, near Oakland, California, killing 11 men, five white and six Chinese. Four men, all white, were injured. Loss about $25,000.

$500 Cash in Prizes.

It is only a few years since Messrs. Hiram Sibley & Co., were known at all in the seed business, but in those few years they have advanced with wonderful rapidity. Their warehouse at Rochester is a mammoth building, nine stories high, while in Chicago they occupy a five story building, and have no room to spare. Just now the firm are specially desirous of obtaining all information calculated to fit them for the most intelligent service of their many customers in the South. To this end they are offering $500 cash in prizes for the best essays on gardening in the Southern States. Full particulars can be obtained by addressing HIRAM SIBLEY & Co., Rochester, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill.

The basis upon which Chili agrees to celebrate peace is as follows: 1. The cession to Chili of all the Peruvian territory south of Camarones Quevrada. 2. The occupation of the Department of Arica and Tacna for 10 years, at the expiration of which term Peru will pay $20,000,000. Should said $50,000,000 not be paid to Chili at the expiration of 10 years the territory of Arica and Tacna will remain *ipso facto*, ceded to and incorporated with the Republic of Chili. Peru may fix in the terms of peace a longer term than 10 years, but always subject to the same conditions. Should Arica return to the dominion of Peru it shall never be fortified. 3. Chili shall occupy the Lobos Islands while guano remains on them, and the net proceeds of such guano, as also of that from deposits which are known and being worked in Tarapaca, shall be equally divided between Chili and the creditors of Peru.

Dispatches from Ireland report a case in which a band of disguised [illegible] off the nose of a man because [illegible] the poor law [illegible] con- [illegible] to the [illegible]

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

SECOND QUARTER. LESSON I. April 2.
The Mission of the Twelve. Mark vi. 1-13.
(Condensed from Western Christian Advocate.)

VERSES 1–6. 1. "He went out from thence"—From Capernaum, the scene of the last act. There is an historical connection between the matter of the past and of this lesson. "Cometh into his own country"—The district about Nazareth, and Nazareth itself. 2. "When the Sabbath was come"—He did not bring special assemblies to the synagogue, on unusual days, but simply availed himself of the ordinary Sabbath meetings. "Whence hath this man these things?"—They were astonished at the things he uttered. They acknowledged the force and truthfulness of his preaching and the wonderful character of his works. "What wisdom is this which is given unto him?"—They inquire after the source of his information, and the religious system of doctrine by which he interprets the Scripture, which is also accompanied by the power to perform miracles. 3. "Is not this the carpenter?"—In his youth Jesus had wrought at the trade of his reputed father, and was familiar to the people of his village as a carpenter, or worker in wood. Seeing his past had been in no wise distinguished from that of a common laborer, it seemed incredible that he should have knowledge above the average of his class. While he was the son of Mary he was not really the son of Joseph.

4. "A prophet is not without honor, but in his own country, and among his own kin, and in his own house"—Not that he is not as deserving of honor at home as abroad, but intimate acquaintance and the jealousies engendered by his pretensions, disqualify them to see his prophetic qualifications. 5. "He could do no mighty work"—Owing to their unbelief. He could not do the work he desired to do because it implied the free consent and faith of the persons. But he laid his hands on a few sick folk and healed them. 6 "He marveled because of their unbelief"—It was so great and so unreasonable. He retired from this uncongenial place to the district lying around.

VERSES 7–13. Sending forth of the twelve. 7. "Two by two"—In couples. The object doubtless was for mutual support, and for the corroborating effect of the testimony of two. "Power over unclean spirits"—To cast them out. 8. "Take nothing for their journey." They were to go unencumbered, relying on the people's appreciation of their mission for sustenance, a lesson of faith for the deciples also. A staff—Walking stick. Scrip—A bag made of leather for carrying food, usually slung over the shoulder. 10. "There abide"—Going from house to house would consume much valuable time in the observance of social customs, divert their attention from their true mission, and corrupt their simplicity and devotion. 11. "Shake the dust"—A symbolic act of renunciation. Though the wickedness of Sodom and Gomorrah was great, and received its due punishment, yet their light was not as great as that of the cities to which Christ now sends his disciples, nor were the sensible demonstrations of the divine will so clear and convincing as were exhibited by Christ and those to whom he gave this power. Hence in the judgment the people of those cities will receive a lighter punishment than the penalty of these inhabitants if they reject the messengers of Christ. 12. Historical statement of the fulfillment of that to which they had been appointed. 13. "Anointed with oil"—The power given to them by Christ was the efficient cause, and the oil the instrumental cause of their healings. Similarly, Christ made clay with spittle, and anointed the eyes of the blind.

Hundreds of Men, Women and Children Rescued

from beds of pain, sickness and almost death and made strong and hearty by Parker's Ginger Tonic are the best evidences in the world of its sterling worth. Post. See advertisement.

Our friends should always think of the necessity of putting this paper into every Methodist family. When new members come in, put the paper in their house. Hundreds would take it if asked to do so.

Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions. $1. at druggists, La. Depot, I. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

In the Senate Mr. Sawyer presented the memorial of the Legislature of Wisconsin asking that Congress take control of the Sturgeon Bay Ship Canal, connecting Green Bay with Lake Michigan, in said State, upon such terms as are just and proper, and open the canal free to the commerce of the great lakes and the waterways connected therewith.

Society Belles are Loud in their praises of Floreston Cologne, on account of its delicate and lasting fragrance.

NEW BOOKS.

ON THE STUDY OF WORDS. By R. C. French, New York: J. Fitzgerald & Co. Price 15c.

This is an instructive language lecture by the Archbishop of Dublin, and is No. 30 of the Humboldt Library of Popular Science literature. For sale by newsdealers.

MODERN DRY PLATES: or Emulsion Photography, By Dr. J. M. Eder.

THE ART AND PRACTICE OF SILVER PRINTING. By H. P. Robinson and Capt. Abney.

These are publications received from E. & H. T. Anthony, 591 Broadway, New York, adapted to photographers.

The destruction of a quarter of a million, more or less, of old books, in the burning of the stock of N. Tibbals & Sons, in the Park Row fire, makes a great many people feel sad. The fascination of a vast collection of old books for many persons not bibliomaniacs, nor thieves of old books, is real and harmless. Many an hour, during the past eighteen years, has the Editor of *The Christian Advocate* spent among those old books, and many a book has he transferred to his library of which he never heard till he stumbled on it there. One day he met a very eminent Congregational minister in 37 Park Row, who said, "Do you know I come here to commune with the dead, and learn the fate of the living?" Mr. Tibbals, Sr., has a great faculty for collecting old books, besides dealing in and making new ones. He may live a good while yet, but such a collection of antique and peculiar publications as he had there, will never be got together again. We hope that they will soon get back into Nassau Street. It will seem out of the way to go down to 38 Murray Street.

The above firm will move from their present place, at 38 Murray Street, to 124 Nassau Street, near their old place. They will have the very best stock of Theological, Sunday School, and general books to be had.—*N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The *Little Folks Reader*, (D. Lothrop & Co., Boston,) for March, has "Among the Semoyeds," "Our Freddy," "Bats," and other stories of interest.

The *Southern World* is a handsome 16-page, semi-monthly, published at Atlanta, Ga. Price $1 a year. Farm, home and workshop receive special attention. It is bright, and well edited.

"Mrs. Mayhurn's Twins," by John Habberton, paper cover, price 50c, has been received from T. F. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. It is an attempt to delineate the trials of morning, noon, afternoon and evening of one day, and will please the lovers of home life.

Messrs R. H Curran & Co, 12 Pemberton Square, Boston, have sent us a fine print of Garfield and his family, size 22x28. It is asserted that Mrs. Garfield furnished the photographs for this group, and it agrees with the better prints we have seen during the past year. Prices for plain prints $1, fine prints $1.50, proofs $2.50; artists proofs $6.

Blackwood's Magazine, for March, just republished by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York, is largely devoted to reviews of books. "Martin's Horace" gives a biographical sketch of the poet, with many quotations from his writings. "Lord Crawford and the House of Mar" is more historical in its tone, and in "the story of Elyne of Mar and Countess Isabel" explains the cause of the abolishment of the ancient earldom. Besides these are descriptions of four new novels; one by a new author, J. H. Shorthouse; the others by Henry James, Jr., Gerard, and Blackmore. "The Fixed Period" has come to an end. "Western Wandering" describes some pretty rough travelling from Deming, New Mexico, to New Orleans, and thence to St. Domingo and the other West India islands. There is also a short address to John Bright, in verse, and an account of the meeting of Parliament.

The April *Wide Awake* opens seasonably with a charming Easter frontispiece by Mrs. Jesse Curtis Shepherd, illustrating Mrs. Hitt's Easter-time story of "How Jack went to Church." Following, comes "Little Peachling," a Japanese Folk-Lore story. Then there is a jolly story for the boys, one of the healthful flavorous woods-stories of pioneer life with which this magazine often provides its readers, by Rev. I. L. Beman, and entitled, "Too Fond of Maple Sugar." Toward the close of the number is another out-of-door story, "A Quaker Boy's First Fox Hunt." Excellent stories, too, are "How Naomi Flooded the Bog," by Stuart Chaplin, "The Lost Five Dollar Bill," by M E S, "Punkapog & Boss," by Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells, and "A Nantucket Story," by Mrs. Alfred Macy. Papers of great value are found in the April Readings for the Chautauqua Young Folks' Reading Union, *Wide Awake* being the official organ of that association. Only $2.50 a year. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

The periodicals reprinted by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., (41 Barclay Street, New York), are as follows: *The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminister*, and *British Quarterly Reviews* and *Blackwood's Magazine.* Price, $3 a year for *Blackwood*, $2 50 for any one of the Reviews, and *only $10 for all.* We have received all these quarterlies for January, and they form a complete epitome of modern thought on all those subjects which attract scholary minds to date. In *Westminister Review*, we find articles on the early progress of Christianity; the basis of England's power in India, George Eliot as a moral teacher, Richard Cobden, the stoics, and working class influence. In the *British Quarterly* there are papers on literary clubs of Paris, individual development, the Culdees and their later history, contemporary literature, etc. In the *Edinburgh* is Taine's conquest of the Jacobins, modern Italian poets, electro-motive power, Tunis and Carthage, Irish discontent, ancient animals of South America, parliamentary procedure, etc. In the *London*, we read of the New Revision of the Testament, Sir Charles Lyell Dawin on Earth Worms, fishes and their habits, the liberal work of two years etc.

The "Popular Science Monthly" for April opens with a discussion of the Chinese question, by Gerrit L Lansing, of San Francisco, under the title of "Chinese Immigration; A Sociological Study." It is a presentation of the problem of race in civilization as illustrated by the characteristics f the Chinese. "The Scholastic Prelude to Mordern Science," by H. D. Macleod, is a graphic sketch of the condition of thought in the middle ages, out of which grew the spirit of modern inquiry. Dr. Fairchild writes of the curiosities of animal respiration; and this is followed by the elaborate paper by Professor Goldwin Smith, entitled "Has Science yet found a New Basis for Morality?" "Fossil Seeds," by Stanislas Meunier, and Preece's "Recent Wonders of Electricity," are extremely readable papers. Mr. B. V. Abbott furnishes a valuable paper on "Modern Explosives," in which he takes up the subject of explosions, both as accidents and as employed by scoundrels for nefarious purposes, and then considers, what is to be done about it? There is an account of "The Germ Theory," by the greatest authority upon the subject, Professor Pasteur, of Paris, followed by a paper of remarkable interest on "Dean Swift's Disease," by Dr. Bucknill. There is a full biographical notice of the eminent French biologist Pasteur, with a likeness. Chapter ii of "The Mountains of the Moon" begins the story of their remarkable inhabitants. The pious Mussulman, Dr. Ben Sheytan, enters the territory with his guide, and the first Monakee he encountered was a kind of pilgrim devoted to the most outlandish superstition. He didn't smoke like a cultivated civilizee, but carried with him an iron pot, in which he burned pest-weed to befuddle himself. New York: D. Appleton & Company. Fifty cents per number, $5 per year.

The Dead Restored to Life.

Any one desiring to have restored to their normal or natural condition those organs of life whose functions have become impaired from excessive gluttony, intemperance, or otherwise, will find health, strength, and vigor in Brown's Iron Bitters. Where the weakness is of an exhaustive or debilitating nature, it removes all lifeless feeling and quickly awakens to new activity.—Herald.

In Nevada, for seventeen years, the state's prison has cost twice as much as all the schools of the State. Nevada is an anti-Chinese state, the sponsor of Senator Jones.

I have used Simmons Liver Regulator in my extensive practice for the last four years, and cannot find its equal for bilious colic, dyspepsia, sick or nervous headache, and constipation. Yours truly,
JAS. M. SHORT, M. D., Butlerville, Ark.

Mayor Beatty of Washington, N. J., shipped 714 "Beethoven" 27 stop organs in the first thirty days after he began shipping from his new factory.

Sublimely Superb.

A pair of beautiful Sunflowers on Easels will be mailed free to any lady who will send ten cents in postage stamps or money to Dr. C. W. Benson, No. 106 North Eutaw street, Baltimore, Md.

Disappointment in matters of pleasure is hard to be borne, in matters affecting health it becomes cruel. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup never disappoints those who use it for obstinate coughs, colds, irritation of throat and lungs, etc.

Secretary of War Lincoln has issued a special order discharging Cadet Whittaker from the Military Academy, on the recommendation of the Academy Board, because of deficiency in studies.

Workingmen,

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or Spring Fever, or some other spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness, and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Dont wait.—Burlington Hawkeye.

Count Johanani, Italian Minister to Mexico, shot himself through the heart on the 20th and was instantly killed. He leaves a family in Mexico. Financial embarassment caused the act.

Hundreds Rescued.

Hundreds of men, women and children rescued in every community from beds of sickness and almost death, and made strong by Parker's Ginger Tonic are the best evidences in the world of its sterling worth.—Poet.

The damage to the track of the Little Rock, Mississippi River and Texas Railway, caused by the flood has been repaired and trains have resumed their trips to Arkansas city

Ladies who Appreciate Elegance and purity are using Parker's Hair Balsam. It is the best article sold for restoring gray hair to its original color and beauty.

A Government Educational Commission in India which has been in session during the month of March has been looked upon with great interest, and will probably indicate an important advance in popular education.

$1500 a year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

Rear Admiral Gustavus H. Scott, United States Navy (retired), died in New York, on the 24th.

"Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c. boxes.

Conference Notices.

Houston District—Texas Conference.

SECOND ROUND.

St. Paul's, Galveston	April	9
Tabernacle, "	"	9
Mount Vernon, Houston	"	16
Trinity, "	"	16
Harrisburg and Lynchburg	"	23
Richmond and Oak Hill	"	30
St. James, Houston	May	7
Houston circuit	"	7
Spring's circuit	"	14
Columbia and Chance's Prairie	"	21
Frost's Chapel and Pittsville	"	28
Hockley and Rose Hill	June	4
San Jacinto	"	11
Oyster Creek	"	18

The district conference will convene in Mt. Vernon Church, Houston, on Wednesday morning, April 12. The opening sermon will be preached by Rev. G W. Smith on Tuesday night before conference. Conference will convene for business at nine o'clock a. m., on Wednesday when all the members will be expected to be present. Each district steward will be expected to report the condition of the finances of the charge he represents.

M. H. NICHOLS, P. E.

Programme of the Houston District Conference.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12.

FORENOON.—Reports from presiding elders and pastors.

AFTERNOON.—Paper by I. B. Scott, some facts from the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Paper by G. W. Smith, the importance of Pastoral work on the part of a Methodist preacher.

Discussion by S. Hardwall of the subject, Does the Bible teach Immersion?

THURSDAY, APRIL 13TH.

FORENOON.—Reports from Local Preachers and Exhorters.

AFTERNOON.—Discussion by Jno. Guese—subject: Ought no man to be licensed to preach unless he is called of God, and ought every man who says he is to be licensed?

Paper by W. S. Smith—subject: Ought we to license men to preach who cannot read, and if not what qualifications ought to be required?

NIGHT.—1st Question. What is a sermon? 2d Question. How are sermons made?

PROGRAMME.

FRIDAY FORENOON.—Reports from Sunday-school superintendents.

AFTERNOON.—Paper by C. C. Minegan on Organization and Management of a Sunday-school.

Paper by J. R. Price. On Duties and Qualifications of a Sunday-school Teacher.

Paper by O. Warnos, On Duties and Qualifications of a Sunday-school Superintendent.

NIGHT.—Sunday-school Mass Meeting. Speakers: B. M. Taylor, I. B. Scott, C. C. C. Minegan and G. W. Smith.

SATURDAY FORENOON.—1. Class Leader's Reports. 2. District Steward's Reports. 3. Committee Reports.

AFTERNOON.—Recess.

NIGHT.—How shall we raise our Benevolent Collections? And how shall we secure the means for Church Building? Speakers to be called upon by the president.

SUNDAY.—Forenoon Missionary Meeting at St. James. Afternoon, Communion service at Mt. Vernon. Night, Communion Service at Trinity.

Palestine District—Texas Conference.

SECOND ROUND.

Mineola	April	1-2
Tyler and Tyler Mission	"	5-6
Union circuit	"	8-9
San Augustine and Nacodoches	"	15-16
Saline and Shelby	"	22-23
Henderson and Trups	"	29-30
Jacksonville circuit	May	6-7
Crockett	"	9-10
Palestine and Palestine Mission	"	13-14
Jewett	"	20-21
Cotton Gin	"	27-28
Foirfield circuit	"	3-4
Centerville and Shilo	"	8-4
Leona circuit	"	3-4
Butler circuit	"	10-11
Medison circuit	"	10-11

WALTER RIPETOE, P. E.

The La Salle celebration has been abandoned, and the money turned over to the relief fund for sufferers from overflow.

Dr. C. W. Benson, of Baltimore, Md.,

In the course of his practice discovered what now are renowned in medical practice, viz: a combination of Celery and Chamomile in the shape of Pills. They are used by the profession at large and constantly recommended by them.

It is not a patent medicine. It is the result of his own experience in practice. They are a sure cure for the following special diseases, and are worthy of a trial by all intelligent sufferers. They are prepared expressly to cure sick headache, nervous headache, dyspeptic headache, neuralgia paralysis, sleeplessness, dyspepsia and nervousness, and will cure any case. The Doctor's great remedy for Skin disease, called Dr. Benson's Skin Cure is exceedingly valuable and greatly sought after by all persons who have skin diseases or bad complexion. An excellent toilet dressing.

Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents a box. Depot, 106 North Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. By mail, two boxes for $1, or six boxes for $2.50, to any address.

"CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, 115 Fulton St., New York City, sole agent for Dr. C. W. Benson's remedies, to whom all orders should be addressed."

DR. C. W. BENSON'S
SKIN CURE
Is Warranted to Cure
ECZEMA, TETTERS, HUMORS, INFLAMMATION, MILK CRUST, ALL ROUGH SCALY ERUPTIONS, DISEASES OF HAIR AND SCALP, SCROFULA ULCERS, PIMPLES and TENDER ITCHINGS on all parts of the body. It makes the skin white, soft and smooth; removes tan and freckles, and is the BEST toilet dressing in THE WORLD. Elegantly put up, two bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment.
All first class druggists have it. Price $1. per package.
DR. BENSON'S NEW REMEDY — AND FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION.
38tonly

On the Sandwich Islands some of the native churches give more than four dollars per member, yearly, for the support of the gospel beyond their territories.

Men and Ladies Wanted. See Curran's advertisement.

WANTED.
MEN and LADIES,
To sell the new *National Standard Picture*—Garfield and Family—Eight in Group, just issued. *(Not our former one.)* The only authentic one, artistic and pleasing in design, correct in portraiture, fine in finish, executed by eminent artists in a masterly manner, through *aid and suggestion of Mrs. Garfield.* Size 22x28. Retail prices, $10, $6, $2.50, $1.50, $1.
Time past for Biographies and Portraits—but just begun for this touchingly beautiful and charming family *Souvenir.* Sales great for a year. Large commission. Agent's outfit, 2 Pictures and handy Roller case $1, postage free. R. H. CURRAN & CO., Sole Publishers, 12 Pemberton Square, Boston. 1t

Lithographs of John Wesley. For sale at this office. Price 25 cents each. Mailed to any address.
PHILLIPS & HUNT,
106 Camp Street, New Orleans.
tf

GREAT GERM DESTROYER
DARBY'S
Prophylactic Fluid!
SMALL POX ERADICATED.
Contagion destroyed. Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant. Fevered and Sick Persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid added to the water. Catarrh relieved and cured. Erysipelas cured. Burns relieved instantly. Scars prevented.
Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented. Ulcers purified and healed. Dysentery cured. Wounds healed rapidly. Removes all unpleasant odors. Tetter dried up. It is perfectly harmless. For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.
DIPHTHERIA PREVENTED.
In fact it is the great Disinfectant and Purifier
PREPARED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, SOLE PROPRIETORS

MARRIAGES.

At Mansfield, La., by Rev. T. J. Johnson, George Handy to Mery Handy.

March 2d, at Augusta, Miss., by Rev. L. V. McKinney, J. F. Patten to Miss Mergaret Carter

In New Orleans, March 20, by Rev. J. Gould, James K Polk and Katia Neyonatidge, all of this city.

Give you rosy cheeks. Renew you. Tested 30 yrs. Hurley's Syr. Sars. and Potash. Lou. Ky.

DEATHS.

The Lord has taken to himself Bro. Dock Wilson, one of our faithful members. He died Dec. 16, 1881, leaving a wife and nine children. R. HAYS.
Philadelphia, Miss.

Sister Canary E. Sciplo was born July 27, 1860, in Drew county, Arkansas. She was converted in 1877, about the middle of the year, was baptized, and joined the M. E. Church at Mill Creek charge in Alino county, Arkansas. She was known as a good Christian and was sick a long time. She bore her illness with Christian fortitude. She passed away, leaving parents, brothers, sisters, and a host of friends to mourn her loss. She died Feb. 9, 1883.
W. R. R. DUNCAN.
Sweet Home circuit, Ark.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

I have used Horsford's Acid Phosphate in my own family with best results.
Woco, Texas. R. R. WALLACE, M. D.

The Arkansas Conference of the A. M. E. Church while in session at Hot Springs adopted a resolution praying Congress to appropriate ten thousand dollars for the education of former slaves in the Indian Territory.

Could hardly Stand on Her Feet.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—I must tell you what your medicine has done for me. Before taking your 'Favorite Prescription' I could hardly stand on my feet; but, by following your advice, I am perfectly cured. The "Favorite Prescription" is a wonderful medicine for debilitated and nervous females. I cannot express to you how thankful I am to you for your advice. Yours truly,
MRS. CORNELIA ALLISON, Peosta, Ia.

A life-boat, while proceeding to the rescue of the crew of a sloop during a gale near Havre, France, capsized, and both crews, numbering 19 persons, were drowned.

Mr. J. Q. Lawrence, of Trenton, N. J., writes: "For several years my wife's health was very poor. It began with a miscarriage, from which she never fully recovered, and consequently suffered many aches and pains. I was advised to give her Brown's Iron Bitters. I did so. Her improvement began at once, and she says she 'now feels like a young girl.'"

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE,
March 27, 1882.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

LEADING STAPLES.

Cotton, ℔ ℔.	
Ordinary	10¼
Middling	12
Good middling	12¼
Middling fair	12¼
Sugar, ℔ ℔.	
Yellow clarified	8¼
White clarified	8¾
Molasses, in bbls., ℔ gallon.	
Common	45
Fair	51
Choice	68
Rice, Louisiana, ℔ ℔.:	
Common	—@5¼
Fair	—@6¼
Choice	@6¾

GROCERIES.

Butter, ℔ ℔.:	
Western	23@24
Coffee, ℔ ℔.:	
Ordinary	9
Prime	11¼
Cheese, ℔ ℔.:	
Western factory	12¼
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	3 90
Flour, ℔ bbl.:	
Fancy	7 25
Choice family	6 75
Lard, ℔ ℔.:	
Choice, in kegs	@11¼
Choice, in tierces	11¼
Salt, ℔ sack:	
Coarse	87½
Fine	1 22½
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	3 25
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	2 75
Onions, ℔ bbl	3 50
Apples, ℔ bbl	5 00
Cabbages, ℔ 100	@10 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	10 00
Oils, ℔ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	19@30
Coal, in bbls	—@—
Linseed, raw	64@64
Linseed, boiled	65@67
Cotton seed	48@50

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, in sacks, ℔ bu.:	
Yellow	80
White	93
Mixed	78
Oats, ℔ bu.:	
Western	64
Bran, ℔ 100 ℔s.:	
Choice	1 25
Hay, ℔ ton:	
Prime	23@24
Choice	26@27

PROVISIONS.

Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	18 25
Bacon, ℔ ℔.:	
Breakfast	12¼
Shoulders	8¼
Sides, clear rib	11
Sides, clear	11¼
Hams, sugar-cured	12¼
Dry Salt Meat, ℔ ℔.:	
Clear rib sides	10¼
Clear sides	10¾
Shoulders	8¼

No. 56 St. Charles St.
USE THE

A WONDERFUL ... SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, as when first you used them. They have been carefully examined and analyzed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the sight if used in time, but in no case can they become impaired by their use for the [illegible]
1. The glasses soothe the light to the eye completely doing away with that tiresome sensation that is usually experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.
2. The chemicals make the glasses hard; they retain their polish. Hence you will always see through them as bright and clear as at first.
3. The chemicals keep the glasses cold, and the optic nerves are always cool, doing away with any feverish sensation to the eye.
4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the light having no effect on the eye, with no dizziness or tiresome sensation, which necessarily improves the eye.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The MEDICATED GLASSES are all stamped on the frame H. HOUSAH, Medicated. NONE GENUINE UNLESS STAMPED.

WE DON'T SELL TO PEDDLERS.
Dealers Supplied Wholesale at Liberal Discount.

ALL EYES SUITED. Persons residing at a distance who may wish to procure these Spectacles can send for a circular containing description, prices, etc., and directions for insuring a perfect fit, and have them sent by mail, by addressing

Herc. Housah,
CRESCENT CITY SPECTACLE COMPANY,
56 St Charles street, near Gravier, New Orleans.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL BRINGS A SEED STORE
To every man's door. If our SEEDS are not sold in your town, drop us a Postal Card for Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Prices. Address D. LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia.
LANDRETHS' GARDEN SEEDS. Founded 1784.
52-1y

JONES OF BINGHAMTON.

Every size equally low. Every Jones Five Ton Wagon Scale is warranted five years, made of the best of iron and steel. Double Brass Tare Beam. Jones he pays the freight. For free Price $60
JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y.

Parker's Hair Balsam. The Best, Cleanest and Most Economical Hair Dressing.
PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, and many of the best medicines known are here combined. The Best Health and Strength Restorer Ever Used. [illegible]

THE AMERICAN ART EXCHANGE

Begs leave to call the attention of the American people to its mode of business, and asks the support of the art-loving public. Its object is to place within the reach of all in this country, all the famous art works of the Old World, at prices which will enable the people of moderate means to adorn their homes with the choicest art works.

As an introductory example of the quality and style of work which will be furnished, we will take pleasure in forwarding a Complimentary Copy of the first edition of art works.

Visitors to the Dore Gallery, London, will remember the superb Painting, occupying nearly the entire side of the splendid gallery, entitled

"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRAETORIUM."

Of this magnificent painting—the most important of Dore's works—a pure line steel engraving has just been completed in England. This engraving is only sold by subscription, and the price is £6, or about $30. It is impossible to secure a copy at a less price except through this house. The engraving represents the Savior as He is leaving the Pretorium or Court after being condemned to crucifixion. He is decending the steps leading from the judgment court. At the foot of the steps are two burley executioners in charge of the cross which the Savior is to bear. On the right are the followers and believers of Christ, while the mother of our Lord is an agonized and fainting attendent. In the rear and on the left are the judges and scoffers, surrounding Pontius Pilate; who are looking with fierce complacency on their work. The central figure is that of Christ, as he uncomplainingly decends the steps to take up the cross and bear it to the scene of his crucifixion. There are upward of One thousand figures represented, prominent among which are Our Savior, Caiphas, Annas, Alexander, The Virgin, Mary Magdalene, Judas, Pilate, Herod, and a host of other historical names. An outline engraving with numbers and figures, indentifying the prominent characters, accompanies each of the the large works, thus making the picture a valuable historical reference. It stands to-day unquestionably.

The Finest and most Valuable Engraving in the World.

The engraving of the plate alone cost upward of $80,000, and no copies are sold at a less price than $30, which, with duties and shipping added, brings the cost to American purchasers to not less than $40 per copy.

This splendid work is the first of a series of the prominent art works of Europe which the American Art Exchange will produce in America, simultaneously with their production in the Old World, and at prices which will enable the multitude to purchase.

This first work will be used as an introductory advertisement and will be furnished

Free to all Applicants.

It is a correct reproduction of the English plate which sells at $30 per copy, many of which have been purchased by a number of Americans at that price, who subscribed for it through the English house. The American edition will be furnished in the same size (25x36 inches) and with the same attention to perfect work as characterizes the $30 copies.

The object of this extraordinary offer is to bring our enterprise into immediate recognition in this country, so that when future works are announced the public will have had an opportunity to judge of the quality and beauty of the art work produced by the American Art Exchange.

Until the first edition is exhausted we will ship a perfect copy of this work, together with a smaller outline key engraving, to any applicant. The engraving, which is a very large one, will be put up in a heavy tube, and sent by mail. The only charge will be the cost of tubing and postage (the shipping being done by contract) which will be 36 cents or twelve 3 cent stamps. It was at first thought that 30 cents would be sufficient for this charge, but from frequent breaking of the tubes in the mail bags, it was decided to increase the thickness of the tubes (thus making them heavier) so that they could not be broken except in case of accident. This necessitated an increase of charge to 36 cents. On receipt of application the engraving will be immediately forwarded, all charges prepaid to any address in the United States, when twelve 3 cent stamps are inclosed to cover charge.

Two or more copies, each for a different person, but to the same address, can be forwarded at a charge of 27 cents each copy. We advise clubs to send together, as several copies can be sent together with greater safety than single engravings. Not more than ten copies will be sent to one person for distribution, and the name of each member of the club must be sent. Address all letters to

American Art Exchange
No. 34 Glenn Building, Cincinnati, O.
8 4t now

SURE TO PLEASE.
Sunday School Song Books
For Every Department.

New Hymnary	$40 per 100
Book of Praise	40 " 100
Alleluia	40 " 100
Good as Gold	40 " 100
Good as Gold, (words only)	10 " 100
Songs for Little Folks	30 " 100

Can be ordered through any Bookseller or Music Dealer. Add 6 cents if ordered by Mail.
BIGLOW & MAIN, 76 East Ninth St., NEW YORK | 81 Randolph St., CHICAGO. 13 tf

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.
Will mail FREE their Catalogue for 1882, containing a full descriptive Price-List of Flower, Field and Garden
SEEDS
Bulbs, Ornamental Grasses, and Immortelles, Gladiolus, Lilies, Roses, Plants, Garden Implements. Beautifully illustrated. Over 100 pages. Address
ROCHESTER, N.Y. & CHICAGO, ILL.
179-183 East Main St. 200-206 Randolph St.
12 4t now

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE!
Quality and Quantity Always Uniform. For sale by Grocers. D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor, 233 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.

OPIUM & MORPHINE EATING [illegible]

CENTRAL TENNESSEE COLLEGE,
Nashville, Tenn.
Normal, Theological, and Collegiate Department.

The Spring term of this institution will begin on Thursday, March 2d, and continue twelve weeks. Special attention given to Normal training of those preparing for teaching.

Tuition for the Term, 12 weeks......$ 3 00
Board and Furnished Rooms......21 00

For further information address
REV. J. BRADEN,
Nashville, Tenn.

LADIES ONLY think, we will send one [illegible]

Young Folks' Corner.

PINKETY WINK.

Miss Pinkety Wink she had eyes that would blink,
And small feet that turned out at the toes;
She had neat little hands, hair braided in bands,
And her cheeks they were red as a rose,
And she always was dressed in fine clothes.

Miss Pinkety Wink, I am sure you will think,
Was a very nice Dolly indeed.
She was pretty and still, and she never got ill,
For the doctor there never was need;
To her mistress she always gave heed.
But Pinkety Wink (I am afraid you will sink
When I tell you how sad was her fate),
For an airing gone out, and while riding about
In her fine little carriage in state,
It turned over, oh, sad to relate!

Poor Pinkety Wink, with her eyes that would blink,
From her shoulders had dropped off her head!
Little Carrie, she cried, while vainly she tried
Her dear Dolly to mend: then she said,
"I'm afraid my sweet Pinkey is dead!"

Now what do you think? Well, Pinkety Wink
She carried right straight to mamma,
Who melted some glue, and made her quite new;
And now Carrie is laughing, "Ha, ha!
Was there ever so nice a mamma!"

— *Harper's Young People.*

A Monkey to Appear as a Witness.

A monkey witness is shortly to appear in a murder trial in an Indian court at Sattara. A travelling show-man, whose living depended on five monkeys and a goat, was recently murdered near a village, his troop being killed with the exception of one monkey, which ran up a tree and watched the assassins bury his master and his companions. When all was quiet the monkey ran off to the "patel" of the nearest village, and made him understand by speeches and signs that something was wrong. The "patel" followed the monkey, which led him to the place where his master was buried; and the murder was duly discovered. The monkey is now kept for the identification of the assassins.—*London Graphic.*

African Honesty.

Dr. Livingston tells in his journal of leaving valuable stores on a river's bank for six months and finding them unharmed at his return. Mr. Froude, in his journey in South Africa, pays a high eulogy to the Kaffir natives for their honesty. Farmers absent for weeks, leaving their houses, and families and property undefended. No outrage is ever heard of. Wagons laden with valuable goods are sent many hundred miles through a country inhabited only by Kaffirs. The goods are of a kind highly prized by the natives and eagerly coveted, but highway robbery is unknown. We are afraid that few civilized communities can be found anywhere where theft is so rare.

A little boy tumbled into a barrel of molasses. He was fished out by a gentleman who said: "Boy, what is your name, and how do you feel?" The lad's reply was "Short and sweet." The gentleman said that he was in a hurry, and he could only stay long enough to assure the boy that he stood a fair show of being President some day.

You can always tell whether an editor is a single or a married man by his selection of poetry for the paper. The single one always clips verses on "Love" and "To My Darling," and that kind; and the married one selects something relative to the cheapest way of keeping house, or on the foolishness of fashion as displayed in dress.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.

Berlin was gaily decorated on the 22d, the anniversary of Emperor William's birthday. Thanksgiving services were held at various churches, which were numerously attended. The Emperor commenced receiving congratulations at 10 o'clock, and he stood throughout the reception without manifesting a sign of fatigue. Great crowds of people assembled in Unter Den Linden, who cheered the Emperor upon his appearance on the balcony.

[Chicago Inter Ocean.]

Perils of the Deep.

The world-renowned swimmer, Capt. Paul Boyton, in an interview with a newspaper correspondent at the seashore, related the following incidents in his experience:

Reporter.—"Captain Boynton, you must have seen a large part of the world?"

Capt. Boynton.—"Yes, sir, by the aid of my Rubber Life-Saving Dress I have traveled over 10,000 miles on the rivers of Europe and America; have also been presented to the crowned heads of England, France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Italy, Holland, Spain, and Portugal, and have in my possession forty-two medals and decorations; I have three times received the order of knighthood, and been elected an honorary member of committees, clubs, orders, and societies."

Reporter.—"Were your various trips accompanied with much danger?"

Capt. Boynton.—"That depends upon what you may call dangerous. During my trip down the river Tagus, in Spain, I had to "shoot" one hundred and two waterfalls, the highest being about eighty-five feet, and innumerable rapids. Crossing the Straits of Messina, I had three ribs broken in a fight with sharks; and coming down the Somme, a river in France, I received a charge of shot from an excited and startled huntsman. Although all this was not very pleasant, and might be termed dangerous, I fear nothing on my trip more than intense cold; for as long as my limbs are free and easy, and not cramped or benumbed, I am all right. Of late, I carry a stock of St. Jacobs Oil in my little boat—the Captain calls it 'Baby Mine,' and has stored in it signal rockets, thermometer, compass, provisions, etc.—and I have had but very little trouble. Before starting out, I rub myself thoroughly with the article, and its action on the muscles is wonderful. From constant exposure I am somewhat subject to rheumatic pains, and nothing would ever benefit me until I got hold of this great German Remedy. Why, on my travels I have met people who had been suffering with Rheumatism for years. By my advice they tried the Oil, and it cured them. I would sooner do without food for days than be without this remedy for one hour. In fact, I would not attempt a trip without it."

The Captain became very enthusiastic on the subject of St. Jacobs Oil, and we left him citing instances of the curative qualities of the Great German Remedy to a party around him.

The friends of Miss Carpenter, daughter of the late United States Senator Matt. F. Carpenter, who has been lying ill of typhoid fever at the residence of the Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, in this city, will be glad to learn that she is convalescing and will soon be restored to full health. Miss Carpenter's mother and a younger brother, who is pursuing his studies in this city, are also guests of Dr. Thompson.—*N. O. Democrat, 21st.*

If you wish peaceful slumber at night, in spite of cough or sore throat, take a dose of Brown's Iron Bitters before going to bed. It is very soothing and refreshing. Try it.

"Will the Mormons quietly submit?" queries an anxious and half-scared editor. Nobody cares whether they do or not. Uncle Sam is big enough to take hold of the collar of the fellow that kicks, and just everlastingly mop the floor with him. And the lesson might strike in better if the old gentleman should be called upon to do this.

"Their Occupation Gone."

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.: I was attacked with congestion of the lungs, soreness over the liver, severe pain in the joints, a burning fever, and general giving away of the whole system. Failing to find relief in remedies prescribed, I tried your "Golden Medical Discovery." It effected my entire cure. Your medicines have only to be used to be appreciated. If every family would give them a trial, nine-tenths of the doctors would, like Othello, find their occupation gone. Yours truly,

L. B. McMillan, Breesport, N. Y.

The giant, Charles Drummond, a colored day laborer in Onancock Va., is in his nineteenth summer. He measures six feet eight inches in height; his shoe is sixteen inches long, and weight 234 pounds. His diet since boyhood has been potatoes.

A GREAT REVELATION

Some Valuable Thoughts Concerning Human Happiness, and Timely Suggestions about Securing It.

Synopsis of a Lecture Delivered by Dr. Chas. Craig before the Metropolitan Scientific Association.

The free and independent thought of this age accepts statements only where they are proven to be truth, while the development of mental power seems equally great in every other department of life. The valuable inventions of the day are counted by thousands. The increase of scientific study is universal. The spirit of inquiry in all fields is so marked as to cause

COMMENT ON EVERY SIDE,

while people seem investigating and advancing in every direction which can help them morally, mentally, or physically. This is specially true of the human body and of everything which concerns it, and the truths which the people have found, even in the last fifty years, are simply marvelous. How really ignorant some cultured and supposably scientific people were only a few years ago, as compared with the present day, may be better understood from a few illustrative facts. A prominent writer prepared an elaborate essay to prove that steamships could never cross the Atlantic, and his pamphlet was issued just in time to be carried by the first steamer that went to England. People once believed that the heart was the seat of life and health. It is now known that this organ is only a pump simply keeping in motion what other and more important organs of the body have created and transformed. It was once supposed that if a person felt a pain in the back the liver was deranged; if a pain in the lower chest, the lungs were affected and consumption was near; it is now known that a pain in the back indicates diseased kidneys, while troubles in the lower chest arise from a disordered liver and not from imperfect lungs. A severe pain in the head was once thought to come from some partial derangements of the brain; it is now known that troubles in other parts of the body and away from the head, cause headaches, and that only by removing the cause can the pain be cured. It is a matter of

PRIVATE HISTORY

that Gen. Washington was bled to death. His last illness was slight, and caused principally by weariness. A physician was called who 'bled him copiously.' Strange to say the patient became no better. Another doctor was called, who again took away a large amount of the vital fluid. Thus in succession four physicians drew away the life of a great man who was intended by nature for an old age, and who prematurely died—murdered by malpractice—bled to death. That was the age of medical bleeding!"

The speaker then graphically described another period which came upon the people, in which they assigned the origin of all diseases to the stomach, and after showing the falsity of his theory, and that the kidney and the liver were the causes of disease, and that many people are suffering from kidney and liver troubles to-day who do not know it, but who should know and attend to them at once, continued:

"Let us look at the matter a little more closely. The human body is the most perfect and yet the most delicate of all created things. It is capable of the greatest results and it is liable to the greatest disorders. The slightest causes sometimes seem to throw its delicate machinery out of order while the most simple and common-sense care restores and keeps them in perfect condition. When it is remembered that the amount of happiness or misery we are to have in this world is dependent upon a perfect body, is it not strange that simple precautions and care are not exercised? This is one of the most vital questions of life. People may avoid it for the present, but there is certain to come a time in every one's experience when it must be faced.

"And here pardon me for relating a little personal experience. In the year 1870 I found myself losing both in strength and health. I could assign no cause for the decline, but it continued, until finally I called to my aid two prominent physicians. After treating me for some time they declared I was suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys, and that they could do nothing more for me. At this time I was so weak I could not raise my head from the pillow and I

FAINTED REPEATEDLY.

My heart beat so rapidly it was with difficulty I could sleep. My lungs were also badly involved; I could retain nothing upon my stomach, while the most intense pains in my back and bowels caused me to long for death as a relief. It was at this critical juncture that a physical longing which I felt (and which I most firmly believe was an inspiration) caused me to send for the leaves of a plant I had once known in medical practice. After great difficulty I at last secured them and began their use in the form of tea. I noticed a lessening of the pain at once; I began to mend rapidly; in five weeks I was able to be about and in two months I became perfectly well and have so continued to this day. It was only natural that such a result should have caused me to investigate most thoroughly. I carefully examined fields in medicine never before explored. I sought the cause of physical order and disorder, happiness and pain, and I found the kidneys and liver to be governors, whose motions regulate the entire system."

After describing at length the offices of the kidney and liver, and their important part in life, the doctor went on to say:

"Having found this great truth, I saw clearly the cause of my recovery. The simple vegetable leaf I had used was a food and restorer to my well-nigh exhausted kidneys and liver. It had come to them when their life was nearly gone and by its simple, yet powerful influence had purified, strengthened and restored them and saved them from death. Realizing the great benefit which a knowledge of this truth would give to the world I began in a modest way, to treat those afflicted and in every case I found the same

HAPPY RESULTS

which I have experienced. Not only this but many, who were not concious of any physical trouble but who, at my suggestion, began the use of the remedy which had saved my life, found their health steadily improving and their strength continually increasing. So universal, when used, was this true, that I determined the entire world should share in its results, and I therefore placed the formula for its preparation in the hands of Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., a gentleman whom I had cured of a severe kidney disease, and who, by reason of his personal worth, high standing and liberality in endowing the Astronomical Observatory and other public enterprises, has become known and popular to the entire country. This gentleman at once began the manufacture of the remedy on a most extensive scale, and to-day Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the pure remedy that saved my life, is known and used in all parts of the continent.

"I am aware a prejudice exists toward proprietary medicines, and that such prejudice is too often well founded, but the value of a pure remedy is no less because it is a proprietary medicine. A justifiable prejudice exists toward quack doctors, but is it right that this prejudice should extend towards all the doctors who are earnestly and intelligently trying to do their duty? Because Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure saved my life before it became a proprietary medicine, is it reasonable to suppose that it will not cure others and keep still more from sickness now that is sold with a government stamp on the wrapper? Such a theory would be childish."

The doctor then paid some high compliments to American science, and closed his lecture as follows.

"How to restore the health when broken and how to keep the body perfect and free from disease must ever be men's highest study. That one of the greatest revelations of the present day has been made in ascertaining the true seat of health to be in the kidneys and liver, all scientists now admit, and I can but feel that the discovery which I have been permitted to make, and which I have described to you, is destined to prove the greatest, best and most reliable friend to those who suffer and long for happiness, as well as to those who desire to keep the joys they now possess." 13 2t eow

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

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Some Important Statements of Well-Known People Wholly Verified.

In order that the public may fully realize the genuineness of the statements, as well as the power and value of the article of which they speak, we publish herewith the *fac-simile* signatures of parties whose sincerity is beyond question. The truth of these testimonials is absolute, nor can the facts they announce be ignored.

158 Constance Street, New Orleans, La., March 10, 1881.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:

About two years ago I was attracted by the advertisement of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. My system was much run down and I had suffered the excruciating agonies of kidney and blood difficulties and especially from calculus. I determined to try the cure and bought 2 bottles, and when I had taken the first bottle I noted immediate improvement, and after taking the second I called myself toned up all through the system and extraordinarily well for a man of seventy-five. I have used in all about four bottles and would not be without it in case of any further trouble for any consideration. I recommend it freely to my friends as I consider it just what it purports to be a sure cure for kidney difficulties. Mrs. Guthrie, wife of my son, has also used it freely and with very marked benefit and perfect cure.

S. Guthrie

E. C. Palmer & Co., 95 Camp Street, New Orleans, La., March 19, 1881.

H. H. Warner & Co.:

About 2 years ago I purchased some of the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure for my own and my wife's use. We took about four bottles and were both completely restored to health, my system having lost tone and Mrs. Connell being in very poor physical condition. We know it is a good thing from our own experience with it. A short time ago I was taken sick with a bilious attack. My kidneys and urinary organs were involved to a very painful degree. I am using the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure more in the hope that it will do me as much good as it did before.

Jno. P. McConnell

Thousands of equally strong endorsements—many of them in cases where hope was abandoned—have been voluntarily given, showing the remarkable power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure in all diseases of the kidney, liver or urinary organs. If any one who reads this has any physical trouble, remember the great danger of delay. 13 3t

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Railroad and Mill Supplies,

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To teach a public school at Springfield, Louisiana. Salary about $20 per month, board free. Apply to or address

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10 4t

MRS. M. L. DALE,

Wishes to inform her friends that she is prepared to Accommodate Gentlemen, Ladies and Families With Board, by the MONTH, WEEK OR DAY, at Pass Christian, Miss., on FRONT STREET, short walk from Railroad Depot and Boat Landing. Any one visiting the Pass will do well to give her a call. 10 1y

A Cheap Sunday-school Library. Sunday-school superintendents and pastors may obtain from us one cheap Sunday-school Library, No. 6, 56 volumes, over 4000 pages, 100 engravings, for $10, by applying at once.

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CASH FOR LAND WARRANTS! Address W. C. HILL, Washington, D. C. 9 3m

Break an egg into a cup and give it to the person choking to swallow. The white of the egg seems to catch around the obstacle, and remove it. If one egg does not answer the purpose, try another. The white is all that is necessary.

From Prof. A. Jackson, Laval University, Quebec.—I have used a good deal of Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator in my private practice, and can recommend it as extremely useful in cases of depression, debility, and weak digestion requiring strengthening nourishment. (Remember the name, Colden's—take no other.) Of druggists generally.

The Senate confirmed John B. Weaver, of North Carolina, Consul at Bahia.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my mother Sally Mussle. I have not seen her since 1861. She was carried to Mississippi and sold. Address me at Mansfield, Tennessee.

LOUIS MUSSLE.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to find Harris and Yatt Rainey who were in Galveston, about the close of the war. John Rainey left them for the army and went to San Antonio. They had a half sister Siney, and a brother Martin; mother, Ellen, at the close of the war was at Danville, Ky. Address me at Floresville, Texas.

JAMES FRANKLIN.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to find my mother, Lydia Taylor, who lived in North Carolina. Her oldest son was James, the others were Gabriel, Albert and Joseph Taylor; I had sisters Leah, Betsey, and Jinsey. My aunts were Visey and Fanny Taylor. Father was Joseph Taylor. Address me at Aberdeen, Miss.

RICHARD TAYLOR.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my mother Jane Lampkins. I used to live in Montgomery, Alabama. My sisters were Charrie and Clarisa Lampkins, my brother Cyrus Brown was sold to old John Brown. When I left my mother I was only twelve years of age. I am now in San Antonio, Texas. Any information will be gladly re- by Celia Lampkine, now Martha Brown.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my daughters Henrietta and Lucey Jane. The mother Carolina McCollum, belonged to Malcom McCollum, Cumberland county, North Carolina. When last heard from she was in Fayetteville in that State. Lizzie was in South Cyrolina. Brother-in-law, Jasey McCollum was sold by John McDougall to a negro trader. My wife was sold to Mr. Leach in Raleigh, and two children with her named Alfred and Malcolm. My name was Robert Carmichael, but is now Robert Ray. Address me at Industry, Texas.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my aunt Francis Freeman, who belonged to Bob Freeman, in Macon, Georgia. The last heard from she was living with Mrs. Fulton. I was not able to recollect all people's names when I left there. All belonged to Jim Devans. I was Phœbe's oldest son Franklin. I can recollect when we left Houston county and moved up to Bibb county, then was sold to Bill Scott, then Phœbe and her three children fell to Madlean Scott by marriage. The three children were Franklin, Henry and Harriett. Harriett died in Cass county, Georgia. Address,

REV. F. HAMILTON,
Mooresville, Falls Co., Texas.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to find my children Sarah, Carloss, Easter, Jane, Frank and Margaret. Margaret, the youngest, was three years old when I left her, living with Henry Carloss, in Chickasaw county. I was sold to Columbus Williams, whose brother carried me to Memphis, Tennessee, and sold me to Capt. Sam Bullington. He carried me to near Natchez. There I remained until after the war. I heard my children were carried to Kaufman, county, Texas, by Henry Carlisle. My name was Charlotte Carlisle; first husband, Steven Millbrooks; second husband, Bill Davis. I have been in Aberdeen since 1868.

CHARLOTTE ANN DAVIS.

The World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, at Buffalo, N. Y., destroyed by fire a year ago, is rebuilt and full of patients. For "Invalid's Guide-Book," giving particulars and terms of treatment, address, with two stamps, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Czar telegraphed a congratulatory message to Emperor William, expressing the hope that his life, which was necessary to the peace of Europe and the maintenance of friendly relations between Russia and Germany, might be long preserved.

Is your scalp full of dry husky scales and little pimples? Dr. Benson's Skin Cure will cleanse your scalp and remove all the scales and tenderness within six days. Try it, for it is the best head-dressing ever used. Sold by all druggists at $1 per package.

The Henry Frank arrived at Vidalia with the iron for the Natchez, Red River and Texas Railroad. Work has stopped on this road for the present on account of high water.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Mr. Ira Brown, the enterprising real estate man, states that he could and would say a good word for the St. Jacobs Oil, which had cured him of a severe attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism that all other treatments had failed even to allay.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of Iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN:—I have used Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy has in my hands made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any Iron preparation made. In short, such a compound as Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT SAMUELS, St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 28th, 1881. 3104 Wash Avenue.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

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This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva, which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It Regulates the Bowels.
It Purifies the Blood.
It Quiets the Nervous System.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.
It carries off the Old Blood and makes new.
It opens the pores of the skin and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, care only being required in attention to directions.

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Laboratory, 77 West 3d St., NEW YORK CITY.

RINGGOLD, Bienville Co., La. I was afflicted for a number of years with Kidney Disease, and my wife was troubled with Liver Complaint. We took some of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup which effected a perfect cure. J. B. BRYAN.

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FARMERSVILLE, Union Co., La. I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup and believe it to be a good Blood Purifier and can recommend it as such. H. BROWN & CO.

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Agents wanted for the sale of the Indian Blood Syrup in every town or village in which I have no agent. Particulars given on application. 27 1y

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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS are a certain cure for all diseases requiring a complete tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00 a bottle.

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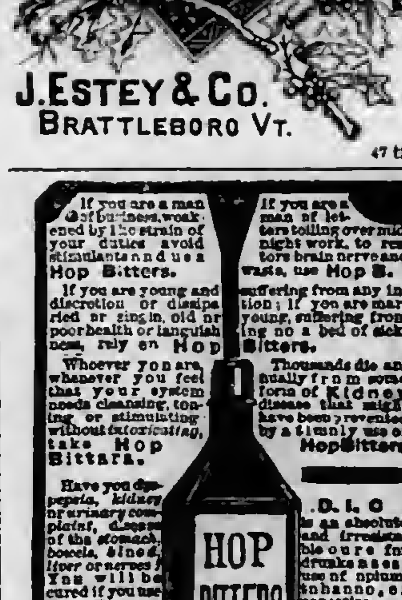

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Thousands think so, but find they have committed a great error when it is too late. When you take Cold, do not treat it with indifference, but treat it with

DR. DAVIS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR.

You will not only get rid of your Cough or Cold, but of considerable suffering, loss of time, and expense. This Preparation has been in constant use since 1845, and has saved many thousands of lives. One dollar will purchase a bottle from your nearest druggist. Don't fail to get it and have it handy. 6 13t

BELLS.

The following prices include the MOUNTINGS.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting.	Price
24 inches	175 lbs.		$45 00
26 inches	225 lbs.		50 00
28 inches	300 lbs.		60 00
30 inches	350 lbs.		70 00
32 inches	450 lbs.		90 00
34 inches	750 lbs.		125 00
36 inches	900 lbs.		150 00
40 inches	1000 lbs.		200 00
42 inches	1250 lbs.		225 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches with these bells at the prices named, which are the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The Bells are so well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

PHILLIPS & HUNT, New Orleans, La.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O. 8 1y

KNABE PIANOFORTES.

UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO., Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1 3m

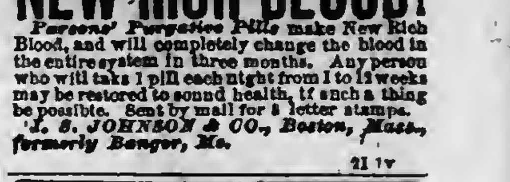
TOURJEE'S TOURS. EUROPE AND THE HOLY LAND.

Tourjee's Fifth Educational Excursion, 1882. All Travel and Hotels first-class. More for the money than any other party. Special advantages secured for Sightseeing, Sea, Mountain, Music, Art and Historic Interest in the Old World. Circulars Free. Numbers limited. Apply early. Address E. TOURJEE, Boston, Mass. 11 4t

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me. 21 1y

OVER 1500 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION

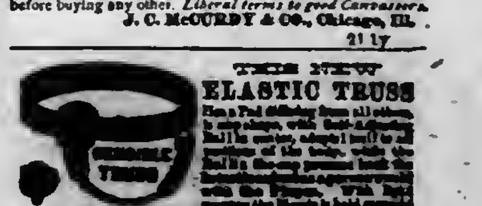


DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, PHILA. 24 1y

An Ideal Picture of an Ideal Man. RICE'S SUPERB PORTRAIT OF GARFIELD

Newly Engraved. Accurate. Elegant. Artistic. Highly commended by Mrs. Garfield and by the President's most intimate political friends. Choice agents' territory now being allotted. Send for circulars. Very liberal terms and complete outfit. Agents. For other fine portrait engravings, send for Canvasser. J. C. McCURDY & CO., Chicago, Ill. 21 1y

THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS



Has a Pad different from all others, is cup shape, with Self-adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person does with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

SAW MILLS. The Best is the Cheapest. Engines, Threshers, Saw-Mills, Horse Powers, Clover Hullers. (Suited to all sections.) Write for Free Illus. Pamphlet and Prices to The AULTMAN & TAYLOR Co., Mansfield, Ohio. 9 3m

Young Folks' Corner.

PINKETY WINK.

Miss Pinkety Wink she had eyes that would
blink,
And small feet that turned out at the toes;
She had neat little hands, hair braided in
bands,
And her cheeks they were red as a rose.
[illegible]

...

Now what do you think? Well, Pinkety
Wink
She carried right straight to mamma,
Who melted some glue, and made her quite
new;
And now Carrie is laughing, "Ha, ha!
Was there ever so nice a mamma!"

—*Harper's Young People.*

A Monkey to Appear as a Witness.

A monkey witness is shortly to appear in a murder trial in an Indian court at Sattara. A travelling show-man, whose living depended on five monkeys and a goat, was recently murdered near a village, his troop being killed with the exception of one monkey, which ran up a tree and watched the assassins bury his master and his companions. When all was quiet the monkey ran off to the "patel" of the nearest village, and made him understand by speeches and signs that something was wrong. The [illegible] followed the monkey, which led him to the place where his master was buried; and the murder was duly discovered. The monkey is now kept for the identification of the assassins.—*London Graphic.*

African Honesty.

Dr. Livingston tells in his journal of leaving valuable stores on a river's bank for six months and finding them unharmed at his return. Mr. [illegible], in his journey in South Africa, pays a high eulogy to the [illegible] for their honesty, [illegible] absent for weeks, leaving [illegible] and families and property [illegible]. No outrage is [illegible]. Wagons laden with [illegible] goods are sent many hundred miles through a country [illegible] by Kaffirs. The goods [illegible] highly prized by the [illegible] and eagerly coveted, but [illegible] is unknown. We [illegible] few civilized communities [illegible] be found anywhere [illegible] is so rare.

[illegible] tumbled into a bar-[illegible]. He was fished [illegible] who said: "Boy, [illegible] and how do you [illegible] reply was "Short [illegible]." The gentleman said [illegible] in a hurry, and he [illegible] long enough to as-[illegible] that he stood a fair [illegible] President some [illegible]

[illegible] tell whether an [illegible] or a married man [illegible] poetry for the [illegible] one always [illegible] "have" and "To [illegible] kind; and [illegible] something [illegible] way of [illegible] foolish-[illegible] displayed in [illegible]

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Berlin was gaily decorated on the 22d, the anniversary of Emperor William's birthday. Thanksgiving services were held at various churches, which were numerously attended. The Emperor commenced receiving congratulations at 10 o'clock, and he stood throughout the reception without manifesting a sign of fatigue. Great crowds of people assembled in Unter Den Linden, who cheered the Emperor upon his appearance on the balcony.

[Chicago Inter Ocean.]

Perils of the Deep.

The world-renowned swimmer, Capt. Paul Boyton, in an interview with a newspaper correspondent at the seashore, related the following incidents in his experience:

Reporter.—"Captain Boynton, you must have seen a large part of the world?"

Capt. Boynton.—"Yes, sir, by the aid of my Rubber Life-Saving Dress I have traveled over 10,000 miles on the rivers of Europe and America; have also been presented to the crowned heads of England, France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Italy, Holland, Spain, and Portugal, and have in my possession forty-two medals and decorations; I have three times received the order of knighthood, and been elected an honorary member of committees, clubs, orders, and societies."

Reporter.—"Were your various trips accompanied with much danger?"

Capt. Boynton.—"That depends upon what you may call dangerous. During my trip down the river Tagus, in Spain, I had to 'shoot' one hundred and two water-falls, the highest being about eighty-five feet, and innumerable rapids. Crossing the Straits of Messina, I had three ribs broken in a fight with sharks; and coming down the Somane, a river in France, I received a charge of shot from an excited and startled huntsman. Although all this was not very pleasant, and might be termed dangerous, I fear nothing on my trip more than intense cold; for as long as my limbs are free and easy, and not cramped or benumbed, I am all right. Of late, I carry a stock of St. Jacobs Oil in my little boat—the Captain calls it 'Baby Mine,' and has stored in it signal rockets, thermometer, compass, provisions, etc.—and I have had but very little trouble. Before starting out, I rub myself thoroughly with the article, and its action on the muscles is wonderful. From constant exposure I am somewhat subject to rheumatic pains, and nothing would ever benefit me until I got hold of this great German Remedy. Why, on my travels I have met people who had been suffering with Rheumatism for years. By my advice they tried the Oil, and it cured them. I would sooner do without food for days than be without this remedy for one hour. In fact, I would not attempt a trip without it."

The Captain became very enthusiastic on the subject of St. Jacobs Oil, and we left him citing instances of the curative qualities of the Great German Remedy to a party around him.

The friends of Miss Carpenter, daughter of the late United States Senator Matt. F. Carpenter, who has been lying ill of typhoid fever at the residence of the Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, in this city, will be glad to learn that she is convalescing and will soon be restored to full health. Miss Carpenter's mother and a younger brother, who is pursuing his studies in this city, are also guests of Dr. Thompson.—*N. O. Democrat, 21st.*

If you wish peaceful slumber at night, in spite of cough or sore throat, take a dose of Brown's Iron Bitters before going to bed. It is very soothing and refreshing. Try it

"Will the Mormons quietly submit?" queries an anxious and half-scared editor. Nobody cares whether they do or not. Uncle Sam is big enough to take hold of the collar of the fellow that kicks, and just everlastingly mop the floor with him. And the lesson might strike in better if the old gentleman should be called upon to do this.

"Their Occupation Gone."

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.: I was attacked with congestion of the lungs, [illegible] over the liver, severe pain in the [illegible], a burning fever, and general giving [illegible] of the whole system. Failing to find [illegible] in remedies prescribed, I tried your [illegible] Medical Discovery." It effected [illegible] entire cure. Your medicines have only [illegible] to be appreciated. If every [illegible] would give them a trial, nine-tenths [illegible] doctors would, like Othello, find [illegible] occupation gone. Yours truly, [illegible], Sennport, N. Y.

[illegible] Drummond, a [illegible] Cannacock [illegible]

A GREAT REVELATION

Some Valuable Thoughts Concerning Human Happiness, and Timely Suggestions about Securing It.

Synopsis of a Lecture Delivered by Dr. Chas. Craig before the Metropolitan Scientific Association

[illegible]

[illegible] created and transformed. It was once supposed that if a person felt a pain in the back the liver was damaged; if a pain in the lower chest, the lungs were affected and consumption was near; it is now known that a pain in the back indicates diseased kidneys, while troubles in the lower chest arise from a disordered liver and not from imperfect lungs. A severe pain in the head was once thought to come from some partial derangements of the brain; it is now known that troubles in other parts of the body and away from the head, cause headaches, and that only by removing the cause can the pain be cured. It is a matter of

PRIVATE HISTORY

that Gen. Washington was bled to death. His last illness was slight, and caused principally by weariness. A physician was called who 'bled him copiously.' Strange to say the patient became no better. Another doctor was called, who again took away a large amount of the vital fluid. Thus in succession four physicians drew away the life of a great man who was intended by nature for an old age, and who prematurely died—murdered by malpractice—bled to death. That was the age of medical bleeding!"

The speaker then graphically described another period which came upon the people, in which they assigned the origin of all diseases to the stomach, and after showing the falsity of his theory, and that the kidney and the liver were the causes of disease, and that many people are suffering from kidney and liver troubles to-day who do not know it, but who should know and attend to them at once, continued:

"Let us look at the matter a little more closely. The human body is the most perfect and yet the most delicate of all creates things. It is capable of the greatest results and it is liable to the greatest disorders. The slightest causes sometimes seem to throw its delicate machinery out of order while the most simple and common-sense care restores and keeps them in perfect condition. When it is remembered that the amount of happiness or misery we are to have in this world is dependent upon a perfect body, is it not strange that simple precautions and care are not exercised? This is one of the most vital questions of life. People may avoid it for the present, but there is certain to come a time in every one's experience when it must be faced.

"And here pardon me for relating a little personal experience. In the year 1870 I found myself losing both in strength and health. I could assign no cause for the decline, but it continued, until finally I called to my aid two prominent physicians. After treating me for some time they declared I was suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys, and that they could do nothing more for me. At this time I was so weak I could not raise my head from the pillow and I

FAINTED REPEATEDLY.

My heart beat so rapidly it was with difficulty I could sleep. My lungs were also badly involved; I could retain nothing upon my stomach, while the most intense pains in my back and bowels caused me to long for death as a relief. It was at this critical juncture that a physical longing which I felt (and which I most firmly believe was an inspiration) caused me to send for the leaves of a plant I had once known in medical practice. After great difficulty I at last secured them and began their use in the form of tea. I noticed a lessening of the pain at once; I began to mend rapidly; in five weeks I was able to be about and in two months I became perfectly well and have so continued to this day. It was only natural that such a result should have caused me to investigate most thoroughly. I carefully examined fields in medicine never before explored. I sought the cause of physical order and disorder, happiness and pain, and I found the kidneys and liver to be governors, whose motions regulate the entire system."

After describing at length the offices of the kidney and liver, and their important part in life, the doctor went on to say:

"Having found this great truth, I saw clearly the cause of my recovery. The simple vegetable leaf I had used was a food and restorer to my well-nigh exhausted kidneys and liver. It had come to them when their life was nearly gone and by its simple, yet powerful influence had purified, strengthened and restored them and saved them from death. Realizing the great benefit which a knowledge of this truth would give to the world I began in a modest way, to treat those afflicted and in every case I found the same

HAPPY RESULTS

which I have experienced. Not only this but many, who were not concious of any physical trouble but who, at my suggestion, began the use of the remedy which had saved my life, found their health steadily improving and their strength continually increasing. So universal, when used, was this true, that I determined the entire world should share in its results, and I therefore placed the formula for its preparation in the hands of Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., a gentleman whom I had cured of a severe kidney disease, and who, by reason of his personal worth, high standing and liberality in endowing the Astronomical Observatory and other public enterprises, has become known and popular to the entire country. This gentleman at once began the manufacture of the remedy on a most extensive scale, and to-day Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the pure remedy that saved my life, is known and used in all parts of the continent.

"I am aware a prejudice exists toward proprietary medicines, and that such prejudice is too often well founded, but the value of a pure remedy is no less because it is a proprietary medicine. A justifiable prejudice exists toward quack doctors, but is it right that this prejudice should extend towards all the doctors who are earnestly and intelligently trying to do their duty? Because Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure saved my life before it became a proprietary medicine, is it reasonable to suppose that it will not cure others and keep still more from sickness now that is sold with a government stamp on the wrapper? Such a theory would be childish."

The doctor then paid some high compliments to American science, and closed his lecture as follows:

"How to restore the health when broken and how to keep the body perfect and free from disease must ever be man's highest study. That one of the greatest revelations of the present day has been made in ascertaining the true seat of health to be in the kidneys and liver, all scientists now admit, and I can but feel that the discovery which I have been permitted to make, and which I have described to you, is destined to prove the greatest, best and most reliable friend to those who suffer and long for happiness, [illegible] to those who desire to keep the [illegible]." 13 8 eow

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. [illegible] Address as above. Mention this Paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

TRUTH ATTESTED.

Some Important Statements of Well-Known People Wholly Verified.

In order that the public may fully realize the genineness of the statements as well as the power and value of the article of which they speak, we publish herewith the *fac-simile* signatures of parties whose sincerity is beyond question. The truth of these testimonials is absolute, nor can the facts they announce be ignored.

158 Constance Street, New Orleans, La., March 19, 1881.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:

About two years ago I was attracted by the advertisement of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. My system was much run down and I had suffered the excruciating agonies of kidney and blood difficulties and especially from calculus, I determined to try the cure and bought 2 bottles, and when I had taken the first bottle I noted immediate improvement, and after taking the second I called myself toned up all through the system and extraordinarily well for a man of seventy-five. I have used in all about four bottles and would not be without it in case of any further trouble for any consideration. I recommend it freely to my friends as I consider it just what it purports to be a sure cure for kidney difficulties. Mrs. Guthrie, wife of my son, has also used it freely and with very marked benefit and perfect cure.

S. Guthrie

E. C. Palmer & Co., 95 Camp Street, New Orleans, La., March 19, 1881.

H. H. Warner & Co.:

About 2 years ago I purchased some of the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure for my own and my wife's use. We took about four bottles and were both completely restored to health, my system having lost tone and Mrs. Connell being in very poor physical condition. We know it is a good thing from our own experience with it. A short time ago I was taken sick with a bilious attack. My kidneys and urinary organs were involved to a very painful degree. I am using the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure more in the hope that it will do me as much good as it did before.

Jno. T. McConnell

Thousands of equally strong endorsements—many of them in cases where hope was abandoned—have been voluntarily given, showing the remarkable power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure in all diseases of the kidney, liver or urinary organs. If any one who reads this has any physical trouble, remember the great danger of delay. 13 3t

J. R. MORRIS,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE, STOVES AND CASTINGS,

Railroad and Mill Supplies,

AGENT FOR

Charter Oak Stoves, Disstons' Saws, Old Hickory Wagons, Howe Scales and Avery's Plows.

49 and 51 Main St., Houston, Texas.

Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. All orders for Gas Fitting and Plumbing promptly attended to. 8 1y

Agents wanted for "Our WESTERN EMPIRE"

Just issued, by ablest Geographical scholar. County Maps of every State and Territory in colors, every Railroad and Town beautifully illustrated. Tells of Mining, Farming, Homestead, Railroad and other Lands; Transportation, Prices; Social, Educational and Religious Condition; Nationalities represented; Climate, Soils, Products, Wages, all Trades and Professions; all Statistics; Areas; Rainfalls; Manitoba, British Columbia, Alaska, Texas and every section. Sells to every class. Wm. Garretson & Co., N. E. Cor. 4th & Chestnut Sts., St. Louis, Mo. 9 1y

A TEACHER WANTED.

To teach a public school at Springfield, Louisiana. Salary about $20 per month, board free. Apply to or address

Rev. J. W. LEWIS, Pearl River P. O.

10 4t

MRS. M. L. DALE,

Wishes to inform her friends that she is prepared to Accommodate Gentlemen, Ladies and Families With Board, by the MONTH, WEEK OR DAY, at Pass Christian, Miss., on FRONT STREET, short walk from Railroad Depot and Boat Landing. Any one visiting the Pass will do well to give her a call. 10 1y

A Cheap Sunday-school Library. Sunday school superintendents and pastors may obtain from us one cheap Sunday-school Library, No. 6, 56 volumes, over 4000 pages, 100 engravings, for $10, by applying at once.

tf PHILLIPS & HUNT, 106 Camp Street New Orleans.

Silverware for Church Service. Churches in need of cups, bowls and plates, can obtain from us a good article, at 40 per cent. discount from retail prices.

tf PHILLIPS & HUNT, 106 Camp Street, New Orleans.

$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me. 35-1y

BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 stops, $90. Pianos, $125 up. Factory running day and night. Papers Free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. 50 1y

CASH FOR LAND WARRANTS. Address W. C. HILL, Washington, D. C. 9 3m

Break an egg into a cup and give it to the person choking to swallow. The white of the egg seems to catch around the obstacle, and remove it. If one egg does not answer the purpose, try another. The white is all that is necessary.

From Prof. A. Jackson, Laval University, Quebec.—I have used a good deal of Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator in my private practice, and can recommend it as extremely useful in cases of depression, debility, and weak digestion requiring strengthening nourishment. (Remember the name, Colden's—take no other.) Of druggists generally.

The Senate confirmed John B. Weaver, of North Carolina, Consul at Bahia.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

Mr. Editor—I wish to inquire for my mother Sally Mussle. I have not seen her since 1861. She was carried to Mississippi and sold. Address me at Mansfield, [illegible]. Louis Mussle.

Mr. Editor—I wish to find [illegible]

James Freeman.

Mr. Editor—I wish to find my [illegible], Lydia Taylor, who [illegible] Albert and Joseph Taylor; [illegible] Father was Joseph Taylor. Address me at Aberdeen, Miss.

Richard Taylor.

Mr. Editor—I wish to inquire for my mother Jane Lampkins. I used to live in Montgomery, Alabama. My sisters were Charrie and Clarisa Lampkins, my brother Cyrus Brown was sold to old John Brown. When I left my mother I was only twelve years of age. I am now in San Antonio, Texas. Any information will be gladly re-by Celia Lampkins, now Martha Brown.

Mr. Editor—I wish to inquire for my daughters Henrietta and Lucey Jane. The mother Carolina McCollum, belonged to Malcom McCollum, Cumberland county, North Carolina. When last heard from she was in Fayetteville in that State. Lizzie was in South Cyrolina. Brother-in-law, Jasey McCollum was sold by John McDougall to a negro trader. My wife was sold to Mr. Leach in Raleigh, and two children with her named Alfred and Malcolm. My name was Robert Carmichael, but is now Robert Ray. Address me at Industry, Texas.

Mr. Editor—I wish to inquire for my aunt Francis Freeman, who belonged to Bob Freeman, in Macon, Georgia. The last heard from she was living with Mrs. Fulton. I was not able to recollect all people's names when I left there. All belonged to Jim Devans. I was Phœbe's oldest son Franklin. I can recollect when we left Houston county and moved up to Bibb county, then was sold to Bill Scott, then Phœbe and her three children fell to Madlean Scott by marriage. The three children were Franklin, Henry and Harriett. Harriett died in Cass county, Georgia. Address,

Rev. F. Hamilton,
Mooresville, Falls Co., Texas.

Mr. Editor—I wish to find my children Sarah, Carloss, Easter, Jane, Frank and Margaret. Margaret, the youngest, was three years old when I left her, living with Henry Carloss, in Chickasaw county. I was sold to Columbus Williams, whose brother carried me to Memphis, Tennessee, and sold me to Capt. Sam Bullington. He carried me to near Natchez. There I remained until after the war. I heard my children were carried to Kaufman, county, Texas, by Henry Carlisle. My name was Charlotte Carlisle; first husband, Steven Millbrooks; second husband, Bill Davis. I have been in Aberdeen since 1868.

Charlotte Ann Davis.

The World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, at Buffalo, N. Y., destroyed by fire a year ago, is rebuilt and full of patients. For "Invalid's Guide-Book," giving particulars and terms of treatment, address, with two stamps, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Czar telegraphed a congratulatory message to Emperor William, expressing the hope that his life, which was necessary to the peace of Europe and the maintenance of friendly relations between Russia and Germany, might be long preserved.

Is your scalp full of dry husky scales and little pimples? Dr. Benson's Skin Cure will cleanse your scalp and remove all the scales and tenderness within six days. Try it, for it is the best head-dressing ever used. Sold by all druggists at $1 per package.

The Henry Frank arrived at Vidalia with the iron for the Natchez, Red River and Texas Railroad. Work has stopped on this road for the present on account of high water.

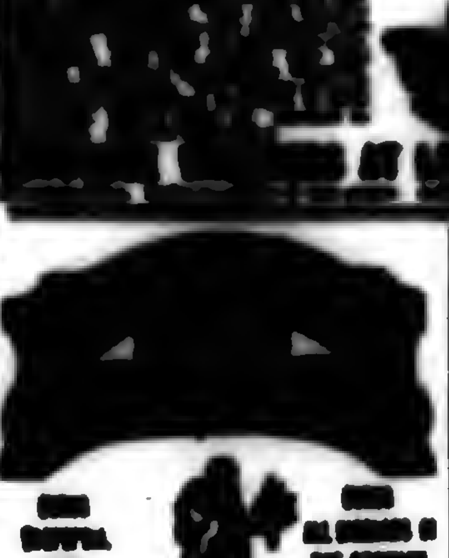
[Chicago Tribune.]

Mr. Ira Brown, the enterprising real estate man, states that he could and would say a good word for the St. Jacobs Oil, which had cured him of a severe attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism that all other treatments had failed even to allay.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

[illegible] ST. LOUIS, Mo. [illegible] DR. ROBERT SAMUELS.

AGENTS WANTED.



(TRADE MARK.)

CURES Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous debility, etc.

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man!

11,000,000 Bottles

SOLD SINCE 1870.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva, which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It Regulates the Bowels.
It Purifies the Blood.
It Quiets the Nervous System.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.
It carries off the Old Blood and makes new
It opens the pores of the skin and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, *care only being required in attention to directions.*

DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

Laboratory, 77 West 3d St., NEW YORK CITY.

RINGGOLD, Bienville Co., La.

I was afflicted for a number of years with Kidney Disease, and my wife was troubled with Liver Complaint. We took some of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup which effected a perfect cure. J. B. BRYAN.

SHILOH, Union Co., La.

For about six years I have been afflicted with Tetter. The Doctors pronounced me incurable, the use of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has relieved me and I believe it will make a radical cure. O. C. TUBB.

NEW IBERIA, Iberia Co., La.

I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup for Rheumatism, and have received entire relief therefrom. I would not be without it. THOS. JOHNSON.

CONVENT, St. James Co., La.

I was afflicted with Dyspepsia and a short trial of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has completely cured me. I can safely recommend it. B. WASHINGTON.

FARMERVILLE, Union Co., La.

I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup and believed it to be a Good Blood Purifier and can recommend it as such. H. BROWN & CO.

OPELOUSAS, St. Landry Co., La.

This is to certify that Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has made a new man of me, after an illness of thirty years. JULIAN A. LANDRY.

Agents wanted for the sale of the Indian Blood Syrup in every town or village in which I have no agent. Particulars given on application. 27 1y

Health is Wealth!

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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COMFORT ONE ANOTHER.

BY MRS. MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

Comfort one another;
For the way is growing dreary,
The feet are often weary,
And the heart is very sad.
There is heavy burden-bearing,
When it seems that none are caring,
And we half forget that ever we were glad.

Comfort one another;
With the hand-clasp close and tender,
With the sweetness love can render,
And the looks of friendly eyes.
[illegible]
[illegible] daily bread is broken,
[illegible] is oft like manna from the skies.

[illegible] of saints singing
[illegible] sweet as singing
[illegible] above.
[illegible] and mighty angel,
[illegible] grand, deep-voiced evangel,
Where forever they are praising the eternal love.

[illegible] of him who sought us
[illegible] who bought us,
[illegible] blood;
[illegible]
[illegible] not falter,
[illegible] good.

[illegible] lie behind you,
[illegible] words remind you
[illegible]
[illegible] parting,
[illegible] starting,
[illegible] of the Lord, and for all the [illegible].

—Independent.

From Our Mission Rooms.

The Foreign Missionary Directory, containing the names of all our foreign missionaries and their post-office addresses, is a matter of special interest [illegible] Report. It contains [illegible] names and addresses of the W. F. M. S. missionaries. The date [illegible]

[illegible]

during my ten years residence in the Rocky Mountains."

THE SWEDISH MISSION IN ST. LOUIS. This was begun about fifteen months ago. Rev. H. Olsen was sent there by Bishop Bowman. In two months after the opening of preaching, a church was organized, five persons joining themselves by letter to the two members already in the city, and thirty-three being received on probation. Several months later thirty-four persons were received from probation into full connection, the total membership being now seventy, and thirty-seven on probation. In July last a good corner lot was bought as a church site for $2500, and constant effort is now being made to provide for the erection of a Swedish Methodist church.

A LIBRARY FOR THE BULGARIAN THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—Rev. A. R. Jones, our missionary in Tirnova, acknowledges with gratitude the receipt of $900 for the purchase of such a library from Wm. E. Hooper & Sons, of Baltimore, Md. This is truly a very welcome gift. The library will be called the "Hooper Library." Any additions to it will be received with like gratitude. There is an onward movement in our Bulgarian work.

The priest, Rev. Peter Zickohof, whose conversion and exclusion from his former friends and community was recently announced, has been spending some time in Tirnova selling books as a colporteur and with good success. The missionary says "We are very much pleased with him. He is active, wide awake and earnest, and has withal an acute understanding. I believe he will make a first class worker. He has a brother here in our school. The boys of the school are engaged in selling books during the long winter vacation. This plan has proved very successful in many ways. It makes an admirable preparation for future evangelic labors."

LIA LEK ONG'S PROTRACTED MEETING.—This revival meeting in Foochow, of which we now get news, is a great event for our mission, and is indeed a remarkable thing in the history of Christian missions generally in Asia. A few years ago, a meeting of like character, after the manner of our meetings at home, was conducted by our missionaries in Foochow; but now the native preacher and presiding elder, Lia Lek Ong, is leading the way. He continued the meetings right on after the quarterly conference in January from evening to evening. He is a genuine leader among the natives in this matter, taking hold of the work with vigor. He is developing into a thorough-going American revivalist. He was preaching at the time mentioned in our accounts, every evening, sermons of great power. The meetings are held in the Tieng Ong church. He closes his sermons by inviting those who are disposed to become Christians to come forward. The missionaries were present, also, to engage in the work. On one occasion twelve persons came forward, one after the other, and three of the boarding-school girls besides, who are from Christian families. The theme of Lia Lek Ong's sermon on a certain Sunday morning was "Christ the Living Bread Sent down from Heaven." He is the manna, the food for a famishing world. China's spiritual condition was illustrated by the horrors of the North-China famine, men ate such uneatable things. He said, starving China was eating, worshiping the dead men of the past; but now that Christ the living bread, the satisfying portion, has come, who would longer eat the uneatable things of the past? "Oh, it was a wonderful sermon!" says a correspondent, "and strongly moved the people."

A notable part of this work is the interest taken in it by Mr. Ahok, the [illegible] Chinaman who has purchased the bank building for our Anglo-Chinese College. He is a man of large [illegible] and brings from twenty to [illegible] of his partners, clerks, and [illegible] to church regularly. Twelve [illegible] college students have united [illegible] Church, and four of them [illegible] parents. Indeed, only [illegible] undecided. Mr. Ohl[illegible]: "I believe if we had [illegible] now the majority of [illegible] to the power of the [illegible] time. The most hard[illegible] as some of our newest [illegible] unable to resist the [illegible]." This move[illegible] a good spir[illegible] theological stu[illegible] are not [illegible]

increasing efficiency, and is awakening more and more interest. The want of students' halls and teachers alone prevents its being frequented by hundreds. One of the highest officials in Foochow has sought to secure admission for his three sons next term. In a year from now the college may hope to have a few reliable tutors of its own training.

THE INDIAN WITNESS.—We are in receipt of the first number of this paper, issued February 3d. It succeeds the *Lucknow Witness*, which was for many years edited by Rev. James Mudge. The new paper is published in Calcutta, and edited by Rev. J. M. Thoburn, D. D. It is published under the general direction of an executive committee appointed by the Delegated Conference of India. It is a weekly, and will contain, as its predecessor has done, much news from our Indian mission fields. The price of subscription is, postage paid, Rs. 7. 10, or $3 25. The agent in this country, to whom subscriptions may be sent, is Mrs. L. H. Daggett, 38 Bromfield street, Boston, Mass.

REV. JAMES BLACKLEDGE, who is under appointment for Japan, and goes out to take the chair of Hebrew and Greek in our Theological School in Yokohama, sailed from New York in the Gallia, of the Cunard line, on Wednesday, March 29. Mr. Blackledge has been for some time a highly esteemed member of the Philadelphia Conference. He is a graduate of Dickinson College, and was for two years a student at Drew University. He expects to spend a month in England, and is to preach the charity sermons at the Blackford Wesleyan Chapel, Wigan Circuit, April 23. He purposes some sojourn in Italy, and especially in the Holy Land, on his way to Japan, where he will arrive in time for the opening of the school, in Septembr.

REV. C. W. GREEN, admitted to the Philadelphia Conference at the last session, and expecting to graduate at Drew Seminary at the coming commencement, is under appointment for the Central China Mission, and expects to leave New York in June by the overland route.

Senator Mahone's Letter.

SENATE CHAMBER, Washington, Feb. 11 1882.

His Excellency John D. Long, Governor of Massachusetts:

DEAR SIR: I thank you and the other distinguished gentlemen of Massachusetts who have united with you in the courtesy of an invitation to deliver an address in Boston on Washington's Birthday upon the "Present and Future of Virginia." Until very recently I have indulged the hope of being able to be present, and have hesitated to decline so distinguished an opportunity. The theme and the occasion appeal eloquently to the sensibilities of a Virginian, and I regret more than I can tell being unable to be in Boston to address such an audience upon such a topic. The sources and the character of the invitation invoke the ambition and patriotism of every American. To worthily comply with it would involve something more than fond reminiscence, so natural amid the associations of your favored city; more than commemoration of the heroism of the Virginians who marched with Washington to Cambridge, and of the soldiers of Massachusetts who shared the glory of Yorktown, and more even than to exchange congratulations upon the auspicious outlook for our heaven blessed country.

A fraternization at this time in the historic city of Boston of citizens of Massachusetts and Virginia would excite in our countrymen something besides appreciation of the sentiment awakened by such an occasion, and much more than remembrance of the antipodal relations in American politics honorably and ably sustained by these two States for more than 50 years of our history. Added to the pleasure born of a patriotic reunion so dramatic, would be a public expectation of emphatic recognition of the altered plane of political discussion, and especially of the final banishment from our politics of sectional strife and jealousies. Happily, there is now no political organization avowing other arguments and appeals for public favor than such as rest upon the theory of a restored Union—restored in sentiment as well as in fact—cemented in the enlightened sympathies of all our countrymen, as well as protected by the National authority.

[illegible] Boston on the 22d of [illegible]

in praise of the able men of Massachusetts and Virginia for sincerity in the great debates of parties in the past, and in honoring the devoted men on both sides, who risked their lives in the struggle of arms that followed that half-century of heated discussion. The sentiment of the country is already recorded in eulogy of the motives of those who differed with each other upon questions now belonging to history, and not subjects of profitable discussion in current politics. The great Webster formulated the faith of Massachusetts in declaration that her "past was secure." With pardonable pride the Virginian avows his faith that posterity will duly honor the genius and the valor which have entitled Virginians to share the heritage of fame which is the property of all Americans.

At Boston, on Washington's Birthday, in fulfillment of representative trusts at the national capital, or in the local political struggles of the several States, there are grave duties superior to the mere legerdemain of politics and more mandatory than loyalty to party. Virginia is awake to those duties, and her public men have no pretext for misinterpreting the sentiment of her people as to what is proper and necessary in the present and to be striven for in the future. Virginia sees no justification for political alignments based upon sectional array or sectional menace; she disowns political alliances based upon fundamental questions disputed before the war between the States, such as have grown out of the results of the war, or such as have arisen from the measures of reconstruction. Virginia regards the amendments to the Federal Constitution as a part of the organic law of the land to be as sacredly executed as the original instrument. The will of her people cannot be affirmed with too much emphasis upon this and the kindred subject of the perpetual and harmonious co-ordination of the State and Federal Governments. These are cardinal beliefs in the American creed; they are fundamental tenets of the Virginia creed.

To tell you of the present of Virginia, I could with more eloquence than that of words point you to her performance in those lines of development which have made Massachusetts eminent among Commonwealths. Our people have just declared popular education to be among the most sacred duties and trusts of representative government, and are bravely executing that honorable decree. With valuable and beneficent results we are rapidly guaranteeing a priceless ballot to all entitled to it under the American theory. Conspicuous among the achievements of the advanced thought that places Virginia in full alignment with the highest American civilization is the prompt justice with which she deals with an element of population which has been the fruitful source of passionate disputation. Virginia has closed the long strife, which Mr. Jefferson foresaw and dreaded as he would dread "the fire-bell at night," over the status of the colored man. His political equality is secured throughout her domain. Never undervaluing the reciprocity of kindness between the races in the South in their peculiar and trying relations in the past, Virginia accepts the "inexorable logic of facts," and tenders the colored man the complete justice which his conduct as a citizen challenges and exacts. We are equally gratified with what we are doing for the colored man and what he is doing for himself. He vindicates himself and justifies us in our determined efforts for his moral and intellectual advancement. In Virginia he is at last in the full panoply of acknowledged citizenship. Conscious of the settlement in his favor of the question of his right to pursue the duties and privileges of citizenship, his conduct commands the approval of even his severest critics. Our treatment of the colored people elevates them as citizens, and promotes their productive capacity. They are indefinitely with us, and no substitute for their labor, which is peculiarly fitted to the southern section of the Union, has yet been found. Our purpose is to make the colored man feel his identification with us, and to stimulate in him the feeling of contentment by wise and generous care and consideration, that there may be prevented the calamity to the South of a heavy emigration of the colored people. We invoke inquiry as to the present status of the colored people in Virginia with confidence in the judgment of a policy which guarantees them all that American policy and Christian civilization demand for them.

In fact, the Virginia of to-day is abreast of the most advanced Commonwealths in promoting that Americanization and liberalization of sentiment which in the near future will thoroughly unify our country and make successful the only attempt ever made to show the capacity of a people when free and enlightened to govern themselves. For these results in the present, and for such aspirations in the future, we invoke the fervid sympathy of the men of Massachusetts, and we do not appeal in vain. The spirit of caste, of race prejudice, of intolerance, of proscription for opinion's sake, has as little respectable recognition in Massachusetts as in Virginia. Your soil, consecrated to liberty without license, is as unfriendly as that of Virginia to the growth of political doctrines nurtured by mere prejudice of section, caste, or race. The genius of Massachusetts, like the genius of Virginia, abhors all political distinctions and privileges that would bar the way to aspiring merit and honorable labor, and repress the sense of patriotic duty in any class worthy of citizenship.

The Virginia of the present hopes for the Virginia of the future the prosperity of leading American Commonwealths, and we purpose to attain that condition by the agencies which modern civilization has made available for our use as well as for yours. We court immigration; our soil and climate tempt profitable industry, and never in the history of the State has capital sought investment in Virginia, as during the brief period which has followed her formal declaration that her territory is cordially open to all grades of honest industry; that upon her soil residence carries with itself the fullest recognitions due to honorable manhood without reference to considerations of nativity, creed, or occupation. We aim to unfetter thought; especially to unchain the mind and heart of the rising generation from the debasing influence of prejudice which precludes the mental processes essential to the attainment of truth. Forgetful of exploded dogmas, avoiding the "sluggish bays of dead thought," Virginia is wedded indissolubly to a broad Americanism, which repels sectionalism in politics or in the vocations of men, and yet conserves es community independence. As in the night of the struggle for American independence, Virginia offers the fraternal countersign to Massachusetts, and accepts her generous sympathy with the performances of her sister State in the present and her aspirations for the future. Truly yours,

WILLIAM MAHONE.

Syracuse and Aberdeen.

A FRATERNAL SCENE.

The meeting of Bishop Jesse T. Peck with Bishop R. Paine was no ordinary occasion. They were together in the General Conference of 1844, and to day, January 21, 1882, Bishop Peck was invited by Bishop Paine to dine with him. They had not seen each other in thirty-eight years. Rev. J. C. Hartzell, D. D., of New Orleans, accompanied Bishop Peck by invitation. The resident ministers of the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, together with Rev. Amos Kendall, Presiding Elder of Aberdeen District, were also present. Bishop Peck was presiding over the Mississippi Conference (colored), now in session at this place. It was a privilege to listen to the conversation of these venerable servants of God. How vividly they recalled their former days when they were young and active in the service. Naturally their minds went back to the memorable Conference of 1844, and they dwelt amid those eventful scenes—little dreaming, as Bishop Paine remarked, that they were making history, the outcome of which would be so large and so important to the people of this nation. The speech of Bishop Pierce was recalled, when he said, "Let New England go, she has been a thorn in our flesh long enough." To which Bishop Peck replied: "New England cannot be spared, nor South Carolina, nor Georgia, nor any other Southern State." Then the rejoinder of Bishop Piere, in which he said that possibly he had been too severe, but that he meant no offence; and as for Bishop Peck, he said: "I would not by my remarks ruffle a single hair on the top of his head." As Bishop Peck was bald even then, this humorous reply was received by the large assembly with peals of laughter. At the table Bishop Peck remarked that he enjoyed richly Bishop Pierce's pleasantry. He further stated that he remembered Bishop Hedding turning to him at the time and remarking: "You made no reply to Bishop Pierce, and I am glad you did not, but I thought what you might have said." "What?" replied Bishop Peck. "Why," answered Bishop Hedding, "you might have said, 'Boy, you better get out of the woods, the bears will be after you.'" They were then comparatively young men, and this incident may be interesting even now as a part of the private history of the occasion referred to, and as it afforded the amusement of the hour.

Bishop Peck referred to the pleasure it always gave him to see a man, especially a minister, go down the hill of life gracefully, cheerfully, and hopefully, and alluded to Bishop Scott, of his own Church, as affording an illustration of what he meant. Bishop Paine contrasted the experience of two aged ministers he had heard bid farewell to their respective Conferences, the one going down sad and despondent, about earthly matters, and the other, a greater sufferer from adverse circumstances, but buoyant, cheerful, and hopeful. Bishop Peck thereupon related the anecdote of the elder Adams, when in his old age, he said: "This tenement in which I have lived so long is going into dilapidation, and as the Owner does not repair it, I am making my arrangements to move out."

Bishop Paine remarked: "I have long since lost all fear of death. I have passed that point forever. Death has lost all its terrors for me. I know no moment, except when asleep, that I am not racked with pain. It is a great deprivation to me to be held in forced inactivity, when there is so much work to be done for the Master; but the Lord knows best, and I submit without a murmur to his will."

"Yes," replied Bishop Peck, "I know of your great labors, in which the Lord has blessed you so abundantly, and I rejoice to find you, too, going down life's journey so gracefully, cheerfully, and hopefully."

Dinner was announced, and around the inviting board the conversation ran on various topics. Bishop Peck spoke of his home in Syracuse and of his wife there, who bade him Godspeed on his Southern tour, and turning to Mrs. Paine, he expressed what great pleasure it would give him to entertain her and her husband in his Syracusan home. He remarked that as he passed through Nashville he looked with pride upon the great Publishing House and the stately Vanderbilt. He entertained his little audience with an account of his travels through Europe, of the Ecumenical, of the Conferences he held, and especially of the great work in Sweden and Norway. On our return to the parlor, and the time approaching for his return to the cabinet, Bishop Paine requested a word of prayer from him before they parted, in all probability never to see each other again on earth. Standing before the fire by the side of Bishop Paine, while we all stood around, he announced that he would sing those beautiful words, "My latest sun is sinking fast, my race is nearly run," etc., to the tune of Land of Beulah; and with a firm, mellow, and pleasant voice, he sang through one verse, and the chorus, "Come, angel-band," etc., in which we all earnestly and feelingly joined. There they stood, Bishop Paine just passed his 82d year, and Bishop Peck his 72d, singing together their parting song. Then we knelt down in prayer, and Bishop Peck poured out his soul in earnest and fervent supplication for his venerable brother in the gospel, for his family, for the ministers present, and for the spread of the gospel all over this Southern land, as well as throughout the world. Then came the parting scene, and Bishop Peck took leave of one and all, remarking how much he had enjoyed this delightful reunion with his good brother, Bishop Paine. Bishop Peck preached Sabbath night in the Methodist Church here, a strong gospel sermon, to a large and interested audience. At the close he sent his compliments to the choir, remarking how much he enjoyed the exceedingly beautiful and grand music of the occasion; and on parting, he said to Miss Ludie Paine, the Bishop's daughter: "Give my love to the Bishop, and tell him I shall long remember yesterday's interview, and as long as I live I will cherish his letter of invitation over his own signature as among my most valued and choicest treasures."—*A. D. McVoy in Nashville Advocate.*

Aberdeen, Miss., Jan. 23, 1882.

Preparing to Meet God.

If we were expecting a call to go into the presence of some great king on earth, we should prepare to meet him. If we were looking for a summons to appear before a judge and answer a serious accusation brought against us, we should prepare our answer to the charge. If we were about to go to some rich and powerful man to ask a great favor at his hands, we should make preparation for the interview.

But how many there are who never think of preparing to meet their God. They think less of meeting Him than of their earthly master or benefactor. They act toward Him with less respect and concern than toward their fellow-creatures. Yet He is the King of all kings, the Lord of all lords. His sentence will decide our eternal state. It will either raise us to heavenly joy or cast us down to hell. We cannot escape Him, we cannot resist Him. We must meet Him, and that very soon. When and how we cannot tell. He may come to meet us in the judgments of His providence, and He will call us to meet Him by the summons of death. Oh, let us then prepare to meet Him! But how? Only in one way can we do so—by believing in His dear Son and seeking acceptance through Him. Then we can meet Him without fear, and say, "This is our God; we have waited for Him, and He will save."—*Ex.*

"Oh touch not the wine cup, though bright it may glow,
A serpent lies hid, in the dark depths below."

Sensual gratification is a dangerous sea, on which many an inexperienced youth, in a hapless hour, has thoughtlessly launched forth without anchor, rudder, or compass. After being wafted about for a time by the breezes of pleasure, he was carried out from shore on the tide of self-indulgence. Losing sight of his native land of self-respect, he abandoned himself to the rough seas of riotous living, from whence, finally, he was blown by a storm of passion on to the dark coast of despair, and wrecked on the rock of suicide. Or drawn, with astonishing swiftness, into the maelstrom of drunkenness, he soon arrived at the spinning center of the vortex, and (O, pity!) his giddy head sank away to the fathomless depths below, perhaps to rise no more. Young men, beware! Embark on the voyage of life in our gallant ship Teetotalism. She has cleared the rocks in safety, and rides nobly on. Now come on board, with rectitude of conduct for a deep keep and good purpose for a dauntless figure-head. Take reason for a rudder, upright motive for a mast, firm resolution for a main-sail, hope of success for an anchor, and the whole circle of the virtues for a compass. Then with the teetotal pledge for your clearance papers, cold water for your grog, and Temperance for a captain, you may weather every storm, prosperously sail through the voyage of life, and with devotion to the interests of the life to come, at last you may lay up your ship in the port of peace.—*Dr. J. N. Hume.*

It is a humiliating thought, that the Jewish refugees from Russia, whose arrival in this country has been the subject of so much comment in the secular and religious press, are the victims of "Christian" persecution. It was not a Christian spirit which prompted that persecution; but those who were called Christians were at the bottom of it all, and they did what they did on the ground that *they* were called Christians, and that those whom they hated were *not*. Is it to be wondered at that Christianity does not wholly commend itself to all Jews by its apparent fruits, in the face of such facts as this? We have yet much to do to bring up the tone of love for all, among Christians generally, to the standard uplifted by the inspired Jew in the days of Moses. We shall not help forward this work by showing prejudice or unfairness toward the Chinese, or the Indian, or the African, as a class, in our own country, for example.—*S. S. Times.*

General News Items.

The President nominated James E. Slaughter to be post master of Mobile.

The National Prohibition Convention will be held at Chicago August 30.

Bishop Paine announces that he will continue in the Nashville *Advocate* his "Notes of Life."

The chief of the Nihilist executive committee, who was connected with the construction of the mine in Little Garden street, has been arrested at St. Petersburg.

Spiders have been seen as small as a grain of sand, and these spin a thread so fine that it takes four thousand of them put together to equal in size a single hair.

Both houses of the Iowa Legislature have passed the bill submitting the proposed prohibitory constitutional amendment to a vote of the people, June 27, 1882.

It is now believed that Capt. De Long and the men with him have perished at the mouth of the Lena. Lieutenant Melville, engineer of the *Jeannette*, has but little hope for the party.

The *Lucknow Witness* has been merged in the *India Witness*. Rev. Dr. J. M. Thoburn has become editor, and he will make the paper denominational, under the wing of the two India conferences.

Bishop Wiley at the Baltimore Conference Missionary Anniversary said in his address that before the close of the next century all nations will be Christians; the conversion of the world was no utopian idea.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher made a vigorous onslaught on the Chinese bill and the Congressmen who voted for it in a sermon to his Brooklyn congregation, who rapturously applauded his sentiments.

A woman was recently picked up in New York who twelve years ago was the belle of Chicago. She married a fine young man who was very wealthy but the cup proved his ruin, and now his wife is worse than dead.

The Secretary of the War, in reply to a Senate resolution, reports that the total cost of the service of the United States Army west of the Mississippi for fighting and police duty on Indian account during the last ten years has been $205,474 75[illegible]

They are at work on a dictionary in England which will take 7,000 quarto pages, or four and a [illegible] times the size of Webster's dictionary. The first part, letter A, will require 400 pages, and will be ready this year.

The most eminent of the Moslem converts to Christianity, Ahmed Effendi, who was baptized in London a month ago, stood in the [illegible] rank of the Turkish hierarchy [illegible] learning and reputation. His [illegible] gion now separates him from [illegible] and country.

Whittakers' friends are not satisfied with the action in his case, [illegible] are making preparations to [illegible] the President to appoint him a [illegible] ond Lieutenant in the army. [illegible] claim that he has not been fairly treated, and this is an easy way [illegible] do him justice.

A proposal is out to erect a monument over the grave of the [illegible] Bishop Wightman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The [illegible] erant ministers of that [illegible] tion are requested to act as [illegible] in receiving and forwarding [illegible] butions for that object.

The wives of the Chicago Methodist ministers are associating together for mutual improvement. One evening was devoted to hearing a lecture on cooking, then it was proposed to take up the Chautauqua course of reading. They [illegible] meetings at different [illegible] alternately.

Of the Chinese boys who left this country last fall twenty are [illegible] telegraph office in their own country, eight in the medical [illegible] in the torpedo school, seven [illegible] mining department, four [illegible] custom department, and two [illegible] government docks. The [illegible] maining are at the naval [illegible] Tientsin.

Guiteau has received [illegible] from a St. Louis man [illegible] for his old clothes. He [illegible] $200 for the suit he wore [illegible] shot the President, and [illegible] the clothes he wore [illegible] trial. The matter was [illegible] him, but he would [illegible] He was in a [illegible] would discuss [illegible] terview [illegible] Scoville [illegible] better be hanged.

[illegible]

APRIL 6, 1882.

Work with Our Agents.

[illegible]

The Negro Question.

There are more than six millions of colored people in this country, most of whom are living in what we call the Southern States. Between the years of 1870 and 1880 the increase of population in all the Union was 30.06 per cent. The increase in the white population alone was only 28.82 per cent., (this includes the millions of emigrants coming to us from Europe;) the increase of the colored population was 34.78 per cent. Should they increase at the same ratio by 1890 there will be not less that eight millions of colored people in this Union. How shall we live side by side with our "Brother in Black" is a question that is being freely discussed by the religious press of the South. A few seem anxious to give it rest, but for some cause it refuses to "go down." No amount of contempt or ridicule seems to give it quiet. Certain editors and correspondents are crying rest, rest, but this cry is unavailing, the peplexing matter will not rest. To us there is but one course to take. We must meet and take hold of this question, not in that soft salvy way, so full of pious fraud and falsehood, about "another and inferior race," and such like palaver to hide a hostile heart, but as Christian men and patriots.

The Richmond *Christian Advocate*, M. E. Church South, publishes what it is pleased to call its "Ebony Plank" or "Platform on the African Question." It says: "We hold 1. The negro has a soul. 2. He is our neighbor. These are our sentiments." And then significantly adds: "We are now in the hands of our friends." This may seem Christian and statesmanlike to some, but there are those to whom it has a little too much of that patronizing spirit which certain white skins are much inclined to show to their duskier brothers. How would this read: We hold 1. The white man has a soul. 2. He is our neighbor. These are our sentiments, we are now in the hands of our friends." Few white men would presume to talk in this style of their white brothers. G. G. Smith, D. D., in the *Wesleyan Christian Advocate*, Dr. Haygood's paper, referring to the colored people says: "We ought to give them seats in our Sunday-schools and temperance conventions." "We ought to make them as welcome as in days gone by to our churches." These words "we ought" are wonderfully suggestive with reference to the past, but as applied to the present and future, they tell us in the plainest terms of the new departure of the Southern church on the Negro question.

There comes what we call a very pleasant sound from the trumpet of the editor of the *Memphis Advocate*. "These freemen are trying to get up—they want to learn—they want help—they are trying hard to learn—they are building schools. The African cry comes right up among us brethren help us. There is no 'come over' about it, no ship to [illegible], no money to raise, no long [illegible] to take, no friends to leave—you stay right here at home among [illegible] and guide these people to [illegible] and to God." But the most [illegible] and aggressive man in [illegible] churches is the able and [illegible] editor of the *Wesleyan* [illegible] *Advocate*, Dr. Haygood, [illegible] the question: "Will [illegible] when we [illegible] the negro question;" [illegible] All the wishing in the [illegible] Facts [illegible] If it be denied is [illegible] What living [illegible] work of the [illegible] bring [illegible] and unap- [illegible] the subject [illegible] politics, [illegible] of Negroes is [illegible] "Thou [illegible]

Go after the Lost.

If the multitudes of this country are ever weaned from their evil ways and saved from their sins, it will not be by services held in any nor all of our churches. These have their use, and we would not disparage them; but they can never do the work of conversion Jesus enjoined upon his disciples. If Satan is ever transformed into an angel of light, it will not be by hymns sweetly sung, nor by sermons preached to well-educated and fashionably-dressed congregations, but by strong, earnest, and what some fastidious people would call rough natures, who say as Grant once said: "I propose to move on your works," and move accordingly. The lost sheep must be sought where they are, or they will never be found. A religion that shrinks from this outside and outdoor work may be comforting to those who have it, and perhaps subserve other good ends; but it will never evoke the tears of the Mary Magdalenes, nor impel the Simon Maguses to give up their incantations. The Apostles of the Methodist Episcopal Church did not hesitate here. They went after the lost; nor did they hesitate to denounce the most fashionable iniquities in the strongholds of power. They sought every opportunity to draw men from their misery and vice to Him who can cleanse the stained and polluted heart and break off the chains of all sinful habits. We need men of consecration and decision; full of faith and of the Holy Ghost; who will go out after the lost; who will enter every haunt of sin and iniquity that is not absolutely closed against all Christian appeals, and pray with the inmates, and persuade them to forsake their pernicious ways and turn to the Lord. The journal of John Wesley gives us numerous instances showing how the man of Greek Professorship and of Oxford reputation rejoiced to go down upon his knees and wrestle with God in prayer on behalf of poor, vulgar, weeping penitents till ten o'clock at night. The men of the world called him a fool, while religious people who prided themselves upon their respectability said that he had gone mad. But Wesley was neither a fool nor mad; but awfully in earnest to save the lost.

Prof. Fallor, President of New-Orleans University, who is ably and faithfully assisted by Prof. Clifford and Mrs. Fallor, informs us that the spring term of school has opened most heartily. The attendance is large, the progress of students is satisfactory, and the overworked teachers, whose very valuable services are highly appreciated, feel encouraged. The great needs of this institution however, are, more means and enlarged facilities. Here is a good place for the money of the rich and the brain of the poor to meet together. The result will be a blessing to both, as well as to Church and State. The brain is forthcoming; who will furnish the money? Let the philanthropic Seneys, Vanderbilts, and other stewards of God's bounties, respond cordially and promptly.

Now, Brother, what are you going to do for the SOUTHWESTERN? We want, as you have promised from your charge, a large list of cash subscribers, and all the cash *you* can possibly send us immediately. Most respectfully, we ask *you*, brother, if you owe but a dollar, or if you owe more, to remit by next mail. Remember, we ask *you*, not that other brother. *He* will not remit. *We* are not looking to *him*, and *you* must not look to *him*, to help at this time. We ask *you* to remit what is due from *you*. Please do not tarry a day. If the money is not in hand, borrow the dollar or more, every one of *you*. If we did not need the money, we would not urge so earnestly. Send the cash forthwith.

One of the happiest indications connected with the present active movement for the better observance of the Sabbath in this city is that the Jewish, Romish, and Protestant pulpits, white and colored, supported by the secular, as well as by the Christian press, are united in their determination to arouse public opinion to the importance of observing this day, [illegible] as a day of rest and worship. A more worthy movement could not be inaugurated. Let the ministry of our Church preach upon this subject; and let our [illegible] see to it that they are [illegible] among those who remember the Sabbath day to keep [illegible]

[illegible] a storm, a few weeks ago, [illegible] the lightning [illegible] cabin in which [illegible] sitting up with [illegible] out, [illegible]

Editorial Correspondence.

FIRST ROUND UPON THE LA TECHE DISTRICT.

We are just now closing our first round upon the district, which begun in Alexandria, on Sunday, Feb. 26, with glorious indications. The pastor, Rev. S. E. H. Morant starts off grandly upon his second year's pastorate. The church and school are flourishing, and the people in happy anticipation of having the honor, as well as the privilege of entertaining our next Annual Conference, are planning to act well their part. The Sunday-School, divided off into missionary bands, is working to raise their pastor's $100 subscription toward the erection of our Gilbert Haven School of Theology. And they are going to work like beavers. How is this for taking time by the forelock? This is a wise movement and should be vigorously seconded in every one of our charges. This School of Theology subscription should not be delayed, but pushed forward strenuously. Take time by the forelock, brethren!

We were to have held quarterly meetings at Avoca before, and at Spring Creek after our meetings in Alexandria, but the very high stage of water prevented. Bros. Hampton and Wright, pastors of these respective circuits met us, however, and expressed themselves as being favorably impressed with the indications for the future development of their work. For our rapid transit to Cheneyville, our next appointment, which under the circumstances could not be reached in time otherwise, and also for his generous courtesy, we owe to Mr. Pandely, Superintendent of Morgan's La. & Texas R. R. Co. our grateful acknowledgements. Indeed, were it not for Mr. Pandely's kindness this appointment would have been omitted, because, left by the stage in Alexandria, under impression that the train would commence regular trips from February 28th, we waited for it, only to learn that it would not go out until next day, exactly one whole day too late for us. But contrary to established custom, Mr. Pandely very kindly tendered us transportation upon his special train, refusing to accept any fare from us, and expressing himself as being happy in being able to confer the favor. Such courtesies, especially when rendered to one of the proscribed race, by a rich corporation, are worthy of special mention and praise. Thank you Mr. Pandely, God bless you! At Cheneyville we found Bro. Sparks low in stature, but with a good large spark of grace that filled up the large soul, which fills his physical outline, leading his brigade onward and upward. Several have joined the church and many were seeking the love of Christ. The removal of Bro. Ford was much regretted, but as good loyal Methodists, the army continues to move solidly forward under Bro. Sparks leadership.

Bro. C. Thompson at Booneville, is succeeding nicely. It cannot be otherwise, when the man suits the place and the place fits the man. The church is alive and has a good live preacher. We have here a good church, a splendid parsonage and a most excellent people. In fact this is one of the best in the district. In addition to his church work, Bro. Thompson teaches a large school, attended by seventy or more scholars. A very sad accident occurred here while we were at Cheneyville. Bro. Thompson leaving his school in charge of a good, reliable, settled lady, coming to get me in a buggy, when he returned the sad intelligence was announced to him, that Buny Green, one of his smartest school boys of twelve summers, not heeding the acting teacher's caution, went and played in the bayou, and was drowned before any thing could be done for his rescue. We assisted in the funeral services which were largely attended. We fully sympathise with the parents. Reaching Holmesville, or Eola Station as the post-office is now called, our next point, just a little after 12 o'clock m., we found Bro. Robt. Anderson still at his studies, which he pursues regularly from morn to noon daily. He met us with a smile upon his countenance; and a good solid, hard studied book in his hand. That's right Bro. Anderson, continue your studies in the morning and your pastoral visitations in the afternoon. Our work here, under God, is in good hands. Much has been accomplished in building up and beautifying the church property, and the best of feeling prevails. We may, from all indications, expect a wide spreading of the tents of Zion here this year. The quarterly meeting proved a season of great spiritual refreshing. Bayou De Glaise, Rev. A. Hilton, preacher in charge, and Flat Town and Chicot Prairie, Rev. G. Auguste, preacher in charge, in consequence of high water and impassable roads, were not reached. We learn, however, that Bros. Hilton and Auguste are at their respective circuits, and under existing surroundings are doing all they can to build up their new openings. At his post of duty, in Washington, we found Rev. Henry Green, one of those twelve venerable fathers, who organized the mission conference, out of which our conference, the Mississippi and the four Texas conferences have sprouted and grown. Father Green commences his pastorate here with many promising signs. Satan tried to hedge himself in advance to give our aged warrior battle upon his arrival here, but thanks to the sword of the spirit, loyalty to Methodism and the power of faithful prayer, the enemy is discomfited, routed and put to fight. Twelve or thirteen have joined the church and many others are deeply concerned. Although past his three score and ten years, Father Green seems determined to keep up with the boys for a while longer at any rate, and he is still leading the van against the fortifications of his Satanic majesty with glorious results. We know that it will interest our readers to learn that Father Green is now seventy years and over, is just now shedding his old teeth and cutting out new ones. This sounds funny, but it happens to be a funny fact and that is all. The old gentleman's eyes are getting a little dim however, but since he has been so fortunate as to commence getting new teeth he has been indulging the idea that his sight also might be renewed. With a full round of new teeth and renewed vision, we can wish Father Green nothing better than that in addition to these, his strength be renewed like the eagle, for many more years of honorable, if not effective service in the church. Coming to Opelousas and preaching there on Sunday night, March 5, it was agreeably surprising to find pastor and people in such splendid spirits and moving off so very vigorously. The church, for the first time in months, was crowded from the altar to the door. Rev. A. Luster, the pastor, had been conducting a protracted meeting, which had resulted in an accession of over a score of precious souls in the church and in awakening much interest on the part of the community. Should pastor and people be blessed to continue as they have commenced this conference year, great good will here be accomplished.

From this point Waxia was reached in time to hold quarterly conference in the afternoon and preach at night,—and a dreadful night it was in the woods and out of the way as this place is, that dark and dreary night when we valiantly thought that we were the only ones sufficiently brave to venture out, we were met by a crowded house of people, who had come some three, four and five miles to church. The Lord be praised for such a glorious meeting, in what appeared at first to be such a desolate region. Rev. T. Larkin the pastor, has many warm hearted people here who will hold up his arms. Bro. Luster accompanied us here and added much to the interest of the services. Eight persons came forward for prayer and joined the church on probation, and a pure blooded Indian was converted and joined also. Said he; "Glory to God, me know me born of the God, me know me belong to Jesus band, me want to die in his band." The Lord help him, and speed the day when the sons of Ham, Shem and Japhet, the human trinity in unity, shall all be gathered into the blessed kingdom of our Lord and his Christ. In company with Bro. Luster after service, at midnight we started in our buggy for Washington. Although the night was dreary, the journey lonely and the roads fearfully bad and muddy, in order to make our other connections we had to go then. Upon this desperate journey we made out pretty well, however, until 2 o'clock in the morning, when, while the rain was pouring down in such tremendous showers, that it seemed that all the doors as well as the windows of the heavens had been thrown open, our buggy was stalled in the mud and water, our horse to the nostril in the quagmire, had broken all the harness trying to draw us out, and then we ourselves had to get out above our knees in mud and water. Then Greeks met Greeks sure enough! For this once, if never before, we felt that so far as we were concerned we could afford to let Peter Cartwright go alone with his proud distinction of "fifty years a presiding elder." The Lord strengthen us for this work! But we forgot we were in the mud and went to talking about Peter Cartwright. Knee deep in mud and water, rain pouring down in torrents, 2 o'clock a. m., and we are out here in the road mending our harnesses. Bye and bye we put our shoulders to the wheel, and whip to the horse again, trusting in the Lord, we were soon trotting up the way, crossing creeks and bayous on our way to Washington, which we reached in time to make connection for St. Martinsville our next appointment. Here Bro. Gates and his refined and highly cultured young bride were found hard at work, for the peace and prosperity of Zion. We have here a pretty good church and a very neat, commodious parsonage. When finished it will be one of our very best. The church was doing very well. Bro. Gates and his wife also teach a very good school, thereby reaching a very important portion of this community that heretofore was never reached by our church. All the indications speak favorably. Sister Merritt also, in her capacity as district missionary for organizing branches to the Woman's Home Missionary Society, is preparing for active operations. Pastors in the district should correspond with Sister Gates.

At New Iberia, Bro. Davis was laying his foundation deep and broad for future operations. Every thing was not exactly as desirable as could be, but hopeful signs indicated that a good year's work will be accomplished. Things were shaping themselves nicely for much good.

Bro. Fields, at Jeannerette is doing good work, and is endearing himself to the people. The church here and at St. Peter are both doing nicely. This is one of the churches blown down by the storm of 1879. It is substantially rebuilt and when thoroughly completed, will be a model of neatness and comfort. Get it finished, brethren! Saturday, Sunday and Monday, March 11, 12 and 13, were spent at Cypremort, with Bro. W. Brooks. At this point matters are somewhat complicated. Clouds of uncertainty, in consequence of debts, litigations, etc., hang over this people; but with the spirit manifested at quarterly meeting, and under the wise leadership of their worthy pastor, we hope to see every cloud vanish and the bright sunshine of their most sanguine expectation realized. Stand united, watch and pray, trust in the Lord and light will come. In connection with this charge our work on Cote Blanche Island is in a very good condition. Twenty odd have been converted and joined the church. Here the work is greatly revived. The spirituality of both work and Sunday-school are excellent.

Bro. Braxton Bolden, at Pecan, finding no church there could not do much, but is starting off with fair prospect of gaining a solid footing. He can get the people if he can only get the ground upon which to build. Our Gilbert Haven School of Theology, the temperance resolutions of our last conference, as well as other matters of importance we did not fail to impress upon every church and pastor; let all now govern themselves accordingly. Thus ends our first round. While our Pauls and Apollos are planting and watering, may the Lord of the harvest graciously give the increase, and to His name shall be all the glory evermore, A.

New Orleans, La., March 25, 1882.

PERSONAL MENTION.

— Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman was seriously ill for a week, but is now recovering.

— Edison, the inventor, has gone South to take a few weeks of rest in Georgia and Florida.

— Rev. Orville Dewey, the eminent Unitarian divine, died at Sheffield Mass., his native town, March 21.

— Gen. Sherman had a grand reception tendered him, by many of the citizens of El Paso Texas, last week.

— Rev. C. Urbantke, presiding elder of our German Churches is in this city, and will return to Texas next week.

— Surveyor General Gla, left the city last Saturday upon a tour of inspection in Carroll Parish and North Louisiana.

— Hon. W. Jasper Blackfurn, formerly of this State, is a candidate, in Arkansas, for Congress from the State at large.

— U. S. Surveyor of the Port P. B. S. Pinchback, has been confined to his room the past week in consequence of rheumatic gout.

— Mr. T. K. Cree, a representative of the young men's Christian Association of the United States and Canada is in the city.

— Messrs. Moody and Sankey, who are now in Scotland, have been invited to engage in evangelical work in London for a year.

—Latest advices from India show that the Rev. Joseph Cook's addresses have made a decided impression upon the public mind.

— Rev. J. M. Schumpert, Mississippi, Conference, has published a memorial pamphlet in tribute to James J. and John J. Schumpert, twin brothers, late of that Conference.

— Mr. A. T. Grisby of Donaldsonville, has been appointed Route Agent on Morgan's Louisiana and Texas railroad: Hon. Cain Sartain, of East Carroll, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Post-Office. —*Republican.*

— Rev. J. C. Hartzell, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society is about to make Ocean Grove a kind of headquarters while in this section of his work. Mrs. Hartzell and children will probably spend the ensuing season here.—*Ocean Grove (N. J.) Record.*

— Rev. W. C. Webb, former pastor of Meridian Street Church, Indianapolis, and late pastor of Ames Methodist Church, New Orleans, while visiting friends at Indianapolis, preached to his former parishioners with great acceptability. The *Times-Democrat*, of this city, made kind mention of his services here. He spent a few days with his wife's family in Alexandria, Va. before going to his new charge in Philadelphia.

— Bishop Foss had the misfortune to sprain his right ankle, January 19th. It caused him but slight inconvenience till Sunday, Feb. 5, when, (in Litchfield, Minn.,) on his way to evening service, he sprained it again severely. He managed to get to the place of worship, and preached sitting in a chair. Since he has not been able to walk a step without the aid of crutches, nor much of the time to ride in a carriage. The confinement did not seem to affect his health materially until March 18, when he suffered a sharp attack of bilious fever. This soon yielded to treatment. His physicians considered it impracticable for him to attempt to preside over the New York Conference, and Bishop Foster kindly consented to hold it.

— It is safe to say that no man will be more missed in the Conference to which he belonged, nor by a wider circle of personal acquaintances, than he. Dr. George W. Woodruff was a native of New York City, and was born in 1824. Converted while very young, he studied at Oberlin College, and entered the ministry in 1845. His ministry was generally successful, and in some places he attained a high degree of popularity and usefulness. Fourteen times he was annually chosen the Secretary of the New York East Conference, and might have continued in the office if he had not thought it best to decline a re-election. From 1868 to 1872 he was a member of the Book Committee, and in 1872, after Dr. Harris was elected a Bishop, he was made the Secretary of the General Conference. In 1876, though not a member of the body, he was elected its Secretary, and again in 1880. His wife was a daughter of the Rev. George Coles, who was Assistant Editor of *The Christian Advocate* for twelve years.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

An Appeal.

The New-Orleans Preachers' Meeting having learned with profound regret the general destitution resulting to our people in the overflowed districts by the devastations of the flood in the Mississippi Valley, and that in consequence of their being destitute, by loss of stock and every thing available to gain a livelihood, many of them are now, and even after the waters assuage, in consequence of their extreme poverty, will become dependents of the more fortunate; therefore, in order to help preserve life and aid our people in making a start in procuring a living, by getting food, seeds, etc., by the instruction of the New-Orleans Preachers' Meeting we issue this appeal, urgently soliciting the contributions of all friends of humanity, and the members of our Church in particular. Contributions of money, clothing, bedding, provisions, seeds, etc., may be addressed to

PHILLIPS & HUNT.
STEPHEN PRIESTLEY,
J. F. MARSHALL,
A. E. P. ALBERT,
R. L. BEAL,
PRINCE KING,
Committee.

New Orleans, March 31, 1882.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Austin District West Texas Conference.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 16th, 1882.

DEAR EDITOR.—As I have now finished the first round on my district I desire to say that I began my work January 1st at Cunningham and West Point. Though the pastor, Rev. J. Smith, had not had time to go over the circuit, it being a new one to him; yet he had everything in as good shape as could be expected of a new pastor in two weeks time. The meeting was a success. The Lord was pleased to be with us. The pastor's salary was fixed at three hundred and fifty dollars by the estimating committee and forty by the Missionary Society. January 7 and 8 at the Lagrange circuit we could not do much on account of rain. However we preached to the few that came out. Rev. D. Mucher expects to do a good work this year by the help of the Master. Quartely conference did not meet January 1st. We were at Austin Station where the Rev. A. B. Norris had everything in order. The meeting was good. The pastor's salary was fixed at $650 by the committee, presiding elder's $100. The people of Austin will take care of the preachers stationed among them.

The Conference for the Simpson Mission Work was held January 28th. The weather was very disagreeable, but the conference members were all out, and we had a nice time with the pastor and brethren. The committee reported $500 as the amount necessary for their pastor, Rev. G. Norman. We expected to have a grand time on Sunday, but it rained all day, so we had no meeting.

February 4th we found Rev. C. C. Robinson at Giddings. The meeting was to have been held at 3 o'clock Saturday evening, but the pastor and members could not attend until 9 o'clock that night. The committee reported $75 as the amount necessary to furnish their pastor a comfortable living. He has a wife and two children, but committee think $75 will be enough for them. I tried to get them to do better, but as the pastor had accepted the report of the comittee before I got there I could not turn the tide. They said that was all the people were able to give. Of course they don't know what the people can and will do. The duty of the committee is to estimate the amount necessary to give the preachers a comfortable living and not to estimate the amount that the people are able to give.

February 11th we were on the the McDade work. We had a very good meeting on the Sabbath, but the quarterly conference meeting was very poor, nothing had been done worth speaking of. No estimation was made. Rev. R. P. Brown is the pastor here.

February 18th at Georgetown Bro. B. Henderson was ready for us. Rev. A. S. Richardson, pastor of the A. M. E. Church did not have any meeting in his church on that day, but he and his members were with us in the afternoon and in the evening. If those two ministers will continue this good feeling between them and the people, they will both succeed. The committee estimated $225 for the pastor.

February 25th we found Rev. A. Majors at Taylor. Here we have only 18 members on the whole work. I think it was a mistake in making this a circuit when one part of the work could have been attended to from Georgetown, and the other from the Simpson mission work. However we held the quarterly meeting with the pastor and three other brethren. Pastor's salary was fixed at $200. The pastor has six in family. He has to walk some eight miles or more to get to his work on Brushie Creek. We have only two or three members in town, and the greatest trouble is there are not many colored people to build up a work.

March 4th we called on the Rev. Thomas Wadkins at Rock Dale and Davilla. I got to Rock Dale on Friday and found that I was still twenty-five miles from where the conference was to be held. The brethren wanted me to preach for them at night, of course I had to do so. But Mr. Editor it was a poor preach in the back part of an old store-house where there was a family living, and I think as well as I could see in the dark, and from the looks of things I must have been in the kitchen part. I had a chair for my pulpit. I got behind that and did the best I could. I was glad to leave here at 8 o'clock Saturday morning, paying my way on the mail hack. We got to Davilla about three o'clock in the afternoon. I now found that I was still five miles from where the meeting was to be held. I went on horse back, and in wagon, and on foot until I got there. Well we had a very good time in a little log cabin. Pastor's salary fixed at $144, with a membership of nearly 100. On the whole we have good people on this circuit, and if we can manage to get up some meeting houses we will do well, but the way things are now at Rock Dale, Giddings and Lagrange circuit, it is enough to crush the spirit of a young man, but we generally stand our ground in this part of the Master's vineyard and do the best we can. The next place was Belton, March 11th, where Rev. S. Smith and brethren were all on hand in good time. The conference passed off nicely. Pastor's salary was fixed at $300. The meeting on Sunday and Sunday night was well attended, notwithstanding it rained all Saturday night. The church is not in Belton but is away out about one mile and a half, and the black mud and rocks

[illegible] long [illegible] is a nice [illegible] by our [illegible] is [illegible] good seats and [illegible] floor is clean, the [illegible] allow tobacco used [illegible] Sunrop and Lampassas [illegible] could not get ready for [illegible] it stopped raining and the [illegible] warm. So I will tell [illegible] them next time.

Brethren, please take notice, on the next round I shall report just exactly what you have done in three months time; all the Sunday-school work, and the amount paid the preachers, number of members in each charge, the number that attend class and pay the pastor, and so on. This has been a wet and cold winter, it has rained nearly every Sunday since Christmas. I have received for my labor in the wet and cold the sum of $74 05, this would about pay house rent and traveling expenses. I will commence my second round on the 18th of March. Pray for us.

Yours in Christ,
O. L. MADISON.

Suicide.

If a deliberate swift act of suicide is considered a crime and a cowardly action, what name should be given to a slow lingering and painful destruction of a man's life, by his own hand? And yet such things happen all around. A man over taxes his brain, his stomach, and his nerves, day after day, week after week, until at last, one fine morning, he is utterly broken down. Then he gets [illegible] patched up somehow or another with an artificial medication, which while it temporarily mends up one part of his frame, [illegible] another and so he goes on [illegible] drops of his own accord into the hand of death. Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup invigorates the liver, purifies the blood, tones the stomach, regulates the [illegible] kidneys, quiet the nerves, and [illegible] opens the pores of the skin.

[illegible] bridge in the world [illegible] will be the bridge [illegible] is now in progress on the [illegible] of the Erie Railroad, on the top of the Allegheny Mountains [illegible] a ravine 300 feet deep.

[illegible]

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

The reopening services of our Frist German church, corner of St. Andrew and Franklin streets, Rev. D. Matthei pastor, were held last Sunday. Rev. O. Urbantke, presiding elder, delivered the opening address. He was followed by Rev. W. Traeger and the pastor; after which a collection of over $60 for expenses of repairs was taken up. The repairs, which have renovated and added to the cosy appearance of the church, cost in all $656; and this sum has been collected and paid the past month. Rev. Matthael reports 90 members, and 125 Sabbath school children, and is highly encouraged. The church was well filled on Sunday; among the visitors were Revs H. Kleinhagen and F. Zeimer, of the Lutheran Rev. L. Voss, of the Presbyterian; and Revs A. Traeger and A. E. P. Albert, of the M. E. Church. The officers are under obligations to liberal friends for their generous contributions and assistance in the repair of the church.

TEXAS.

S. Smith, Belton: "My work is in a very good condition. Our elder visited us and was welcomed, we gave him $10."

Jeremiah Smith, Beaumont, "Rainy weather has interfered with church attendance. We are in need of spiritual power. Four have joined on probation, 2 received in full membership."

J. Shackleford, Clarksville: The church at Beaumont paid pastor last year $117,15; elder $15; church and school expenses $35; improvement of church $45, benevolent purposes $3, Total $215.15. Sister Adeline Morton was an active member. There were several subscribers to the church paper. The church at Orange paid pastor $127,-90, elder $15; church expenses $30, for other objects $31,50. Total from the two churches $433,55."

MISSISSIPPI.

Rev. M. Adams, Ex-Prairie circuit, write that he has eight appointments with large congregation. Collections for pastor are increasing, as well as those for the church. Property is to be improved, and the benevolent and educational causes attended to.

Rev. I. L. Pratt, who for a number of years has sustained a good reputation in Corinth, has been appointed by the Colored Methodist Conference to a pastorate at Macon. [illegible] met him in our town this week [illegible] learn from him that the outlook in his new field is promising [illegible] that he is zealously applying himself to the work of his charge. *Herald, Corinth.*

B. J. Griffin: "A great misfortune befell the Hernando work on the night of March 26. The church at Love's Station was burned down. There had been no fire in the building for a month, and we have no clue to the incendiary. The church was completed and valued at $900. [illegible] desire assistance from all brethren to allow us to rebuild before August 1. Do all you can, and pray for us."

TENNESSEE.

J. L. Massey, Linden: "Elder J. Price held our quarter Feb 26, and his visit was appreciated. There are many excellent Methodists in this part of the country. The young people led by their Sunday school superintendents are going forward. Bros. Harry Barns, Warder Smith, Mark Mitchell, Dennis [illegible], Jessie Chappel and Doss Whitaker have provided a horse for their pastor. Pray that we may be able to do much for the master this year."

ARKANSAS.

Geo. W. Babers, Lockesburg: "The church has agreed to pay pastor $800. I have already collected some for the missionary cause."

S. W. Sams, Jacksonport: "I desire to correct a mistake, that appeared in your last week's issue, concerning the revival at Van Buren, as clipped from the *Arkansas Mission*. There were not 800 accessions to the church. Some one [illegible], will give you and your readers in time, the result of that revival."

Day-light.

[illegible] thrown on the cure of diseases of [illegible] and urinary organs by the Day [illegible] Pad. $2. of druggists, or by mail [illegible] Children's Pad (cures "bed-wetting") [illegible] Day Kidney Pad Co., Buffalo.

[illegible] Woman's Missionary [illegible] last year $800,000 [illegible] foreign missions.

[illegible]

Mr. James B. Bailey, of Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "Of all men born to suffer, I think I have had my fullest share; from my fourteenth year I have been a miserable invalid. When twenty-six years of age, I felt I was sixty. My troubles made me unfit for business or pleasure. A year ago I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, and now in my twenty-seventh year I feel myself for once in my life, 'A perfect man.'"

The eleven counties of the Western Reverse in Ohio receive more mail matter than the other 77 counties of the state.

Annayance Avoided.

Gray hairs are honorable but their premature appearance is annoying. Parker's Hair Balsam prevents the annoyance by promptly restoring the youthful color.

The Yazoo City *Herald*, wants an extra session of the Mississippi legislature called, to pass a no-fence law for the remainder of the crop year; as a relief measure for the inundated districts.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets," or sugar-coated granules—the original "little liver pills," (beware of imitations)—cure sick and bilious headache, cleanse the stomach and bowels, and purify the blood. To get genuine, see Dr. Pierce's signature and portrait on Government stamp. 25 cents per vial, by druggists.

Gov. Hagood ordered Attorney-General Youmans to repair to Charleston and defend the election and other officers of the State indicted and to be tried in the United States Court.

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Diabetes.

No danger from these diseases if you use Hop Bitters; besides, being the best family medicines ever made. Trust no other.

Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, brother of W. H. Vanderbilt, who contested the probate of the will of the late Com. Vanderbilt, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head, at Glenham Hotel, New York, on the 2d.

Next.

When you have tried so called remedies for dyspepsia, headache and biliousness, with no benefit, let your next trial be Simmons Liver Regulator. It has never failed in relieving and curing.

The Khan of Khiva will attend the forthcoming coronation of the Czar at Moscow with a numerous retinue. The Ameer of Bokhara will be represented by a special embassy.

Better than putting one dollar out at compound interest, is the sending it to Dr. C. W. Benson, Baltimore, Md., for two boxes of his Celery and Chamomile Pills, which cure nervous diseases, quiet the mind bring on refreshing sleep and prevent paralysis.

The steamer Golden Rule burned at Memphis on the 30th. Some 15 or 20 lives were lost. The fire caught in a bale of jute, from the the careless handling of a watchman's lantern, and the flames spread so suddenly as to prevent the escape of some of the passengers from the cabin. Stowe's circus was on board, and its fixtures all destroyed.

Suicide Made Easy.

Let your liver complaint take its own course and don't take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Sold by druggists.

The natives of Patagonia now read the life of Christ in their own language, as the Gospel of Luke has been translanted into it by Rev. Theodore Bridges, who has labored among them for twenty-five years.

The retention of any waste matter in the system produces injury. The collection of "phlegum" or diseased mucus in time of cold or throat affection should be promptly removed. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup does it more quickly and effectually than any other cough syrup made.

The total heathen population now open to missionary effort is placed at 800,000,000. In this mighty harvest are only 6,696 ordained Protestant ministers, and 33 856 lay assistants foreign and native. What a bountiful harvest for such a few laborers!

Ladies who Appreciate Elegance and purity are using Parker's Hair Balsam. It is the best article sold for restoring gray hair to its original color and beauty.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Clergy or Truth and Unity, is a pamphlet by W. H. Trenwith, New York, for free distribution.

Notes and Essays on Union in Christ, by Rev. J. R. Barrett, New London, Wis, is on our table. Price 10c. It is a plea for the union of all Christians.

An address on some growing evils of the day, especially impure literature and art from the Friend Book Store, Philadelphia, has been received. It appeals for more practical acceptance of the teachings of our Lord.

If it is true, as the *Courier Journal* says, that Republicans are responsible for polygamy, and that Democrats are against it, how did it happen the other day in Congress that every vote against the anti-polygamy bill was Democratic? The *Journal* has evidently harnessed [illegible] with head toward the [illegible] again.—[illegible]

[illegible]

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

SECOND QUARTER. LESSON II. April 9
DEATH OF JOHN THE BAPTIST. (Mark vi. 14-29.

(Condensed from Western Christian Advocate.)

VERSES 14-16 *King*—In a loose sense of that term. He was really tetrarch, Antipas; son of Herod the Great. There are no less than six Herods mentioned in the new Testament. The works of the disciples were known as wrought through the name of Jesus, and by their labors was the fame of Chist increased. *Risen from the dead*—A supposed real resurrection. 15 *Others said, that it is Elias*—The prophet Elijah, whose coming before the Messiah was predicted (Malachi iv, 5). This prophecy was fulfilled in the coming of the Baptist; but the fact that some of the people discovered Messianic signs in the works of Jesus points to their unusual character, raising a strong natural presumption in their favor. VERSES 17-29. Now follows the explanation of Herod's opinion. Which once more sharply defines and fixes the resposibility of John's death upon him. He not only put him in a dungeon, but also bound him therein. The place of his confinement, according to Josephus, was Machærus, on the confines of Perea. Herodias was daughter of Aristobulus, son of Herod the Great, hence a niece to Herod Antipas. She was first married to Herod Philip I, her father's brother, her uncle. But this prince was disinherited by his father and retired to private life. A private station did not satisfy the ambition of Herodias, and she deserted him, marrying Herod Antipas, who for her sake had divorced his wife, the daughter of an Arabian king. Herod's reason for imprisoning John was due to the influence of Herodias on her husband growing out of her feelings against John, originating from John's criticism of their marriage. This union was adulterous, as her husband was still living and again because the wife of Herod was living. The relationship between the persons was too near to allow of marriage. Herod had great respect for John and dreded his power if exercised against him It was due to this feeling of Herod that his wife was unable to carry out her wish to kill John. He watched him carefully, that no harm was done him, and thus prevented the fatal results anticipated from his wife's malice. *He did many things*—enjoined upon him by John. He did not do the principal thing, *repent*, but he acknowledged by his altered conduct the influence of John. It was foolish, and unprincipled of Herod to make such an oath. In the true sense it was no oath, and the disregarding it would have been no impiety. Every dictate of righteousness, humanity, and reason required him to disregard it. His is a striking example of a person entrapped by casuistry into the commission of a crime. The head was given to Herodias, who is said to have treated it shamefully.

Conference Notices.

Palestine District—Texas Conference.
SECOND ROUND.

Mineola	April 1-2
Tyler and Tyler Mission	" 5-6
Union circuit	" 8-9
San Augustine and Nacodoches	" 15-16
Saline and Shelby	" 22-23
Henderson and Trape	" 29-30
Jacksonville circuit	May 6-7
Crockett	" 9-10
Palestine and Palestine Mission	" 13-14
Jewett	" 20-21
Cotton Gin	" 27-28
Fairfield circuit	" 3-4
Centerville and Shilo	" 3-4
Leona circuit	" 3-4
Butler circuit	" 10-11
Madison circuit	" 10-11

WALTER [illegible], P. E.

Important Notice.

Will the Pastors in all our Southern Conferences, please send me answers to the following questions. The Presiding Elders will assist very much by calling attention to this request.

1. Name of Conference.
2. Name of Charge.
3. Number Union Sunday-schools in the charge in 1875.
4. Number Union Sunday-schools in the charge in 1882.
5. Number Methodist Episcopal Sunday-schools in the charge in 1875.
6. Number Methodist Episcopal Sunday-schools in the charge in 1882.
7. Number Scholars in Union Sunday-schools in the charge in 1875.
8. Number Scholars in Union Sunday-schools in the charge in 1882.
9. Number Scholars in Methodist Episcopal Sunday-schools in the charge in 1875.
10. Number Scholars in Methodist Episcopal Sunday-schools in the charge in 1882.
11. Name Literature used in Union Sunday-schools in the charge in 1875
12. Name Literature used in Union Sunday-schools in the charge in 1882.
13. Name of Literature used in each Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school in the charge in 1875.
14. Name of Literature used in each Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school in the charge in 1882.
15. Number Sunday-school Journals taken in Methodist Episcopal Sunday-schools in the charge in 1875.
16. Number Sunday-school Journals taken in Methodist Episcopal Sunday-schools in the charge in 1882.
17. Number Berean Leaves taken in Methodist Episcopal Sunday-schools in the charge in 1875.
18. Number Berean Leaves taken in Methodist Episcopal Sunday-schools in the charge in 1882.
19. Name of Pastor.
20. Post Office.

J. B. FORD,
General Agent Sunday-school Union M. E. Church for South, Cleveland, Bradley county, Tenn.

District Conference Programme.

Little Rock District, Little Rock Conference, to be held at Pine Bluff, Aug. 22 to 25, 1882.

TUESDAY 22, 7:45.

Lecture on Homiletics—I. G. Pollard.

WEDNESDAY 23, 7 a. m.

Opening Exercises.
Papers:
1. The Conduct of a Pastor—W H. Higgins.
2. The Duties of a Pastor—Samp. Wilson
3. How can a preacher pursue his course of study and travel a circuit—B. McCain.
4. How to deal with a disorderly member—B. J. Thornton.
5. How to deal with an offending Local Preacher—G. G W. Taylor.
6. Pastoral visiting—Green Reed.

WEDNESDAY p. m.

District Conference business.

WEDNESDAY EVENING 7:45.

Lecture on Education—T. Mason.

TUESDAY 24, 9 a. m.

Papers:
1. The relation of the Sunday-school to the Church—Joseph Raglin.
2. The relation of baptized children to the Church Edward Pinkett.
3. The present phase of the temperance question. H. W. C. Emory.
4 What is Christian perfection?—Seth Neal.
5. Is it right to have excursions on Sunday for the benefit of the Church?—Peter Humphrey.
6. The Moral and Physical effect of the the use of tobacco—H. H. McAl'ister.

THURSDAY p. m.

District Conference Business.

FRIDAY 25, 9 a. m.

Opening Exercises.
Papers:
1. The Nature of the Atonement.—Samuel Johnson.
2. The Benefits of the Atonement—A. L. Richardson.
3. Genuiness of the Pentateuch.—G. B. Donelly.
4. The Anthorship of the Pentateuch—Reuben Johnson.
5. How are we to harmonize the severity of the Mosaic system with the beneficence of God?—J. L. Johnson.
6. Is immersion essential in Baptism?—Henry Dunlap.
7. The importance of Class Meetings—Alex. Hardeman.

FRIDAY p. m.

District Conference Business.
Note.—Each paper followed by criticism and discussion.
Length of each paper limited to 15 minutes, criticism and discussion 15 minues.

W. O. EMORY,
T. MASON,
Committee.

DR. C. W. BENSON, BALTIMORE, MD.

We give above a correct likeness of this well known and successful physician and surgeon, who has made a life long study of Nervous Diseases and the Diseases of the Skin, and he now stands in the highest rank, as authority on those special and distressing diseases. In the course of his practice he discovered what now are renowned in medical practice, viz: a combination of Celery and Chamomile in the shape of Pills. They are used by the profession at large and constantly recommended by them.

It is not a patent medicine. It is the result of his own experience in practice. They are a sure cure for the following special diseases and are worthy of a trial by all intelligent sufferers. They are prepared expressly to cure sick headache, nervous headache, dyspeptic headache, neuralgia, paralysis, sleeplessness dyspepsia and nervousness, and will cure any case.

Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents a box. Depot, 106 North Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md By mail, two boxes for $1, or six boxes for $2.50, to any address.

"CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, 115 Fulton St., New York City, sole agent for Dr. C. W. Benson's remedies, to whom all orders should be addressed."

DR. C. W. BENSON'S
SKIN CURE
Is Warranted to Cure
ECZEMA, TETTERS, HUMORS, INFLAMMATION, MILK CRUST, ALL ROUGH SCALY ERUPTIONS, DISEASES OF HAIR AND SCALP, SCROFULA ULCERS, PIMPLES and TENDER ITCHINGS on all parts of the body. It makes the skin white, soft and smooth; removes tan and freckles, and is the BEST toilet dressing in THE WORLD. Elegantly put up, two bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment.
All first class druggists have it. Price $1. per package.
DR. BENSON'S NEW REMEDY AND FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, April 3, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

Cotton, ℔ lb.	
Ordinary	10¾
Middling	12
Good middling	12¾
Middling fair	12¾
Sugar, ℔ lb.	
Yellow clarified	8¼
White clarified	8¾
Molasses, in bbls., ℔ gallon.	
Common	45
Fair	51
Choice	62
Rice, Louisiana, ℔ lb.:	
Common	—@5¼
Fair	—@6¼
Choice	@7

GROCERIES.

Butter, ℔ lb.:	
Western	25@27
Coffee, ℔ lb.:	
Ordinary	9
Prime	11¼
Cheese, ℔ lb.:	
Western factory	12¼
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	4 00
Flour, ℔ bbl.:	
Fancy	7 25
Choice family	6 75
Lard, ℔ lb.:	
Choice, in kegs	@11¼
Choice, in tierces	11¼
Salt, ℔ sack:	
Coarse	87½
Fine	1 22½
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl.	3 25
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl.	2 75
Onions, ℔ bbl.	3 50
Apples, ℔ bbl.	5 00
Cabbages, ℔ 100	@10 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl.	10 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, in sacks, ℔ bu.:	
Yellow	1 02½
White	93
Mixed	82
Oats, ℔ bu.:	
Western	64
Bran, ℔ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	1 20
Hay, ℔ ton:	
Prime	27@28
Choice	@30

PROVISIONS.

Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	18 25
Bacon, ℔ lb.:	
Breakfast	12½
Shoulders	8¼
Sides, clear rib	11
Sides, clear	11¼
Hams, sugar-cured	12¾
Dry Salt Meat, ℔ lb.:	
Clear rib sides	10¼
Clear sides	10¾
Shoulders	8¼

GREAT GERM DESTROYER
DARBY'S
Prophylactic Fluid!

SMALL POX ERADICATED.
Contagion destroyed. Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant. Fevered and Sick Persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid added to the water. Catarrh relieved and cured. Erysipelas cured. Burns relieved instantly. Scars prevented.

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented. Ulcers purified and healed. Dysentery cured. Wounds healed rapidly. Removes all unpleasant odors. Tetter dried up. It is perfectly harmless. For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPHTHERIA PREVENTED.

In fact it is the great Disinfectant and Purifier
PREPARED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, SOLE PROPRIETORS

Let the poor sufferers from female complaints take courage and rejoice that a painless remedy has been found. We refer to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is prepared at 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Send to Mrs. Pinkham for pamphlets.

MARRIAGES.

At the residence of the bride Miss Ada Peterson to Marshal Sanrel, Morgan City, March 15, 1882, Rev. Cyrus H. Claiborne officiating.

At Holly Springs, Miss., by Rev. B. A. Cowan, Mr. Prince Hearn and Miss Birdie Avant were united in holy wedlock, March 29th, 1882. May peace and happiness follow them all through life.

I give you rosy cheeks. Renew you. Tested 30 yrs. Hurley's Syr. Sars. and Potash. Lou. Ky.

DEATHS.

Sister Sarah Saddler of the M. E. Church of Milam Grove, Texas, departed this life March 2d, 1882, aged 57 years, after an illness of seven weeks. She lived a faithful member of the Church for thirty years, and died in the full triumph of living faith—singing—"Away over in the promised land, My Lord calls me and I must go," etc. Turning to her children she said: "Be good children, meet me in heaven." She leaves a host of friends to mourn her loss.

S. FOSTER.

Died in Holly Springs, Miss., February 26, 1882, Miss Helena C. Fry, of Reading, Pa. Miss Fry was a graduate of Howard University, Washington, D. C., and had been teaching in the Mississippi State Normal School for five years. She was a very thorough and efficient teacher, and greatly loved and respected by her pupils and friends. She was the daughter of a Methodist minister, and although a member of the Presbyterian Church had been, during her entire stay in Holly Springs, a faithful teacher and organist in the Asbury M. E. Sabbath-school. Her people mourn her early death sincerely, realizing their great loss, for she was a lady of unusual culture and natural ability.

The following resolutions were passed by the Sabbath-school and requested to be published in the SOUTHWESTERN:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in his wise Providence to remove, by death, our friend, teacher, and fellow-laborer, Miss Helena C. Fry, and

Whereas, We, the teachers and scholars, wish to express our appreciation of her worth and Christian character, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Miss Helena C. Fry we have all sustained an irreparable loss; that from her class, "Faith, Hope and Charity," has been taken a wise and loving teacher, from the school a faithful and efficient organist; and from many of our number a warm personal friend, and

Resolved, That we do, as a school and personally, sincerelly sympathize with the aged mother and family of the deceased in this their great bereavement, and

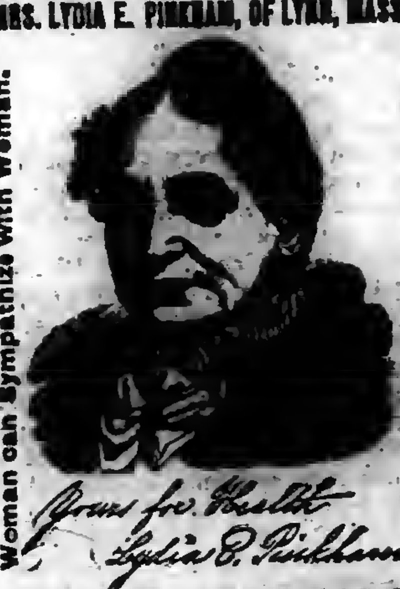
Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased as a token of our respect, and as an expression of our condolence.

ELLA E. PLOYNER,
MARCELLA HILL,
ANNA L. TALBOT,
Committee.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Is of signal benefit in cases of nervous prostration, the result of mental overwork.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
Is a Positive Cure
for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.
[illegible]

WANTED.
MEN and LADIES,
To sell the new *National Standard Picture*—Garfield and Family—Eight in Group, just issued. (*Not our former one.*) The only authentic one, artistic and pleasing in design, correct in portraiture, fine in finish, executed by eminent artists in a masterly manner, through aid and suggestion of *Mrs. Garfield*. Size 22x28. Retail prices, $10, $6, $2.50, $1.50, $1.
[illegible] R. H. CURRAN & CO., Sole Publishers, 12 Pemberton Square, Boston.

No. 56 USE THE St. Charles St.

A WONDERFUL and
SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, as when first you use them. They have been carefully examined and analysed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the sight if used in time, but in no case can the eye become impaired by their use for the following reasons:

1. The chemicals soften the light to the eye, completely doing away with that tiresome sensation that is usually experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.
2. The chemicals make the glasses hard; they retain their polish. Hence you will always see through them as bright and clear as at first.
3. The chemicals keep the glasses cold, and the result is that the optic nerves are always cool, doing away with any feverish sensation to the eye.
4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the light having no effect on the eye, with no distressing or tiresome sensation, which necessarily improves the eye.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
The MEDICATED GLASSES are all stamped on the frame H. HOUSAH, Medicated.
NONE GENUINE UNLESS STAMPED.
WE DON'T SELL TO PEDDLERS.
Dealers Supplied Wholesale at Liberal Discount.
ALL EYES SUITED. Persons residing at a distance who may wish to procure these Spectacles can send for a circular containing description, prices, etc., and directions for insuring a perfect fit, and have them sent by mail, by addressing
Herc. Housah,
CRESCENT CITY SPECTACLE COMPANY,
56 St Charles street, near Gravier, New Orleans.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL BRINGS A SEED STORE

To every man's door. If our SEEDS are not sold in your town, drop us a Postal Card for Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Prices. Address D. LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia.

Parker's HairBalsam
[illegible] to restore youthful color to gray hair. 50c. and $1 sizes.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC
[illegible]

Railroad Column.

THE GREAT
Jackson Route
Having been re-built with
STEEL RAILS,
Equipment improved, Track ballasted and Speed increased, is now the Smoothest, Safest, and Most Attractive Line to all points
North and East.
IT IS
120 Miles Shorter and 10½ Hours Quicker to Chicago.
113 Miles Shorter and 6¾ Hours Quicker to St. Louis
THAN ANY OTHR OUTE.
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MAMMOTH CAVE.
[illegible] miles South of Louisville on the Louisville & Great Southern Railway Line. Concord Stages run to and from all trains. The Cave Hotel is under the management of Wm. Miller, Esq., and is first-class in all its appointments.
Hon. BAYARD TAYLOR said of the [illegible]: "It is the greatest natural curiosity I have ever visited, Niagara not excepted, and whose expectations are not satisfied by its marvelous avenues, domes and starry grottoes must either be a fool or a demi-god."
A visit to Mammoth Cave at any season of the year is delightful. The temperature being the same the year round, the most delicate can visit it without fear of cold, heat or exhaustion.
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$500 REWARD
WE will pay the above reward [illegible] of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, [illegible] ache, Indigestion [illegible]
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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.

A Human Barometer.

THE REAL RELATION BETWEEN THE HUMAN BODY AND THE WEATHER SCIENTIFICALLY EXPLAINED.

[Scientific American.]

One of the most valuable developments of modern science along the line of human necessity is the National Weather Bureau at Washington. Experience has shown that eighty-six per cent. of the predictions of the signal service are accurate; and these predictions are unquestionably of the greatest advantage to the seaman, the agriculturist and the entire commercial world. The service has proven its necessity by its usefulness, for in past times the facilities for foretelling atmospheric changes were meagre indeed. The only indications our fathers had of coming changes in the weather were aching limbs, twinging joints or painful corns. These "indications," though crude, were usually correct, and hence naturally suggest the inquiry as to the relation between the human system and the weather. The body is unquestionably an excellent barometer. It foretells changes in the atmosphere long before they occur, and this fact has been taken advantage of by physicians who, when all other agencies fail, [illegible] hoping the body may find an atmospheric condition better suited to its needs. And yet the real relation between the human body and the weather has never been fully understood, nor has there ever until now been a correct explanation of what rheumatism (which [illegible]) really is. It was originally thought by many to be a trouble in the blood, and as such was treated [illegible]

[illegible]

conclusion of this truth is inevitable: perfect kidneys mean freedom from rheumatism.

When rheumatism has manifested itself in any special part of the body, attempts have usually been made to treat that part of the body. As a result, the pain has departed but the disease has remained, lying subtly concealed and ready to break out at some unexpected moment. Checking the pain in any single locality only scatters the disease through the system, when, if the seat of the disorder, which are the kidneys, were reached, a complete cure would be the result. The way, therefore, to expel this rank and poisonous acid before it assumes an inflammatory or chronic form is by keeping the kidneys in absolute health. This is no easy thing to do, and no means has, until within the past few years, been known which would successfully reach and affect these great organs. At last, however, scientists have discovered that the leaves of a tropical plant, previously but little known to science and unknown to medicine, possessed marvelous qualities adapted for the kidneys. These leaves have been skilfully combined in the remedy known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. It is, up to the present time, the only known preparation that acts so directly upon the kidneys as to effectually cure the various dangerous forms of kidney disease, and hence remove all uric acid from the blood. As a result, the cures it has been the means of performing are really very remarkable. Indeed, there are thousands of persons in America to-day who owe their restoration to health and entire freedom from rheumatism to this simple yet powerful remedy, which is known universally, manufactured in Rochester, N. Y., and sold in every drug store in the land.

From the doctors in the various cities of the United States who have certified over their own signatures to the scientific statement that uric acid in the blood is the cause of rheumatism, are a large number of Chicago and St. Louis physicians, among them being Dr. Adolph Uhlemeyer, Dr. Wm. Webb, Dr. John M. Frank, Dr. Edwin T. Webster, Dr. Benjamin F. Whitmore, Dr. William T. Richardson, Dr. Robert T. Atkinson, Dr. Thos. F. Humbold, Dr. William M. McPheeters, Dr. William Johnson, Dr. Isaac N. Love, Dr. Clark Whittier, Dr. J. T. Hodgen, Dr. Thomas F. Dunigan, Dr. Nicholas Guhman, Dr. Antonio Prietta, Dr. Charles H. Goodman, Dr. Daniel Kuhn, Dr. Henry Newland, Dr. Williams S. Wortman, Dr. George T. Fitzer, Dr. Henry F. Aulbrandt, Dr. Elijah T. Frazier, Dr. Carl Spinzig, Dr. David B. Martin, Dr. Benjamin B. Taylor, Dr. James L. Logan, Dr. A. Hencock, Dr. Henry Kirchner, Dr. John J. Kane, Dr. Henry F. W. Kruse, Dr. William C. Glasgow, Dr. Jeremiah S. B. Alleyne, Dr. Thomas S. Comstock, Dr. Charles H. Hughes, Dr. Frederick Kolbenheyer, Dr. Joseph Hellsig, Dr. Edward A. DeOathol, Dr. Bernard Roemer, Dr. James M. Olopton, Dr. Charles V. Ware, Dr. Alphonse Jaminet, Dr. James L. Kent, Dr. William S. Barker, Dr. Simon C. Martin, Dr. Rudolph Studhatter, Dr. Louis P. Ehrmann, Dr. John A. King, Dr. Simeon E. Garlock, Dr. Theodore Foy, Dr. John B. Faber, Dr. Ernest F. Hoffman, Dr. Herman Nagle, Dr. Adolph Wislizenus, Dr. Alex. J. Pirde, Dr. Edward Rose, Dr. William H. Grayson, Dr. Hugo M. Starkloff, Dr. Robert M. Swander, Dr. William N. Brennan, Dr. Temple S. Hoyne, Dr. Lyman Ware, Dr. Charles W. Hemstead, Dr. William J. Hawkes, Dr. T. O. Duncan, Dr. William E. Griswold, Dr. Lyman Bedford, Dr. A. B. Westcott, Dr. J. B. Bell, Dr. Charles M. Clark, Dr. W. H. Woodbury, Dr. Alfred H. Hiatt, Dr. Herman Hahn, Dr. Calvin M. Fitch and Dr. John D. M. Carr.

The theory of the doctors as above explained finds its confirmation in the fact that when the kidneys have been cured, rheumatism is completely removed. This is not, of course, always accomplished instantly, for in a disease so subtle, the cure is often very slow, but no other plan can give any hope of permanent relief ever be found. There are hundreds of cases on record during the present Winter of persons afflicted with rheumatic troubles of the worst order who have been entirely cured by following the theory above stated and using the remedy mentioned. Many of these persons had the very worst possible symptoms. Vague aches in different portions of the body were followed by agonies the most intense in some particular spot. Acute and throbbing pains succeeded each other and the coursing poisonous acid inflamed all the veins. Troubles which began with slight disorders increased to derangements the most serious. It is sad to think that all this suffering was endured when it could have been so easily relieved. Acting upon the theory and using the remedy above mentioned the kidneys could have been restored to their usual vigor, the uric poison expelled from the system, the inflammation removed and the pain entirely banished.

These are some of the real and [illegible] facts regarding rheumatism [illegible] by the highest authority [illegible] and they are, beyond question [illegible] the only correct ones ever [illegible]. We are aware they [illegible] ideas, but ten years [illegible] will be the accepted belief [illegible] practice of the world. It [illegible] rheumatic troubles [illegible] the future and with these truths before them, they certainly blame no one but themselves.

[illegible] of Men, Women and Children Rescued.

[illegible] sickness and almost [illegible] and hearty by [illegible] are the best evidence [illegible] worth. Post.

COMPOUND OXYGEN — NOT A DRUG — ADMINISTERED BY INHALATION.

A NEW TREATMENT for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Debility, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, [illegible] and Nervous Disorders.
ACTS DIRECTLY upon the great nervous and organic centres, [illegible] process of revitalization.
HAS EFFECTED REMARKABLE CURES, which are [illegible]
HAS BEEN USED BY Rt. Rev. John J. Keane, Bishop of [illegible], Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, T. S. Arthur, and others, who have been largely benefited, and to whom we refer by permission.
IS STRONGLY ENDORSED: "We have the most unequivocal testimony to its curative power from many persons of high character and intelligence."—*Lutheran Observer.* "The cures which have been obtained by this new treatment seem more like miracles than cases of natural healing."—*Arthur's Home Magazine.* "There is no doubt as to the genuineness and positive results of this treatment."—*Boston Journal of Commerce.*
THE OXYGEN HOME TREATMENT contains two months' supply, with inhaling apparatus and full directions for use.
SENT FREE: a Treatise on Compound Oxygen, giving the history of this new discovery and a large record of most remarkable cures. Write for it. Address
Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A Brave Little Girl.

One of the life-saving stations on the California coast has been officially named the Maggie Geddes. This is a recognition of the bravery of Maggie Geddes, of San Antonio. She is only nine years old. Seeing a younger playmate fall down a high embankment into a mill-race she instantly jumped after her. The water was deep and ran swiftly towards a large wheel; but Maggie was a good swimmer, and by a desperate struggle got ashore with her playmate. Such coolness and courage were deemed worthy of special honor.

[Chillicothe, (Ohio) Ross County Register.]

A Lady in the Matter.

That "woman's wit is often superior to man's wisdom," was convincingly proved in a circumstance that occured in this city recently. It appears that Mr. Ludwig Schwarzler, a widely known Grocer on Station Road, suffered with a very painful rheumatic headache to such a degree, that he was obliged to seek the aid of a physician. All medicines he used were of no avail. This induced Mrs. Schwarzler to buy St. Jacobs Oil. She procured a bottle for her husband. With the second application he found relief. The pain left him, and he is as well as ever again. A remedy acting as promptly as this certainly deserves universal patronage.

The governor of the Gold Coast says that nobody there has heard a word as to the King of Ashantee killing two hundred girls to use their blood for mortar, and that such a proceeding would have been impossible for him. Mr. Bannerman, son of an Ashantee princess, told the governor that "the king has no more power to kill two hundred or even two girls under such circumstances and for such purposes as those alleged than the governor has himself, and that the whole story is a fabrication exported from Cape Coast."

"Dragging Pains."

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—My wife had suffered with "female weakness" for nearly three years. At times she could hardly move, she had such dragging pains. We often saw your "Favorite Prescription" advertised, but supposed like most patent medicines it did not amount to any thing, but at last concluded to try a bottle, which she did. It made her sick at first, but it began to show its effect in a marked improvement, and two bottles cured her. Yours, etc., A. J. HUYCK Deposit, N. Y.

In the north of Scotland an eagle carried a cat into her nest. Feigning death the cat was left by the eagle with her young ones. As soon as the old bird left, pussy sprang upon the eaglets, made a meal of one of them, and effected her escape without injury.

An Editor's Opinion.

An editorial friend of ours who has grown enthusiastic over a certain remedy which has cured him of dyspepsia, general debility and nervousness, writes an editorial as follows: "We believe that Brown's Iron Bitters are destined to be THE medicine of world. They give real health and strength to every part of the body, restore every lost or impared organic function, and give new life and new vigor to every physical and mental faculty. Every man and woman in ill-health should rejoice that a real cure lies in Brown's Iron Bitters.

If your Christianity has got to be bolstered up all the time by *external* evidences, and you have no *internal* evidence in your heart; then your Christianity isn't worth bolstering up. Let it go down with a crash and begin again.—*Ex.*

A Smooth Complexion.

Can be had by every lady who will use Parker's Ginger Tonic. Regulating the internal organs and purifying the blood, it quickly removes pimples and gives a healthy bloom to the cheek. Read about in another column.

A waste of money, to put a ten dollar hat on a dime's worth of brains.

A Good Housewife.

A good housewife, when she is giving her house its spring renovation, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than many houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood; regulating the stomach and the bowels to prevent and cure the deseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she must know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines.—Concord (N. H.) Patriot.

"What your doughter wants," said a candid music teacher to an ignorant millionaire, "is capacity." "Is that so?" was the reply. "Well, then I'll order one right off, no matter what it costs!"

It is considered probable that the President will veto the Chinese bill.

"Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c. boxes.

$1500 a year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR—I would be glad to hear of the whereabouts of my mother. Her name was Lavina Rice or Lavina Claiborne. She used to belong to Thomsberry Bailey, in Preston County, Virginia. Was sold to Renshaw and Brady, negro-traders, who brought her further down South. Have never heard of her since. Any information about her will be highly appreciated. Address me at No. 220 Bienville street, New Orleans, La.

ALCINDA THOMAS.

MR. EDITOR—This is to inquire for my sister Julia, whom I left in Arkansas, Union Couny, about two years before the termination of the war. She was the daughter of Eliza, and Jesse Harper. She having married a man whose name was Tozey, a servant of Mr. McKinney, she was therefore sold to him, McKinney. But my parents and the following children were brought to Texas. Alfred, Lewis, Thomas, Harriett, Airlene, and myself. At this time we all belonged to a man by the name of Wyrett Harper. We all therefore were Harpers. But we go by the name of Shackelford, now. Addrress me at Clarksville, Texas.

JAS. E. SHACKELFORD.

DEAR EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my kin people. I left them in Mississippi, near Columbus, Calaway County. They belonged to Mr. Parker, a lawyer. His wife's name was Lizzie, they had three children, one boy and two girls, boy's name was Brooks, and girls, Mary Ann and Sarah Ann. The names of my kin people as follows. Father's name was Aaron, and mother's Malinda. She died before I left. Father married again, his last wife's name was Serilda. There was seven brothers of us, Beverley, oldest, Dave, Moses, Harry, Eddie, Dickery, John Wesley, my name. I have two more brothers. Tucker, and Gilbert. Gilbert fell in the fire. Have five sisters; Mary, she is dead, Fannie, Bettie, Easter, and America. Two uncles, Dan and Dick. I was sold to a Mr. Blum Phillips, who brought me to Texas. Father's last wife belonged to a Mr. Mack Mcguire. It was in 1862. I will thank any reader for information of their whereabouts. Address me care of Prof. Willis H. Jackson, Pattison Station. Waller County, Texas.

JOHN WESLEY.

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY. FOR RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

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[illegible] I have used Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy, has in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians, have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT SAMUELS, St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 28th, 1881. 3104 Wash Avenue.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

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CURES *Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous debility, etc.*

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It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva, which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It Regulates the Bowels.
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It Quiets the Nervous System.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.
It carries off the Old Blood and makes new.
It opens the pores of the skin and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, *care only being required in attention to directions.*

DRUGGISTS SELL IT.
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RINGGOLD, Bienville Co., La.
I was afflicted for a number of years with Kidney Disease, and my wife was troubled with Liver Complaint. We took some of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup which effected a perfect cure. J. B. BRYAN.

SHILOH, Union Co., La.
For about six years I have been afflicted with Tetter. The Doctors pronounced me incurable, the use of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has relieved me and I believe it will make a radical cure. O. C. TUBB.

NEW IBERIA, Iberia Co., La.
I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup for Rheumatism, and have received entire relief therefrom. I would not be without it. THOS. JOHNSON.

CONVENT, St. James Co., La.
I was afflicted with Dyspepsia and a short trial of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has completely cured me. I can safely recommend it. R. WASHINGTON.

FARMERVILLE, Union Co., La.
I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup and believed it to be a Good Blood Purifier and can recommend it as such. H. BROWN & CO.

OPELOUSAS, St. Landry Co., La.
This is to certify that Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has made a new man of me, after an illness of thirty years. JULIAN A. LANDRY.

Agents wanted for the sale of the Indian Blood Syrup in every town or village in which I have no agent. Particulars given on application. 22 1y

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In order that the public may fully realize the genuineness of the statements, as well as the power and value of the article of which they speak, we publish herewith the *fac-simile* signatures of parties whose sincerity is beyond question. The truth of these testimonials is absolute, nor can the facts they announce be ignored.

158 Constance Street, New Orleans, La., March 10, 1881.

MESSRS. H. H. WARNER & CO.:
About two years ago I was attracted by the advertisement of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. My system was much run down and I had suffered the excruciating agonies of kidney and blood difficulties and especially from calculus. I determined to try the cure and bought 3 bottles, and when I had taken the first bottle I noted immediate improvement, and after taking the second I called myself toned up all through the system and extraordinarily well for a man of seventy-five. I have used in all about four bottles and would not be without it in case of any further trouble for any consideration. I recommend it freely to my friends as I consider it just what it purports to be a sure cure for kidney difficulties. Mrs. Guthrie, wife of my son, has also used it freely and with very marked benefit and perfect cure.

S. Guthrie

E. C. PALMER & CO., 95 Camp Street, New Orleans, La., March 19, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & CO.:
About 2 years ago I purchased some of the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure for my own and my wife's use. We took about four bottles and were both completely restored to health, my system having lost tone and Mrs. Connell being in very poor physical condition. We know it is a good thing from our own experience with it. A short time ago I was taken sick with a bilious attack. My kidneys and urinary organs were involved to a very painful degree. I am using the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure more in the hope that it will do me as much good as it did before.

Jno. D. McConnell

Thousands of equally strong endorsements—many of them in cases where hope was abandoned—have been voluntarily given, showing the remarkable power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure in all diseases of the kidney, liver or urinary organs. If any one who reads this has any physical trouble, remember the great danger of delay. 13 3t

Health is Wealth!

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT: a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by F. FRIEDRICHSON, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, 139 Canal street, New Orleans. Orders by mail at regular price. 4 1y

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TRADE MARK — P — PURITY — A TRUE TONIC.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS are a certain cure for all diseases requiring a complete tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00 a bottle.

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[illegible] inches	550 lbs.	800 lbs.	[illegible]
[illegible] inches	750 lbs.	1050 lbs.	[illegible]
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THE BLESSED TASK.

I said: "Sweet Master, hear me pray;
For love of Thee the boon I ask,
Give me to do for Thee each day
Some simple, lowly, blessed task."
And listening long, with hope elate,
I only heard Him whisper, "Wait."
The days went by, but nothing brought
Beyond the wonted round of care,
And I was vexed with anxious thought,
[illegible]
But when I said, "In vain I pray!"
[illegible] "Nay."
So praying still and waiting on,
And pondering what the waiting meant,
[illegible]
[illegible]

Missionary Concert Notes—May, 1882.

[illegible] Our Utah Mission. [illegible]

"members," (110,000 adherents) in Utah. These members have been gathered by propagand efforts in the United States, Great Britain and other countries. They began in England, under Kimball and Hyde in 1837. In 1850, on the continent of Europe, where the "Book of Mormon" was translated. In 1849 a "perpetual emigration fund" was organized, which yields $65,000 a year. From 1870 to 1872 about 25,000 came to them from Europe alone.

Beyond those who stand in full Church relation, the number devoted to the Mormon organization and acting under its control is variously estimated at from 150,000 to 200,000. The Territory of Utah had a population by the late census of 143,934 (three times that of 1870). It has developed very considerable resources, notwithstanding serious obstacles to agriculture in some parts. It has its manufacturing and mining interests and a system of railroads. 20,000 children are said to be enrolled in its schools. There is a "University of Deseret" under its government, and fifteen newspapers exist in the territory. All this shows a certain activity and vigor in the Mormon system notwithstanding the glaring deficiences. Under this tyrannous monopoly, the industrial interests, it is said, fall far below the nominal state of development, while the schools seemed to be organized to fence in the children from genuine knowledge rather than to enlighten them. A competent witness has declared that in three years residence in Utah he found not more than three really educated people among the Mormons, and these were abnormal characters. Let Mormonism organize a society after its fashion. It is one of the most compact and centralized systems on earth with its terrible oaths and penalties, its titles, its multitude of officers and universal espionage. Its influence on the neighboring territories, Nevada, Arizona, Wyoming, Idaho, where it counts some 15,000 members, is most seriously felt and threatens to become controlling. From this organization they derive a great revenue. That of the priests alone is said to be over $200,000, but separate figures are probably not attainable. Of the thirty-six members of the present legislature thirty-two are church members, and twenty-eight polygamists in practice.

That the Mormon body should be called a "Church" is revolting in view of its leading characteristics. Yet consideration must be had for the deluded multitudes who have been gathered by its missionaries very often from Christian churches by putting forth in their persuasion certain common privileges of Christianity; with the promise of natural advantages in emigration, while for the most part the absurd and abominable features of the system are concealed. These are all learned after their arrival by the new comers, who, poor before, find themselves destitute in Utah and bound to the soil by necessity and dread of the power which has enslaved them. The doctrinal body of the system teaches that God is corporeal in nature, indeed that there are many gods. Young taught that Adam made the world. Baptism, they hold can wash away sins, except those which must be purified by "blood atonement," or taking the life of the guilty; such are apostacy and disclosure of the secrets of the Endowment House. The "atonement" enjoined for their sins is murder before the law of the land; yet out of the hundreds of such cases not one conviction has been had, and some of the perpetrators are federal office holders.

They hold to polygamy by virtue of a revelation to Smith in [illegible] Young taught that Jesus [illegible] practised polygamy. Plurality of wives is continued in [illegible] polygamy is of the [illegible] no consideration being [illegible] first wife, nor any re[illegible] by family relation [illegible] daughter, grand[illegible] wife of one man [illegible] the national law [illegible]

that so wide spread was the evil—taking into view the remarkable increase of divorces in New England and other parts of the country—that no decisive action could be secured in Congress to check Mormon polygamy and power; but happily now the Edmunds bill has passed the House by five to one. It prohibits all offices in the territory and a seat in the legislature to any active polygamist, and establishes a commission to oversee the elections. This is a long step but it does not abolish polygamy nor by any means assure the rooting up of that abominable and diabolical system of fraud called Mormonism. Other legislation will be demanded by circumstances. Millard Filmore, under whom the territorial government was established in 1850, and who appointed Brigham Young, governor, afterward repented, and said there was no remedy but to reverse the whole course of action, putting the territory again under direct control of Congress through a commission.

2. Let earnest prayers be offered to the Federal Government that in dealing with this great evil wise and remedial laws may be passed, and efficiently executed, so as to secure the rights of the nation against social tyranny. Pray that the spread of this plague in the new territories may be every way hindered, and that a Christian civilization may speedily dispel this return of barbarism.

3. Whatever may be the course of political events or methods of legislation on this subject, Christian missionaries have their own service to perform and arduous work before them in Utah and in other communities under Mormon influence. They have real encouragement in the fact that a considerable number of Mormon adherents have not quite abandoned their former Christian sentiment for the Pagan views which are urged upon them; and there is some response to efforts made to furnish for the young a genuine education. Many will send their children to our schools, though there is also being organized, bitter, unrelenting opposition. "And here" says Bishop Wiley "is the key to the work and mission of the church in Utah. Educate the young people of Utah in Christian schools and you have well nigh solved the religious part of the problem of Mormonism. But into this work the Church must enter on a larger scale and with a broader purpose than in the past.

Other denominations are doing good church and school work, far surpassing us at least in the outlay of funds. Our missionary disbursements to Utah last year were $6 687 50. The Presbyterians spend $50,000 a year; at Salt Lake City alone, last year, $28,000. The Congregationalists are erecting a school building to cost $2500. The Catholics have expended $25,000, and the Episcopalians $40,000 in school-buildings. Their schools are flourishing. Our school work has struggled against the obstacles on the ground, chiefly being hampered, however, by want of adequate support. The Salt Lake Seminary has hitherto had no other accommodation than the basement of our church. Now the Woman's Home Missionary Society propose to put up a building to cost $5,000. A better day seems to have come for this institution. Prof. T. B. Hilton assumed the direction January 1, 1881. The Seminary issued a circular early in the present year setting forth its needs. (See *Southwestern Christian Advocate*, January 26. See especially on this subject, "Observations in Salt Lake City" by Mrs. Angie F. Newman, *Central*, March 8 and 15) We have found other schools of higher grade in the territory—at Ogden, Provo, Tooele, and Beaver—and 472 children in day-schools.

In Sabbath-schools we have 535 children. Our Mission numbers 11 Missionaries, 187 members and probationists, and $67,000 Church property. Of this property the larger portion is in the Church at Salt Lake City. To the efforts of Chaplain McCabe is due the payment of its heavy debt of $40,000. Rev. L. A. Rudisill is now pastor. Rev. R. M. Pierce is editing the Rocky Mountain *Christian Advocate*, and Prof. Hilton the *Monthly Utah Review*, ($2 a year). Let no one fail to read the last Missionary report from Utah.

Our hindrances in the Territory [illegible]

in 1870 with slender resources and against bitter persecution. But the Mission lives, and is beginning to prosper. Hard work and sacrifices do it all, with God's help.

4 Prayers for our Missionaries and teachers in Utah—that they may still have courage to persevere; that God would be pleased to send His Spirit powerfully to open the way before them in the dark dark kingdom of evil against which they contend; and that more help may be directed to them from new resources at home.

The subject for June will be the South American Mission.

An African President's Letter.

The writer of the letter below was a Negro boy who was taken to Liberia from Southampton county, Virginia in 1831, when 11 years of age, and he has not been out of Liberia since. He is now president of the Republic of Liberia.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MONROVIA, December 1, 1881.

My Dear Sir—Your very kind and interesting letter of October 29th, reached me yesterday, the 30th ult., just one month from the date of posting. Your congratulations on my re-election to the Presidency of the Republic of Liberia are gratefully received. It is a matter of no little gratification to me that the humble efforts put forth by my administration to promote the interests of this youthful nation are appreciated by old and faithful friends of Liberia at a distance.

This is the anniversary of the day when, in 1822, the question was decided by cannon and garments dyed in blood, whether the returning exiles from the United States would be permitted to have a foot hold in the land of our fathers. The material and physical odds were greatly in favor of our ignorant and misguided aboriginal brethren, but the God of battle was on our side. He sheltered and favored us. One chased a thousand and two put ten thousand to flight. The colony gained a firm foot hold, and has since continued to govern this portion of Africa, according to the principles of pure Christian and enlightened civilization.

The old feuds betweed us and the natives have passed away. As I write, the citizens are going to and fro, preparing for the festivities and rejoicings of the day, and the aborigines are fully taking part in the congratulations. The sons of those who resisted us with arms are in line, carrying muskets and swords in the military part of the procession, and one of the aborigines will be among the clergymen to take part in the religious exercises of the occasion. This is progress. But we are aiming at much more than this. We want the sanguinary memories of the day to be blotted out in a full recognition of the brotherhood and oneness of colonists and aborigines.

I have written a circular letter to all the powerful chiefs of the country, inland as far as Musardu, informing them of the desire of the government for their presence and co-operation at the meeting of the Legislature this month. The time will come when the native chiefs and communities of the interior will join us in celebrating the day on which our pilgrim fathers landed on Providence Island, as the epoch which marked the beginning of Africa's regeneration. I am the only survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence of Liberia, and I am endeavoring in my humble way to so conduct the affairs of this nation, that when my time comes to pass away from earth I may bear the intelligence to those who have gone before me, that not only the ship of state, which in 1847, we launched in fear and trembling, is still afloat with timbers sound and spars unharmed, but that the Lone Star of Liberia untarnished, pushing its way eastward—successfully achieving victories of peace even to the slopes of the Niger, gathering willing thousands under its elevating and hopeful folds.

Our schools, to which you refer, I am happy to say, are gaining in interest among the people. The masses are feeling more and more that education and liberty are inseparable and they are rejoicing in their increasing privileges. Liberia College is a growing centre of attraction. The achievements of that institution during the past year have given general satisfaction, and I am anxious that the government shall do all in its power to make it the University of this part of Africa. I trust that the friends of Liberia in America will come to the help of the College at this time. The experience of the past will guide us in the future. I want to see it developed to its utmost capacity. I believe in the dictum of Thomas Jefferson, "Make the University as good as possible, and the spirit of education will permeate the masses, in the end securing for them the highest possible attainments."

The American Colonization Society must feel greatly strengthened in its work. It has achieved what no other philanthropic agency in modern times has accomplished, and what perhaps, no nation could have effected, viz: the giving to the Negro an independent home in the land of his fathers, where he has an unlimited scope for development and expansion. Had Liberia been the colony of a powerful government, political and commercial jealousies, and the purpose of party spirit, might have prevented the surrender of the colony to the absolute control of the colonists. Hayti had to fight for her independence. It is not practicable for Great Britain to give up Jamaica, or Barbadoes, or Sierra Leone, or Lagos. But the American Colonization Society founded a nation and continues to strengthen it in order to elevate a race and redeem a Continent. So God takes the weak things of the earth to confound the things that are mighty. May God bless the society and give it increasing power in the eye of the citizens and government of the United States.

Yours respectfully.
ANTHONY W. GARDNER.

To WILLIAM COPPINGER, Esq.,
Sec'y. Am. Colonization Society.
—*New York Observer*.

Notes from South America.

SOUTH-EAST SOUTH AMERICA.—The news from this Mission is full of interest. Affairs are progressing as favorably as could be expected in the absence of the Superintendent. Brothers Milne and Correa have completed in safety their long tour up the great rivers, having reached the city of Cuyaba, *two thousand and seventy-two* miles from Montevideo. In some places they encountered hinderances and hardships, but in most places found great facilities for evangelizing those interior regions. They set at work in Paraguay a native of that country, who was converted in Uruguay, and now returns full of zeal to labor for the conversion of his countrymen. He hopes to reach the illiterate aboriginal masses, as their language (the Guarani) is his vernacular, and he knows their mode of life and habits of thoughts. He is to live on what he can get, together with a small allowance from the American Bible Society in connection with the sale of books. God bless the struggles now making to push the Gospel into the vast interior of South America!

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARIES.—These continue to attract public attention to our work in the regions where it is established in a remarkably favorable manner. One held in a rural district was attended by three hundred persons some of whom were Romanists. The singing was accompanied by a piano, loaned for the occasion by a prominent Romanish family, and played by one of the young of that family. Another, held in the city of Montevideo, had an audience of *three thousand people*, admitted by tickets given out beforehand to personal applicants, and all taken two days in advance. The best classes of the people were largely represented and two of the most prominent literary men in the land took part in the programme with the Sunday-school scholars. Truly, God is giving unmistakable signs of success in that Mission.

MOVEMENTS OF BISHOP HARRIS.—After his trip down the west coast of South America Bishop Harris sailed from Valparaiso in the Liverpool steamer *Britannia*. Passing through the Straits of Magellan and up the coast of Patagonia he reached Montevideo on January 10. His steamer was a day ahead of time, he expected no one to meet him, but when he was ready to go ashore the officers of the steamer presented him to Brothers Miln and Tallon, who had just come off to the steamer as she lay at anchor some little distance from shore. The Bishop gladly accompanied his unexpected guides, and was soon at the wharf. As he stepped on shore, Capt. F. Crocker, a distinguished North American resident (and one of the stewards of our Church) in Montevideo gave him an address of welcome, and a small crowd standing around burst forth into singing a hymn in English and Spanish at the same time, the words in both languages going to the same tune. The crowd was composed of members of our congregations that had hastily gathered after the steamer's arrival had become known. Surprised and delighted with this greeting the Bishop shook hands with those that had greeted him, while his keys were given to two brethren to have his baggage taken through the Customs office. The officers refused to allow his trunks to be opened, ordering them passed without inspection as a mark of respect. He went to the house of the Superintendent, in whose absence he was entertained by Mrs. Wood. Many went to the house to bid him welcome. A group of children from one of the Sunday-schools called and sang to him some hymns in Spanish. Every body was pleased with him, and his first impressions of South-east South America seemed very favorable. This Episcopal visit to that distant Mission will mark an epoch in its history, as it has only been visited once before, and then but too briefly, by Bishop Foster, *nine years ago.—T. B. Wood.*

Liberia Conference.

The Conference session opened Jan. 31 and closed Feb. 5. The length of the session was partly occasioned by the death of the Rev. J. S. Payne, which occurred on the evening of the first day, and was an event which profoundly affected the Conference, all the members being at his bedside. Mr. Payne's counsels, particularly at this time, will be greatly missed in the Liberia Mission. He was always loyal to the Church and the Missionary Society. The Rev C. A. Pitman was chosen President of the Conference, and the Rev. James H. Deputie, Secretary. The following is a list of appointments for 1882:

MONROVIA DISTRICT, *C. A. Pitman P. E.*—Monrovia Circuit and Ammonsville, C. A Pitman, one to be supplied. Robertsport Circuit, New Georgia, and Dixville, B K. M'Keever, H. B Capeheart.

ST. PAUL'S RIVER DISTRICT. *D. Ware. P. E.*—Caldwell Circuit, to be supplied. Virginia and Brewersville, T. A. Sims Clay Ashland, W. M. R. Richards Millsburgh and White Plains, W. P Kennedy, Sr. Robertsville, T. B. Lane. Careysburg and Bensonville, W. T. Hagans, I. W. Cooper.

BASSA DISTRICT. *J. H. Deputie, P. E.*—Upper Buchanan, to be supplied. Lower Buchanan, to be supplied. Edina Circuit, C. W. Bryant. Bexley Circuit, to be supplied. Marshall Circuit, to be supplied. Mt. Olive, J. H Deputie, J. Harris, J. P. Artis.

CAPE PALMAS AND SINOE DISTRICT, *C. H. Harmon, P. E.*—Greenville and Lexington Circuit, W. P. Kennedy, Jr. Binotsville, to be supplied. Mt. Scott and Tubmantown, C. H. Harmon. Mt. Haven and Settra Kroo, to be supplied.

Value of an "Oh!"

An eminent clergyman sat in his study, busily engaged in preparing his Sunday sermon, when his little boy toddled into the room, and holding up his pinched finger, said, with an expression of suffering, "Look," Papa, how I hurt it!"

The father, being thus interrupted in the middle of a sentence, glanced hastily at him; and with just the slightest tone of impatience, said, "I can't help it, Sonny."

The little fellow's big eyes grew bigger, as he turned to go out, he said, in a low voice, "Yes, you could you might have said, 'Oh!'"

The Mr. Keeley, of Philidelphia, whose mysterious motor has been an object of interest to scientific and mechanical genius for several years, has been ordered by the courts to divulge to the stockholders of his concern the secret by which he can extract from a drop of water force enough to lift a ton. Mr. Keeley told the court that he would not obey its order, whereupon the court was indignant, and will punish Mr. Keeley for contempt. It is claimed that nearly a hundred thousand dollars have been wasted by Mr. Keeley in his experiments, and the people who have been furnishing the money think they have been humbugged long enough.

The semi-official newspaper, *El Jawaib*, says: "The Porte has received a dispatch announcing the movement of the French troops toward the Tripolitan frontier. This inspires doubts of the value of the pacific declarations of France. The Porte proposes to raise the effective force of Turkish troops in Tripoli to 80,000."

Temperance Statistics.

The statistics of the drink traffic may seem trite, but they have a silent power that must impress every one who is willing to examine them and reflect. The common sense of men must be influenced by facts so glaring as those given below from the Boston *Christian*. In the face of such facts it is not enough to abstain. Earnest and unceasing effort to abolish the whole use of drink must be the duty of Christians. Let us count the cost of rum as compiled by Elizabeth Thompson, of New York:

RUM VS. EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

EDUCATION.	
Schools in the United States	141.625
Teachers	221.042
Pupils	7,209,938
Annual expenses for education	$95,402 716
RUM.	
Retail liquor sellers in United States	166.000
Cost of liquors in the States and Territories in 1878	$715,575,000
RECAPITULATION.	
Rum	$715,575 000
Education	95,402,716
Rum over education	$620,172,284

RUM VS. RELIGION IN THE UNITED STATES.

RELIGION.	
Clergy in the United States	83,637
Church members	11,459,584
Sunday-schools	78 046
Teachers	853,100
Sunday-school scholars	6,504,064
Total contributed for the support of religion	$47,633,496
RUM.	
Retail liquor-sellers in the United States	166,000
Men and women in the United States who drink liquor	18000,000
Number per annum killed by rum	65,000
Rum retailed in the United States in 1878	$715,575,000
Total contributed for the support of religion	47,636,495
Rum over religion	$667,939,505

COST OF EACH PERSON IN THE UNITED STATES.

Religion—annual contributions	$ 1.11
Education—annual contributions	2 02
Rum—annual contributions	17.00

RUM VS. THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

Value of fruits and grains wasted per year in the manufacture of liquors	$ 65,000,000
Total invested in the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors in the United States	2,000,000,000
Total crop—wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, buckwheat, and potatoes in the United States in 1877	1,111,820,575
Rum interest over all	$888,179,425

The liquor traffic imposes a tax of 33 per cent. on the people. The saloons outnumber all other kinds of business houses of any one class in the country. We pay about one-eighth as much for education as for rum, twice as much for intemperance as for the support of the government, and fifteen times as much for the dram shop as to the church. We waste over seven hundred millions of dollars a year for the debasement of the intellect and destruction of the body, and pay, with reluctance, less than one hundred millions for education and culture: then we throw over fifteen times as much into the seething cauldron of rum as we contribute annually to the cause of religion! Are not these startling statements? Do you comprehend the enormity of this national vice? With these facts before us, is it strange that our measure of misery is full? This vast waste would provide a school house, thoroughly appointed, for every fifty of our youth, and set teachers in the midst of them of the highest possible culture. But aside from the lamentable havoc and waste caused by the use of rum, we are compelled to support courts and prisons, and an army of official benefactors in the name of charity, that would be almost wholly unnecessary, were the people taught to shun rum as their greatest enemy. Then would we have work instead of charity, plenty instead of starvation, clean and sightly garments instead of rags, wholesome houses instead of hovels, and health instead of beggary and distress.—*Exchange.*

TO SERVE SCRAPS OF COLD MEAT A very nice way to serve scraps of cold meat is to cut them in small bits, add a little water, pepper, salt, butter, onion or sage, and stew it awhile. Do not get it too juicy.

The atmosphere of the Mosque of St. Sophia, Constantinople, is filled with the odor of the musk with which Justinian charged the mortar when he rebuilt the church 538 A. D.

The true Christian is like the sun, which pursues his noiseless track, and everywhere leaving the effect of his beams in a blessing upon the world around him.—*Luther.*

All they ask is to see a Bourbon head raise in front of them, and Mahone's men will fight.—*Washington Telegram.*

The American citizen who refuses to vote is unworthy of his citizenship.

General News Items.

Reports concerning Bismarck's health are unfavorable.

New York is to have a new Cotton Exchange building.

The municipal elections in Northern cities have mostly gone Democratic.

President Garfield's Cabinet is the first since the war which has not contained a soldier.

M. Paul Bert, ex Minister of Worship, has been elected member of the French Academy of Science.

General Hurlbut, United States Minister to Peru, died suddenly of disease of the heart, March 28, at Lima.

The Dag Blad says Sweden has engaged to invade Finland in the event of war between Russia and Germany.

It is said that a cask closely packed with whale-fat will not suffice to contain the oil which may be extracted from it.

The state of siege has been raised at Gerona, Terragona, and Legida, but not at Barcelona, Spain, where the situation was unchanged.

A Canadian Pacific train, with 800 emigrants on board, was frozen in three miles from the nearest source of supply in Manitoba.

President Hinsdale, of Hiram College, the life long friend of Garfield, will, it is believed, be appointed United States Minister at Honolulu.

The Pacific coast papers comment bitterly on President Arthur's veto of the anti Chinese bill. At several places the President was burned in effigy.

Morgan City, La., is panic-stricken with the rapid rise of the water. The women and children and the live stock have been removed to high lands.

Resolutions warmly approving the President's veto of the Chinese bill were introduced in the Connecticut Legislature, and immediately passed the House.

The Government of Bavaria, in giving notice of its intention to vote against the tobacco monopoly bill, advocates a tax on the manufacture of tobacco. Hamburg has also decided against the bill.

The immigration to the United States this year bids fair to be even larger than that of last year, which was beyond all precedent. The greater part of the emigrants are coming to the Northwest, and parties of six and eight hundred pass through Chicago nearly every day for Dakota and Minnesota.

During a conference of clergymen, not far from Boston, the following dialogue was overheard between two newsboys: "I say, Jim, what's the meaning of so many ministers being here together?" "Why," answered Jim, scornfully, "they always meet once a year to exchange sermons with each other."

The Reform Church of Hungary, at a recent general synod, [illegible] also inspired with the rising feeling of Hungarian nationality. They resolved on a new hymnal, and now impose the condition that all the hymns and tunes in it shall be solely of Hungarian origin. They are very emphatic about excluding every thing German, even to the famous hymn of Luther—"A Firm Foundation is our God."

The Coroner's Jury, Memphis, Tenn., after holding an inquest for two days on the remains of the woman found floating in the water at the wreck of the Golden City, returned a verdict to the effect that she came to her death by violent means, to wit: By inhaling flaming fire on the steamer Golden City on the morning of March 30; that said fire was caused by Walsh Smith, the colored captain of the watch, handling a lamp and setting fire to a lot of jute then and there stored in the deck-room.

Hon. Isaac N. Arnold has received a letter from the Secretary of the committee at New O[illegible] which has had charge of the [illegible] Salle bi-centennial celebration, which was to have been held on the 7th inst., announcing that the fair has been abandoned, and [illegible] the funds which had been raised to pay the expenses will be used [illegible] the relief of the sufferers [illegible] overflowed districts in the [illegible] This action is very [illegible] will be commended. [illegible] there was a general interest [illegible] the celebration [illegible] the philanthropic [illegible] position of the [illegible] Ocean.

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. [illegible], Editor.
[illegible], Ass't [illegible].

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1882.

Only $1 50.

From the first of April to the [illegible] of 1882, three-fourths of the [illegible], we will send the SOUTHWESTERN to new subscribers for ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS. Pastors will please push the canvass, and in sending lists to this office be careful to specify the time for which the paper is desired. Where no time is mentioned the paper will be sent one year from date of subscription.

The Advocates of the Church South are opposed to organic union.

The Methodist Advocate, of Atlanta, in eight-page form, makes a very fine appearance.

Bishop Peck wants to know, and so do we: If the infidels really believe that Christ is dead why do they not stop fighting him?

President Arthur is proving himself wise in many ways. His recommendations are practical, and his appointments generally give satisfaction.

A college paper says, at Yale this year the valedictorian was a Hebrew, the salutatorian a German, the [illegible] a Chinaman; but the [illegible] of the base ball club was an [illegible].

A [illegible] pastor writes us [illegible] the canvass for [illegible]. We know he is [illegible] he sent us the [illegible] subscribers.

[illegible], Confederate decoration day, [illegible] by the usual [illegible] in New Orleans. The [illegible] Republic made a [illegible], or [illegible], which [illegible].

[illegible] convention will be [illegible], on the 20th [illegible] temperance [illegible] to send delegates [illegible] Church will [illegible] and strong [illegible].

[illegible] patiently [illegible] probably [illegible] of those [illegible] the flood were [illegible] failed to have [illegible] upon the board of [illegible] commissioners!

[illegible] New York, organ [illegible] and In[illegible] Temperance [illegible] type, and an [illegible] of editorial [illegible] Letters" [illegible] an interesting [illegible].

[illegible] at Frank[illegible] a glorious [illegible] on the M. [illegible] regard the [illegible] Key, as [illegible] one of [illegible].

[illegible]

Editorial Correspondence.

Whether in a city of two hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants or out in some country village, or on the plantation, or prairie, the minister of the Lord Jesus Christ will find himself not only among the educated and refined members of society, but also among the ignorant, the vicious, and the depraved. His work of necessity must be "as the shadows that play upon the landscape."

Thursday, March 22, we left home with the usual good-bye's. Our route was over the Morgan road, and we have this to say, that after having rode in over twenty different States in this union, and the Province of Canida, we have never seen conductors more gentlemenly or attentive to the wants of the traveling public than those employed on this road.

Nothing unusual attracted our attention till we passed Raceland, when we came in contact with the *awful flood*. We had both heard and read of it, but now our eyes for the first time saw something of the devastating flood that is sweeping over certain portions of the Mississippi Valley. We should judge however that the sugar lands between the Lafourche, and the Mississippi, will, comparatively speaking, suffer but little by this overflow, but from Chacahoula on to Morgan City, the entire country is completely submerged; to say nothing of the sufferings of the poor people, the destruction of property, the damage to business is almost incalcuable. The water is pretty well over Morgan City. Nearly all the stores and shops are accessible by means of plank-walks laid upon barrels or boxes. In some of them the water is two or three feet deep. Many of the poor families have been compelled to leave their homes and seek refuge elsewhere. We have no desire to exaggerate; we have strong faith in the indomitable will and perseverance of the people, and no doubt the water will gradually leave bye and bye, but to us the present out-look is a little gloomy. We believe that the grand old Mississippi is government property, and that the nation should bear the expense of keeping it from destroying the lives and property of the people who live in this valley. The life saving service bill now before the Senate is eminently Christian in its spirit. We want to have life-boat stations all along our coast; at the same time we regard it as the imperative duty of the government to protect the people living in the valley of the Mississippi, from all further disasters like the present.

It sometimes happens that a young man has the opportunity of stepping into a well organized business, built up by his father, whom he soon wishes to crowd out, and finally shut out. At Terrebonne, Bro. Carr found a good people, but no well organized and flourishing church and Sunday-school. A wolf in sheep's clothing had been among the sheep, "not but for to steal and to kill and to destroy," he was a "hireling" and "cared not for the sheep." With a heart "strangely warmed" and with kind words for all, lest he should crush the tender buds of good that might be just opening into real christian life and activity, Bro. Carr entered upon his work and thus far the Lord has in a most wonderful manner blessed the labors of his heart and hands. The church, which in the time of the great storm was blown from the blocks upon which it stood, is to be raised up and placed upon brick pillars. The trustees have the money in hand to pay all the expenses. Two good Sunday-schools with over one-hundred and seventy-five scholars have been organized. And a precious religious influence prevails among the people. The out-look is full of [illegible].

"How can I reach the masses," is a question that every true minister of the Lord Jesus must frequently ask himself. Perhaps a study of the past will help answer this question. [illegible] Jesus and his apostles reached the masses by going where they were, and with hearts full of love, and in a common sense style, talked to them about the wonderful things of God, and the "common people heard them gladly." John Wesley, after his heart was "strangely warmed," and he was shut out of the churches in which the people could not go [illegible] forth into the fields, and public [illegible], and reached sometimes ten and twenty thousand ears at once. The [illegible] of the Methodist Episcopal [illegible] reached the masses by going where they were and preaching [illegible] common sense style. [illegible] Bro. Ford is reaching [illegible] large increase [illegible] congregations, [illegible] of grace. The Sunday-school [illegible] past in the [illegible] doubled. While [illegible] one of the [illegible] the parish a [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] is due to M. C. B. Mance, who is Post Master of Houma, and an intelligent, warm-hearted godly local preacher in our church. God bless and prosper the Methodist Episcopal church in Houma. C

Veto of the Chinese Bill.

President Arthur, on the fourth instant, returned the Chinese bill to the Senate, in which body it originated, without his signature. In a calm, dispassionate message, he reviewed the whole subject involved. The total prohibition of the immigration of Chinese laborers for twenty years was unreasonable, and in violation of the spirit and intent of the treaty with China. The inclusion of "skilled labor" in the bill would operate with harshness upon the Chinese merchants entitled to admission under the treaty. The clauses relative to registration and passports was an irritating discrimination against Chinese, and in violation of article two of the treaty, which explicitly concedes them the privileges of the most favored nation. If the bill became a law, it would prejudice intelligent classes against the United States Government, by lack of good faith, while they now greatly admire it. There was no provision in the bill for the transit of Chinese subjects now resident in foreign countries, like Chili and Peru, who, to return home, must cross the country or touch at San Francisco. A denial of this privilege would be a violation of international law and the comity of nations, and result in a great hardship to thousands of innocent Chinese in foreign countries. The commerce and development of the Pacific States and the remunerative Eastern trade, have been great advantages enjoyed, while the policy proposed for adoption would have the tendency to repel Oriental nations from us. It is wiser to make a shorter experiment, with a view only of maintaining such features as time and experience may command.

The practical spirit of the President, and his desire to keep good faith under the Chinese treaty, are honorable and commendable features of the message. This was President Arthur's first veto, and it illustrates the wisdom of placing that power in the hands of the Executive. The nation may now in a respite from official demagogism consider a wiser foreign policy.

Weeding and Hoeing.

What the old farmer said about his patch of potatoes many a Christian pastor has found nearly true of some of his members. "There is no use" said the old man "in trying to keep that patch clean just by weeding and hoeing, I never get done at one end before the weeds are up again at the other end. The only way is to plant so close that there will be no room left for the weeds. There is life in the ground and it will produce something." Yes, there is the trouble, "There is life in the ground and it will produce something." There is life in the heart and something must grow. But the heart is not exactly like a patch of ground. We cannot grow sin out of the heart. Soul culture is the work of weeding, a work of complete cleansing, and a work of planting. There are evils that must be eradicated, filth and uncleanliness that must be washed away before any good can be implanted. The heart unchanged, uncleansed, will grow nothing but weeds, no human power can prevent it. The only help for those members of our churches who keep their pastors all the time "weeding and hoeing" is "the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost."

The Lord's-Day League.

The League organized by the [illegible] clergy and others for the education of the masses to the better observance of the Sabbath, is now an accomplished fact. At the meeting last Monday, the organization was completed by the election of the following officers and managers, who will exercise all the functions of an executive committee, viz: President, W. B. Lyman Esq; Secretary, Rev. H. Waters; Treasurer, Gen. H. N. Ogden; Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D., Rev. S. Landrum, D. D., Rev. J. B. Walker, D. D., Rev. A. M. Green, Rev. H. M. Thompson, D. D., Hon. Frank McGloin, J. H. Keller Esq. Under the wise management of these distinguised gentlemen, we bespeak for the Lord's Day League great success.

We hear much said in favor of silence. The popular proverb, "Silence seldom does harm," "Least said sooner mended," "Speech is silver, silence is golden," have lead many to think that it is always safe to keep silent and never a sin to be [illegible]. But there is a time to speak. "A man may hold his tongue in an ill time," is a proverb which expresses a great truth. There are times when he sees a fellow of his [illegible] to rebuke him for his sin [illegible] duty. "Thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbor and not suffer sin upon him." There are times when our failing to warn and rebuke makes us responsible for the harm we might have prevented. We are made partakers of other men's sins sometimes when we keep silence. There is much truth in the old Chinese proverb that "one good word can warm three winter months." A word, says Solomon, fitly spoken is "like apples of gold in pictures of silver and, and a word spoken in due season how good it is." Who will say that he is guiltless who allows his neighbor or his friend to pass on to eternity without warning him of his danger as a sinner?

The fact should not be lost sight of, that Senator W. P. Kellogg, of Louisiana, voted against the passage of the Chinese bill over the veto of the President. On this, as on many other occasions, he has given his influence powerfully in behalf of measures beneficial to his constituents and in accord with the highest statesmanship. The Chinese bill, if it became a law, would lead to a cessation of much of our commerce with China, which is now relied upon as a great feeder of the Southern Pacific Railroad and the shipping in the port of New Orleans, at its eastern terminus. Senator Kellogg deserves our most hearty thanks for his allegiance to sound policy on the Chinese question.

An enterprising, public spirited club of this city gave an excursion to Mobile last Sunday. According to their printed programme, they had "every accommodation for ladies and children; also for colored people, baggage, etc." We know not whether the people classified by unholy prejudice with "baggage, etc." accepted their invitation very extensively; but this we do know, that they could not have accepted it in the face of this unnatural classification, except at the expense of their manhood. It is well to remember that dignified manhood spurns every attempt to degrade humanity.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Senator John A. Logan, of Illinois, is seriously ill, and has gone to Hot Springs, Ark.

—T. Morris Chester, late of New-Orleans, publishes the *Odd Fellows Gazette*, in Harrisburg, Pa.

—Bishop Peck is improving, but Mrs. Peck continues seriously ill, and not entirely out of danger.

—It is proposed in his old District to run Hon. Schuyler Colfax for Congress, with or without his consent. Let it be done.

—Hon T. T. Allain, of Iberville, has gone to Washington to urge the rebuilding of the levees by the national government, as a representative of the Third district Republicans.

—Major Charles W. Howell, U. S. Engineer, stationed in this city twelve years, died on the morning of the 5th. He was a native of Ohio, 41 years of age, and most highly esteemed.

—Bishop Simpson stated to the Philadelphia Conference that Dr Scott Stewart in his will had left $200,000 for the establishment of a Methodist hospital in Philadelphia, and had authorized the Philadelphia Conference to appoint a board of trustees for the hospital. The trust was accepted and trustees appointed.

—Rev. O. Claiborne, pastor of our church in Morgan City, arrived last Friday night, with the 130 refugees on the steamer Corona. His charge is temporarily broken up by the flood, and his personal losses are keenly felt. The brethren here, we have no doubt, will cheerfully sustain him until the waters recede, and he can return to his flock.

—Col Jack Wharton, U. S. Marshall for the Eastern district of Louisiana, died from a stroke of apoplexy, in the office of Surveyor Pinchback, last Friday evening. He was a native of Maryland, and a Confederate Colonel during the war, but identified himself with the Republican party, and was serving his second term in the marshalship. A very large number of warm personal friends, regret his death.

—Bishop Bowman, who is at his home in St. Louis, has been suffering from septic fever, and was taken suddenly worse on last Friday at noon. His condition is most alarming. His mind is serene, and his children and relatives are at his bed side, awaiting the issue. His physicians are not without hope. On Sunday prayers were offered for him in the churches in Cincinnati, and doubtless in all other places which had been reached by the tidings.—*Western.*

—We regret to learn that Dr. J. P. Newman continues to be too ill to attend to his pulpit or pastorial work. Two weeks ago last Sunday he came home sick with congestion of the kidneys and the liver, and since that date has been very ill. At this writing (Monday) he is still confined to his room. His physician advises him to go to Atlantic City, and he expects to leave for that place on Tuesday of this week. Dr. Newman regards his sickness as the result of malaria, which has lurked in his system since his residence in New Orleans.—*N. Y. Advocate, 6th inst.*

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

O. H. Claiborne wrote from Morgan City, April 1: "The water is about to cover this little city. While others were suffering greatly from the high water, we were sorry and prayed for them. Now we are in it. Some of our people have been living in water more than three weeks. The water reached us yesterday. We have been laboring for the Lord. Our success encourages us to do all we can in saving souls. Our revival resulted in six conversions, and during the six weeks I have been here fourteen have been added to our little church. The Sabbath-school has increased from thirty to sixty-five. A small library was made last week, and ten dollars worth of books for Sunday-school use was put in it. The trustees have done twenty-nine dollars worth of work this quarter on our church. The water will prevent us from doing as we desire in our church work. However, we are determined to do all we can. Our presiding elder was a happy man with us last Monday night. He held the quarterly conference, preached a noble sermon, administered the Lord's Supper, and received subscribers for the SOUTHWESTERN."

Rev. Pierre Landry, Presiding Elder of the Baton Rouge District, was the recipient of many kindnesses tendered him on his district. Among the many appreciatory tokens of this sort, is a special reception given him at Jackson, La., by the Feliciana Benevolent Association. This association is young, having been organized in 1881; yet owing to the judicious management of its energetic president, B. L. Perry, and other officers, it has not only accomplished much that is commendable, but has more than $200 in its treasury. Long may it live, and every benevolent endeavor put forth abundantly prosper and succeed!

TEXAS.

Taylor Moore, of Paris, reports a protracted meeting and large congregations. Elder W. L. Molloy held the quarterly conference. A sermon was preached to children, about ninety being present, by Bro. Moore. The school was organized as a missionary society, and its officers are praised for their efficiency.

MISSISSIPPI.

J. P. Jordan, Enterprise: "Bro. C. W. Ivy is pushing the cause of Christ and his Church energetically. Elder Dunn, at quarterly meeting, administered Lord's Supper to forty-five. Collection, $6 75."

W. B. Kendrick, Atlanta: "I have just finished my work of repairs."

TENNESSEE.

M. Williams, Franklin: "We have just closed a four-weeks' meeting, in which the Church was greatly revived. Ten converts, and fourteen joined the church."

Lexington Conference.

BY W. H. ONGLEY.

This body met in Jackson street M. E. Church, Louisville, Ky., on Wednesday the 29th ult. Bishop Foster, owing to the sickness and necessary absence of Bishop Bowman arrived on the third morning and presided. Dr. J. M. Reid, Missionary Secretary, and Dr. J. M. Walden, of the Western Book Concern, accompanied the Bishop, and addressed the conference on the relative enterprises of the M. E. Church. The leading and most active men of this conference, Rev. M. W. Taylor, D. D., Revs. E. W. S. Hammond, G. W. Hatton, J. W. Moreland, Henry Cardoza, J. Courtney, Dan Jones, and others are rejoicing in the grand results of their labors. From nine members at the organization in 1869, they now number over one hundred, including probationers. Of the old stalwarts—the original nine—more than half of them have gone to their reward up on high.

This, their thirteenth annual session, was a good one for our church and particularly for the colored branch of it. Though somewhat in the rough, yet the "toning down," so neatly and kindly done by the bishop was appreciated and as kindly received by the brethren. The presiding elder of each of the five districts, represented by them, showed great prosperity. The districts in Ohio and Indiana, Drs. Taylor and Hammond, presiding elders, are particularly flourishing.

The usual business of the conference was put through pretty rapidly, but very satisfactorily.

On Sunday, the brethren, by invitation of all the colored churches, almost "every name and order," on both sides of the river, around the Ohio Falls, filled their pulpits for them, generally with great credit. On Mason and Dixon's Line the old prejudicial mark against color, stands out very prominent. Those leading, grand men, mentioned above, equal in polemics, culture, pulpit eloquence and power, having general access to our best churches in such cities as Indianapolis, Columbus, Ohio, and even Cincinnati, are ostracised and ignored here. But, bless God, the distinctive black mark is more manifest than a white one often.

Bishop Foster, Dr. Rust, Dr. Braden, each gave *eclat* to the occasion, and their many timely words proved a general rousement. A kind of religious snap from these fathers in our Methodist Israel, so winsome, wholesome and good, told just at the right time and as by inspiration, makes us to wish they might live a thousand years. There were eight ordained deacons and seven as elders by the bishop on the Sabbath.

The temperance and tobacco questions came up and were thoroughly discussed and converts made, who stood up and pledged themselves, by the help of God to teetotally abstain from the destructive habits still lingering about them.

With the aid of local preachers, as supplies, this conference is making quite a rapid advancement and will likely by the next General Conference have to be divided. The brethren are "pushing the battle to the gates," and winning grand victories for Christ and Methodism, going out with great confidence in the Captain of Salvation, almost without purse or scrip. Indeed, the vast majority of them have necessarily to work with their own hands for maintenance, so meagre and poor are the societies they gather together in the new fields they go out to cultivate.

Below are the appointments:

LEXINGTON DISTRICT.—Daniel Jones, Presiding Elder, Post office, Paris, Ky. Lexington, Asbury, Geo. W Hatton; Lexington Gunis W. W. Locke; Paris, A. A. Price; New Zion, H. A. Southgate; Versailles, H W. White; Winchester, Felix Ross; Georgetown, C. J. Nicols; Falmouth, G. W. Thomas; Flemingsburg circuit, N. L Carr; Sharpsburg and Sherburn, G o Sissell; New Providence, circuit, H. C. Buckner; Boyd's and Butler's, W Hopewell; Washington circuit, W. M. Jamison; Germantown, B Daniel; Orangeburg circuit, W. S Rawlins; Len's Church and Kiddville, J. W Russell; College Hill and Lancaster, to be supplied. Oxford and Leesburg, G. W. Henderson; Caton town and Mount Sterling, B Streeter; Harrodsburg and Shelby City, to be supplied. Williamstown and Corinth, C. H. Coleman; Donnerail circuit, to be supplied; Lairs station and Cynthiana, Levi Mitchell.

BOWLING GREEN DISTRICT.—Scott Ward, P. E Address, Evansville, Ind; Bowling Green, A. W. White; Auburn Circuit, Geo. W. Leach; Cave City and Bacon Creek, C. H. Heston; Litchfield circuit, J. W. Horton; Eddyville and Green Springs, J. H D. Payne; Greenville and Hall's Creek. Chas. Pyles; Hertford and Hamilton's mines, Peter Dent; Smithland and Paducah, C. T. Jones; Bewleyville and Webster, to be supplied Hawesville and Owensboro, A Posey; Richardson's Landing, to be supplied; Rhoade and Fall's of Rough Creek, to be supplied; River Bend and Furnace, to be supplied.

OHIO DISTRICT.—Marshall W. Taylor, Presiding Elder; 19 Noble Court, Cincinnati.; Cincinnati, Union Chapel, J. W. Moreland; Covington, Ky., W H. Evans; Maysville, J. Courtney; Augusta, Ky; Alex McDade; Springfield, O H Cardoza; Troy, W. C. Echols; Oberlin, J. H Hargrave; Cleveland, J. Allen Ross; Steubenville, H. W. Tate; Portsmouth, William Johnson; Ironton. Wm. W. Heston; Cumminsville and Chariot, Jno. Downe; College Hills and Mount Healthy, W. H Vaughn; Madisonville and Porter's Run, G W. Board; Batavia and Laurel, J H Payne; Louisa and Cassville, Robt Easton; Aberdeen and Dover, Geo. F Carr; Maysliek and Lewisburg, James Bowren; Belpre and Marietta, Elij h Henderson; Bellaire and Bridgeport, Robt. Alexander; Mount Pleasant and Martin's Ferry, W. H. Brown; Cadiz and Georgetown, Jonas G Jones; Marion and Rushylvania, Thos. J Gray; Newport, Ky.; W. H. Riely; Oldtown and Scioto Co.; Carswell Smith; Woodbury and Gallion, A. Batay; Dayton and Hamilton, Jas. A. Transue; Ripley and Georgetown, H Harris; Hillsboro, L Mason.

LOUISVILLE DISTRICT.—M. Walton, P. E., 513 Laurel street, Louisville; Jackson street, M. Macoomer; Louisville, Coke's Chapel T. M Tompkins; Louisville, Lloyd street, W. L. Muir; Louisville, Eddy street Mission to be supplied; Pence Valley, J. L. Perrine; Shelbyville, S. R. Cotterrell; La Grange and Jericho, Zate Ross; Dorsey and Simpsonville, Z. Winchester; Mt. Washington circuit, to be supplied; Bedford circuit, S. P. Lawson; Eminence circuit, W. H. Lawrence; Brunerstown and Wilsonville, B. Ward; Chaplin and Camp Branch, H. Dupple; Frankfort, J. Shaw; New Haven circuit, to be supplied.

INDIANA DISTRICT.—E. W. S. Hammond, P. E., Idianapolis P. O.; Simpson Church, C Jones; Bloomington and Greencastle, G. W Zeigler; Terre Haute and Jackson, F. White; Princeton and Lyle, T. S. Johnson; Newburg circuit, T Tompkins; first Evansville, Mission to be supplied; Carmi circuit, [illegible] Frank Hinton; Lawrenceville, [illegible] Mason; Jeffersonville, S. S. [illegible] Turner; Watson, J. Munday; Con[illegible]don circuit, to be supplied; North Vernon, J. Taylor; Madison, N. A. Elliott; Warsaw and Cloves, Henry Steen; Connersville, M. S. Johnson; New Castle, W. H. Birch; Rushville and Shelbyville, D. W. Heston; Indianapolis circuit, to be supplied; Rockport and N[illegible], Twelve, Simeon Stone.

From Baton Rouge District.

EDITOR SOUTHWESTERN: Concluding my first quarterly round, I beg to state the condition of the work on the district.

I visited Rev. R. T. Louis, at Plaquemine, and perfected the organization of the Church, with sixteen members. The people received Bro. Louis kindly, and but for the overflow, I am sure a new church would be reported at the next session of the Conference.

I could not reach Rosedale, on account of the flood. Rev. Andrew Jackson reported nearly five feet of water in his magnificent little church, which was completed last year, and, it being plastered, the damage will be very heavy. Here is a letter from Rosedale, which speaks for itself:

ROSEDALE, March 31, 1882.

REV. PIERRE LANDRY—*Dear Brother:* At 12 to day, the levee broke, just above town, and in two hours the whole town was flooded to the depth of three or four feet. So many cattle are being drowned, and such excitement among the people! The water carries every thing before it. The lowing and screaming of the poor beasts is pitiful. It is supposed that over 500 were drowned, and there is no way to save them. I stood on the levee and saw my horse as he went down. I turned away and came home, where there is nothing to be seen but water. We expect the boat to-night. Can you drop me a few lines?

Yours most sorrowfully.

A. JACKSON

At Myrtle Grove, Brother R. J Thomas is doing well.

At Bayou Sara, I met Brother E. Harrison, but on account of the flood could do nothing.

Bro. John Qualls, at Jackson, has taken hold with commendable earnestness. Much good may be expected under his management. During my visit to this place sixteen persons united with the Church.

At State Line, Bro Chas. Barnes is moving on nicely.

At Wesley Chapel, we met Bro Hampton James, who is deep in the hearts of his people. On this occasion twenty-two persons joined the Church. The people are poor; but love for God constrains them to do all they can for the Old Mother Church. It was our good pleasure to meet Sister James, for the first time, who is certainly a preacher's wife, and as such truly—a helpmate. God bless them!

At Clinton, Bro. Wm. P. Forest is earnestly and effectively at work. Loved and respected by all the people, as he is, much good may be expected at this place. We held joint conference with Bro. C. W. Kershaw and his officers, who expressed great satisfaction with the appointment of the Bishop. "Bro. Kershaw," they say, "is the right man in the right place."

Bro. George Lacey, at Mt. Carmel, is doing his work faithfully.

At Comite, Rev. Chas. Monroe is hard at work trying to finish his church, which was commenced by his predecessor, and which will when finished supply a long-felt want and do credit to him.

After a tedious drive over fifteen miles of some of the worst roads we have traveled for a long time, we reached Bro. Rogers' church in the Plains. We held our quarter and administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to ninety-eight communicants, baptized many children, and left the pastor and people much encouraged. Brother Rogers is the supply of Mt. Pleasant Circuit this year.

At East Baton Rouge, Bro. Hudson is faithfully at work raising means to build a new church. Operations will commence some time this month. Last Sunday $300 of the amount subscribed was paid. The church is full of zeal; its spiritual interests are not overlooked. Ten joined the church on probation and one by letter, and ten were baptized, three by pouring, and seven by immersion.

At West Baton Rouge, Bro. J. H. Rylander is holding his own, although entirely surrounded by water.

The flood renders my reaching the following places impossible: Lake Providence, Bayou Letsworth, Union Chapel, New Texas Landing, and New Roads.

Much suffering and distress prevails just now. Many of our people are homeless, starving, sick, and destitute. True, government rations and relief through committees are doing much good, but even this is inadequate to relieve the untold misery resulting from the overflow.

P. LANDRY.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

SECOND QUARTER. LESSON III. April 16.
THE FIVE THOUSAND FED. (Mark [illegible]-44.)
(Condensed from Western Christian Advocate)

Our first lesson this quarter told us how Jesus sent his disciples out to preach. They went out two and two and in this lesson they come to tell him about their work. But it seemed as if they could not even find a chance to do that, because so many people were coming and going. At last Jesus said: "Come, we will go across to a quiet place, so we can rest." Jesus was tired, so were his disciples. So they took little boats and crossed over.

The crowd saw them, and were so anxious to hear and see more of Jesus that they ran along the shore of the sea and came around to the place where Jesus and his disciples were going. It was at the upper end of the sea, so they went fast on land, while the little boats filled with the tired desciples went slower. When they landed there was no rest; just a great crowd. Did Jesus get angry and say, "I am tired out; let me rest?" Would that sound like him? Men would do that, but Jesus never spoke that way. He was tired, but he began to teach again.

At last evening was coming, and the disciples told Jesus to send the people away, so that they could go where they might get something to eat. Jesus said, "Give them to eat." But the poor disciples said, "Shall we go and buy bread for all these? We have only five loaves and two fishes." Jesus told them to have the people sit down. Then he took the bread and fishes, thanked his heavenly Father for them, and then the five thousand people ate, and twelve basketsful were left. This was a miracle. Jesus made the little bit a great feast.

He knew the people needed it, and so he gave it. Jesus can do as much for his people now as then. He can take black sin away, and feed the whole world full of hungry souls. Jesus cared for people then, so we know he cares for us now. He never turned a poor one away; and if we only let him, this same kind, pitiful Jesus will give us a new heart, and then we can sing "I'm the child of a King."

A Delicious Odor is imparted by Floreston Cologne. And it is always refreshing, no matter how freely used.

MARRIAGES.

On March 26, Robert Norwood to Miss Mary Williams, both of Mobile; March 30, Alfred Body and Miss Lavina Peterson, both of West Pearl River, La., by Rev. J. W. Lewis.

In Calvert, Texas, Rev. H. Swann officiating, Mr. Robert Elom to Miss Emma Butcher; Wm. Westbrooks to Miss Mary Nelson; Abe Emmerson to Hannah Fowler; Wm. Coleman to Sarah Foster; Sam Danner to Susan McIntosh; Dan Weaver to Eliza Sealy.

I give you rosy cheeks. Renew you. Tested 30 yrs. Hurley's Syr. Sars. and Potash, Lou. Ky.

DEATHS.

Sister Luvina Davis died Dec. 10; leaving a husband; sister Ella Lisba, February 14; Sister Hannah Baker, Dec. 14.

M. PROCTOR.

Aberdeen, Miss

With sadness I announce the death of Mrs. Hattie Murphy, daughter of Rev. C. Gillespie, who passed away March 26. She was a loving wife and a good Sunday-school mate. Father, mother, two children and many friends mourn her loss.

C. W. IVY.

Enterprise, Miss.

Brother Dave Jackson, a useful and faithful member of the M. E. Church, departed this life in the full triumph of faith, March 8th. I am very proud to say Brother Jackson when living was always found at his post. A dear mother and many friends to mourn his loss.

H. SWANN.

Calvert, Texas.

Robert L. Provine, son of Rev. Eli Provine, was born May 16th, 1870, at Lebanon, Tenn., died February 10th, 1882, aged 11 years, 8 months, 23 days. When he was only four years old he lost his mother and four sisters. While on his death bed his father asked him if he remembered his mother, said he. "Yes she told us to meet her in heaven. Papa I shall soon be with mother and sisters," and you, too, will get there after awhile papa." He seemed to be perfectly conscious of his death, and died in full triumph of faith. Rev. Provine has been visited by death six times since the beginning of 1874. But in the midst of what seems dark comes the blessed assurance that all will meet their Savior.

S. P. BELL.

McMinnville, Tenn.

Deservedly Popular.

Unless it had great merit Parker's Ginger Tonic could not be so popular. Its sale has spread remarkably all over this country, because invalids find it gives them new life and vigor when other medicines fail entirely.—Ohio Farmer.

The question of union is being favorably discussed among the various Methodist denominations of Canada.

Mr. R. J. Sherwin, of Concord, N. H., writes: "I have a good old aunt who keeps house for wife and me. Of late she has been groaning and complaining. Our family doctor could not find out what ailed her, and yet often she would keep her bed for several days. I persuaded her to try Brown's Iron Bitters, and to my astonishment she has never complained since. She now calls it 'her medicine,' and recommends it to everybody.

From Eminent Witness Bristow, M. D., Baltimore.

I have used Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator in my practice, and have been much gratified with the result. As a tonic in all cases of debility and weakness, anæmia, chlorosis, etc., etc., it cannot be surpassed. (Remember the name, Colden's—take no other.) Of druggists.

NEW BOOKS.

THE CROWN OF PRAISE. By Aldine S. Kieffer and J. H. Tenney. Price 75 cts. O. Ditson & Co., Boston.

There is a novelty about this book, which, aside from its excellence as a collection of sterling music, for singing schools and choir use, will find favor in the eyes of many. The patent character note, by means of which you can at once determine the name of any syllable in any key, will be found of great service to beginners, and as character notes may be played or sung from as well as the ordinary round notes, it becomes a book which may be used to advantage by one and all, old or young, however much or little advanced in the study of music. There are 176 large church music pages, containing Gospel songs, anthems, etc.

The Comparative New Testament, both versions on the same page in parallel columns published by Porter & Coats, Philadelphia has been improved, and it is now believed that this Comparative New Testament is, beyond all comparison, the most valuable and desirable edition of the work in the market. Additions and Improvements: 1. Chapter headings in Roman numerals; 2. Running Head-lines as in the old version: 3. Chronology of the New Testament: 4. The Readings preferred by the American Committee, which were adopted by the Committee on Revision, are incorporated in the text. Those which were rejected are collectively in Appendix, and for convenience of reference are also inserted as foot-notes to the respective passages: 5. A History of the Revision, and an Account of the Methods followed by the Committee on Revision.

Lovers, Take Warning!

Whatever partiality Cupid may entertain for [illegible] will never venture within [illegible] of catarrh. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is a safe and reliable cure for this disgusting disease. By druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The *Louisiana Journal of Education* for April among other things practical and timely, suggests the publication of a catalogue of the public and private educational institutions of the State, and also a State [illegible] of teachers.

Elegance and Purity.

Ladies who appreciate elegance and purity are using Parker's Hair Balsam. It is the best article sold for restoring gray hair to its original color, beauty and lustre.

The numbers of *The Living Age* for March 18th and 25th contain [illegible] Religion to Art [illegible] King and His [illegible] English Players [illegible] 1603, Nineteenth Century; [illegible] in Business, and [illegible]; Robert Southey [illegible] Bowles, *Fraser*; The [illegible] of the Hebrides Two [illegible] Cornhill; Dutch [illegible] Hour; Things [illegible] like to know, [illegible] Fine Art, and Spectator; [illegible] Saturday Review; [illegible] Friends and Wives in [illegible]; Those Unpublished [illegible] of Horace Walpole, [illegible] instalments of "Mrs. Parr," and "Mrs. Oliphant," [illegible] 64 monthlies or *The Living Age* for a [illegible] Littell & Co.,

[illegible] Communicated.]

[illegible] the druggist [illegible] Mr. Louis Kaspa a sufferer [illegible] for a number of years [illegible]

[illegible] Newspaper Direc[tory] [illegible] P. Rowell & [illegible]

[illegible] 1881 [illegible]

inisc nces of the late Rev. Dr. S. H. Cox, Rev Dr. Dowling and Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng: also an article, "The East Wind," an essay "Saving Men," and "The Home Pulpit" has a sermon by him, "The Vacant Chair." "A Tourist in Tunis," by Ralli Stenning; "Organs and Organists," by Arston Hervey—are finely illustrated. The serials, "Weighed and Wanting," "Prudence Winterburn" and "Margaret's Enemy" are continued; and there are short stories, sketches and essays by popular writers. Yearly subscription, $3; six months, $1 50, and four months $1. Sent postpaid. Address, Frank Leslie, 53, 55, and 57 Park Place, New York.

DELICATE PERSONS

And all those whose systems have become debilitated, should bear in mind that Simmons Liver Regulator is not a drastic purging medicine, therefore does not weaken or deplete the system as all purgatives do; it induces daily natural evacuations without straining, griping or pain; therefore its action being so gentle invigorates the bowels and tends to make the habit of the body regular, assisting nature rather than forcing it, thereby preventing as well as curing *constipation*, and the many diseases arising therefrom, the most common of which are *piles*, which are produced by constipation and increased by purgatives. It will be found most appropriate for ladies and delicate persons; as they very frequently suffer from Sick Headache and Acidity of the Stomach, principally caused by costiveness. Owing to its mild action it can even be taken by the weak and debilitated at all times and under all circumstances with perfect safety. As a Medicine the Regulator is invaluable, by encouraging the prompt clearing out of the excess of bile which would undoubtedly prove injurious. From its gentle action as well as its pleasant taste it is most peculiarly adapted for Children, acting so soothingly, never irritating the stomach of the most delicate Child. Thereby saving them from the ravages of diseases so common to infancy and youth.

The *bed-ridden*, the most *delicate home-bound invalid* need not hesitate to use the Regulator, and mothers and nurses may give it to children for their most distressing complaint with the *utmost confidence in its safety*. We say, without fear of contradiction, that there is not on the whole face of the globe its equal at the present moment, or another medicine so far-reaching or that meets with such unerring, such invariable success in the cure of all diseases of the liver, kidney and bowels.

Beware of Counterfeits; take only the genuine in white wrapper with red "Z" in front prepared by J. H. Zeilin & Co.

The semi-annual meeting of the bishops will be held in Detroit in May.

[Rochester Sentinel.]

"Buckwheat Cakes and the Measles."

When a young husband had gone from home, and with fond solicitude telegraphed his little wife,—"what have you for breakfast, and how's is the baby?"—he received the brief suggestive reply,—"Buckwheat Cakes and the Measles." We have the report of a case in our midst, not where Measles was in the bill of fare, but where Sciatic Rheumatism confined Mr. J. Dawson, the well-known druggist, to his room for a long period. It was stated to our reporter in the following words: The senior of this firm was attacked with Sciatic Rheumatism December last, and for four weeks could scarcely leave his room. He used St. Jacob's Oil, and is now able to be at his place of business, feeling no worse for his recent affliction. The inference is convincing.

Mayor Beatty shipped one thousand and three 27-stops Beethoven organs during March amounting to $90,270. Beatty is only 33, self-made, and very enterprising.—*Washington Star.*

Belding Bros. & Co., have been awarded the gold medal at the Atlanta Cotton Exposition for 1881, for the superiority of their Machine Twist, Sewing Embroidering and Knitting Silks. The only gold medal ever given to any silk manufacturer in the United States. All parties using silk thread should see that the name of "Belding Bros. & Co.," is stamped on the end of each spool, as it is the best silk and always gives satisfaction. Branch office, 136 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

Jesse James, the famous Western outlaw, was killed in St. Joseph, Mo., on the 3d by Robert Ford, an amateur detective. It occasioned intense excitement in that city.

A Varied Performance.

Many wonder how Parker's Ginger Tonic has performed such varied cures, thinking it simply essence of ginger, when in fact it is made from many valuable medicines which act beneficially on every diseased organ. See other column.

The report of the experts who investigated the defalcations of ex-Sheriff Alcee Gauthreaux, shows the sum of $113,61170 unaccounted for.

Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions. $1, at druggists, La. Depot, I. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

The President nominated Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, Secretary of the Interior; William Chandler, of New Hampshire, Secretary of the navy; and Wm. Hunt, of Louisiana, minister to Russia.

Ladies who Appreciate Elegance and purity are using Parker's Hair Balsam. It is the best article sold for restoring gray hair to its original color and beauty.

The Auxiliary Sanitary Association of New Orleans elected an executive committee, for the ensuing year, as follows: President, [illegible]; Treasurer, Henry [illegible]; Secretary, Thomas S. El[illegible]; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. [illegible]

[illegible] Compound Extract of Smart-[weed] [illegible] drives out rheumatism [illegible] dispels febrile symptoms [illegible] refreshing sleep. An unequalled [illegible] for sprains and bruises.

[illegible] Bazar for April, with its [illegible] and some editorials, is [illegible]

GREAT GERM DESTROYER

DARBY'S

Prophylactic Fluid!

SMALL POX ERADICATED.

Contagion destroyed. Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant. Fevered and Sick Persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid added to the water. Catarrh relieved and cured. Erysipelus cured. Burns relieved instantly. Scars prevented.

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented. Ulcers purified and healed. Dysentery cured. Wounds healed rapidly. Removes all unpleasant oders. Tetter dried up. It is perfectly harmless. For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPHTHERIA PREVENTED.

In fact it is the great Disinfectant and Purifier

PREPARED BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, SOLE PROPRIETORS

[Correspondence Chicago Times, Aug. 10, '81.]

The World's Epileptic Institute.

While passing through St. Joseph, and having heard a great deal about the World's Epileptic Institute located here, I concluded to pay the celebrated institution a short visit. We were met by Dr. Richmond, the proprietor, who has gained a reputation as broad as the land. He is a rather small, yet prepossessing man, of very affable and gentlemanly manners. He gave us a hearty welcome, and took great pains in showing us through his palatial and mammoth institution. It is a five-story building, 200x150 feet, with basement, and contains over three hundred rooms, and can accommodate five hundred patients, and each and every room is furnished in the most elegant and lavish manner. But we will begin at the office, which is a large room furnished with rosewood furniture throughout. In the office are thousands of photographs of those who have been benefited by the Nervine. The walls are elegantly papered, and are profusely decorated with rich and costly pictures, relieved here and there by busts in stone and bronze of eminent men of this and other countries. In connection with the Institution is a mammoth printing house and bindery, occupying six or seven large rooms, and a score of presses are kept running night and day turning out work for the doctor. The office is one of the finest and most complete in the West, and he has the rooms decorated, carpeted and trimmed up with as much care and luxury as is his own private office. On the first floor of this mammoth building is the doctor's private office, the printing department, bindery, tank room, packing, bottling and consultation rooms, barber shop, drug store, etc., all of which are fitted up regardless of expense. The second floor has the hotel office, dining, billiard and cooking rooms, many guest chambers and several parlors. The third and fourth floors are all rooms, all of which are furnished with Brussels carpets and the finest furniture. The billiard room has six tables, all of which are free to the guests of the house and their friends. The bath room is large and neat, and is also free to guests. The entire building is surrounded on the east and south by an elegant five acre park, in which are lovely trees, beds of rich and rare plants, gravel walks and drives, delicious arbors, and a most beautiful summer house. There are also a number of fountains that add wonderfully to the beauty of the park, which is truly one of the most lovely and attractive in the western country, and the Institution has no equal for luxury and comfort in the world. Everything is perfection, and the visitor is at once charmed with the entire place and its surroundings. An idea of the immensity of the doctor's business may be given when we say that on the day we visited the Institute he showed us to his express room, and we saw the expressman take goods labeled to the following places, to say nothing of hundreds of orders from all quarters of America: Lyons, France; Geneva, Switzerland; Madrid, Spain; Brussels, Belgium; Cape Town, Africa; Shanghai, China; Yokohama, Japan; Bombay, India; Melbourne, Australia. The doctor employs hundreds of men and women in his Institute in the several branches, aside from the immense force required to conduct the hotel. It is worth a visit, and Dr. Richmond extends to all a cordial invitation to come and see him. He and his wonderful medical discovery have given to St. Joseph a good name all over the habitable globe.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, April 10, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

Cotton, ℔ ℔.	
Ordinary	10⅞
Middling	12
Good middling	12¼
Middling fair	12½
Sugar, ℔ ℔.	
Yellow clarified	8½
White clarified	8¾
Molasses, in bbls., ℔ gallon.	
Common	45
Fair	51
Choice	62
Rice, Louisiana, ℔ ℔.:	
Common	@5½
Fair	@6½
Choice	@7
GROCERIES.	
Butter, ℔ ℔.:	
Western	25@27
Coffee, ℔ ℔.:	
Ordinary	9
Prime	11½
Cheese, ℔ ℔.:	
Western factory	12½
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	4 25
Flour, ℔ bbl.:	
Fancy	7 25
Choice family	6 75
Lard, ℔ ℔.:	
Choice, in kegs	@11½
Choice, in tierces	11½
Salt, ℔ sack:	
Coarse	87½
Fine	1 22½
Vegetables:	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	3 25
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	2 75
Onions, ℔ bbl	3 50
Apples, ℔ bbl	5 00
Cabbages, ℔ 100	@10 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	10 00
GRAIN AND FEED.	
Corn, in sacks, ℔ bu.:	
Yellow	1 02½
White	93
Mixed	82
Oats, ℔ bu.:	
Western	64
Bran, ℔ 100 ℔s.:	
Choice	1 20
Hay, ℔ ton:	
Prime	27@28
Choice	@30
PROVISIONS.	
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	18 25
Bacon, ℔ ℔.:	
Breakfast	12½
Shoulders	8½
Sides, clear rib	11
Sides, clear	11½
Hams, sugar-cured	12½
Dry Salt Meat, ℔ ℔.:	
Clear rib sides	10½
Clear sides	10½
Shoulders	8½

Strange that People will Suffer

with dull feelings and the blues when they can be so surely cured by simply taking a few doses of Simmons Liver Regulator.

[illegible] for Church Service. Churches in need of urns, bowls and plates, can obtain them at a good article, at 20 per cent. discount from retail price.
PHILLIPS & HUNT,
tf 106 Camp Street, New Orleans.

$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 stops, $90. Pianos [illegible] Factory running day and night. [illegible] Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

(From Andrews' American Queen.)

CLEOPATRA

OR THE

Queen of Sheba's Beauty

WAS BUT SKIN DEEP.

The renowned Queen of Sheba, with all her royal pomp, magnificent apparel, and brilliant retinue, would never have appeared within the presence of the grandest of monarchs of the past had she not also possessed that which is the crowning glory of the female person—a skin unchallenged for its Oriental softness and its almost transcendental purity. Cleopatra, holding emperors at bay, and ruling empires by her word, had quickly lost her charm and power by one attack of blotches, or of pimples, or of horrid tan and freckles.

WOMAN RULES THE WORLD

by her beauty, not less than by her purity of character, loveliness of disposition and unselfish devotion. Indeed, in the estimation of perhaps too many men beauty in a body takes precedence over every other consideration. Beauty thus forms an important part of woman's "working capital," without which too many, (if not bankrupt in what relates to influence within the circle where they move) are powerless for great good. Hence we see not only the propriety but the duty of every lady preserving with zealous care that which to her is essential to success, and influence and usefulness in life. And, since "beauty is but skin deep," the utmost care and vigilance are required to guard it against the many ills that flesh is heir to. Among the great and annoying enemies of beauty,

OF EITHER SEX

as well as of comfort, happiness and health, are those pestiferous and horrid skin diseases—tetters humors, eczema, (salt rheum) rough and scaly eruptions, ulcers, pimples, and all diseases of the hair and scalp. For the cure of these, Dr. C. W. Benson, of Baltimore, after years of patient study and investigation devoted to diseases of the skin, at last brought forth his celebrated SKIN CURE, which has already by its marvelous cures established itself as the great remedy for all diseases of the skin, whatever be their names or character. Its success has been immense and unparalleled. All druggists have it. It is elegantly put up, two bottles in one package. Internal and external treatment. Price $1 00.

EVERYONE PRAISES.

Sick headache, nervous headache, neuralgia, nervousness paralysis, dyspepsia, sleeplessness and brain diseases, positively cured by Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills. They contain no opium, quinine, or other harmful drug. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents per box, $1 for two, $2 50 for six, postage free.—Dr. Benson, Baltimore, Md. C. N. CRITTENTON, New York, is Wholesale Agent for Dr. C. Benson's remedies.
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JUST ISSUED. NEW BOOKS

Handsomely Printed, Illustrated and Bound

Worth Living; *or the Old Flinchley Place.* By Lillian F. Wells. 12mo. cloth, 274 pp., illustrated. $1.25.

A Fruitful Life; a narrative of the experiences and missionary labors of Stephen Paxson. Illustrated, 12mo, 325 pp., $1 25.

The Great Revival of the Eighteenth Century. By Rev. Edwin Paxton Hood, with a supplemental Chapter, Appendix and Index. Illustrated, 12mo, 325 pp., $1 25.

Songs of the Master; Select Poems by the late Francis Ridley Havergal. 32mo, 144 pages, with her portrait. Paper, 25c.; cloth, plain edges, 40c.; red, 45c; gilt, 50c.; morocco, $1.25

The Young Boy; or *Faithful in Least.* By Helen B Williams. Illustrated, 16mo, 171 pages, 75c.

Pearls from the East. Stories and Incidents from Bible History. By Rev. Richard Newton, D. D. Illustrated, 4to, 176 pages, $1.25.

Teacher's Primer, No. 1, Organization and Classification of Sunday-schools. By Rev. Edwin W. Rice. 12mo, 38 pages. Paper, 15c.; cloth, 25c.

NEW EDITIONS.

A Pictorial Commentary on St. Marks, Gospel. 12 mo, 228 pages, $1.00.

A Dictionary of the Bible. Crown 8vo, 953 pages, $2.50.

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The Gatekeeper of Forano. By Mrs. Julia McNair Wright. Illus., 12mo, 412 pages. $1 50.

Busy: A Little Worker for Christ By Frances Ridley Havergal. Illus., 16mo, 284 pages, 90c.

Leaves of Life: Choice Poems of the late Miss Havergal. Same style and prices as *Songs for the Master.*

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VOICE OF JOY.

A collection of

NEW SONGS FOR THE SUNDAY SCHOOL,

BY J. H. ROSECRANS.

The publishers take pleasure in announcing a new Sunday-school singing-book by this popular author.

THE VOICE OF JOY

is the result of two year's labor by the author whose employment for a number of late years has been that of teaching and drilling Sunday-schools in music, in various parts of the country.

We invite all interested to give it an examination before purchasing for the season. The book is thoroughly new, and is gotten up in handsome and substantial style. Sample copy mailed, (in paper covers), for 25 cents; (boards, 35 cents. Price per dozen (boards) by Express, $3 00; per dozen (boards), by mail, $4 00.

Address

FILLMORE BROS., Publishers,
156t Cincinnati, Ohio.

MAILS FOR WESTERN AFRICA.

The friends of Liberia, and all who are interested in the development of African commerce with this country, are invited to a GRAND MASS MEETING, to be held on Thursday, April 13, at 7:30 p. m., at Wesley Chapel, M. E. Church, Liberty, between Perdido and Poydras streets.

Short addresses will be delivered by Rev. A. M. Green, Rev. Dr. C. H. Thompson and Rev. A. E. P. Albert, who will be the orator of the evening. Let everybody come and join in one united voice in petitioning the Government to establish mail communication between this country and the West coast of Africa.

By request of the Committee,
It C. H. THOMPSON, Secretary.

EX-SOLDIERS and their Heirs should all send for sample copy of that wonderful paper, The World & Soldier, published at Washington, D. C. It contains stories of the War, Camp Life, Scenes from the Battlefield and a thousand things of interest to our country's defenders. It is the great soldier's paper. It contains all the Laws and Instructions relating to Pensions and Bountys for soldiers and their heirs. Every ex-soldier should enroll his name under the World & Soldier banner at once. Eight pages, forty columns, weekly, $1 a year. Sample free. Address World & Soldier, Box 588, Washington, D. C. 15 1t

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Wishes to inform her friends that she is prepared to Accommodate Gentlemen, Ladies and Families With Board, by the MONTH, WEEK OR DAY, at Pass Christian, Miss., on FRONT STREET, short walk from Railroad Depot and Boat Landing. ☞ Any one visiting the Pass will do well to give her a call. 10 1y

A Cheap Sunday-school Library. Sunday school superintendents and pastors may obtain from us one cheap Sunday-school Library, No. 5, 56 volumes, over 4000 pages, 100 engravings, for $10, by applying at once.
tf PHILLIPS & HUNT,
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Cures Nervous Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Syphilis, diseases of the Kidneys and all diseases of the urinary organs. Nervous debility, caused by the indiscretions of youth, permanently cured by the use of this invaluable remedy. To you, young middle-aged and old men, who are covering your sufferings as with a mantle by silence, look up, you can be saved by timely efforts, and make ornaments to society, and jewels in the crown of your Maker, if you will. Do not keep this a secret longer, until it saps your vitals, and destroys both body and soul. If you are thus afflicted, take DR. RICHMOND'S Samaritan Nervine. It will restore your shattered nerves, arrest premature decay, impart tone and energy to the whole system

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Has permanently cured me of epileptic fits.
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Cured my wife of epilepsy of 35 years' standing. HENRY CLARK, Fairfield, Mich.

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Cured my wife of a nervous disease of the head. E. GRAHAM, North Hope, Pa.

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Cured my son of fits. He has not had a fit for about four years. JOHN DAVIS,
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Cured me of fits of many years' standing.
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is for sale by druggists everywhere, or may be had direct from us. Those who wish to obtain further evidence of the curative properties of Samaritan Nervine will please enclose a 3-cent postage stamp for a copy of our Illustrated Journal of Health, giving hundreds of testimonials of cure from persons who have used the medicine, and also their pictures photographed after their restoration to perfect health.

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Conference Notices.

Important Notice.

Will the Pastors in all our Southern Conferences, please send me answers to the following questions. The Presiding Elders will assist very much by calling attention to this request.

1. Name of Conference.
2. Name of Charge
3. Number Union Sunday schools in the charge in 1875
4. Number Union Sunday-schools in the charge in 1882
5. Number Methodist Episcopal Sunday-schools in the charge in 1875.
6. Number Methodist Episcopal Sunday-schools in the charge in 1882.
7. Number Scholars in Union Sunday-schools in the charge in 1875.
8. Number Scholars in Union Sunday-schools in the charge in 1882.
9. Number Scholars in Methodist Episcopal Sunday-schools in the charge in 1875.
10. Number Scholars in Methodist Episcopal Sunday-schools in the charge in 1882.
11. Name Literature used in Union Sunday-schools in the charge in 1875.
12. Name Literature used in Union Sunday-schools in the charge in 1882.
13. Name of Literature used in each Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school in the charge in 1875.
14. Name of Literature used in each Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school in the charge in 1882.
15. Number Sunday-school Journals taken in Methodist Episcopal Sunday-schools in the charge in 1875.
16. Number Sunday-school Journals taken in Methodist Episcopal Sunday-schools in the charge in 1882.
17. Number Berean Leaves taken in Methodist Episcopal Sunday-schools in the charge in 1875.
18. Number Berean Leaves taken in Methodist Episcopal Sunday-schools in the charge in 1882.
19. Name of Pastor.
20. Post Office.

J. B. FORD,
General Agent Sunday-school Union M. E. Church for South, Cleveland, Bradley county, Tenn.

New Orleans Preachers on the Ritual.

The following resolutions were ordered to be printed in the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE by the New Orleans Preachers meeting convened at Wesley Chapel, March 16th. For a conformity of ideas, and to work to an advantage in administrating the rites of the discipline, which some measure have been neglected. In the administration of the Lord's Supper,

Be it Resolved, That we impress these three things upon the minds of our people:

First—Fasting and prayer.

Second—Sermon on the Crucifixion of Christ.

Third—Meditation on the Death of Christ.

ON THE BURIAL OF THE DEAD—THE SERVICE AT CHURCH OR HOME.

First—A brief Exhortation touching the Life of the Deceased.

Second—Singing and Prayer.

Third—Reading the Ritual or any Appropriate Scripture.

Fourth—Invite all concerned to take a last look at the Corpse.

AT THE GRAVE.

First—Read that portion of the Discipline recommended.

Second—Conduct to suit occasion—This is left to the judgment of the Preacher.

Third—Benediction.

Seeing the great evil arising from the vigils kept over the dead called wakes

Resolved That while we hold vigils over the dead ought to be kept, we discountenance the great excitements caused by these gatherings, making night hideous, and placing us in a light detrimental to us as preachers. R. L. BEAL, Secretary.

The A. M. E. Church and parsonage at Helena, Ark., were totaly destroyed recently. Insured for $3,000.

A Physician's Opinion.

A physician, writing to the Journal of Health, in speaking of Brown's Iron Bitters, having carefully analyzed its ingredients, says: "There is no other remedy in existence so harmless and yet so effective. No other compound should ever be used for general ill health and chronic diseases of the pulmonary, digestive, and urinary organs. It is mild, yet sure in its action, and gradually restores perfect health and strength to every function of the organs of life. Its action is so very mild that there is no room left for reaction and relapse, neither will its discontinuance bring on a craving for its use or renewal of past disorders.

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Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.

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It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

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It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

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You will not only get rid of your Cough or Cold, but of considerable suffering, loss of time, and expense.

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One dollar will purchase a bottle from your nearest druggist. Don't fail to get it and have it handy.
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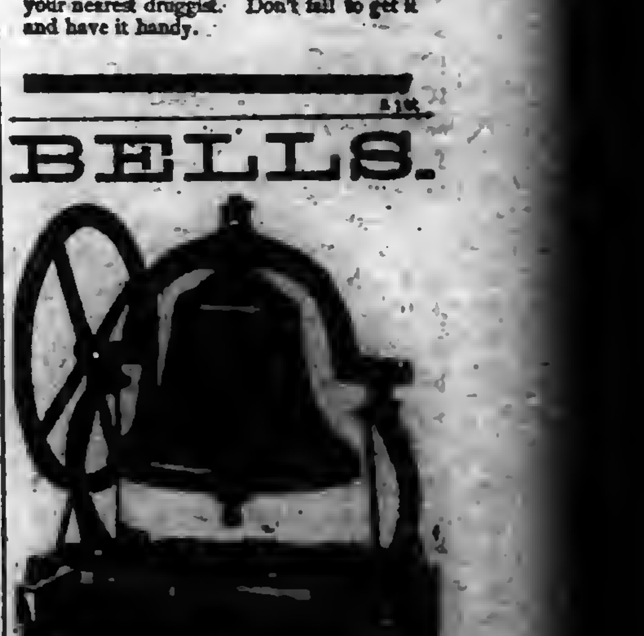

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30 inches....	350 lbs.......	[illegible] lbs.......	[illegible]
40 inches....	750 lbs.......	[illegible] lbs.......	[illegible]
44 inches....	1000 lbs.......	[illegible] lbs.......	[illegible]
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WARNER BROTHERS CORALINE CORSETS.

The great superiority of Coraline over horn or whalebone has induced us to use it in all our leading Corsets. $10 REWARD will be paid for any corset in which the Coraline breaks with six months ordinary wear. [illegible] For sale by leading merchants. Beware of worthless imitations boned with cord. WARNER BRO'S, 372 Broadway, N. Y. 9 [illegible]

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me. 21 1y

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This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than are the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.

PRESENTIMENTS.

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE CAUSES OF THOSE DARK FOREBODINGS WHICH MAKE POWERFUL MEN WEAK.

Golden Rule.

Much apprehension has been occasioned throughout America from the announcement made by Professor Proctor that the return in the nineteen years of the great comet of last summer will cause the destruction of the earth. But while people are becoming so strangely exercised over this announcement, an event of far more serious importance, which is taking place to-day, seems to be almost wholly overlooked. The nature of this most vital subject can be best explained by relating the following experiences:

Bishop E. O. Haven, known to the entire land, was unaccountably awakened one night out of a sound sleep, and lay awake until morning. His mind seemed unusually active, and he not only reviewed his past life, which had been an eventful one, but laid extensive plans for the future. He did not feel especially ill, but could not account for the unusual activity of his brain, nor for the restlessness which seemed to possess him. In the morning he had but little appetite but was apparently well in other respects. In a few days, however, he began to feel restless and morbid, although he tried earnestly to overcome the feeling which had taken possession of him. But try as he would the shadow of some evil seemed to follow him, and he was conscious of a gradual sinking and wasting away of all his physical faculties. He had been an earnest and diligent worker, and in his zeal frequently overtaxed his strength, and being absorbed in his duties failed to observe the common symptoms with which he was afflicted, thus permitting the work of destruction to go on unheeded. But the end finally came in a most peremptory manner. Shortly before his death he wrote a letter—the last one he ever indited—in which he speaks as follows: "A belief that death is near affects different minds differently, but probably all who are in fair condition of physical and mental strength instinctively shrink from it with an indefinable dread and horror. A dying man is no more able of himself to foresee his own destiny or the destiny of those he leaves than he was before he began to die."

The recent sad and sudden death of Hon. Clarkson Potter is one of the most serious warnings ever given in the long list of innumerable cases of fatal neglect. It is not sufficient to say that many other brilliant men, including Everett, Sumner, Chase, Wood, Wilson and Carpenter, were swept away by the same fatal trouble. The question is, were these men sufficiently careful of their health, and [illegible] have been saved? The Albany Argus in speaking of Mr. Potter's sudden illness and death, says: [illegible] the physicians who attended Mr. Potter here was interviewed last evening. He stated [illegible] Potter's inability to continue [illegible] for some time served to [illegible] physicians in their efforts [illegible] the root of his illness [illegible] however, that Mr. Potter, [illegible] years ago, suffered a [illegible] of kidney disease. [illegible] upon a robust [illegible] and naturally perfect [illegible] neglect of proper [illegible] sowed the seeds [illegible] needed but some [illegible] neglect as that of [illegible] to develop. From [illegible] first shown, it [illegible] that his only trouble [illegible] prostration; but his [illegible] in a semi-uncon[illegible] to the belief that [illegible] seated in a chronic [illegible] mysterious and [illegible]."

[illegible] part of last year [illegible] a member of [illegible] exchange, was [illegible] street, New [illegible]

[illegible] acute pain, had dull, aching sensations in his limbs and various parts of his body. Shortly after his head began to ache most frequently and his stomach failed to digest properly. Being told that he was suffering from malaria he consulted an eminent physician, who informed him that his kidneys were affected, and gave him medicine to restore them. But he grew worse instead of better. He then consulted other eminent doctors of another school and was informed that he had a brain difficulty somewhat in the nature of a tumor, but in spite of all efforts to the contrary he continued to grow worse. At this time his condition was terrible. What were at first simple symptoms had developed to terrible troubles. He was flushed and feverish, constantly uneasy, and yet always weary. He had so intense appetite one day and very little the next. His pulse was irregular, his breathing labored, and every moment of existence was a burden. These disastrous symptoms continued, his face and body became discolored, his heart was irregular in its action, and his breath came in short convulsive gasps. He grew constantly worse, notwithstanding the utmost precautions of his friends and finally died in the greatest agony. After his death an examination as to its actual cause was made, when his brain was found to be in a perfect condition, and the reason of his decease was of an entirely different nature."

The experiences which have been cited above all had a common cause and were each the result of one disease. That disease, which so deceitfully, yet surely removed the people above mentioned was Bright's disease of the kidneys. In the case of Mr. Rook the examination after death, while showing the brain to be in perfect condition, revealed the terrible fact that he was the victim of a slight kidney trouble, which had gone on unchecked, until it resulted in acute Bright's disease. The leading physicians and scientists of the world are fast learning that more than one-half the deaths which occur are caused by this monstrous scourge. It is one of the most deceitful maladies ever know to the human race. It manifests itself by symptoms so slight and common, as to seem unworthy of attention; and yet these very insignificant symptoms are the first stages of the worst complaint known in the history of the world. Thousands of people have died from troubles that are called heart disease, apoplexy, pneumonia, brain fever, and similar diseases, when it was, in fact Bright's disease of the kidneys. The ravages of this disease have been greatly increased from the fact that until recent years no way was known to prevent its beginning nor check its increase when it had become once fixed upon the system. Within the past two years, however, we have learned of more than four hundred pronounced cases of Bright's disease, many of them much worse than those above described, and most of whom had been given up by prominent physicians, who have been completely cured. The means used to accomplish this end has been Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, manufactured in Rochester, N. Y., a remedy that has won its way into the confidence of the public solely upon the remarkable merits it possesses. As a result, it is more widely used and throughly praised than any medicine which has ever been before the American public. Indeed there is not a drug store in the entire land where it cannot be found.

Although Bright's disease is so common in cities, it is still more prevalent in the country. When eminent physicians in the largest cities are not able to recognize Bright's disease, it is only natural that in the country, where there are few physicians of any kind, and those few so unacquainted with the disease as to call it by some other name, it should rage terribly and yet unknown to the ones who are suffering with it. Thousands of people can look back and recall the the death of friends from what was supposed to be some common complaint, when it was really Bright's disease, and no one knew it. The terrible pleuro pneumonia, which has been so dreaded, is usually the result of uremic or kidney poison. Lung fever can be traced to a similar source. Most cases of paralysis arise from the same difficulty, as well as innumerable fevers, lung, throat, head and bowel troubles. A vast number of ladies have suffered and died from complaints common to their sex called, perhaps, general debility, when, could the real cause have been known, it would have been found to be Bright's disease, masquerading under another name. In marked contrast to the sad cases which have been above described are the experiences of many prominent people who were as low as any of the persons mentioned, but who were remarkably restored to former health and vigor by this same remedy. Among this number are the following prominent names: Col. John C. Whitner, Atlanta, Ga; B. F. Larrabee, Boston, Mass.; Gen. O. A. Heckman, Phillipsburg, N. J; Rev. D. D. Buck, D. D. Geneva, N. Y.; Dr. F. A. McManus, Baltimore, Md; Edwin Fay, Davenport, Iowa; Rev. A. C. Kendrick, LL. D., Rochester, N. Y.; J. S. Matthews, Portland, Mich; C. W. Eastwood, New York; Dr. A. A. Ramsay, Albia, Iowa; Chancellor C. N. Sims, D. D., Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. S. P. Jones, Marinette, Wis.; T. S. Ingraham, Cleveland, O.; Henry T. Champney, Boston, Mass.; Elder James S. Prescott, North Union, O., who is a prominent member of the Shaker community, and many others.

[illegible] the force of [illegible] must come with [illegible] They show the im[illegible] and atten[illegible] of dis[illegible] be[illegible] departs.

They show how this can successfully be done, and that the danger which await neglect can only with difficulty be removed.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR: I formerly belonged to Col. Elijah Vasser, of Halifax county, Va., who moved South about forty-two years ago. He bought my wife, Maria, but could not buy my two oldest children who belonged to Thos. Spriggins, of Cherry Hill, Halifax county, Va. Their names were Rachel and Martha I desire, if possible to find them; and Gracie and Albert, servants formerly of Sam Smith, of Halifax, Va.

Gratefully, BILLY VASSER,
Aberdeen, Miss.

THE AMERICAN ART EXCHANGE

Begs leave to call the attention of the American people to its mode of business, and asks the support of the art-loving public. We shall, as rapidly as possible, bring out in this country all the famous art works of the Old World, and at prices which will enable the people of moderate means to adorn their homes with the choicest art works.

As an introductory example of the quality and style of work which will be produced, we will take pleasure in forwarding a Complimentary Copy of the first edition of art work produced by us in America.

Visitors to the Dore Gallery, London, will remember the superb Painting, occupying nearly the entire side of the splendid gallery, entitled

"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRAETORIUM."

Of this magnificent painting—the most important of Dore's works—a pure line steel engraving has just been completed in England. This engraving is only sold by subscription, and the price is £6, or about $30. It is impossible to secure a copy at a less price except through this house. The engraving represents the Savior as He is leaving the Pretorium or Court after being condemned to crucifixion. He is decending the steps leading from the judgment court. At the foot of the steps are two burley executioners in charge of the cross which the Savior is to bear. On the right are the followers and believers of Christ, while the mother of our Lord is an agonized and fainting attendant. In the rear and on the left are the judges and scoffers, surrounding Pontius Pilate; who are looking with fierce complacency on their work. The central figure is that of Christ, as he uncomplainingly decends the steps to take up the cross and bear it to the scene of his crucifixion. There are upward of One thousand figures represented, prominent among which are Our Savior, Caiphas, Annas, Alexander. The Virgin, Mary Magdalene, Judas, Pilate, Herod, and a host of other historical names. An outline engraving with numbers and figures, indentifying the prominent characters, accompanies each of the the large works, thus making the picture a valuable historical reference. It stands to-day unquestionably.

The Finest and most Valuable Engraving in the World.

The engraving of the plate alone cost upward of $30,000, and no copies are sold at a less price than $30, which, with duties and shipping added, brings the cost to American purchasers to not less than $40 per copy.

This splendid work is the first of a series of the prominent art works of Europe which the American Art Exchange will produce in America, simultaneously with their production in the Old World, and at prices which will enable the multitude to purchase.

This first work will be used as an introductory advertisement, and will be furnished

Free to all Applicants.

It is a correct reproduction of the English plate which sells at $30 per copy, many of which have been purchased by a number of Americans at that price, who subscribed for it through the English house. The American edition will be furnished in the same size (25x36 inches) and with the same attention to perect work as characterizes the $30 copies.

The object of this extraordinary offer is to bring our enterprise into immediate recognition in this country, so that when future works are announced the public will have had an opportunity to judge of the quality and beauty of the art work produced by the American Art Exchange.

Until the first edition is exhausted we will ship a perfect copy of this work, together with a smaller outline key engraving, to any applicant. The engraving, which is a very large one, will be put up in a heavy tube, and sent by mail. The only charge will be the cost of tubing and postage (the shipping being being done by contract) which will be 36 cents or twelve 3 cent stamps. It was at first thought that 30 cents would be sufficient for this charge, but from frequent breaking of the tubes in the mail bags, it was decided to increase the thickness of the tubes (thus making them heavier) so that they could not be broken except in case of accident. This necessitated an increase of charge to 36 cents. On receipt of application the engraving will be immediately forwarded, all charges prepaid, to any address in the United States, when twelve 3 cent stamps are inclosed in letter to cover charge.

Two or more copies, each for a different person, but to the same address, can be forwarded at a charge of 27 cents each copy, as one tube can be used for several copies. We advise clubs to send together, as several copies can be sent together with greater safety than single engravings. Not more than ten copies will be sent to any address for distribution, and the name of each member of the club must be sent. Address all letters to

American Art Exchange
No. 34 Glenn Building, Cincinnati, O.
9 4t eow

An exchange says that in 1880, the last year for which the returns have been made up, the Irish people paid more money to liquor dealers than to landlords. Their liquor bill was larger than their rent bill by nearly $10,000,000. The worst of oppression in Ireland is that of liquor drinking. More harm comes from this than from any other source.

"Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c. boxes.

Exchange of pulpits is a good thing. If ministers knew how much good an exchange does they would practice it oftener.

If your lungs are almost wasted by consumption Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will not cure you, yet as a remedy for severe coughs, and all curable bronchial, throat, and lung affections, it is unsurpassed. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's large pamphlet treatise on Consumption and Kindred Affections. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A GREAT REVELATION

Some Valuable Thoughts Concerning Human Happiness, and Timely Suggestions about Securing It.

Synopsis of a Lecture Delivered by Dr. Chas. Craig before the Metropolitan Scientific Association.

The free and independent thought of this age accepts statements only where they are proven to be truth, while the development of mental power seems equally great in every other department of life. The valuable inventions of the day are counted by thousands. The increase of scientific study is universal. The spirit of inquiry in all fields is so marked as to cause

COMMENT ON EVERY SIDE,

while people seem investigating and advancing in every direction which can help them morally, mentally, or physically. This is specially true of the human body and of everything which concerns it, and the truths which the people have found, even in the last fifty years, are simply marvelous. How really ignorant some cultured and supposably scientific people were only a few years ago, as compared with the present day, may be better understood from a few illustrative facts. A prominent writer prepared an elaborate essay to prove that steamships could never cross the Atlantic, and his pamphlet was issued just in time to be carried by the first steamer that went to England. People once believed that the heart was the seat of life and health. It is now known that this organ is only a pump simply keeping in motion what other and more important organs of the body have created and transformed. It was once supposed that if a person felt a pain in the back the liver was deranged; if a pain in the lower chest, the lungs were affected and consumption was near; it is now known that a pain in the back indicates diseased kidneys, while troubles in the lower chest arise from a disordered liver and not from imperfect lungs. A severe pain in the head was once thought to come from some partial derangements of the brain; it is now known that troubles in other parts of the body and away from the head, cause headaches, and that only by removing the cause can the pain be cured. It is a matter of

PRIVATE HISTORY

that Gen. Washington was bled to death. His last illness was slight, and caused principally by weariness. A physician was called who 'bled him copiously.' Strange to say the patient became no better. Another doctor was called, who again took away a large amount of the vital fluid. Thus in succession four physicians drew away the life of a great man who was intended by nature for an old age, and who prematurely died—murdered by malpractice—bled to death. That was the age of medical bleeding!"

The speaker then graphically described another period which came upon the people, in which they assigned the origin of all diseases to the stomach, and after showing the falsity of his theory, and that the kidney and the liver were the causes of disease, and that many people are suffering from kidney and liver troubles to-day who do not know it, but who should know and attend to them at once, continued:

"Let us look at the matter a little more closely. The human body is the most perfect and yet the most delicate of all created things. It is capable of the greatest results and it is liable to the greatest disorders. The slightest causes sometimes seem to throw its delicate machinery out of order while the most simple and common-sense care restores and keeps them in perfect condition. When it is remembered that the amount of happiness or misery we are to have in this world is dependent upon a perfect body, is it not strange that simple precautions and care are not exercised? This is one of the most vital questions of life People may avoid it for the present, but there is certain to come a time in every one's experience when it must be faced.

"And here pardon me for relating a little personal experience. In the year 1870 I found myself losing both in strength and health. I could assign no cause for the decline, but it continued, until finally I called to my aid two prominent physicians. After treating me for some time they declared I was suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys, and that they could do nothing more for me. At this time I was so weak I could not raise my head from the pillow and I

FAINTED REPEATEDLY.

My heart beat so rapidly it was with difficulty I could sleep. My lungs were also badly involved; I could retain nothing upon my stomach, while the most intense pains in my back and bowels caused me to long for death as a relief. It was at this critical juncture that a physical longing which I felt (and which I most firmly believe was an inspiration) caused me to send for the leaves of a plant I had once known in medical practice. After great difficulty I at last secured them and began their use in the form of tea. I noticed a lessening of the pain at once; I began to mend rapidly; in five weeks I was able to be about and in two months I became perfectly well and have so continued to this day. It was only natural that such a result should have caused me to investigate most thoroughly. I carefully examined fields in medicine never before explored. I sought the cause of physical order and disorder, happiness and pain, and I found the kidneys and liver to be governors, whose motions regulate the entire system."

After describing at length the offices of the kidney and liver, and their important part in life, the doctor went on to say:

"Having found this great truth, I saw clearly the cause of my recovery. The simple vegetable leaf I had used was a food and restorer to my well-nigh exhausted kidneys and liver. It had come to them when their life was nearly gone and by its simple, yet powerful influence had purified, strengthened and restored them and saved them from death. Realizing the great benefit which a knowledge of this truth would give to the world I began in a modest way to treat those afflicted and in every case I found the same

HAPPY RESULTS

which I have experienced. Not only this but many, who were not concious of any physical trouble but who, at my suggestion, began the use of the remedy which had saved my life, found their health steadily improving and their strength continually increasing. So universal, when used, was this true, that I determined the entire world should share in its results, and I therefore placed the formula for its preparation in the hands of Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., a gentleman whom I had cured of a severe kidney disease, and who, by reason of his personal worth, high standing and liberality in endowing the Astronomical Observatory and other public enterprises, has become known and popular to the entire country. This gentleman at once began the manufacture of the remedy on a most extensive scale, and to-day Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the pure remedy that saved my life, is known and used in all parts of the continent

"I am aware a prejudice exists toward proprietary medicines, and that such prejudice is too often well founded, but the value of a pure remedy is no less because it is a proprietary medicine. A justifiable prejudice exists toward quack doctors, but is it right that this prejudice should extend towards all the doctors who are earnestly and intelligently trying to do their duty? Because Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure saved my life before it became a proprietary medicine, is it reasonable to suppose that it will not cure others and keep still more from sickness now that is sold with a government stamp on the wrapper? Such a theory would be childish."

The doctor then paid some high compliments to American science, and closed his lecture as follows.

"How to restore the health when broken and how to keep the body perfect and free from disease must ever be man's highest study. That one of the greatest revelations of the present day has been made in ascertaining the true seat of health to be in the kidneys and liver, all scientists now admit, and I can but feel that the discovery which I have been permitted to make, and which I have described to you, is destined to prove the greatest, best and most reliable friend to those who suffer and long for happiness, as well as to those who desire to keep the joys they now possess."
13 2t eow

Harper's Weekly has hit the mark in a spirited sketch entitled, "Let the Chinese embrace civilization and they may stay." In this picture we find as proofs of civilization, two Chinamen, counterparts, doubtless of Sullivan and Ryan, engaged in a boxing match. One Chinaman has a huge placard over his shoulder, bearing the inscription "No Rent." Another is holding out hooches of ballots at a poll; another carries a placard inscribed "High wages and no work." A fat Celestial sits begging with the inscription, "I am starving" in front of him. Another is embracing a whiskey bottle, and another is so drunk that he falls against a lamp-post and pushes it over. Such words as "Strike," "Beg," "Drink," "Fight," are up in all directions—these being the evidences of civilization which entitle men to vote.

Never Give up the Ship.

"Twenty-one years ago I was dying with the Consumption. There was no escaping that terrible death—at least so all the doctors told me—when a friend advised me to send to 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, and get Cannabis Indica, which finally and fully cured me." O. S. BEALEY, DEKALB. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

"Send another $12 box of Cannabis Indica for a friend. Your medicine has cured me of Consumption. I am as sound and as well as ever I was."

SALLIE D. BENTON,
Keysville, Crawford Co., Mo.

January 2d, 1882.

N. B.—This remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. We know that it positively cures Consumption, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. $2 50 per Bottle, or Three Bottles for $6 50. Address

CRADDOCK & Co.,
1032 Race St., Philadelphia.

Send stamp for book of testimonials of cures from prominent persons.

The Supreme Court of California, sitting in banc, decides the validity and constitutionality of the Sunday law. Justice Thornton delivered the opinion of the Court, Chief Justice Morrison and Justices Myrick and McKee sustaining the law. Justices McKinstry, Ross and Sharpstein dissent. Thus the Supreme Court of this State puts itself in the long line of able jurists who, in many States, have made similar decisions. What we need now is no irritating and foolish prosecutions, but a steady, manly, reasonable pressure on the leading violators of the law, to-wit, the rum-sellers. They create 80 per cent. of the crime of the State, and are the head and front of all uncleanness and unrighteousness. Strike at the saloons. Prohibition will follow after awhile.—*California.*

"Buchupaiba."

New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases. 1. at druggists. La. Depot. I. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

A convention of colored men met in Goldsboro, N. C., composed of 300 delegates. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that while they do not favor the abandonment of any of the principles of the Republican party, and indorse the administration, they hail with pleasure the unmistakable evidence of a liberal movement in North Carolina, and will support such liberal movement and join hands with the liberal men who have heretofore acted with the Democratic party, and who are willing to bury the dead past, in an earnest effort to build up the State and guarantee to all equal rights and privileges.

Hundreds of Men, Women and Children Rescued

from beds of pain, sickness and almost death and made strong and hearty by Parker's Ginger Tonic are the best evidences in the world of its sterling worth. Post. See advertisement.

The Devil's Servants.

The devil has a great many servants, and they are not only very busy and "desperately wicked," but "deceitful above all things." They are so deceitful that they often make children, and grown-up people too, think they are their servants. And none of them are worse or more deceiving, or do more harm than these four, whose names we give:

There-is-no-danger.
Only-this-once.
Everybody-does-so.
By-and-by.

"Threw Away Her Supporter."

Dr. Pierce:—A neighbor of ours was suffering "female weakness" which the doctors told her could not be cured without a supporter. After considerable persuasion my wife induced her to try your "Favorite Prescription." After using one bottle she threw away the supporter and did a large washing, which she had not done in two years before. JAMES MILLER,
4246 Jacob Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

Upon the retiring of General McDowell, General John Pope stands next in rank, and should secure the honor. No man in the United States army has been truer, and at all times given more faithful and intelligent service to his country than General Pope.—*Inter Ocean.*

A cold in the head is one of the best things that can happen to a lady with a lace handkerchief, and Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is decidedly the best remedy to cure that cold.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN:—I have used Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy, has in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians, have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice.

DR. ROBERT SAMUELS, ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 29th, 1881. 3104 Wash Avenue.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.
n18 1y

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.

CURES DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINTS, & HEART DISEASE
CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, KIDNEYS, SKIN, & BLOOD.

(TRADE MARK.)

CURES *Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous debility, etc.*

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man!

11,000,000 Bottles SOLD SINCE 1870.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva, which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It Regulates the Bowels.
It Purifies the Blood.
It Quiets the Nervous System.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.
It carries off the Old Blood and makes new
It opens the pores of the skin and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, *care only being required in attention to directions.*

DRUGGISTS SELL IT.
Laboratory, 77 West 3d St., NEW YORK CITY.

RINGGOLD, Bienville Co., La.
I was afflicted for a number of years with Kidney Disease, and my wife was troubled with Liver Complaint. We took some of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup which effected a perfect cure. J. B. BRYAN.

SHILOH, Union Co., La.
For about six years I have been afflicted with Tetter. The Doctors pronounced me incurable, the use of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has relieved me and I believe it will make a radical cure. O. C. TUBB.

NEW IBERIA, Iberia Co., La.
I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup for Rheumatism, and have received entire relief therefrom. I would not be without it. THOS. JOHNSON.

CONVENT, St. James Co., La.
I was afflicted with Dyspepsia and a short trial of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has completely cured me, I can safely recommend it. B. WASHINGTON.

FARMERVILLE, Union Co., La.
I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup and believed it to be a Good Blood Purifier and can recommend it as such. H. BROWN & CO.

OPELOUSAS, St. Landry Co., La.
This is to certify that Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has made a new man of me, after an illness of thirty years. JULIAN A. LANDRY.

Agents wanted for the sale of the Indian Blood Syrup in every town or village in which I have no agent. Particulars given on application.
22 1y

TRUTH ATTESTED.

Some Important Statements of Well-Known People Wholly Verified.

In order that the public may fully realize the genuineness of the statements, as well as the power and value of the article of which they speak, we publish herewith the *fac-simile* signatures of parties whose sincerity is beyond question. The truth of these testimonials is absolute, nor can the facts they announce be ignored.

158 Constance Street, New Orleans, La., March 10, 1881.

MESSRS. H. H. WARNER & CO.:

About two years ago I was attracted by the advertisement of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. My system was much run down and I had suffered the excruciating agonies of kidney and blood difficulties and especially from calculus. I determined to try the cure and bought 2 bottles, and when I had taken the first bottle I noted immediate improvement, and after taking the second I called myself toned up all through the system and extraordinarily well for a man of seventy-five. I have used in all about four bottles and would not be without it in case of any further trouble for any consideration. I recommend it freely to my friends as I consider it just what it purports to be a sure cure for kidney difficulties. Mrs. Guthrie, wife of my son, has also used it freely and with very marked benefit and perfect cure.

S. Guthrie

E. C. PALMER & CO., 95 Camp Street, New Orleans, La., March 12, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & CO.:

About 2 years ago I purchased some of the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure for my own and my wife's use. We took about four bottles and were both completely restored to health, my system having lost tone and Mrs. Connell being in very poor physical condition. We know it is a good thing from our own experience with it. A short time ago I was taken sick with a billious attack. My kidneys and urinary organs were involved to a very painful degree. I am using the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure now in the hope that it will do me as much good as it did before.

Jno. B. McConnell

Thousands of equally strong endorsements—many of them in cases where hope was abandoned—have been voluntarily given, showing the remarkable power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure in all diseases of the kidney, liver or urinary organs. If any one who reads this has any physical trouble, remember the great danger of delay.
13 36

Health is Wealth!

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT: a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by [illegible] Canal street, New Orleans. Orders by mail at regular price.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED the Author. A new and great Medical Work, warranted the best and cheapest, indispensable to every man [illegible]
[illegible] 17

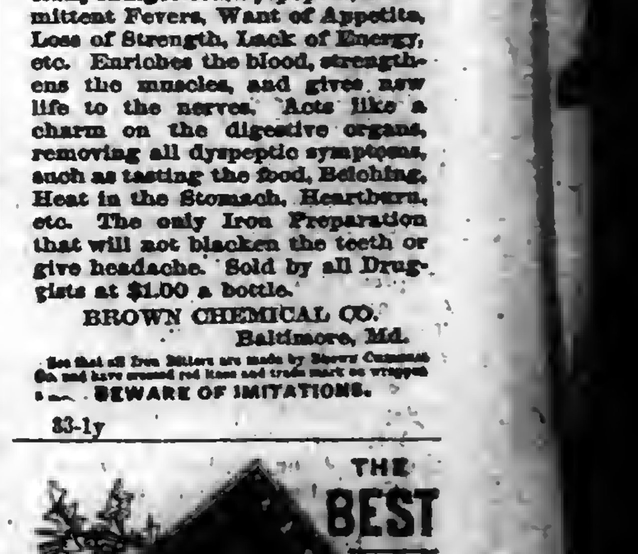
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

A TRUE TONIC.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS are a certain cure for all diseases requiring a complete tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00 a bottle.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO.
Baltimore, Md.

See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co. and have crossed red lines and trade mark on wrapper. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
33-1y



J. ESTEY & CO.
BRATTLEBORO VT.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. [illegible]
$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. [illegible]
Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made [illegible]
D.I.C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

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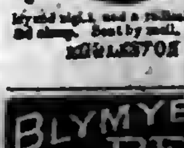

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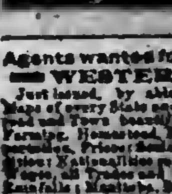

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Agents wanted for "Our WESTERN EMPIRE"
[illegible]

Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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A GERMAN TRUST SONG.

Just as God leads me, I would go;
I would not ask to choose my way;
Content with what He will bestow,
Assured He will not let me stray,
So as He leads, my path I make,
And step by step I gladly take,
A child in Him confiding.

Just as God leads, I am content;
I rest me calmly in His hands;
That which He has decreed and sent,
That which His will for me commands
I would that He should all fulfil;
That I should do his gracious will
In living or in dying.

Just as God leads I will resign;
I trust me to my Father's will,
When reason's rays deceptive shine,
His counsel would I yet fulfil;
That which His love ordained as right,
Before He brought me to the light,
My all to Him resigning.

Just as God leads me, I abide,
In faith, in hope, in suffering true;
His strength is ever by my side—
Can aught my hold on Him undo?
I hold me firm in patience, knowing
That God my life is still bestowing—
The best in kindness sending.

Just as God leads, I onward go;
[illegible] thorns and briars seen,
[illegible] His guidance show—
[illegible] the end it shall be seen,
[illegible], by a loving Father's will,
Faithful and true, He leads me still.

Lobwerms, 1685.

The Evangelical Alliance Appeals for Aid in Behalf of Sufferers by the Overflow.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The Orthodox Evangelical Alliance, an organization of ministers and laymen of the various colored churches of New Orleans, desirous of doing what they can to alleviate the distress of our people, who have, and [illegible] continue to suffer [illegible] this flood, instruct me [illegible] our corresponding secretary [illegible] the following [illegible]; and also [illegible] a regular [illegible] the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE [illegible] as shares as [illegible]. In due [illegible] reference [illegible] synopsis [illegible] be given.

[illegible]
Chairman.

[illegible] Secretary.

A. S. Jackson, Cor. Sec.

[illegible] St. James [illegible] between [illegible] Bertrand Sts., N. O.

[illegible] there are [illegible] community [illegible] overflowed [illegible] Arkansas, [illegible]

2. Are there any overflowed persons, within your knowledge, who are beyond the reach of distributing agencies?

An immediate and truthful response to these inquiries will prove exceedingly beneficial to those in want, under the conditions above stated.

Have your answer certified or endorsed by some well known or responsible citizen of the community where the persons now are, concerning whom these answers are given. Forward the answer immediately, to the Rev. A. S. Jackson, Pastor of First Free Mission Baptist Church, at the corner of Gravier and Bertrand streets, Rev. R. L. Beall, Pastor Thomson Chapel, M. E. Church, or Rev. A. M. Green, Pastor St. James Chapel A. M. E. Church, 85 Roman street, New Orleans.

To the Pastors and Members of Colored Churches, Officers and Members of Benevolent and Social Organizations of Colored People of the City of New Orleans, and all Others interested in the rescue from Starvation and Death of Hundreds of our People in the Overflowed Regions of the Valley of the Mississippi:

Beloved and Dear Friends.—The cry of distress and weeping is heard through the great valley of the Mississippi, as in days of yore it was heard "In Rama, of Rachel weeping for her children, and would not be comforted, because they were not."

The sweeping flood of waters covering millions of acres of the land, upon whose productive resources our own people, and the people of distant lands, are in large degree dependent for their bread, cannot fail to arouse every generous instinct of our nature in their behalf.

The suffering which now exists, and which can scarcely be realized in the full measure of its desolation, will not cease with the decrease, or even with the final abatement of the waters. Long weeks, and perhaps months, of privation and distress must follow this terrible inundation.

We are striving in the best way we can to assist and encourage the National Government, who have already so liberally responded to the demands of the suffering people of the Mississippi Valley.

And we desire also to show to our friends here at home, who have organized a general Relief Committee, (under the auspices, or rather composed of, the Stock Exchange, Cotton Exchange, Produce Exchange, Mechanics, Dealers and Lumbermen's Exchange, Chamber of Commerce, Clearing House Association, and representing nearly every branch of trade in this city,) that we thank them from the depth of our hearts for their humanity and generosity to the afflicted and suffering people whom they have organized to aid: and we promise them our hearty co-operation in every way that we can, in means, and prayers, and sympathy and labor for ameliorating the condition of those distressed.

We therefore most earnestly appeal to all persons to assist us to whatever extent they can, that we may be able to report to the General Relief Committee, and through them to our people, or directly to those in need, a good account of our work.

Responses to this appeal may be made to Pastors of the following named Churches: Rev. H. B. Parks, Pastor of St. Peters A. M. E. Church; Rev. Joseph Gould, Pastor of Simpson Chapel M. E. Church; Rev. C. B. Thompson, Rector St. Philip's P. E. Church; Rev. H. C. Green, Pastor [illegible] Shiloh Baptist Church; Rev. Stephen Priestley, Pastor of Union Chapel M. E. Church; Rev. J. W. Gordon, Pastor of Morris Brown A. M. E. Church; Rev. R. H. Steptoe, Pastor of 4th African Baptist Church; Rev. Charles Malone, Pastor of St. John's A. M. E. Church; Rev. J. H. Hall, Pastor of Morris Brown Congregational Church; Rev. A. M. Green, Pastor St. James Chapel A. M. E. Church; or Address directly: A. S. Jackson, Secretary (Executive Relief Committee) Orthodox Evangelical Alliance, corner of Gravier and Bertrand streets, New Orleans.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Chinese Jottings

BY REV. M. C. WILCOX.

The empire of China has an estimated population of four hundred millions, or eight times that of our Republic. Kiang Su province alone has thirty-four millions, which is equal to the population of all the [illegible] Islands. Some of its cities deserve special notice. Chinkiang, [illegible] which this is written, is situated [illegible] two hundred miles above the [illegible] of the Great Yang Tse Kiang, [illegible] at this point is nearly two [illegible] wide. It is navigable for ocean [illegible] as far as Hankow, about [illegible] above this place. Chinkiang has a large trade in silks and other fabrics from Nankin, [illegible] agricultural interests [illegible] of the M. E. Church has [illegible]

One of its many fine temples has 10,000 gods. This city was ruled for three years by Marco Polo. Nankin is the great literary center of the empire, once famous for its porcelain pagoda, which was destroyed by the Tai Ping rebels. Soo Chow is noted principally for its iron manufactures. Shanghai is the "model (foreign) settlement" and great commercial port of the nation. With all its immense cities, its beautiful scenery, its rivers, plains, and mountains, and its vast natural resources, the moral condition of China is deserving of commiseration. Where the influence of Christianity has not been felt the masses are under the absolute control of heathen priests, whose absurd notions are apparent in their notions of good and bad luck, of lucky and unlucky days, etc. Pasted above the doors of all kinds of buildings, on the craft in the river, and even on the horns of the cattle are red, blue, and yellow strips of paper representing good luck and similar notions. The times, places and modes for disposing of the bodies of the dead are determined by necromancy. Hence in traveling through the country coffins partially or entirely unburied are frequently seen. The disagreeable state of things thus caused, and the effect upon the health of the inhabitants may be easily inferred.

Resulting from such a system of superstition and from the almost universal worship of ancestors is an excessive conservatism, which looks upon all innovations with an eye of jealousy, as was illustrated a few years ago by the tearing up of a railroad built by foreigners from Shanghai to Woo Sung, a distance of twelve miles. However, a better day seems to be dawning, as is indicated by the completion, within a few months, of a telegraph line from Shanghai to Yientsin, passing through Chinkiang and Yang Chow along the Grand Canal. A few mornings since the Shanghai *Courier* spoke of the subscription by Chinese capitalists of ten millions of taels (about $13,000,000) with which to build a railroad from Peking to Tientsin, which it is understood will eventually be extended along the telegraph line just alluded to. When it comes the railroad, with all its accompaniments, will be a mighty factor in bringing a new and better civilization to this land.

We are now in the midst of the Chinese New Year festivities. With them, this season is equal to our Fourth of July, Christmas, New Years, Thanksgiving, etc., boiled down. For a week or more before the all-important day, February 18th, this year, it was evident from the increasing volume of exploding firecrackers and from other indications that something was "in the air." About ten days before New Years all the government officials go through a ceremony called "Sealing up the seal of office." During the month for which the offices are closed, the officials abandon themselves to mirth and dissipation. The close of the year is the time for business settlements. I understand that debts remaining unpaid after New Year's Day cannot, according to Cinese custom, be collected. One who fails to pay in full at that time is thereby dishonored and will be no longer trusted. Every effort is made to adjust claims. Theft is even resorted to in order to procure the "wherewith." But even with the Chinese there is occasionally an embarrassing "shortage." The day before New Years we noticed several violent altercations caused by failures to pay up, and on New Year's we noticed several debtors carrying lanterns in broad day light—as custom requires—hunting debtors. When the light expires, the search must cease, probably on the principle that,

"While yet the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

During this holiday season all stores and shops are closed from three to ten or more days, it being understood that the longer they are closed the greater is the wealth of the proprietors. The forts and ships and some of the buildings are adorned with banners and illuminated at night by lanterns with red lights. The noise of our Fourth of July is nothing compared with the din of common fire crackers, drums and gongs that greet our ears, being accompanied by sky rockets and Roman candles by night. On New Year's day everybody, except the beggars, appeared in new apparel, some being very grandly arrayed. Instead of shaking hands when greeting each other they place their fists together and shake their fists in each other's faces slightly bowing in the meanwhile. As with us, New Year's day to the Chinese is a day of family reunions, present-making, and ceremonial calls. Their visiting cards are of thin red paper, about three by seven inches in size. The temples are more frequented than ordinarily, the God of wealth receiving attention as in America and Europe. Fire crackers are exploded at the temples and elsewhere, as an act of worship. Story tellers and showmen are seen more frequently than usual entertaining staring crowds. These tricksters whirled plates on the ends of sticks, kept three or four sharp knives flying in the air, and went through the feat of sword-swallowing. This is a great and wonderful people. The one fact that presses itself upon us is the need of more workers. This field is indeed white unto harvest. May the time soon come when China with its millions of immortal souls will be given to our Lord for His inheritance.

Chinkiang, China, Feb. 23, 1882.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Temperance.

BY REV. L. M. HAGOOD.

This question has agitated the minds of Christians and right thinking people for two hundred years or more in this country. Demon Alcohol is opposed by right minded men and the church of the living God. It is the bane of any nation as well as the despoiler of good government everywhere; in the State, county and family. It is far reaching in its effects and as destructive as far reaching. From the days of Asbury until now this demon has met an inveterate foe in the M. E. Church. The church teaches until now that men should flee from "wine, when it moveth itself aright in the cup" as from death itself. The war the Church has been carrying on has been and is now sustained by the word of the Lord. She has from the beginning warned her sons and daughters, and entreated them to stand "on the Lord's side" in this war. God commanded Moses to say to Israel that if any man desired to set himself apart for the work of the Lord, that he should neither drink wine nor strong drink. In all God's dealing with that people the idea of temperance stands prominently forth. If God intends to bring forth a strong, valiant man to lead or defend His people, his parents are commanded to "drink no wine or strong drink." Not only this but the causing others to indulge is prohibited in the "war unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle to him and makest him drunken; that thou mayest look on his nakedness." However much the would may point the finger of scorn at some who do not observe her wholesome doctrine, the *Church* does not seem to slacken, but rather accelerates her speed while pursuing this common enemy of man. She ceases not day nor night to cry aloud to all the world, "wine is a mocker and strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." At the eighthh annual conference held in Baltimore, Md, 1780, she gave no uncertain sound when it was asked: "Do we disapprove of the practice of distilling grain into liquor? Shall we disown our friends who will not renounce the practice?" and the answer "Yes." She has been saying "yes" ever since. She has kept abreast the times and lead forth in her last General Conference by declaring it an actionable offense for *any member* to sign petitions in favor of granting license for the sale, becoming bondsmen for any one engaged in the traffic, renting property as the place in which, or on which to manufacture, or sell intoxicating liquors. When he was aroused by voice the Church he had rested a long time, if he was ever aroused before, amidst the people. In fact the darling baby had been raised up as the play-fellow of demon alcohol, and often carried the baby to his dismal home never to return. When Methodism sounded the tocsin he arose, as it were from betwen Gerizim and Ebal where the people had long dwelt with him in comparative peace. But now he arose and "from his horrid hair, shakes pestilence and war," and the people beheld him as never before "the hydra headed monster." He fled to Ebal and there followed those who were enthusiastically attached to him—old men, young men, women and children, while the Church perched herself on the opposite mount, followed by a number of right thinking liberty-loving men, while the deep blue sea at its base reflected the smile of approbation from the angels of God. There stood the church besprinkled with God's approbation while the angels shouted "Who is she that looketh forth as the morning, fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners?" The host on the other side is best described by Milton's description of Satan on another occasion. "On the other side, Satan alarmed, collecting all his might dilated stood, like Teneriff or Atlas, unmoved. His stature reached the sky, and on his crest sat honor pinned, nor wanted in his grasp what seemed both spear and shield."

From the valley the voice of sin, death and the grave was heard in favor of demon alcohol, but the Church was not dismayed for a voice cried "fear not little flock it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom," for to him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne, and remember "and be not among wine bibbers, for the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty." Now this I understand to be the attitude of the Church. She will never furl her banner or sound the bugle for retreat until the demon is routed. The Church of God has routed him from Maine, Kansas and some other places, and they are at peace, save now and then when a band of his brave Ku Klux rush down upon innocent old men and women. Wherever the people have succeeded in routing his army they have returned every man to his farm, and now they are beating their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks, and converting penitentiaries into churches, saloons into mission rooms and jails into school houses. But the war still goes bravely on elsewhere. Many frail excuses are framed in defense of alcohol by those addicted to its use, but common sense and Christian religion pick the wind out of them as fast as produced. Scientific men tell us that alcohol is not a food or medicine, nor does it increase muscular force, but that in it is the power to vitiate, delude the man and increase the lower animal passions of the body. They tell us that in it is the "poison of dragoons and the cruel venom of asps." It is a sorrowful fact that all in Israel are not Israelites. There are some to-day who stand high in the estimation of those whom they serve, as preachers and teachers, who while they may not use it themselves condone it in those over whom they have, or could have influence for good. There is but one way to deal with the demon and that is to hoist the black flag, whether in the annual, district, or quarterly conference; whether in the pulpit or family circle, and let no man escape, but with the two edged sword of the spirit cut upon the right and left crying "for Zion's sake will I not hold my peace, and for Jerusalem's sake I will not rest." Now it is said that once the Devil met a minister and bargained to do any three things he commanded if he would sell him his hopes of heaven. The minister consented and told the devil to fill up a mudhole through which he had to pass. The devil filled it up and returned. The minister asked him next to cut a road through a mountain over which he had to pass. The devil finished and returned smiling thinking the poor preacher about to give up his hopes of heaven. The preacher then commanded the devil to go find him a man truly born of God who sells, buys or uses liquor as a beverage. The devil touched his head and went off howling, "I can't find him in the universe." No temperance movement can succeed if the church of God stands in the way. The cause of temperance must suffer and more of our friends and neigbors go down to death and to hell unless as preachers and Christians and official members we better define our position.

Nashville, Tennessee.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Garfield Memorial Hospital, organized at Washington, by the election of officers, and appointment of committees to perfect the organization and arrange for a Martha Washington tea-party in the rotunda of the Capitol. Almost enough money has been raised to justify placing the hospital in active operation.

Naples, the largest city in Itlay, with a population of about 800,000, is said to be the dirtiest city in the world.

In icing a cake, dip the knife frequently in cold water.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Notes From Ireland.

One of the colored delegates to the Ecumenical Conference is still in England lecturing in the interest of some educational enterprise, and he is meeting with very considerable success, and is treated, in all the places where he lectures, as a man and a brother—welcomed to the homes and tables of all. Color lines are unknown in England, and the caste spirit that excludes the African from refined society on account of his color has no existence on this side of the sea.

The Irish Roman Catholic bishops are trying to assuage the turbulence, and restrain the passions of their people in pastorals denouncing outrage and lawlessness and condemning the no-rent doctrines of the Land League. This association will soon go out of existence. What its leaders will do when released from prison in the way of calling it back again to life it is difficult to say. They should learn wisdom in confinement, and when they breathe the air of freedom again they should become true patriots and serve their country wisely and well in speech and act.

Although the condition of Ireland is very unsatisfactory a change for the better is beginning to dawn. The Romish bishops are now speaking emphatically and decidedly on the side of law and order. The government is dealing vigorously with the malcontents who break the law, and the remedial provisions of the Land Act are becoming more and more apparent. These things combined will contribute to a better state of things and will produce, if not a permanent and satisfactory state of contentment, at least a condition of waiting for full justice without recourse to outrage, violence and lawlessness, as has been the case during the agitation which has now almost closed.

Protestant evangelizing agencies should pursue their panaceacal work with renewed zeal and earnestness, for, after all, the Gospel is the only effectual remedy for the ills of Ireland. Even when Protestants have been compelled to agitate for a redress of grievances and a removal of wrongs they have always done so within constitutional limits. Let the perpetrators of all the outrages which have disgraced the country during the past century be known and it will be found that, without a solitary exception, they belong to the Church of Rome. Does this fact not demonstrate beyond the slightest footing for controversy that Romanism is not good for the Emerald Isle. Had the people been all Protestants, subject to Protestant teaching and the Protestant faith, and had the Land League been organized and carried on under Protestant auspices, the government would never have found occasion to arrest its leaders, proclaim it illegal, and adopt vigorous measures for its suppression. These things show that, although the land laws are unjust and require thorough amendment, Popery is an encumbrance to the material, intellectual and religious prosperity of the country that must be removed in some way before the day of Ireland's complete emancipation comes.

Much talk is afloat concerning the next President of the Wesleyan Conference. Some say William Arthur will be elected. I do not think so. Re-elections are becoming unpopular. Some name Dr. Moulton, who was a member of the New Testament Revision Committee. Some Richard Roberts, a Welshman and a popular preacher. Some Charles Garrett, the temperance leader of English Methodism. I believe Mr. Garrett will be elected.

OBSERVER.

March 22, 1882.

A recent traveler in Siberia asserts that birds go there to breed, not in thousands but in millions, and that for the reason that they find there a prodigal abundance of food. Berries of many kinds in inexhaustible quantities, frozen during the winter, are ready the moment the snow has melted for the fruit-eating birds, and for the insect-worm varieties mosquitos in such swarms that the birds have but to open their bills to have them fly down their throats.

Every closet and room in a house should be thoroughly inspected once a week.

A little ginger put into sausage-meat improves the flavor.

Cutting the Church in Pieces.

The question of Methodist fraternity has not been limited to a mere discussion of its desirableness. Projects have been proposed for its practical realization, with how much of wisdom, time alone can tell. We have seen none, however, that bespeaks a special genius for legislation. One proposes that arrangements be entered into whereby the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South may swop preachers, provided they can find any to swop. There is merit in this plan. It shows good, kind feelings on the part of its proposer, and then it will amuse its readers, if nothing more. Something, however, must be subtracted from its value from the fact that an exchange of preachers between the two Churches is not at all difficult to effect now, only the preachers themselves are the parties to make their own arrangements with their respective Conferences.

Another proposition is to split the Methodist Episcopal Church in two, and thus have three Episcopal Methodist Churches in the United States, each governed by its own General Conference. These General Conferences are to create a third General Conference, a sort of Methodist Amphictyonic Council which is to have authority to give advice and such things. This proposition comes from the South and must be regarded as phenomenal in its generosity, inasmuch as it is willing to convert the M. E. Church into an old ecclesiastical polyp and allow it to multiply by fissipparation, as it were. This shows an aptitude for statesmanship that ought to be recognized. There is one difficulty, however, in carrying out of this method of "hari-kari." It would furnish a spectacle, no doubt; but the Methodist Episcopal Church has no authority to give it, no matter how entertaining it might be. A strict construction of the Constitution of the Church—and the South are great on strict construction—furnishes no authority for either its bisecting itself or splitting itself longitudinally along the meridian line. The most liberal construction will not permit it. The Constitution was made for conserving, not destroying. Perhaps, though, our brethren at the South think they can tell us how to cut ourselves in two in spite of the Constitution, and so they can. We must be excused for the present, at least, for not putting ourselves under their tutelage in this matter.—*Pittsburg Advocate.*

The following dialogue, which is reported to have occurred between a certain Deacon Smith and a wealthy merchant, represents the hypocritical Christianity of many professing Christians:

"Brother Smith, what does this mean?"

"What does what mean?"

"Bringing a nigger to this church."

"But he is intelligent and well educated."

"Who cares for that? He is a nigger."

"But he is a friend of mine."

"What of that? Must you, therefore, insult the whole congregation?"

"But he is a Christian, and belongs to the same denomination."

"What do I care for that. Let him go and worship with his fellow-niggers."

"But he is worth $5,000,000," said the merchant.

"Worth what?"

"Five million dollars."

"Worth $5,000,000! Brother Smith, introduce me."

Such Christianity smells like the very seed of death. From any such, good Lord deliver us!

A delegation of ministers of the African M. E. Church, headed by Bishop Brown, accompanied by Frederick Douglass, waited on Attorney-General Brewster, and made complaint against the United States Attorney for the northern district of Florida from failure to enforce the provisions of the civil rights bill. The particular case referred to was that of that of Bishop Paine, who was put off of the railroad train at midnight several miles from the nearest station, after having purchased a first-class ticket. It was represented that all applications to the District Attorney for legal redress were of no avail. The Attorney-General promised the delegation that the matter should be investigated.

General News Items.

A constitutional convention met in Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 10th.

At Cape Haytien a revolution has broken out against President Solomon.

The Secretary of War recommends a mitigation of Sergeant Mason's sentence.

Parnell was released from prison on parole to visit his sister in Paris. He looked tired and haggard.

The tariff question it is believed is about to play an important part in the politics of this country.

Geo. M. Chilcott, of Pueblo, Colorado, was to-day appointed United States Senator to succeed Mr. Teller.

The South Carolina election cases in the United States District Court are being vigorously prosecuted.

In the Criminal Court, Washington, Judge Wylie decided the star route indictments good and sufficient.

The appointment of M. Degiers as Minister of Foreign Affairs will not change the foreign policy of Russia.

General Sherman wants an exception made in his favor in the new military officers' retirement scheme.

The storm which generally prevailed on Tuesday 11th was destructive to fruits and vegetable gardens.

Mrs. Nicholas Smith (Ida Greeley), eldest daughter of the late Horace Greeley, died at Chappaqua, on the 11th.

The Pacific Coast Congressmen express the belief that no bill restricting Chinese immigration will pass this session.

The President nominated John Robert Graham Pitkin to be Marshal of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

During the illuminations at Roscommon in honor of the release of Mr. Parnell, the windows of houses not illuminated were smashed.

It is officially announced that a new commercial code will be elaborated, with a view of improving the commercial relations of Russia.

The Senate confirmed Wm. E. Chandler as Secretary of the Navy by a vote of 28 against 16. It also confirmed Secretary Hunt as Minister to Russia.

The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the [illegible] National Bank of Knoxville, [illegible], with a capital of $100,000, to commence business.

A telegram from Stuttgart [illegible] that King Charles I. of Wurtemberg has been converted to the Roman Catholic faith, and was baptized by the Pope.

In order that Poland may be represented at his coronation, the Emperor has appointed 10 Polish district marshals. The rank of district marshal has not existed in Poland since 1863.

The French government will despatch eight different expeditions to take observations of the transit of Venus [illegible]. Four expeditions will be [illegible] in the Northern Hemisphere [illegible] four in the Southern Hemisphere.

Many rumors are flying about to the effect that Lincoln is to [illegible] the Cabinet and that the Administration is to support him for [illegible] Senate from Illinois, to fill the [illegible] held by Davis.

The House committee on commerce has concurred in the [illegible] submitted by the Mississippi [illegible] Commission. For this work [illegible] sum of $4,123,000 has been [illegible] upon, $600,000 of which is to be used above the mouth of the [illegible] river.

The President nominated [illegible] Maney of Tennessee, to be Minister Resident and Consul General [illegible] Bolivia; Wm. L. Scruggs of [illegible] Minister Resident to the [illegible] States of Colombia; and the following postmasters: [illegible] at Terrell, Texas; [illegible] ton, Uniontown, Ala.; [illegible] nia C. McNemara, [illegible] Jefferson B. Allgood, [illegible] J. B. Partridge [illegible] ister to Peru; Wm. [illegible] dicus, Charge d'Affaires [illegible] aguay and Uruguay; [illegible] Knox of Minnesota, [illegible] the Currency; [illegible] Rear-Admiral; Capt. A. A. [illegible] Commodore.

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. [illegible], Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1882.

Only $1 50.

From this date of April to the close of 1882, three-fourths of the year, we will send the SOUTHWESTERN to new subscribers for ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS. Pastors will please push the canvass, and in sending lists to this office be careful to specify the time for which the paper is desired. Where no time is mentioned the paper will be sent one year from date of subscription.

We have received from Secretary [illegible] the minutes of the last session of [illegible] Conference.

The [illegible] adopted [illegible] approving President Arthur's veto of the Chinese bill.

[illegible]

The Flood.

The readers of the SOUTHWESTERN have heard and read more or less about the *great flood* that is sweeping over the valley of the Mississippi. Many of them have had a very unpleasant and bitter experience connected with it. They have been driven from their homes and have suffered the loss of all their earthly goods.

It was 11 o'clock Monday morning, March 27, when we left Terrebonne on the Morgan railroad for the upper part of the South New Orleans District. We first came in contact with the waters at Cohcahoula and from thence on to Morgan City it covered the entire country save one or two mounds, and these were covered with lowing cattle and bleating sheep. Passing along mile after mile the eye could rest upon little or nothing save the interminable waste of waters. The first floors of nearly all the houses we passed were covered with water. At Morgan City we found full two-thirds of the city completely submerged; the floors of the stores on the front street were covered with water that was rising at the rate of six inches every twenty-four hours. Farther on, at Centreville and Franklin, it was fast rising. The people were leaving their homes, business was nearly suspended, while the general topic of conversation was the awfulness of the flood. Monday, April 3rd, having finished our work, we were ready to return home, but learned that on Saturday night the water had washed away the bed of the railroad, that all through travel had been suspended, and that our only way of reaching New Orleans was by steamer. But day after day the waters kept rising. For seven weary days we waited, when, on Monday, April 10, we stepped on board the steamer John M. Chambers, T. R. Muggah, captain, Geo. W. Belt, clerk. She was crowded to her utmost capacity, but all that could be done was done for the comfort of those on board. We can never forget the uniform kindness of the Captain, and, in fact, all the officers, not merely to ourselves but to all on board. Often in our hearts did we say God bless Captain Muggah. All the way down Bayou Teche and the Atchafalaya there was but one continued scene of devastation. A number of plantations were pointed out to us with nothing to mark their location but the numerous house tops. The only way the people can communicate with each other is by skiffs and flat boats, the water being from four to ten feet deep. Frequently we saw the people on floating floors, and were told that in many instances were living on corn meal and parched corn. They were evidently making the best they could of their miserable condition. At Churchill the most of the people had left their houses and were occupying the church. All along the Atchafalaya levees, cattle, mules and hogs were seen standing on rafts fastened to the side of some building, and the poultry would be huddled together on the tops of the houses. All through this region our trip was more like a voyage across the sea than a mere trip on Bayou Teche and the Atchafalaya. The entire country from the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico is one vast inland sea. The total rise of water [illegible] to be 34 inches above the flood of 1874, 23 inches above that [illegible], and 11 inches above the [illegible] flood of 1828. Many of the [illegible] are gone, and nearly all the fences, and many of the people are without means to subsist upon or [illegible] their teams should the waters recede in time for plowing and planting corn and cotton. We do not know what is in the future, but to us those who talk so flippantly and confidently about making crops this year after a [illegible] inundation like the present [illegible] either their utter ignorance of the real condition of affairs or their want of consideration. Look at the facts in the case. All the working force of the plantations [illegible]. The mules and cattle [illegible] have been taken to the parts not affected by the overflow, most of them from one to two hundred miles away, [illegible] all damaged, to say [illegible] influence [illegible] better to look the matter square in the face, [illegible] all the [illegible] we would not have [illegible] and in the end [illegible] Certainly [illegible] upon the [illegible] help them [illegible]

through some special school of training for that work.

We are apt to speak of the prophets and Apostles as unlettered men, yet who like these unlettered men of the Bible inspired the souls of men, not merely with the truth they uttered but by the sublimity of the very language in which that truth was clothed. No man ever had more power to move the people than John the Baptist, but his abode was not in kings' houses or stately palaces. He was brought up in obscurity with God only for his teacher. He suddenly appeared among men; "his raiment was camel's hair and a leathern girdle about his loins, and his meat was locusts and wild honey;" his preaching was the stern Gospel of repentance. He was simply "the voice of one crying in the wilderness," a prepared preacher calling upon the people to "prepare the way of the Lord."

Bro. Armston, at Live Oak, is a true minister of the Lord Jesus, doing the work of his Master with a heart full of love for God and man. He has gathered and organized a good Sunday-school of about fifty scholars, has secured a subscription of $140 towards the erection of a new church 25x40, and in all other respects is moving among the people as an instructor.

A wise workman strikes when and where he can hit with the greatest execution. He must, therefore, mainly aim at the wide levels of common life. Harvests are not gathered on summits of snow, nor in deep sunless gorges, but on the broad plains and gentle undulations where sun and shade, where the biting frosts of winter and the fervid heat of summer glow alternate in every possible order. Uncommon men and things are not half so valuable as common. Writers can say what they please about race, color or previous condition, but there are certain facts we do well to consider. It is a fact that all the heart's needs are kindred. Thirst and hunger are the same among black and white, rich and poor, peasants and princes, and sin, repentance, faith, regeneration and final salvation are facts which know no distinction between the throne and the dunghill. The white, the educated, gifted and rich in earthly goods, when the heart is burdened with a sense of sin and the soul is hungry, crave the same bread of God which poor, ignorant beggars eat. Nothing else will satisfy. Happy is that minister of the Lord Jesus who knows how to feed all classes.

When we were at Morgan City the flood was driving some of the families from their homes. The hearts of the people were failing them through fear. It is a mighty faith that keeps one steady in the midst of a flood that is sweeping the entire face of the country and destroying everything as it moves along.

We found Bro. Claiborne at his post, loved and respected by the people, and, so far as we could see, was doing his work well. The seating capacity of the church had been increased one-third, while the Sunday-school and congregation had more than doubled. The reports at the Quarterly Conference were in perfect order.

At Centreville matters had not been quite so smooth. Bro. Richardson had encountered some opposing influences.

"First pure then peaceable" is the order of the Supreme Lawgiver, the Everlasting Father. Contracting debts without the probability of paying them is a sin against society, the Church and God. Christ can never "present to himself a glorious church not having spot or wrinkle or any such thing" so long as she allows her members to borrow money, take up goods, and thus contract debts and then refuse to pay. Men who preach an honest gospel ought to be honest enough to pay their debts or stop preaching.

The reports at the Quarterly Conference were satisfactory and indicated that a good work had been done. The congregation is the best we had ever met. Bro. Richardson reported two Sabbath-schools with one hundred and fifty scholars enrolled. We have at Centreville some as good people as we have ever met. We predict for them and their pastor a glorious year. The work of the Gospel is to reform and make men better. The necessary qualifications for the office and work of the ministry are few. There must be familiarity with the letters of the Gospel and a deep and thorough acquaintance with the grace of the Gospel, and entire consecration to the one work of propagating the Gospel. Consecration to this work will wonderfully simplify the aims, invigorate the energies, sharpen the intellectual perceptions and keep a man true to the "Rules for Preachers" contained in the Discipline. May [illegible] become the abiding [illegible] preachers and people.

L. C.

Small-Pox.

This dreadful disease, which has visited so many of the larger towns and cities in this country, with such fearful desolation, during the past few months, has, in a measure, abated. This change for the better, however, is not due to the loss of any of its virulent contagion or fatality, but rather to the lack of material upon which to act. As a consequence, vaccination, the only safeguard, is again being fully demonstrated to be the only fortified intrenchment against this loathesome and mortal enemy. Satisfied of the grand importance of immediate vaccination, we urgently call upon all of our readers to see to it that they and their families be vaccinated; and if they have been vaccinated six or seven years ago, that they be re-vaccinated, and thus secure their measurable degree of protection against small-pox. There are in the United States thirty establishments where vaccine is taken directly from perfectly healthy calves and young cattle, affording an abundant supply, stored upon ivory points, and obtainable by druggists and physicians at moderate prices. Hence none need dread the danger of being inoculated with some terrible disease, since the supply is so ample that there no longer exists the necessity of resorting to the use of humanized vaccine.

Let no absurd superstition of interfering with God's work, nor any other nonsensical notion, deter any one from the fulfillment of this his sacred obligation as a man and a neighbor.

The one time that "vaccination should be avoided is when the system is suffering from manifestations of a tendency to erysipelas or inflammation of any kind. Children while teething should not be vaccinated."

In this city, with only one-third of the population, the death-rate among the colored people is greater than among the whites; not because the race is dying out (the late census has settled that to the contrary), but because the laws of health are disobeyed and defied. Obey the laws governing thy physical, as well as thy spiritual nature, and days shall be added unto thee.

Baldwin Mission and Seminary.

Baldwin Mission, and Baldwin Seminary, located at Baldwin, La., under God, is the child of John Baldwin, Esq., a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a steward of the Lord Jesus Christ. The location of the seminary is one of the most delightful spots in Louisiana, situated on the beautiful Bayon Teche, and surrounded by one of the most charming groves, in which there is the greatest variety of trees found in any grove in the State. The entire gift of Bro. Baldwin to the Freedmen's Aid Society includes thirty acres of land, the old mansion with four cottages all in good order, chapel, and seminary, with six recitation rooms, and a new boarding house with sufficient capacity to accommodate thirty students. His one great desire is the establishing of a school where the white young men and women of this State can receive a thorough scientific, and religious education with as little expense as possible.

Rev. W. S. Fitch, A. M., a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and a transfer from the North Ohio Conference to the Louisiana Conference, is the pastor of Baldwin Mission, and Principal of Baldwin Seminary, Mrs. Anna M. Fitch, M. E. L., Lady Principal. For the present Bro. Fitch teaches during the week, and preaches upon the Sabbath, and so far as we can judge they are the right persons to open up and develop this new and important work, well qualified by grace and education for the position. Bro. Fitch is a musician and a practical printer, and has already established the Baldwin Seminary Press. Thirty-two names are enrolled as connected with the Seminary. The future is full of promise.

A Talk with the Man Who Laughs.

The SOUTHWESTERN ADVOCATE, of New Orleans, complains that the *Texas Advocate* was flippant in its treatment of the jury verdict in the suit of Bishop Cain against a railroad—the railroad having denied the good bishop the privilege of riding in a first-class car. Why, brother, would you have us treat such a matter seriously? All such suits seem to us to be really amusing. It is impossible to establish social equality by law—and whoever attempts it is comical, and should be laughed at. Let the brother in black, the brother in brown, as well as the brother in red, and the brother in white, all stand upon their merits. This is the only level upon which men can meet. The man who really merits social recognition or distinction will rarely *demand* either. Do you perceive?—*Texas Christian Advocate.*

We do not perceive, that the brethren of all colors are allowed to stand upon their merits, when Bishop Cain is ejected from a car, for the sole reason that he bears the color God gave him, while any whisky-drinking gambler bearing a white skin, or red or brown man, decently attired, is admitted to the same car. The question of social equality is not involved; it is simply that of the right of a citizen to enjoy a common right at the hands of a public carrier, or the denial of equal rights by a corporation given the right of way and other valuable considerations from the treasury of the State. For the same reason that a State has no right to divert public moneys for sectarian purposes, it has no right to exert its powers or appropriate valuable considerations for the benefit of a single class of its good citizens, or to the exclusion of any. From a Christian standpoint there is nothing amusing in the case, and not a line or precept of Holy Writ to justify the indignity to the good Bishop. Were the conditions reversed, and Dr. John the victim, instead of his black brother, he would be most lusty in his demand for redress, and no sentiment of mock modesty could induce him to silence that spirit of manhood which is inseparable from a God-fearing American citizen.

We have received the initial number of the *Daily Advocate* of the M. E. Church South. The second number will appear May 3 and daily thereafter, Sunday excepted, until the close of the session. It presents a very neat appearance. Rev. O. P. Fitzgerald, D. D., is editor, and Rev. J. B. McFerrin, D. D., publisher. Subscription price $1.00.

An exchange says: "When Hooper, a monogamist, was superseded as delegate to Congress by Cannon, the husband of four wives, Brigham Young said, 'I have chosen Brother Cannon to represent us in Congress, because I wish to cram polygamy down the throats of the American people,' and he did. And for eight years we have had the spectacle of an unnaturalized polygamist sitting as a delegate in a Congress whose laws in other States and Territories are sending men to the penitentiary for bigamy; and the same unnaturalized polygamist is now demanding a continuance of the same outrage." The anti-polygamy bill, which recently became a law, will rather put a quietus upon "Brother Cannon." It will also teach the Mormon hierarchy that with all of their cramming polygamy down the throats of the American people, they have utterly failed in securing its digestion. Consequently the American people threatened to spew it out of their mouth, and they have done it.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Dr. J. P. Newman is too ill for pastoral duty.

—The Post office address of Rev. I. L. Pratt is West Point, Miss.

—Bishop Bowman is in a more hopeful condition, and his friends are encouraged.

—It is said that Queen Victoria is punctilious in the recognition of the devotion of her servants.

—Dr. Archibald Alexander, an eminent Presbyterian divine, died at Princeton April 8, aged 64.

—George Washington Green, of Greenwich, R. I., is to write the biography of the poet Longfellow.

—The silver wedding anniversary of Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Payne was celebrated at Delaware, O., March 24.

—The re-appointment of J. R. G. Pitkin to the U. S. marshalship is received with satisfaction here. President Arthur has selected an able Republican, a scholar and a gentleman, whose skirts were never soiled by corruption in office.

—Rev. S. L. Baldwin, D. D., has been appointed by Bishop Hurst pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Newark, N. J., for the ensuing year. He retains his connection with the Foochow Conference, as he expects to return to China next year.

—Rev. M. C. Harris of the Japan Mission arrived, in company with Mrs. Harris and Mrs Loper, at San Francisco, March 26. The voyage was a stormy and trying one. The state of health of the two ladies compelled their return home. The party remain for the present for recuperation in the neighborhood of San Francisco.

—Mrs. Amanda Smith, the colored female evangelist, so well known in this community, is now in Africa, and when heard from last was recovering slowly but surely from an attack of African fever. She hopes to be able soon to commence work in that dark land whence her parents came. May she have long life and much success.—*Philadelphia Methodist.*

—During the seven days we were flood bound at Baldwin, we found a most delightful home with Rev. W. S. Fitch, A. M., and his [illegible] were [illegible] in their efforts to make our stay with them pleasant. Nevertheless we must say that we were not a little pleased when Bro Fitch took us into his skiff, and pulled up by the side of the steamer Jas. M Chambers, and we were on board and bound for our New Orleans, home.

— Edward Dosher, a merchant at Baldwin, La., refuses to sell liquors of any kind, or to open his store upon the Sabbath day. We advise all the Christian and temperance people living at Baldwin or La Teche to patronize Edward Dosher. Purchase your groceries, and dry goods, of the man who respects the commandments of God, and who will not sell that which fills the land with drunkards, crime and woe.

— Rev. Dr. Maclay happily finds his health and strength very much restored by his sojourn in the United States. He left New York, April 11, by the overland route for his beloved field of labor in Japan, where the missionary force will gladly welcome him back to the discharge of his duties as Superintendent, of the Mission. The body of laborers has received some valuable accessions since he left the field; and the prospect in the educational work will be specially encouraging to one so fully convinced as Dr. Maclay is of the necessity of advancing largely in this line.

— On Sunday, at 2:55 a. m., Dr. C. B. White, a native of Thetford, Vt., aged 56 years, died. An excellent physician, a famous sanitarian, formerly President of the Board of Health, and later the sanitary director of the Auxiliary Sanitary Association, his death is regarded as a public calamity. For some time his failing health was regarded with anxiety by himself and friends. His talents were freely used for the benefit of mankind, and highly appreciated in this community.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

Rev. John Franklin writes from Simsport that the water covers the land, and that he and his people are in great distress, but they are holding on.

At Live Oak, Bro. Armston is working hard to secure funds to erect their new church. Sabbath, April 2d, he held a union basket meeting and raised $112 25, Rev. Bros. Ford, Stewart, and Sawsman preaching. It was a jubilee for all the people.

TEXAS.

B. F. Pinkard, Mexia, gives an encouraging account of the work accomplished by class-leaders connected with his work.

Bro. S. W. Harvey sends an encouraging word from Caney, Texas. Since Conference the Lord has been with him and blessed him in all of his work. A good number have been converted and joined on probation.

S. C. Coleman, from Waelder, Gonzales county, says: "We have a good Sunday school, with Levi A. Allen, Mary Parson, and S. Wilson as teachers. The Elder has given us a nice lot of new books." Their preacher, Lee R. Reed, has just closed a protracted meeting, in which twenty-four were converted to God.

Bro. P. N. Crawford writes from Belton: "Our presiding elder, Rev. C L. Madison, held our first quarterly conference on March 12. We had a good time. The love-feast, the sermons, and the sacramental services were all accompanied with spiritual benediction. Ten dollars were collected for the Elder. Rev. S. Smith is fully alive to his work."

Rev. W. McKenzie writes from Moscow, Texas, that they are soon to have a new church, 6000 feet of the lumber being now upon the ground. Rev. W. B. Pullam, presiding elder of the Hunterville District, spent February 24 and 25 with him, attending to all parts of his work and preaching to the acceptance of the people. But Bro. McKenzie complains that some of his predecessors have neglected their work, and we confess that to us his evidence is pretty conclusive. In a Sunday-school of forty-eight scholars, only eight can read, and within three miles of the church he found thirty-five families without the Bible. We advise Bro. McKenzie to get some Bibles, Hymn Books, and Disciplines, and see that his people are supplied; and if a good teacher cannot be secured to open a day-school, to open one himself.

P. Carmichael, Victoria: "Up to date, with 170 full members, we have raised $119 90 for all purposes of the church excluding building and improving, paid pastor $100, for sexton, fuel, etc., $19 90, for Sunday-school $10 70, for building and improving $65, with which we have made a very nice addition to the parsonage. On the first Sunday night in March we began a protracted meeting, which resulted in the conversion of twenty souls. We have added since conference twenty-one souls, and our membership is now 209. Our Sunday-school numbers 100 regular attendants. The day-school, under W. A. Fortson, late of Central Tennessee College, is doing finely, with an attendance of sixty-five. There is some talk of building a new house for worship, as the present one is too small. You will pray for us."

MISSISSIPPI.

J. M. Shumpert: "I wish to say that there is a gracious revival of religion going on in Columbus and Corinth, Miss. Many precious souls are being converted to God. The Lord be praised."

R. Hayes, State Line: "We are having a good time. Elder Dunn held our quarterly conference; collection $7 25."

TENNESSEE.

Rev. C. L. Fields has been appointed to the Memphis circuit, in place of H. C. Welch, resigned, and is filling the place with credit. So writes Jesse Price, presiding elder.

ARKANSAS.

W. O. Emory, Little Rock: "In our revival since conference we had eight converts and a number of accessions. Last Tuesday was the city election for aldermen. The Sixth Ward stepped forward and defeated the whisky men again. Our church, of which Bro. Albert spoke, is in this ward. Let it be remembered that this ward is three-quarters colored, the only one that elects a colored alderman. Our white brothers will have to move up or hand over the mantle to the brother in black."

From Our Mission Rooms.

Dr. Maclay communicates four letters recently received giving the following views of the special efforts now being made in Japan by the adherents of heathenism to strengthen their false and decaying systems against the influence of Christianity:

OPPOSITION TO CHRISTIANITY.—The enemies of the Cross in Japan do not propose to yield the field without a struggle. It is true that the methods of opposition once in general use, such as torture, crucifixion, beheading, banishment to distant parts of the empire, and others of that ilk, could scarcely be applied with success in our day. The government in its present attitude of at least comparative enlightenment, and with its existing treaty relations with the Western powers, no longer desires to employ barbarous and inhuman methods for educating the minds and controlling the consciences of its subjects. But it does not require a very profound acquaintance with human nature to convince any thoughtful observer that a government so long connected with other and, as we hold, erroneous forms of religious belief, will not, in the absence of a powerful pressure in that direction, break away from the old and adopt a new system of religion; that forms of religious faith and worship so ancient as Shintoism and buttressed by such potent supports in the way of endowments and revenues as Buddhism possesses, will not cheerfully succumb to a rival; and that a nation, the successive generations of which have been so long accustomed to the teachings and rites of generally received and revered religious systems, will not suddenly lose faith in its old spiritual guides, and welcome to its confidence a system whose profound teachings involve mysteries which finite minds cannot solve, and whose morality directly antagonizes some of the strongest and most cherished passions of the human heart.

It reflects great credit on the Japanese government that it is evidently trying to grapple with this confessedly most difficult subject in an enlightened spirit; and there is every reason to expect that in due time a satisfactory adjustment of it will be reached. Meanwhile, however, the Shintoists are somewhat jubilant in view of the evident favor of the government toward their system and its efforts, which do not, indeed, promise to be successful, to make Shintoism the religion of Japan; the Buddhists, chafing under the loss of government influence and patronage, are putting forth extraordinary efforts to retain their hold on public sentiment; and a small coterie of Japanese students, guided by some foreign teachers, are quite active in endeavoring to disseminate atheistical principles. These influences and discussions are stirring the minds of the Japanese most profoundly with reference to all questions of morals and religion; and are directing the attention of the entire nation to the work of Christian ministers, now making such cheering progress in Japan. Let the Church remember and pray for the faithful laborers she has sent to occupy this inviting field.

THE CHICAGO DISTRICT OF THE N. W. SWEDISH DISTRICT is one of great extent. It reaches into five States, and, according to the statement of the presiding elder Rev. N. O. Westergreen, is over 800 miles in compass from east to west. The extreme eastern limits are Jamestown, N. Y., and Chambers Valley, Pa., the extreme west being at St. Louis, Mo. There are eighteen charges in the district. "Victoria, Ill.," says the elder, "is our oldest charge, the cradle of Swedish Methodism in the West." The society was organized in 1848, with five members. It forms now an extensive work. One of the original members, the late Rev. P. Newberg, who had been long active in the Northwest Swedish Conference, died at his post of labor, among the Swedes in Texas, January 10.

The presiding elder reports the Market-street Church, in Chicago, as the largest charge on the district, and very prosperous. During the pastorate, now nearly closed, of Rev. D. S. Sorlin, a heavy debt of several thousand dollars on the church property has been paid, and the membership has, in spite of the removal of many members, grown from about 300 to over 400. Over 100 have been received on probation since the last conference. The congregation exhibits much vital energy and missionary zeal.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS IN INDIA.—A fact which goes far to assure us that India is on the march of improvement is the recently exhibited disposition of the ryots (or farmers) in some sections to seek for foreign and better agricultural implements. The government has taken pains to exhibit English plows with their working, and they have been ordered by the native farmers. Since months ago a number of large Swedish plows were sent over, and as a result 300 of them were taken up at Bellary. A very interesting letter to C. P. Hard, published in the Buffalo Christian Advocate, March 23d, contains the statement that with sixty plows manufactured on the Cawnpore model 1900 acres were cultivated (at Ballery) with cotton seed from all parts of India; "and the crops are at least 200 per cent better than those on the lands that were plowed with the Indian plow." Mr. Hard's correspondent has just ordered six cast-steel plows from a Hartford firm, and states his belief that "American implements are well suited to our Indian soil." If the Hindoos will learn agriculture from us, it will have no small effect to open their minds at least to the teachings of the Gospel.

THE LIBERIA CONFERENCE recently held passed a vote of welcome to Mrs. Amanda Smith, the female evangelist recently arrived in that country. Rev. Dr. Blyden addressed the conference as fraternal delegate from the presbytery of Western Africa. The Baptist Providence Association was also represented by Rev. I. T. Richardson.

Memoirs were read before the conference of Rev. James R. Moore, Rev. Charles Cummings, and Rev. J. S. Payne, deceased during the conference year, Mr. Payne's death occurring, as is well known, at the date of the session. Mr. Moore was a native of the United States, had received early advantages in education, and pursued the study of medicine. He had maintained a Christian profession for fifty years, joined the Liberia Conference in 1867, and was at the time of his death a supernumerary on the Bexley Circuit. He was characterized as an earnest worker and a warm lover of Liberia; his style as "soft and persuasive, but cogent and conclusive." Mr. Cummings was a native of the Kroo tribe, and in the later years of his ministry he labored as a missionary among them. He was regarded as a man of ability, and highly esteemed by his brethren. There is a gloom hanging over the manner of his death, and a strong suspicion of treachery on the part of the native heathen for whose welfare he lived. Mr. Payne went to Liberia from the United States in his boyhood, being a member of a large family. He displayed unusual ability in the pulpit. "In fact, he has been justly esteemed," says the memoir, "as the prince of Liberian pulpit orators." "He was distinguished for his great firmness and decision of character. He identified himself with every thing that looked to the elevation of the negro race and of Liberia, and used his pen freely when necessity called for it." To the Conference at his bedside he said: "Be faithful; preach the Word;" and again: "The Lord has richly provided for us. He is complete; He is ample; He will receive all who apply to Him. I am now able to realize this. I have no other hope, no other trust." And just before he breathed his last, "All is well. Hallelujah!"

As two laborers were digging a drain on the 1st inst., in St. Louis, on the premises of James E. Haggerty, No. 912 Collins Street, they found between $20,000 and $30,000 in coin, which is dated in the last century.

From Our Board of Education.

CHILDREN'S DAY CIRCULARS—1882.

In obedience to requests made by Annual Conferences, our Children's day circulars for this year will be sent out early, in the month of April. It is desired that they may be in the hands of all pastors and their associates in Canada time for the best plans and preparations, and yet not so soon as to be in danger of being overlooked. Children's day will come this year on the eleventh of June, and it is thought desirable that official notice be given of it about eight weeks in advance. The careful preparation and mailing of so many circulars, containing such a variety and quantity of printed matter, is not the work of a day. Hence, as they cannot be mailed simultaneously, those sent to the greater distances will be posted first. But it is intended that all shall receive them by or before the middle of April, except in those Conferences that meet in the first half of that month. For them, the circulars will be mailed as soon as the new Minutes are printed. For the five conferences to meet after the middle of April, the circulars will be sent early, according to their Minutes of 1881, and pastors receiving them are specially requested to dispose of them properly before leaving for their Conference sessions. In all the Conferences, except those in foreign countries and the seven that will meet on the 5th and 12th of April, the circulars should be delivered before April 16. Any pastor, therefore, in all the Conferences not included in the exception, that up to April 18 shall not have received one of the circulars in question, is invited to apply for it by postal or otherwise.

The circulars will be sent in stamped Government envelopes bearing the imprint of the Board of Education. Each envelope will contain two copies of our report on the Children's day collections of 1881 for pastors and superintendents, a special circular to pastors, [illegible] circulars to Sunday-school and Christian workers, a form of report, and a return envelope. As all these documents relate to an important Church interest, and one [illegible] by the Dis[illegible] to a given day [illegible] hoped that [illegible] through them [illegible] will [illegible] due [illegible] We are [illegible]

[illegible] we ask in the confident [illegible] among us who [illegible] pastoral responsibil[illegible] not only [illegible] official circulars [illegible] but will gladly [illegible] for the promotion [illegible] may be dear to all [illegible] the Saviour's command, [illegible]

[illegible] peculiar responsibility [illegible] Church this [illegible]

[illegible] should be [illegible] What [illegible]

Shaw University.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., April 6, 1882.

MR. EDITOR: The following amounts have been collected for Shaw University during the month of March:

Corinth Station, by W. H. Gallion $20, Holly Springs charge, by S. A. Cowan $11, as follows: S. A. Cowan $2, R. D. Miller $2, W. M. Woodson and J. T. Hall $1 each; Josiah Strather, Caleb Wilson, Bartley Bell, Benjamin Jones, George Hill, Sarah Strather, Diana Pate, Sarah Wilkins, Martha Smith, and Adaline Talbot 50 cts. each.

Shaw University, by W. W. Hooper, $46 50, as follows: Miss E. E. Platner $10, W. W. Hooper $5, N. W. Kirkpatrick $4, M. M. McKissack $2 50; R. R. Green, Fannie Hampton, R. Clardy, J. S. Settle, and M. Warren $2 each; Millie Shotwell, Esther Elton, J. C. Bullen, H. N. Johnson, Walter Alton, E. Roberts, R. Young, S. D. Hudson, P. P. Jones, A. G. Dickerson, and M. E. Stribling $1 each; I. B. Griffin, J. Q. Hibbler, G. W. Jones, [illegible] Tweedy, E. C. Carter, E. Dugan, J. W. Crooks, S. P. Harris, Virginia Selby.

Goodman, M. Levy $5.

Why are there no reports from the other charges and circuits in the Conference?

Dear friends, now is the time for action, we know that some of you can not do as much now as in the fall, *but can you not do something?*

Work on the new building is moving rapidly, and we need help from every pastor.

Shall we not have a report from every appointment at the close of this month? W. W. HOOPER.

From Palestine District.

MR. EDITOR:—The Palestine District of the Texas Conference has been glanced through once more. The last three months has been one of the hardest times that I have ever witnessed. It has been almost impossible to travel in parts of the District, and a harder time to live has never been seen. Nine out of ten of our people, who are farmers, have to live on the credit system until crops are made. It has been a hard struggle for preachers to live. In the midst of poverty there has been some increase in the District in members this quarter. By the grace of God the work still moves on.

We are trying to build at several places, but we find it almost impossible [illegible] Our church at Crockett was burned about the time of our last Annual Conference and we are preparing to build again, though we find it a struggle. Our work at Tyler is on a stand. This is one of the most noted places in Eastern Texas. We have one of the most central lots in town, yet to build we must have help to move on. We asked for a donation to build, but as the trustees could not comply with the terms of the Church Extension Board we could not [illegible], so we stand. With [illegible] at Fairfield, as [illegible] we can not get help fro[illegible] Our members and friends have [illegible] all they could at each place for the present. We are determined to struggle on. I hope the brethren will not forget [illegible] collections. I hope you will publish the amounts assessed to each charge, which are as follows:

[illegible]

WILLIAM [illegible], P. E.

How the [illegible] of a crowd swell and [illegible] against the [illegible] cough during a performance at a theatre, when they know [illegible] Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

On Tuesday, 11th inst., the residence of Hon. A. J. Dumont, in Algiers, with its furniture, was entirely destroyed by fire, together with [illegible] in money, and some clothing. The loss is estimated [illegible] insurance [illegible] the Teche and [illegible]

The [illegible] committee on education [illegible] directed Representative Sherwin to report [illegible] educational purposes.

[illegible] custody of [illegible]

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

SECOND QUARTER. LESSON IV. April 23. CHRIST WALKING ON THE SEA. (Mark vi. 45-56.)

After Jesus had so wonderfully fed the five thousand, he sent his disciples across the Sea of Galilee, and he went alone to pray. He was the Son of God, and yet he needed to pray alone. Do we follow his example? O we need it. We must do it. We can't follow Jesus without praying to him often alone. The oftener we pray alone, the nearer we get to him, and the safer we are.

The disciples obeyed Jesus; took a boat and started across the sea. But the rowing was hard. Jesus was alone on the mountain praying, yet [illegible] from them, but he saw them. Jesus could see and care for them in darkness just as well as in daytime. So in the middle of the night Jesus came to them. Did Jesus come in a ship? No, he came as no man could come. Jesus came walking on the water. The disciples were frightened, and cried out; but the voice of their dear Master answered: Be of good cheer. It is I, be not afraid. Then Jesus went into the ship, and the wind was still.

When they landed, the people knew Jesus, and began to run about and spread the news that he was come. Every where he went people came with their sick to be healed. O what a hurry they were in! They came carrying the sick on beds, and crowded and pushed their way so he could see their sick, or touch him. So many as could even touch his garments were cured.

O what a lesson for us all! We are all sin-sick, our friends are sin-sick, and Jesus stands ready to cure us, if we only will let him. We don't need to walk miles, and crowd and push our way to him. We can kneel in our homes, knock at heaven's door with a prayer, and Jesus comes. Won't you open your heart and let him come in? Be like Jesus—pray often alone. Just a few little words will reach him as well as the longest, grandest prayer. The prayer Jesus loves best is this: Jesus, save me from sin.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Whisky vs. Christianity.

What shall be done to cure the great evil of whisky drinking? I need not weary the many readers of the columns of this good paper, which has done so much, and is still doing much for the elevation of the people, by pointing out the great evils that have been done in the United States by the use of whisky, nor to one of those States, but can come as near home as Robertson county, Springfield, the county seat of said county. This little town is situated on the south-eastern division of the L. & N. R. R. 29 miles from Nashville, with a population of five or six hundred, and has four wholesale whisky houses, four saloons. The saloons are kept open every day including Sunday. Most especially is Sunday a day of joy and gladness for the whisky drinkers. Men and women are seen hankering around the dram shops. Drunken men and women are no strange sight to be seen on the streets, swearing, fighting, gambling, etc. Nearly every visit that I have made, to my disgust I have seen one or more quarts of whisky as an ornament for the mantel or bureau, and upon making a call at the house of the Baptist minister the sister passed around the bottle just before asking us in to dine, and said it would give us a good appetite.

I was called by the minister of the A. M. E. Church to assist him in a protracted effort, and the good brother preached exceedingly well, but it seemed to take no effect. He asked me if I did not smell the scent of whisky. I said "yes," for it seemed that a barrel had been opened in the church. Then I noticed two of the brethren, after kneeling in the attitude of prayer, failed, when the amen was said, to respond. The good brother's attention was called to them, and he asked them from their knees but they could not get up, for they were dead drunk. That meeting lasted two weeks and the result was that only one came forward for prayer. No doubt if the good prophet was [illegible] from the ancient tomb, he would want for sufficient tears with which to weep.

This is the field for temperance workers. God be thanked that the glorious old M. E. Church is an example in this place, for her members are clear. Come over and help us. D. COOK.

Springfield, Tenn.

The [illegible], emaciated and infirm find [illegible] health, [illegible] strength, and youthful [illegible] in Brown's Iron Bitters.

Young Men and Women

The Mutual Benefit Association, of Verona, Miss., pays at your marriage $[illegible] [illegible] See advertisement in another column. Persons of good moral [illegible] agents everywhere.

NEW BOOKS.

THE TRUE STORY OF JOHN SMYTH, THE SE-BAPTIST. By Henry Martyn Dexter, Boston: Lee and Shepard.

A collection of historical evidences on the subject of baptism, to answer the inquiry whether dipping was a new mode of baptism in England in 1641, together with criticism of alleged ancient records. The author claims to have examined seventy five per cent. of a formidable array of publications on these controversies.

"Job's Comforter, or Scientific Sympathy," by Joseph Parker, D. D., is No. 70 of the Standard Series. Price 10 cents. A droll satire, praised by Prof. Tyndall and Mr. Gladstone.

CHINA: Country, People, Religions, Missions. By Rev. J. T. Gracey, Rochester, New York. Price 15c.

In a brief space much reliable and practical information is given. This is the first book of an outline missionary series.

"Mrs. Mayburn's Twins," with her trials with them in the morning, noon, afternoon and evening of one day, by John Habberton, author of "Helen's Babies," has already passed a second edition. The *New York Sun*, in an editorial notice of it, says, "It is a most interesting, wholesome, and instructive picture of certain phases of married life." We commend it to the thoughtful attention of all young husbands. No better book has been published this year, than 'Mrs. Mayburn's Twins,' by John Habberton. All wives should own it, and all husbands should profit by it. It is published by T. B. Peterson & Bros., No. 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia."

Sick and bilious headache, and all derangements of stomach and bowels, cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—or anti-bilious granules. 25 cents a vial. No cheap boxes to allow waste of virtues. By druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The *Courier*, of Cincinnati, published by the College of Music, at $1 per year, is a new literary and musical monthly.

The *Hebrew Student* is a new Chicago monthly devoted to Old Testament literature and interpretation. Subscription $1 per year. W. R. Harper, editor.

The *Outlook*, a reformatory and missionary monthly paper, issued at Alfred Centre, New York, is the newest Christian helper we are glad to welcome.

The Boston *Musical Herald* for April continues its article descriptive of chord instruments, has an interesting editorial on musical conductors, and three pieces of music with notes.

The *American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal* for January, has an illustrated article on ancient temple architecture, and others on ceremonial axes found in Florida mounds, Dakotan languages, Indian superstitions, and the mound builders. Chicago: Jameson & Morse, $3 per year.

A striking portrait of James Russell Lowell will be the frontispiece of the *Century Magazine* for May, which will also contain a masterly study, by Edmund Clarence Stedman, of the life and writings of the author of "The Biglow Papers." The same number of the magazine will offer also a recently written poem by Mr Lowell, entitled "Estrangement."

The numbers of *The Living Age* for March 31st and April 8th contain Sir Charles Lyell, *Quarterly*; Monkeys, and The Vistas of the Past in the Moon and the Earth, *Contemporary*; Miss Ferrier's Novels, and the Yellowstone Geysers, *Nineteenth Century*; How Gilbert Sherrard Fared in the Flood, and The Poetry of Dante Gabriel Rosetti, *Fraser*; Destruction of Egyptian Monuments, *Blackwood*; Jane Austin, *Temple Bar*; March in the Country, *Saturday Review*; On the Whale Fishery of the Basque Provinces of Spain, and American Ants, *Nature*; A Famous Quaker School, *All the Year Round*; with instalments of "The Freres" and "Robin," and the usual amount of poetry. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

A prominent manufacturing firm in Massachusetts recently subscribed for more than three hundred copies of *St. Nicholas*, to be sent the children of its employees. They were paid for from a fund which had been set aside for educational purposes. The May number of this magazine will have some special features in the way of illustrations which will surpass anything heretofore. There will be eleven full-page engravings, one of them on "Wolf-reared Children," by Charles L. Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society. Nineteen other illustrations add their attractions to this one paper. Mrs. Clement will deal with Correggio, in her series on Art and Artists, giving an opportunity to reproduce some of the great master's choicest work.

The May *Century* is to have a brilliant list of contributors. Thomas Carlyle, James Russell Lowell, Edmund Clarence Stedman, W. D. Howells, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, Archibald Forbes, Constance Fenimore Woolson, John G. Saxe, Frank R. Stockton, Edward Everett Hale, Andrew Lang, Richard Grant White, "Uncle Remus," and H. C. Bunner, are names which are known in many fields of literature, and all these and more are to be represented in this notable number. Elihu Vedder furnishes the second of his cover designs for special numbers, and the frontispiece portrait of James Russell Lowell is said to be an excellent likeness, as well as one of Mr. Kruell's best engravings.

From Eminent Wilmer Brinton, M. D., Baltimore.

I have used Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator in my practice, and have been much gratified with the result. As a tonic in all cases of debility and weakness, anaemia, chlorosis, etc., etc., it cannot be surpassed. (Remember the name, Colden's—take no other.) Of druggists.

A Philanthropist.

A CONNECTICUT MILLIONAIRE GIVES $1,000,000 FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE NEGRO RACE.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 12.—Assemblyman Patterson to-day introduced a bill to incorporate the trustees of the John F. Slater fund. The bill names Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio; Morrison R. Waite, of the District of Columbia; Wm. E. Dodge, of Massachusetts; Danl. C. Gilmore, of Maryland; John A. Stuart, of New York; Alfred H. Colquitt, of Georgia; Morris K. Jessup, of New York; James P. Boyce, of Kentucky, and Wm. A. Slater, of Connecticut, as incorporators of the fund, to be called the John F. Slater fund. Rutherford B. Hayes is named as the first vice-president. The fund is to consist of one million dollars. Slater is a wealthy gentleman, of Norwich, Conn. In a letter to the board of trustees, Slater writes as follows: "The general object which I desire to have exclusively pursued is the uplifting of the lately emancipated population of the Southern States and their posterity, by conferring on them the blessing of a Christian education. The disabilities formerly suffered by this people and their singular patience and fidelity in the great crisis of the nation, establish a just claim on the sympathy and good will of humane and patriotic men. I cannot but feel the compassion that is due in view of their prevailing ignorance, and which exists through no fault of their own."

Slater purposely leaves the trustees the largest liberty in making such changes in the methods of applying the fund as may from time to time seem wise. He suggests that the education of teachers for the colored race may be the wisest purpose to which the fund can be put. If, after 33 years, three-fourths of the trustees shall, for any reason, agree that there is no further use for the fund in the form it is now instituted, he authorizes them to appropriate the capital to the establishments subsidiary to visiting institutions of higher education, so as to make them more freely accessible to poor colored students under the present institution of the fund. He specially wishes that neither the principal nor income be expended in land or buildings for any purpose other than that of a safe and productive investment for income.

Mr. Richard Crowley, of Salem, Mass., says: "I can, from personal experience, recommend Brown's Iron Bitters as being a permanent cure for indigestion, dyspepsia, sick stomach, painful urination, etc. It really strengthens the whole general system. Its effect is most wonderful.

Work on the Columbia, S. C., canal was begun with 60 convicts. The event was celebrated by an artillery salute and other demonstrations inspired by the magnitude of the enterprise. Cotton factories will be in operation here within the next year, and 11,000 horse power will be developed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system. Address Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for circular.

The verdict of the jury in the South Carolina election cases was "guilty on the obstructions count" and not guilty on all others, with recommendations to mercy.

A Delicious Odor is imparted by Floreston Cologne. And it is always refreshing, no matter how freely used.

The festival of the Sicilian vespers was concluded with the unveiling of the a monument commemorating Garibaldi's siege of Palermo in 1860.

Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver or Urinary Diseases.

Have no fear of any of these diseases if you use Hop Bitters, as they will prevent and cure the worst cases, even when you have been made worse by some great puffed up pretended cures.

As he was ascending the pulpit step, one of the elders buttonholed him to whisper an additional caution: "The liquor dealer has just come into church, and he gives us a lift sometimes. I wish you would be particular not to allude to the whiskey business or the temperance question." The young minister, getting frightened to see the moral ground thus steadily narrowing before him, inquired: "Whom or what shall I preach against, then?" The elder's reply came with an air of triumph: "Preach against the Mormons; they haven't got a friend in town!"

It is probable that the young lady celebrated in those charming lines of Robert Burns, had tan, moth-spots and freckles, with other beauty blemishes. For such conditions, Dr. Benson's Skin Cure should be on every lady's toilet table.

The President has approved the act granting a pension to Mrs. Lucretia R. Garfield, Mrs. S. C. Polk, and Mrs. Julia G. Tyler.

Elegance and Purity.

Ladies who appreciate elegance and purity are using Parker's Hair Balsam. It is the best article sold for restoring gray hair to its original color, beauty and lustre.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER
DARBY'S
Prophylactic Fluid!

SMALL POX ERADICATED.

Contagion destroyed. Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant. Fevered and Sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid added to the water. Catarrh relieved and cured. Erysipelas cured. Burns relieved instantly. Scars prevented.

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented. Ulcers purified and healed. Dysentery cured. Wounds healed rapidly. Removes all unpleasant odors. Tetter dried up. It is perfectly harmless. For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPHTHERIA PREVENTED.

In fact it is the great Disinfectant and Purifier.
PREPARED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, SOLE PROPRIETORS.

MARRIAGES.

In Lavernia, Texas, by Rev. D. W. Tucker, Abe Johnson and Mrs. Joanna Wilson.

In Oxford, Miss., by Rev. M. H. Foster, March 5, 1882, Mr. S. M. Anderson and Miss Hattie Brown. March 12, Mr. Marion McShann and Miss Caroline Arnold. March 16, Mr. Newton Cilton and Miss Lizzie Walton. March 20, M. M. Avant, of Holly Springs, and Miss Hattie E. Furgerson, of Oxford, both of whom are former students of Shaw University.

On June 22, 1881, at Corinth, Miss., by Rev. W. H. Gallion, Miss Annie O. Rogan to Mr. R. A. Clark. The couple have gone to their new home, in Memphis, Tenn.

Give you rosy cheeks. Renew you. Tested 30 yrs. Hurley's Syr. Sars. and Potash. Lou. Ky.

DEATHS.

FRANK MCDONALD, son of Mr. Reuben and Sister Mary McDonald, about 11 months old, died on March 18th, 1882.

SISTER MARCIA JENNINGS died at Jacksonport, Ark., March 11, 1882. She was converted in 1873, and lived a consistent Christian up to the time of her death. She suffered long with affliction and died a peaceful death. The Church has lost a true member. She leaves two or three daughters, several grand-children and a host of friends to mourn her loss. A. J. PHILLIPS.

Jacksonport, Ark.

SISTER MARY LEWIS was born January 10, 1840, and died March 10, 1882. Her religious experience runs through several years, but during the last year of her life was more closely united to the Lord than ever before by a continued annointing of the Holy Ghost. When death made its approach by unmistakable evidences, her confidence remained unshaken, and through many weary days of sufferings she gave evidence that she was not disappointed. A. L. RICHARDSON.

Cotton Center, Ark.

BRO. RUFUS MAXWELL was a faithful member of the Church, and died in full triumph of faith Dec. 22, 1881. He leaves a wife and child. J. SMITH.

Winchester, Texas.

Protection from Malaria.

The preventive is the far-famed Southern remedy, Simmons's Liver Regulator, a purely vegetable tonic, cathartic and alterative. It acts more promptly than calomel or quinine.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, April 17, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

Cotton, ℔ ℔.	
Ordinary	10½
Middling	12
Good middling	12½
Middling fair	12¾
Sugar, ℔ ℔.	
Yellow clarified	8¾
White clarified	9¼
Molasses, in bbls., ℔ gallon.	
Common	45
Fair	51
Choice	62
Rice, Louisiana, ℔ ℔.:	
Common	@5¼
Fair	@6¼
Choice	@7
GROCERIES.	
Butter, ℔ ℔.:	
Western	25@27
Coffee, ℔ ℔.:	
Ordinary	9
Prime	11½
Cheese, ℔ ℔.:	
Western factory	12½
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	4 50
Flour, ℔ bbl.:	
Fancy	7 37½
Choice family	6 50
Lard, ℔ ℔.:	
Choice, in kegs	@11½
Choice, in tierces	11½
Salt, ℔ sack:	
Coarse	87½
Fine	1 22½
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl.	3 25
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl.	2 75
Onions, ℔ bbl.	3 00
Apples, ℔ bbl.	5 00
Cabbages, ℔ 100	@10 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl.	10 00
Oils, ℔ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	19@30
Coal, in bbls.	—@—
Linseed, raw	62@64
Linseed, boiled	65@67
Cotton seed	48@50
GRAIN AND FEED.	
Corn, in sacks, ℔ bu.:	
Yellow	90
White	97½
Mixed	88
Oats, ℔ bu.:	
Western	67
Bran, ℔ 100 ℔s.:	
Choice	1.40
Hay, ℔ ton:	
Prime	25@27
Choice	28@29
PROVISIONS.	
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	19 50
Bacon, ℔ ℔.:	
Breakfast	12½
Shoulders	8¾
Sides, clear rib	11½
Sides, clear	11¾
Hams, sugar-cured	12½
Dry Salt Meat, ℔ ℔.:	
Clear rib sides	10½
Clear sides	10¾
Shoulders	7¾

MUTUAL BENEFIT Association.
VERONA, MISSISSIPPI.
OFFICERS:
J. B. WILKINS, N. T. SPICER,
J. O. CHRISTIAN, A. L. JONES,
G. G. WILEY.
This Association is a legal incorporation whose object is to aid young men and ladies at their marriage by paying them an endowment, provided they sustain good moral character. Best of references given as to business integrity of officers. Address, for full particulars,
J. B. WILKINS,
VERONA, MISSISSIPPI.
14-6m

No. 56 St. Charles St.

A WONDERFUL [illegible] d

SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, as when first you use them. They have been carefully examined and analysed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the sight if used in time, but in no case can the eye become impaired by their use for the following reasons:

1. The chemicals soften the light to the eye, completely doing away with that tiresome sensation that is usually experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.

2. The chemicals make the glasses hard; they retain their polish. Hence you will always see through them as bright and clear as at first.

3. The chemicals keep the glasses cold, and the result is that the optic nerves are always cool, doing away with any feverish sensation to the eye.

4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the light having no effect on the eye, with no distressing or tiresome sensation, which necessarily improves the eye.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The MEDICATED GLASSES are all stamped on the frame H. HOUSAH, Medicated. NONE GENUINE UNLESS STAMPED.

WE DON'T SELL TO PEDDLERS.
Dealers Supplied Wholesale at Liberal Discount.

ALL EYES SUITED. Persons residing at a distance who may wish to procure these Spectacles can send for a circular containing description, prices, etc., and directions for insuring a perfect fit, and have them sent by mail, by addressing

Hero. Housah,
CRESCENT CITY SPECTACLE COMPANY,
56 St Charles street, near Gravier, New Orleans.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL BRINGS A SEED STORE

To every man's door. If our SEEDS are not sold in your town, drop us a Postal Card for Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Prices. Address D. LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia.

Conference Notices.

District Conference Programme.

Little Rock District, Little Rock Conference; to be held at Pine Bluff, Aug. 22 to 25, 1882.

TUESDAY 22, 7:45.

Lecture on Homiletics—I. G. Pollard.

WEDNESDAY 23, 7 a. m.

Opening Exercises.

Papers:

1. The Conduct of a Pastor—W. H. Higgins.
2. The Duties of a Pastor—Samp. Wilson.
3. How can a preacher pursue his course of study and travel a circuit—B. McCain.
4. How to deal with a disorderly member—E. J. Thornton.
5. How to deal with an offending Local Preacher—G. G. W. Taylor.
6. Pastoral visiting—Green Reed.

WEDNESDAY p. m.

District Conference business.

WEDNESDAY EVENING 7:45.

Lecture on Education—T. Masoc.

TUESDAY 24, 9 a. m.

Papers:

1. The relation of the Sunday-school to the Church—Joseph Raglin.
2. The relation of baptized children to the Church Edward Pinkett.
3. The present phase of the temperance question. H. W. O. Emory.
4. What is Christian perfection?—Seth Neal.
5. Is it right to have excursions on Sunday for the benefit of the Church?—Peter Humphrey.
6. The Moral and Physical effect of the the use of tobacco—H. H. McAllister.

THURSDAY p. m.

District Conference Business.

FRIDAY 25, 9 a. m.

Opening Exercises.

Papers:

1. The Nature of the Atonement.—Samuel Johnsoc.
2. The Benefits of the Atonement—A. L. Richardson.
3. Genuiness of the Pentateuch.—G. R. Donelly.
4. The Authorship of the Pentateuch—Reuben Johnson.
5. How are we to harmonize the severity of the Mosaic system with the beneficence of God?—J. L. Johnson.
6. Is immersion essential in Baptism?—Henry Dunlap.
7. The importance of Class Meetings—Alex. Hardeman.

FRIDAY p. m.

District Conference Business.

Note.—Each paper followed by criticism and discussion.

Length of each paper limited to 15 minutes, criticism and discussion 15 minues.

W. O. EMORY,
T. MASON,
Committee.

New Orleans Preachers on the Ritual.

The following resolutions were ordered to be printed in the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE by the New Orleans Preachers meeting convened at Wesley Chapel, March 16th. For a conformity of ideas, and to work to an advantage in administrating the rites of the discipline, which some measure have been neglected. In the administration of the Lord's Supper,

Be it Resolved, That we impress these three things upon the minds of our people:

First—Fasting and prayer.

Second—Sermon on the Crucifixion of Christ.

Third—Meditation on the Death of Christ.

ON THE BURIAL OF THE DEAD—THE SERVICE AT CHURCH OR HOME.

First—A brief Exhortation touching the Life of the Deceased.

Second—Singing and Prayer.

Third—Reading the Ritual or any Appropriate Scripture.

Fourth—Invite all concerned to take a last look at the Corpse.

AT THE GRAVE.

First—Read that portion of the Discipline recommended.

Second—Conduct to suit occasion—This is left to the judgment of the Preacher.

Third—Benediction.

Seeing the great evil arising from the vigils kept over the dead called wakes

Resolved, That while we hold vigils over the dead ought to be kept, we discountenance the great excitements caused by these gatherings, making night hideous, and placing us in a light detrimental to us as preachers. R. L. BEAL, Secretary.

MRS. M. L. DALE,
Wishes to inform her friends that she is prepared to Accommodate Gentlemen, Ladies and Families With Board, by the MONTH, WEEK OR DAY, at Pass Christian, Miss., on FRONT STREET, short walk from Railroad Depot and Boat Landing.
Any one visiting the Pass will do well to give her a call. 10 1y

Art Needlework,
An illustrated Book, containing the instructions given at the Royal School for Art Needlework at South Kensington, England. Sent by mail to any address for 50 cents by S. W. TILTON & CO., Boston, Mass.
Our Catalogue of transferring Designs for this work sent free. 16-24

OPIUM Morphine HABIT CURED in 10 to 20 DAYS.
THOUSANDS of [illegible] until Cured. Dr. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.
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Mail Orders a Specialty. C. W. Story, [illegible]
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Sunday School Song Books
For Every Department.

New Hymnary	$40 per 100
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HARDWARE, STOVES AND CASTINGS,
Railroad and Mill Supplies.
AGENT FOR
Charter Oak Stoves, Disstons' Saws, Old Hickory Wagons, Howe Scales and Avery's Plows.
49 and 51 Main St., Houston, Texas.
Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. All orders for Gas Fitting and Plumbing promptly attended to.
8 1y

$500 REWARD!
WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or [illegible] we cannot cure, with West's Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are [illegible] and never fail to give satisfaction. [illegible] Coated. Large boxes, containing [illegible] cents. For sale by all Druggists. [illegible] counterfeits and [illegible] manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," [illegible] W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

Lithographs of John Wesley. For sale at this office. Price 25 cents each. Mailed to any address. PHILLIPS & HUNT.
tf 106 Camp Street, New Orleans.

VOICE OF JOY.
A collection of
NEW SONGS FOR THE SUNDAY SCHOOL,
BY J. H. ROSECRANS.
The publishers take pleasure in announcing a new Sunday-school singing-book by this popular author.
THE VOICE OF JOY
is the result of two years' labor by the author, whose employment for a number of late years has been that of teaching and drilling Sunday-schools in music, in various parts of the country.
We invite all interested to give it an examination before purchasing for the season. The book is thoroughly new, and is gotten up in handsome and substantial style. Sample copy mailed (in paper covers), for 25 cents; (boards), [illegible] Price per dozen (boards) by Express, [illegible] per dozen (boards), by mail, $4 [illegible]
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16tf Cincinnati, Ohio.

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By the Month, Week or Day,
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MRS. C. ROBERTSON, Proprietor.

Silverware for Church Service. Churches in need of cups, bowls and plates, can obtain from us a good article, at [illegible] per cent. discount from retail price.
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$777 a year and expenses to agents. [illegible] free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.
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BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 stops, $90 [illegible] Factory [illegible] Papers Free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, [illegible]

Young Folks' Corner.

COURAGEOUS JOHNNY.

[illegible]

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than are the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

R. L. Beal, Thomson Chapel, thanks the young of his church through the columns of this paper for the handsome carpet given for the use of the pulpit. Collection raised on the debt of church, Sunday, April 9th, $106 90.

Paralee Gardner, Bayon Current: "The mail rider had to bring the mail in a skiff nearly fifteen miles, and for a while we have had none. I felt sad when I saw that Dr. Hartzell had resigned. I wish you a happy success. The Lord bless you."

MISSISSIPPI.

L. A. Thompson, Belton: "Bro. S. Thomas is very acceptable to the churches. We have torn down the old church, about a mile from town, and rebuilt it in town. Our Sunday-schools are improving."

L. L. Shumpert, Columbus: "Our church is in good condition. We gave the elder $18 45. On Sunday night the church was full to overflowing. We have a most excellent choir. Our Sabbath-school is growing, Bro. E. Richard is Superintendent."

J. M. Nevils, Kosciusko: "Elder Barney held our quarterly conference. The trustees reported ninety dollars on hand to build a church with, raised within four months. The elder greatly encouraged the people."

The New York *Christian Advocate* reports the opening remarks of Bishop Hurst at the Wilmington Conference. For simple eloquence they are rarely equaled. It is not strange the Conference melted down in listening to them:

"Brethren, I come to the Wilmington Conference with emotions such as I cannot feel in visiting any other Conference, and will not attempt to describe. I was born within the bounds of the Conference; here both my parents died, and in this Conference I was left a lonely orphan. Brethren, I see here to-day the minister who, when I had no thought of becoming a Christian, as I was returning from a little debating society in the Academy in Cambridge, asked me if I did not wish to meet my parents in heaven. I told him I did. That man, brethren, who led me to the altar, I see here to-day. I well remember the first New Testament I ever owned. I see the minister here today who gave it to me, and in all my wanderings I have preserved that little Testament, and have it here with me in Middletown now."

Questions and Answers.

What remedy is heading the sale of all other medicines?

Ans. Brown's Iron Bitters.

What medicine is proving itself to be of [illegible] in restoring lost health, [illegible]

[illegible]

SAMARITAN NERVINE.

Samaritan Nervine

Cures Epileptic Fits, Spasms, Convulsions, St. Vitus Dance, Virtigo, Hysterics, Insanity, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Nervous diseases. This infallible remedy will positively eradicate every species of Nervous Derangement, and drive them away from whence they came, never to return again. It utterly destroys the germs of disease by neutralizing the hereditary taint or poison in the system, and thoroughly eradicates the disease, and utterly destroys the cause.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Female Weakness, general Debility, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Painful Menstruation, Ulceration of the Uterus, Internal Heat, Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder, Irritability of the Bladder. For Wakefulness at night, there is no better remedy. During the change of life no female should be without it. It quiets the Nervous System and gives rest, comfort and nature's sweet sleep.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Alcoholism, Drunkenness and the habit of Opium Eating. These degrading habits are by far the worst evils that have ever befallen suffering humanity. Thousands die annually from these noxious drugs. The drunkard drinks liquor not because he likes it, but for the pleasure of drinking and treating his friends, little thinking that he is on his road to ruin. Like the Opium Eater, he first uses the drug in small quantities as a harmless antidote. The soothing influence of the drug takes strong hold upon its victim, leading him on to his own destruction. The habits of Opium Eating and Liquor Drinking are precisely what eating is to alimentiveness, as over-eating first inflames the stomach, which redoubles its cravings until it paralyzes both the stomach and appetite. So every drink of liquor or dose of opium, instead of satisfying, only adds to its fierce fires, until it consumes the vital force and then itself. Like the gluttonous tape-worm, it cries: "Give, give, give!" but never enough until its own rapacity devours itself. Samaritan Nervine gives instant relief in all such cases. It produces sleep, quiets the nerves, builds up the nervous system, and restores body and mind to a healthy condition.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Nervous Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Syphilis, diseases of the Kidneys and all diseases of the urinary organs. Nervous debility, caused by the indiscretions of youth, permanently cured by the use of this invaluable remedy. To you, young middle-aged and old men, who are covering your sufferings as with a mantle by silence, look up, you can be saved by timely efforts, and make ornaments to society, and jewels in the crown of your Maker, if you will. Do not keep this a secret longer, until it saps your vitals, and destroys both body and soul. If you are thus afflicted, take DR. RICHMOND'S Samaritan Nervine. It will restore your shattered nerves, arrest premature decay, impart tone and energy to the whole system

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my little girl of fits. She was also deaf and dumb, but it cured her. She can now talk and hear as well as anybody.
PETER ROSS, Springwater, Wis.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has been the means of curing my wife of rheumatism. J. B FLETCHER, Fort Collins, Col.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Made a sure cure of a case of fits for my son. E. B BALLS, Hiattsville, Kan.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of vertigo, neuralgia and sick headache. MRS. WM HENSON, Aurora, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Was the means of curing my wife of spasms. REV. J. A. EDIE, Beaver, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of asthma, after spending over $3,000 with other doctors. S. B. HOBSON, New Albany, Ind.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Effectually cured me of spasms. MISS JENNIE WARREN, 740 West Van Buren st., Chicago, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured our child of fits after given up to die by our family physician, it having over 100 in 24 hours. HENRY KNEE, Vervilla, Warren co., Tenn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of scrofula after suffering for 8 years. ALBERT SIMPSON, Peoria, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits, after spending $2,400 with other doctors. J. W. THORNTON, Claiborn, Miss.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me permanently of epileptic fits of a stubborn character. REV. WM. MARTIN, Mechanicstown, Md.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits, after having had 2,500 in eighteen months. MRS. E. FORBES, West Potsdam, N. Y.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of epilepsy of nine years' standing. MISS ORLENA MARSHALL, Granby, Newton co., Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has permanently cured me of epilepsy of many years' duration. JACOB SUTER, St. Joseph, Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of bronchitis, asthma and general debility. OLIVER MYERS, Ironton, O.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has cured me of asthma; also scrofula of many years' standing. ISAAC JEWELL, Covington, Ky.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of fits. Have been well for over four years. CHAS. E. CURTIS, Osyka, Douglas co., Minn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured a friend of mine who had dyspepsia very badly. MICHAEL O'CONNOR, Ridgway, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has permanently cured me of epileptic fits. [illegible], Iowa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my wife of epilepsy of 35 years' standing. [illegible], Mich.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my wife of a nervous disease of the head. E. GRAHAM, North Hope, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of fits. He has not had a fit for about four years. JOHN DAVIS, Woodburn, Macoupin co., Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits of a case of epileptic fits. [illegible], Middleport, New York.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of fits of many years' standing. [illegible], Holyoke, Mass.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my little girl of fits. She has not had a fit for over three years. [illegible], Osbe, Fulton co., Ills.

Samaritan Nervine

[illegible]

DR. S. A. RICHMOND & CO., [illegible] ST. JOSEPH, MO.

(From Andrews' American Queen.)

CLEOPATRA OR THE Queen of Sheba's Beauty WAS BUT SKIN DEEP.

The renowned Queen of Sheba, with all her royal pomp, magnificent apparel, and brilliant retinue, would never have appeared within the presence of the grandest of monarchs of the past, had she not also possessed that which is the crowning glory of the female person—a skin unchallenged for its Oriental softness and its almost transcendental purity. Cleopatra, holding emperors at bay, and ruling empires by her word, had quickly lost her charm and power by one attack of blotches, or of pimples, or of horrid tan and freckles.

WOMAN RULES THE WORLD

by her beauty, not less than by by her purity of character, loveliness of disposition and unselfish devotion. Indeed, in the estimation of perhaps too many men beauty in a body takes precedence over every other consideration. Beauty thus forms an important part of woman's "working capital," without which too many, (if not bankrupt in what relates to influence within the circle where they move) are powerless for great good. Hence we see not only the propriety but the duty of every lady preserving with zealous care that which to her is essential to success, and influence and usefulness in life. And, since "beauty is but skin deep," the utmost care and vigilance are required to guard it against the many ills that flesh is heir to. Among the great and annoying enemies of beauty,

OF EITHER SEX

as well as of comfort, happiness and health, are those pestiferous and horrid skin diseases—tetters humors, eczema, (salt rheum) rough and scaly eruptions, ulcers, pimples, and all diseases of the hair and scalp. For the cure of these, Dr. C. W. Benson, of Baltimore, after years of patient study and investigation devoted to diseases of the skin, at last brought forth his celebrated SKIN CURE, which has already by its marvelous cures established itself as the great remedy for all diseases of the skin, whatever be their names or character. Its success has been immense and unparalleled. All druggists have it. It is elegantly put up, two bottles in one package. Internal and external treatment. Price $1 00.

EVERYONE PRAISES.

Sick headache, nervous headache, neuralgia, nervousness, paralysis, dyspepsia, sleeplessness and brain diseases, positively cured by Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills. They contain no opium, quinine, or other harmful drug. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents per box, $1 for two, $2 50 for six, postage free.—Dr Benson, Baltimore, Md. C. N. CRITTENTON, New York, is Wholesale Agent for Dr. C. Benson's remedies.

A man was sawing wood recently in his back yard. He severed two sticks as thick as your wrist, and then went into the house.

"Mary," said he to his wife, "my country needs me; there's no use of talking; we've just got to slaughter all these Injuns; no true patriot can be expected to hang around a wood-pile these days."

"John," said his wife, "if you fight Indians as well as you saw wood and support your family, it would take 118 like you to capture one squaw, and you would have to catch her when she had the ague and throw pepper in her eyes." John went back to the wood pile.

Never Give up the Ship.

"Twenty-one years ago I was dying with the Consumption. There was no escaping that terrible death—at least so all the doctors told me—when a friend advised me to send to 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, and get Cannabis Indica, which finally and fully cured me." O. S. BIBLEY, DEKALB, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

"Send another $12 box of Cannabis Indica for a friend. Your medicine has cured me of Consumption. I am as sound and as well as ever I was."

SALLIE D. BENTON, Keysville, Crawford Co., Mo.

January 2d, 1882.

N. B.—This remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. We know that it positively cures Consumption, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. $2 50 per Bottle, or Three Bottles for $6 50. Address

CRADDOCK & Co., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia.

Send stamp for book of testimonials of cures from prominent persons.

Thomas Allen, representing St. Louis in Congress, died in Washington. He built over 1000 miles of railway in the Southwest, and took the first locomotive across the Mississippi. Some years ago he presented a library building to his native town, Pittsfield, Mass. His fortune is estimated at $6 000,000.

Two-thirds of a Bottle Cures.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—I have been taking your "Favorite Prescription" for "female weakness." Before I had taken it two days I began to feel stronger. I have taken but two-thirds of a bottle and believe I am cured.

Gratefully,
MRS. H. C. LOVETT, Watseka, Ill.

Dr. A. B Isham writes in the *Medical News* that he has a sure cure for felon, unless in its last stages. That cure is *copal varnish* applied by flannel bandages saturated, the affected part closely wrapped with them, and the dressing completed by dry flannel wraps. Dr. Isham mentions several cases of perfect cure effected in this way to his own knowledge.

The Day Kidney Pad

is a certain cure for Bright's disease, and other urinary disorders. 2, of druggists, or mailed post-paid. Children's Pad (cures "bed-wetting" $1 50. Day Kidney Pad Buffalo, N. Y.

Five chiefs of the once warlike Arrapahoe tribe paid a visit to their children, now being educated in the Indian Institute, in Carlisle, Pa., and wept for joy on meeting their little ones, embracing and kissing them repeatedly, and expressing great delight at the progress made by the children. How very like ourselves these "savages" are for men supposed to be all that is cruel and vindictive. Had the white man always performed his part of mutual contracts in good faith there would have been more of these pleasant scenes to record and less of those terrible deeds which make the blood run chill.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges, cured by Buchupaiba. $1. at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my father Wesley Jones. He married my mother, whose name was Mary, at Gonzales, Texas. She had gone from this State with her then master Summerfield Fox. After they had been married a short while my mother's master took her and her only child and moved back to Mississippi and left my father behind, he being free. My mother is now dead. Any information of his whereabouts would be gladly received by his daughters, Wesley Ann Jones. Address me in care of Rev. A. M. Trotter, Grenada, Mississippi.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to find out where my children are, Anthony, and Amanda Oliver. I last heard from Anthony in Shreveport, he was then driving a dray. Old Mrs. Oliver sold him in Milam Town Eastern Texas, to a man named Joel Holbert. Mrs Oliver lived near Sabine town. Mrs Oliver gave my daughter Amanda to her grand daughter Miss. Birdwell, who afterward married Dr. Simon he lived at Huntsville, Texas. It has been 14 or 15 years since I heard from them, any one knowing of them will do me a great favor by letting them know where I am or letting me hear where they are. Address Gracie Oliver, care Frank Falconer, Millican Brazos Co, Texas.

April 5th 1882.

Deservedly Popular.

Unless it had great merit Parker's Ginger Tonic could not be so popular. Its sale has spread remarkably all over this country, because invalids find it gives them new life and vigor when other medicines fail entirely.—Ohio Farmer.

I do think that a minister who can preach a sermon without addressing sinners does not know how to preach.—*Spurgeon.*

If You are Ruined

in health from any cause, especially from the use of any of the thousand nostrums that promise so largely, with long fictitious testimonials, have no fear. Resort to Hop Bitters at once, and in a short time you will have the most robust and blooming health.

"Two or three preachers had become slack-twisted and raveled-out. They were brushed out of the way." That is the way the *Richmond Advocate* reports some who were found derelict in the Baltimore conference of the Southern Church, at its late session, at Fredericksburg, Va.

A Varied Performance.

Many wonder how Parker's Ginger Tonic can perform such varied cures, thinking it simply essence of ginger, when in fact it is made from many valuable medicines which act beneficially on every diseased organ. See other column.

As yet no one has been disappointed who placed his confidence in Almighty God.—*St. Peter of Alcantara.*

A Smooth Complexion can be had by every lady who will use Parker's Ginger Tonic. For promptly regulating the liver and kidneys and purifying the blood there is nothing like it, and this is the reason why it so quickly removes pimples and gives a rosy bloom to the cheek. See notice.

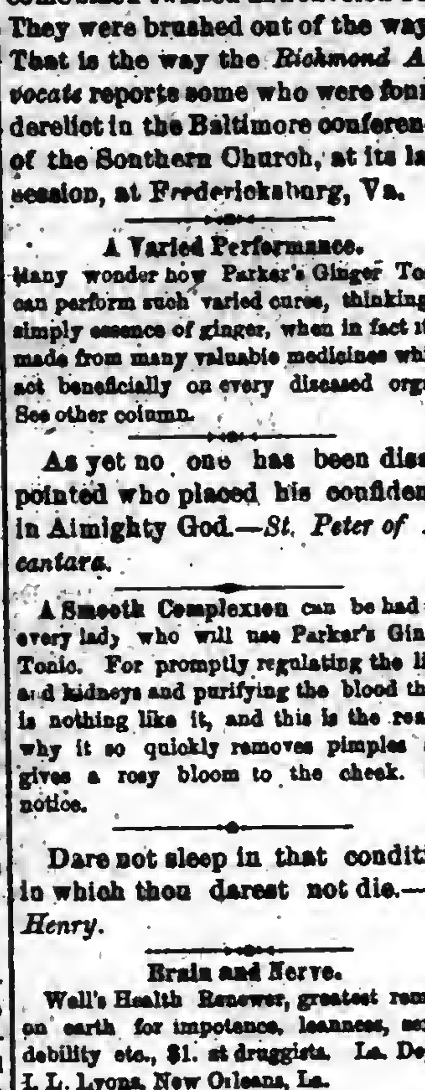
Dare not sleep in that condition in which thou darest not die.—*M. Henry.*

Brain and Nerve.

Well's Health Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility etc., $1. at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

There is not a moment without some duty.—*Cicero*

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at [illegible] and [illegible] Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.

(TRADE MARK.)

CURES *Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous debility, etc.*

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man!

11,000,000 Bottles

SOLD SINCE 1870.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva, which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It Regulates the Bowels.
It Purifies the Blood.
It Quiets the Nervous System.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.
It carries off the Old Blood and makes new.
It opens the pores of the skin and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, *care only being required in attention to directions.*

DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

Laboratory, 77 West 3d St., NEW YORK CITY.

RINGGOLD, Bienville Co., La.
I was afflicted for a number of years with Kidney Disease, and my wife was troubled with Liver Complaint. We took some of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup which effected a perfect cure. J. B. BRYAN.

SHILOH, Union Co., La.
For about six years I have been afflicted with Tetter. The Doctors pronounced me incurable. the use of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has relieved me and I believe it will make a radical cure. C. C. TUBB.

NEW IBERIA, Iberia Co., La.
I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup for Rheumatism, and have received entire relief therefrom. I would not be without it. THOS. JOHNSON.

CONVENT, St. James Co., La.
I was afflicted with Dyspepsia and a short trial of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has completely cured me. I can safely recommend it. R. WASHINGTON.

FARMERVILLE, Union Co., La.
I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup and believe it to be a Good Blood Purifier and can recommend it as such. H. BROWN & CO.

OPELOUSAS, St. Landry Co., La.
This is to certify that Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has made a new man of me, after an illness of thirty years. JULIAN A. LANDRY.

Agents wanted for the sale of the Indian Blood Syrup in every town or village in which I have no agent. Particulars given on application.

In deference to the wish of Gortschakoff, the Czar relieved him of the functions of Minister of Foreign Affairs on account of his shattered health and advancing years. Gortschakoff still retains the dignity of Imperial Chancellor and Member of the Council of the Empire. On the imperial rescript delivered to Gortschakoff, the Czar wrote with his own hand: "With the sincere esteem of your grateful Alexander."

Well-Merited Success.

A gentleman once asked a distinguished dispensing druggist to explain the secret of the almost universal demand for Dr. Richmond's Samaritan Nervine. He said that it was in fact a genuine medicine—such a compound as every good physician would prescribe for the disease which it was advertised to cure. Of course it cost less than any druggist would charge for the same article supplied on a physician's prescription, and besides, there was a saving of the doctor's fee in addition. Moreover, by buying the drugs in such enormous quantities, and having a perfect apparatus for compounding the mixture, he was not only enabled to get better articles in the first place, but also to present the medicine in better form and at less price than the same preparation could be possibly obtained from any other source. Dr. Richmond has devoted all his energies to alleviation of human suffering. With this end in view, and with his whole heart in his great labor for the benefit of the afflicted, he has achieved marked and merited success. There can be no real success without true merit. That his success is real is evidenced by the fact his reputation as a man and physician does not deteriorate, and the fact that there is a steadily increasing demand for his Samaritan Nervine proves that it is no nostrum, but a reliable remedy. He has repeatedly informed the public that it is no patent medicine, and no patent has ever been asked for or obtained. Neither does he advertise it as a cure-all. There are hundreds of diseases that he acknowledges it will not cure. It may be urged that some of these diseases are so widely different that it seems absurd to prescribe the same remedy. They may differ in symptoms, yet in character be precisely similar; and then we must take into consideration the fact that remedies may possess various properties. Thus some medicines are both tonic and alterative; others may be tonic and laxative, the properties differing according to the quantity administered and the time and circumstances which demand its employment.

In the manufacture of any pharmaceutical preparation the purity and strength of the material used, and the requisite machinery to be employed, are among the chief essentials. The first is insured by purchasing the ingredients in large quantities, whereby the exercise of greater care in selecting the materials can be afforded, and the second can only be accomplished where the business is sufficiently extensive to warrant a large outlay of capital in procuring chemical apparatus. These facts apply with especial force to the manufacture of our medicines, their quality having been vastly improved since the demand has become so great as to require their manufacture in very large quantities.

These ideas are not mere speculative remarks to mislead the reader, or to imbue him with false views of the superiority of our medicines. While inspecting Dr. Richmond's establishment you would be surprised to see the admirable facilities, both chemical and mechanical, for the conduct of the business. Every thing is arranged in the most perfect order, and while to the general observer [illegible] the establishment.

A Cheap Sunday-school Library. [illegible] New Orleans.

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[illegible] twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. [illegible] DR. ROBERT SAMUELS, 2103 Wash Avenue.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS are a certain cure for all diseases requiring a complete tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00 a bottle. BROWN CHEMICAL CO., Baltimore, Md.

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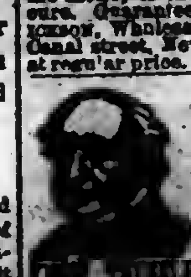

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CAN YOU AFFORD TO WAIT FOR YOUR COUGH OR COLD TO GO AS IT CAME?

Thousands think so, but find they have committed a great error when it is too late. When you take Cold, do not treat it with indifference, but treat it with

DR. DAVIS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR.

You will not only get rid of your Cough or Cold, but of considerable suffering, loss of time, and expense.

This Preparation has been in constant use since 1845, and has saved many thousands from Consumption by its timely use. One dollar will purchase a bottle from your nearest druggist. Don't fail to get it and have it handy.

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The following prices include the MOUNTINGS.

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We have arranged to furnish our churches with bells at the following prices [illegible]

The Bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us. [illegible]

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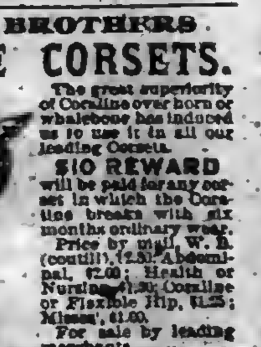

The great superiority of Coraline over horn or whalebone [illegible] $10 REWARD [illegible]

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OVER 1,500 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION [illegible] SEEDS [illegible] DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, PHILA.

Elegant! Elevating! Entertaining! JULIA McNAIR WRIGHT'S "Practical Life." [illegible]

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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WILLIAM [illegible], Special Agent.

Sands of the Desert in an Hour-Glass.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

A handful of red sand, from the hot clime
Of Arab deserts brought,
Within this glass becomes the spy of Time,
The minister of Thought.

How many weary centuries has it been
About those deserts blown!
How many strange vicissitudes has seen,
How many histories known!

Perhaps the camels of the Ishmaelite
Trampled and passed it o'er,
When into Egypt from the patriarch's sight
His favorite son they bore.

Perhaps the feet of Moses, burnt and bare,
Crushed it beneath their tread, [illegible]

Or Mary, with the Christ of Nazareth
Held close in her caress,
Whose pilgrimage of hope and love and faith
Illumed the wilderness;

Or anchorites beneath Engaddi's palms
Pacing the Dead Sea beach,
And singing slow their old Armenian psalms
In half-articulate speech; [illegible]

[illegible]

with a *Tribune* correspondent, he described the state of affairs and the outlook. Speaking of the work of his own church, Dr. Hartzell said: "We began the reorganization of the Methodist Episcopal Church after the war, having a membership of from 60,000 to 75,000 in the border slave States. Our organization, you will please remember, is an entirely different affair from the Methodist Church South, which has a membership of about 800,000. We began in the large centers and gradually extended our work back into the country. We now have a membership of more than 400,000, about equally divided between the races. We have twenty-one institutions of learning among the colored people, in which more than 3,000 young men and woman are being educated, and we have sixteen seminaries and colleges for white people, in which more than 2,000 young men and women are taught. We have built about 3,000 new churches in the South since the war, and all of our thirty-seven seminaries and colleges have been built since the war. The South has a population, according to the new census, of a little more than 18,000,000, and in that population, which is little more than one-third of the entire Nation, are found 70 per cent of the illiterate people of the country. Of these 1,000,000 are adult white people who cannot read and about 3,000,000 adult colored people who cannot read. In this region where these vast aggregations of illiteracy exist are chosen three-fourths of a majority of the Electoral College every four years, 82 per cent of a majority of the United States Senate and a proportionate representation in the House of Representatives. The concentration of illiteracy in a single section adds greatly to its danger."

"Is the South doing nothing to help itself?" asked the correspondent.

"Certainly; the public school systems of the South are improving, and it is fair to state that in every State the number of strong men who are coming forward in favor of public schools for all the people is increasing yearly. Still, the poverty of the South added to the still remaining prejudice against public schools, makes the work difficult. There is a strong minority in every Legislature of the South in favor of public schools, so that no measure actually hostile to the public school system can pass. In some places there are no marked evidences of progress. In all the cities and large towns of the South the public school systems are fair, and in some cases very good, and the facilities are as good for the colored people as for the white. The difficulties are found in the hill regions, where race antagonisms are more intense, where the poverty of the people is greater, and where the prejudices of the ignorant white people are more strongly predominant. For example, Mr. Denton, the State Superintendent of [illegible] in Arkansas, told me a [illegible] ago of several places in [illegible] State where the people had refused year after year to vote a local [illegible] for the schools. Within two [illegible] they have changed entirely, [illegible] are now supporting large and [illegible] schools in their midst. The [illegible] work done in the South by the churches of the North has had a large influence for good. The South is now expending in the [illegible] from $800,000 to $1,000,000 [illegible] and schools, principally [illegible].

"The Peabody Fund has also [illegible] in the work. It helps [illegible] and helps only [illegible] themselves [illegible] dollars a year [illegible] in establishing [illegible] public [illegible] the necessary [illegible] the problem is [illegible] which is developing [illegible] colored people, [illegible] are open to [illegible] where [illegible] 1880 [illegible] school [illegible] Confer- [illegible] mostly [illegible]

purposes in the last fifteen years. Twenty-five or thirty per cent of the Southern white people are highly educated, and are delightful people to meet and associate with, but drop below that and you find as low a population as can be found anywhere, and the illiterate class among the white people is the more deplorable because it is the result of generations of prejudice.

"Now, the ignorance and illiteracy of the South are the outgrowth of slavery, and slavery was a crime of which the whole Nation shared the guilt. The nation freed the slaves, gave them the franchise and became responsible for them. Surely it is the Nation's duty to help fit them to discharge a freeman's duties intelligently. It is impossible for the South to do this work by itself. Take for example the City of Charleston. The valuation of the taxable property has decreased fifty per cent, or from $45,000,000 to $21,000,000, Although Charleston taxes herself $3,500,000 for her public schools, which is more than Boston taxes her people, still the public school facilities are inadequate, and that is true of the whole South. I think the proper thing for the National Government to do is to make a direct appropriation of money from the Treasury. The help is needed at once, and the demand is imperative. It is foolish to wait for the sale of public lands, and then to take the interest on the proceeds as proposed in one measure. That would postpone the work too long. It might be a wise provision for the future. The Government ought to appropriate $15,000,000 to $20,000,000, and distribute it on the basis of illiteracy. The money should be administered under the supervision of the Government to aid the public school systems already established, and no State should receive any benefit unless it has a well organized public school system of its own, and is willing to expend at least as much as the General Government proposes to give it. The general plan adopted by the Peabody Fund in the administration of its funds would be a very good model for the General Government to follow. A chief feature of this National aid I think ought to be the establishment of Normal Schools. One of the great needs all over the South is teachers. They are few in number, and the majority have not had any regular training. Modern methods of school organization and work are scarcely known in the South outside of the principal cities and towns. A good many of the State Boards are doing excellent work in holding Normal Institutes, and the tendency is in the right direction in all cities, but the work to be done is so immense that the local appliances are wholly inadequate."

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Our Wesleyan Fathers.

BY D. WISE.

There is no modern Church whose biographical literature is so full of spiritual riches as ours. The lives of our Methodist founders show forth most graphically the spirit and practice of the gospel. They lived in times which tried men's souls, and and amidst persecutions which compelled them to be either heroes or apostates. 'Tis a pity that those precious biographies are not found in every Methodist household.

While perusing a volume soon to be published by our Book Agents, called "Heroic Methodists of the Olden Time," and intended for young people, I made note of the following incidents which, while possessing intrinsic interest, may incline some of your readers to become acquainted with the work in which they were originally recorded.

A PERSECUTING LANDLORD AND AN INTERCEDING QUAKER.

When Methodism was spreading with power in the town of Hareward, England, the lord of the manor sent word to all his tenants saying, "You must quit your farms or give up Methodism."

This was the language of a tyrant and some were so frightened that they began to quit attendance on the meetings. There was, however, an honest Quaker in the town whose heart was stirred up by the landlord's haughty conduct. Visiting his mansion he said to him, in his own quaint way:

"I always thought thou hadst been a reasonable man."

"Why, Joseph, have you any reason to think the contrary now?" [illegible] gentleman, with an air [illegible]

[illegible] will not give thy tenants the same liberty that the King gives his subjects. He gives us liberty of conscience, but thou wilt not give thy subjects that liberty. I advise thee to let them alone. Thou knowest they are honest, industrious men. They pay their rent. Thou hast no business with their consciences. Their consciences are God's. Let them go to heaven their own way."

The truth-telling, plain-speaking Quaker so shamed the persecuting land-owner that he never again meddled with his Methodist tenants.

GOOD ADVICE IN CURIOUS PHRASES.

Early Methodism in England produced some curious characters. Among them was a Northumberland miner, named William Crister. Methodism was the hand by which the blessed Christ lifted this man from a very low estate, placing his feet upon a rock and making him a burning and a shining light among the sons of the coal pits. He was noted not only for deep piety, but for the oddity of his expressions. Speaking one day to his married daughter and her children, he said to them:

"You must all blend. Yes, you must live and love like Christians, blend like eggs in a pudding; for though the eggs are distinct from each other before they are put into the basin, yet, when beat up by the hand, they all mix and flow together and become one—a complete, round whole, and fit for use."

Of course Crister meant by this queer simile that the family should live in harmony of feeling. His grandchildren understood this, and the homeliness of the illustration made it stick fast to their memories. They probably never saw either eggs or pudding afterward without thinking of it.

WILLIAM CRISTER'S CLASS MEETING SPEECHES.

A class-meeting is no place for any one to air his eccentricities. But Crister, being a born oddity, was eccentric in class as well as elsewhere. He had a habit of speaking aloud whenever a thought touched his feelings. Hence, after taking his seat, he would say:

"Praised be the Lord, I have got through another week, unhurt in body, soul and mind. I never had a bone broken in my life."

On one occasion the death of some fellow Christians being mentioned, he said: "Aye, I think I see them stretching out their necks and looking over the battlements of heaven to see whether or not we are coming—whether we have not lost our way. Bless the Lord we are on the same road." Shortly after a pause occurring, he abruptly remarked: "We should always be ready when the knock comes to the door."

The solemnity of his manner while saying this, having effected the class, he startled those nearest him by rapping the boards with his knuckles and asking himself in an undertone, "Are you ready?" Answering his own question, he replied, "Yes," and then added, as if speaking for his friends, "Come away, then."

Nothing could have excused such a performance as this, bordering as it did on disorder, but the simplicity and sincerity of the brother's character. He was simply thinking aloud. Hence his class-mates not only tolerated his quaint ways but were also spiritually profited by them. Nevertheless no one should try to imitate him.

A WESLEYAN PATRIARCH'S GLORIOUS DEATH.

When the Rev. Jonathan Macken, a Wesleyan preacher, was more than four score years of age he felt that his strength was failing and that he was very near the gates of the Celestial City. The thought of being so near to his Lord did not chill but cheered his heart, and he said to his friends:

"It is a blessing for Christ to be with us in life, but it is the top of blessings for us to be with Christ in heaven; but we must put off the rags of mortality before we can put on the robes of glory."

At another time he observed: "So far as any man trembles at death he wants love. Love casts out all its fears, and we do no honor to our heavenly Father when we are unwilling or afraid to go home." One day he exhorted his friends not to neglect sacred prayer, saying: "You must not fail to keep up true secret trade with heaven. A Christian can as well live without food, see without eyes or walk without feet, as live to God without secret prayer."

When his last hour had come he cried out: "I desire to be dissolved, that I may be with Christ."

A friend entered his chamber a little before he ascended, but his strength being nearly gone, he could only speak in broken accents the joy which shone in his eyes and beamed in all his features. Presently he raised one of his hands and, with a radiant smile upon his lips, cried: "Look, James; look!" His son gazed on his father and asked what he wished him to see, but no answer came. His father's soul, enraptured by some heavenly vision, was already casting his crown at the Master's feet.

"Of no distemper, of no blast he died,
But fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long;
Even wondered at, because he dropped no sooner.
Fate seemed to wind him up for seventy years,
Yet freely ran he on ten winters more;
Till like a clock worn out with eating time,
The wheels of weary life at last stood still."

Our Church biographies are full of such incidents as the above. Pastors could do no better thing in the way of books than to persuade their flocks to become familiar with them.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Okolona District. Mississippi Conference.

DEAR EDITOR: Having finished my first round on this district, perhaps a few notes from this part of the Master's vineyard may not be uninteresting to the many readers of the SOUTHWESTERN.

The work on this district began Saturday, February 11, at West Point, with grand indications for a glorious year's work. Rev. I. L. Pratt, the new pastor, had started off nicely. At our late annual conference this charge was made a station, and the members and friends are much pleased, and they say that they are determined to support their pastor. May God bless them in their efforts. Bro. L. F. White, on the circuit, had won the hearts of his people, and the members express themselves as being delighted to know that they had a pastor that could devote all his time upon the circuit.

Okolona was the next point, and the people were pleased to have their pastor return to them for the second year. Rev. B. L. Crump is a faithful pastor. We have one of the best Sabbath-schools in the district here. The very best young men and women of the place attend. The African M. E. Church, that was built within a stone's cast of ours a few years ago, to break the M. E. church up, has about broke itself up. It was very unfortunate for them to build so near our church. Perhaps they might have done better had they built in some other part of town. The same thing was done in West Point, and a tremendous plea was made for the members of the M. E. church to join the A. M. E. church. That it is conducted altogether by colored men, is the only reason that could be assigned for the change. But the members of the Methodist Episcopal church asked the questions, What can be gained by uniting with the A. M. E. church? Are they better prepared to spread Scripture holiness, and are they better equipped for educating the poor? Can they do more in aiding needy churches, and is the influence of the African church greater than that of the old mother? These most reasonable questions were not answered satisfactorily, hence the members of the M. E church are perfectly satisfied to remain where they are.

Bro. C. E. Gates, on the circuit, has been kindly received, and the prospects for a glorious year's work are favorable.

Our work at Houston, under the pastorate of Bro. B. L. Nevils, is progressing as well as could be expected, and at Buena Vista the pastor has made a good impression upon his people, and it is hoped that a good work for the Master will be done this year.

Old Father Miles Proctor, on the Union Grove Circuit, still leads his people on to victory.

Rev. R. Snell, on the Athens work, had been kindly received.

Bro. A. Boyd, on the Aberdeen Circuit, was at his post of duty. His report to the quarterly conference, and that of the official members, shows the work to be in a healthy condition.

Rev. W. McDonald, our new pastor at Aberdeen Station, the seat of our late annual conference, has been gladly received, and has won the hearts of the people. He has made some change as to the time of preaching, which works like a charm. In place of preaching at 3 o'clock p. m., the services are now as follows: preaching at 11 o'clock and at night, and class-meeting at 3 o'clock p. m. The large church is filled to overflowing. We have one of the best Sabbath-schools here in the State. Our Superintendent, Bro. F. G. Bumpass, knows how to conduct a Sabbath-school, and he is well thought of. He is ably assisted by a splendid corps of teachers.

Starkville was the next appointment, March 4–5. I found Bro. Calvert at his post of duty. He had been kindly received by his people. At this place we had a most lively quarterly conference—three combined—that of the station, the circuit, and the Pike Circuit, the reports all showing the work doing well.

Father Thomas Brown, the faithful pastor of the Whitfield Circuit, and his faithful brethren were on hand, although we had a great deal of rain. But we had a glorious time.

On account of high waters, I did not get to Greensboro. The conference was held by the pastor, Bro. Wm. Gatewood, who is doing a grand work. Preparations have already been made to build two new churches on the circuit. Eight dollars worth of Sabbath-school books had been put in the schools.

Rev. W. Jones has entered upon his third year at Crawford, with renewed earnestness. His administration has given the people of Crawford satisfaction.

At Columbus our church has been greatly revived. The new pastor, Rev. L. L. Shumpert, was kindly received by the people, and has not only won the hearts of the people, but is keeping them. They continue to greet him with large congregations. At the quarterly meeting was a time of an outpouring of the Holy Ghost, after which the pastor commenced a protracted meeting, which resulted in the conversion of over thirty precious souls and fifty five accessions to the church within two weeks. The old members of the church here say that there never was such a revival here before. Truly we can say that the M. E. Church in Columbus is alive. Columbus Mission—some have said, What does that mean? It means in this place progress. Columbus is a growing city, and it is soon to have two through fare lines of railroads. The present indications are that it will soon be a much larger place. The Methodist Episcopal Church must prepare to do her part of the great work, and for the vast numbers that are looking to her for the gospel and education. Bro. R. Hall, who has been a member of our church here, and a faithful and acceptable local preacher, has the work in charge. The mission consists of a small church near the corporation line, northeast part of town, known as Baily Town, and another preaching-place known as Wentson Town. It is hoped that much good may be done.

Columbus Circuit: Bro. H. H. Wilbourn, on account of so much rain and high waters, has not done very much upon the work.

Bro. A. W. Wright, at Tupelo, is doing a good work; has a splendid Sabbath-school, and is greatly beloved by the people. We expect a grand year for the work at Tupelo.

On the first of this month I found Rev. W. H. H. Gallion in the midst of a glorious revival at Corinth. Some thirty or more had been added to the church. On Sunday we had a glorious time; the church was not only spiritually alive, but it was financially also. The ministerial collection for the day amounted to $63 30, which for the hardness of these times is good. Our church at Corinth, is fast becoming one of the leading churches in the Conference. Bro. A. Williams, on the Circuit, has made a good beginning, and the prospect is really encouraging for the work there this year.

At Ripley I found what was once told at one of our annual conferences, of a certain old minister, by one of our distinguished visitors, who warned his brethern to go to their appointments praying, for he said "the devil is not dead yet," how deeply did I regret to find this true at Ripley. The devil had manifested himself in a way that would be astonishing to every minister of the itinerancy. But I am thankful to say that after many tears shed, and not a few earnest prayers to God by the new pastor, Bro. L. J. Terrill has gained a foot hold, and bids fare to do a good work; the members of the quarterly Conference express themselves as well pleased with him.

Bro. I. Mosely, at New Albany, is doing a good work, and is well spoken of. The members there have inaugurated a new plan to raise the preacher's salary. They have rented six acres of good land, and will plant it in cotton, and it is to be cultivated by the members and friends, and donated to the support of the ministry. In my opinion the plan is good. And the quarterly Conferenc has heartily approved the enterprise.

The people at Pontotoc, was perfectly delighted at the return of their pastor Bro. James Price, who is very earnest faithful and true. He is doing a good work. The Lord met us at Pontotoc. A large number communed as did at most every place upon the district. Upon the whole I can cheerfully say that the cause of Christ and that of Methodism in this part is doing well, and some real progress is being made. The Lord be praised and give us greater success.

Fraternally yours,
J. M. SHUMPERT.

Columbus, Miss., April 15th, 1882.

Marriage-Making among the Greenlanders.

One of the Danish missionaries in Greenland describes in his journal the method of marriage-making among that people. Human nature is clearly the same the world over. The suitor came to the missionary and said: "I should like to have a wife." "Whom?" asked the missionary. The man names the woman. "Hast thou spoken to her?" Sometimes the man will answer, "Yes, but thou knowest womankind." More frequently the answer is "No." "Why not?" "It is difficult. Girls are prudish." "Thou must speak to her." The missionary summons the girl, and after a little conversation, says "I think it is time to have thee married." "I won't marry." "What a pity! I had a suitor for thee." "Whom?" The missionary names the man who has sought his aid. "He is good for nothing; won't have him." "But," replies the missionary, "he is a good provider; he throws his harpoon with skill; and he loves thee." Though listening to his praise with evident pleasure, the girl answers, "I won't have him." "Well, I won't force thee. I shall soon find a wife for such a clever fellow." The missionary remains silent, as though he understood her "No" to have ended the matter. At last, with a sigh, she whispers, "just as thou wilt have it." "No," replies the clergyman, "as thou wilt. I'll not persuade thee." Then, with a deep groan, comes "Yes," and it is settled.

A Pardon That Came too Late.

Last September Henry James, a man well known, was arrested on a charge of grand larceny. After the conventional trial, conventional because the facts sustaining the theft were well sustained, James was sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years. Mrs. James, wife of the convicted man, worked faithfully to secure a pardon for her husband. The petition presented was pathetic—five children, those signatures of humanity—signatures which appeal to every man. The poor woman was encouraged in her efforts. She was assured that in due time a pardon would be issued. Yesterday Mrs. James came to the city and called upon F. E. Bridges, her attorney.

"The pardon will no doubt be issued to day," said Mr. Bridges. "The Governor has promised executive clemency shall be extended."

Shortly afterward the Governor issued the pardon. Mrs. James was excited with joy. A telephone message was sent to the Penitentiary. The reply said:

"Henry James died at Lewisburg last December."

The poor woman became frantic. For months she had been hoping, praying, waiting. The children's inquries would be answered by words of hope. The poor woman, of course, did not believe that her husband was guilty.

"I have waited so long," she said. "My children, who dearly love their father, have waited. Night after night they would wonder if papa would be home by the next bed time. Their earnestness made me credulous. At last I began to look for the return of Henry. I did not know but that his pardon would be issued. Now what can I say to the little things? Can I say that while they were wondering how soon their father would be home, while with hope I gave them they were happy with expectancy, that he was dying under guard, a convict?"

The condition of the poor woman is to be pitied. She went home yesterday almost heart-broken.

General News Items.

It is believed that Parnell will be unconditionally released.

Connecticut has passed a law restricting the liquor traffic.

The Democratic State convention will meet in Raleigh, N. C., May [illegible].

The Brazilian Emperor's family have been robbed of jewels valued at $100,000.

The water is falling slowly in the Atchafalaya basin—about one inch in twenty-four hours.

The cost of barb-wire fences in the United States in 1881 is estimated at $10,000,000.

The Illinois Legislature has donated the Hennepin Canal to the United States, without restriction.

H. W. Sage, of Bay City, Mich., will give that place a $15,000 library building, and $10,000 for books.

Roderick MacLean, who shot at Queen Victoria, was acquitted of the charge of high treason on the ground of insanity.

The New York Legislature has a bill before it compelling telegraph and telephone companies to put their wires under ground.

Thirty-five persons were killed by an explosion at Black [illegible] colliery. Fifteen were killed by an explosion at West Stanley, Eng.

The Catholic clergy of [illegible], Ireland, held a meeting and resolved to do their best to [illegible] the shooting of women and children.

The Arctic exploring ship [illegible] gers was lost off the coast of [illegible] beria, and the steamer Iroquois has been ordered to the relief of the officers and crew.

Roche, bailiff, was shot dead while returning home from [illegible] to Killteely, Ireland. Forty [illegible] ants of Lord Clonc[illegible], [illegible] Limerick, were ejected for non-payment of rent.

In the United States Court [illegible] Charleston, S. C., true bills were found against 38 citizens of [illegible] well county for obstructing [illegible] fied voters at the general election in 1880.

The Ford brothers, who [illegible] the outlaw, Jesse James, have been arrested and taken to Ray [illegible] Missouri, to answer the charge of killing Wood Hite, one of the [illegible] law gang.

The House rejected a motion [illegible] seat Cannon, as delegate [illegible] Utah, by a party vote—[illegible] nays 123. A resolution [illegible] neither Cannon nor Campbell [illegible] titled to the seat was adopted [illegible] out division.

The Governor of Podolia [illegible] that anti-Jewish riots [illegible] Balta April 11th. He [illegible] thither with troops and [illegible] in suppressing the [illegible] ter some hours, but they [illegible] newed during the night. [illegible] was reestablished on April [illegible].

A cyclone visited Carrollton, [illegible] at 6 p. m. on the 13th and [illegible] houses and property to the [illegible] $30,000. It afterward [illegible] Brownsville, Mo., and [illegible] most of the best buildings [illegible] town. Many persons were [illegible] in both places.

The President sent a message to Congress [illegible] to its views on the propriety of convening a general congress of representatives of all [illegible] of North and South America, in Washington, [illegible] for the purpose of discussing [illegible] considering the methods of [illegible] venting war between the nations of America.

Mrs. S. J. Gray (colored), wife of Rev. S. J. Gray, of [illegible] Kentucky, who through her husband sued the Cincinnati [illegible] Railroad Company for refusing admittance to the ladies' car [illegible] first class ticket last August, [illegible] placed the damages at $20,000, [illegible] awarded a verdict of $[illegible] ages in the United States [illegible] Cincinnati on the 19th.

The French Cabinet [illegible] approved the scheme of M. de Lesseps for cutting a [illegible] the neck of land dividing the [illegible] of Gabes from the salt [illegible] low-lying parts of the [illegible] Sahara to the south of [illegible] expected that the sea [illegible] care of this [illegible] will [illegible] up the desert [illegible] political advantage [illegible] of the scheme [illegible] a water barrier [illegible] of Tunis and [illegible] and Tripoli. [illegible] is estimated, will [illegible] francs.

[illegible] that he called "a thorn in the flesh, the messengers of Satan to buffet him." It appears that this thorn was given to Paul as a means of grace, but what it was we do not know. Few good men would choose the mission of a thorn, they would prefer that of the rose, and yet some of our best men, who are loved and respected by the universal Church are, by a strange and peculiar providence, put in positions where of necessity they must become a thorn.

We have no desire to meddle with family affairs. Ordinarily we have about all that we can attend to of our own. But lately as we have read some of our exchanges we have more than once been reminded of Paul's thorn. There is Rev. Dr. Haygood, a man very much respected by the great mass of Christian people of America. But it is not in his nature to sit quietly down and leave the world as he found it. He believes that there are reforms to be instituted and pressed upon the attention of the people, that there are old errors to be pointed out and combated, and he cannot be silenced with the cry "Peace, peace," when and where he sees positive wrong; he has no "soothing poultice where only the surgeon's sharp knife can give relief." He believes in improvement and progress, and is in dead earnest to make this world better. Now to men who live entirely in the past and seem to think that they ought to take the world as they find it and leave it as they found it, the [illegible] is a thorn. We know of some who are far away from the quiet and peaceful shades of Emory, but [illegible] thorn has reached them, and if we are allowed to judge from the tone and spirit of their communications to the public papers, we should [illegible] to be proving any thing [illegible] means of grace to these brethren [illegible] at the mouth badly [illegible] with their teeth, [illegible] white, and foodless, with [illegible] that shows what manner [illegible] they are of, and how ready they would dispose of Dr. Haygood if the power were given unto them. Dr. Dixie in the Texas [illegible] and Christian [illegible] [illegible] Advocate [illegible] [illegible] the pose [illegible] book [illegible] world's history [illegible] by railing [illegible] We hope [illegible] Dr. Haygood will hold that [illegible] There [illegible] Reforms [illegible] This is an [illegible]

[illegible] Question.

[illegible]

Mississippi Improvement.

President Arthur sent a special message to Congress on the 18th recommending early and favorable consideration of the recommendations of the Mississippi River Commission. These advise the appropriation of $20,000,000 for closing the existing gaps in the levees and improving the channel of the river. The President says the constitutionality of such appropriations cannot be questioned, and they cannot be regarded as extravagant in view of the immense interests involved. The conclusion is as follows:

The safe and convenient navigation of the Mississippi is a matter of concern to all sections of the country; to the Northwest, with its immense harvests needing transportation; to Alabama and to the inhabitants of the river valley, whose lives and property depend upon the proper construction of the safeguards which protect them from floods. It is of vital importance that the well-matured and comprehensive plan of improvements should be put into operation with as little delay as possible.

The cotton product of the region subject to devastating floods, is a source of wealth to the nation and of great importance in keeping the balance of trade in our favor.

It may not be inopportune to mention that this government has imposed and collected $70,000,000 by tax on cotton, in the production of which the population of the lower Mississippi is largely engaged, and it does not seem inequitable to return a portion of this tax to those who contributed it, particularly as such an action will also result in an important gain to the country at large, and especially so to the great and rich States of the Northwest and to the Mississippi valley.

This message was received with rejoicing all along the valley. Said the *Times-Democrat*, of this city:

This manly and statesmanlike document is the most important State paper that has been submitted by any President to Congress for many years, and the straightforward and courageous manner in which Mr. Arthur deals with the question which has been dallied with timorously so long both in and out of Congress must excite universal admiration and convince even his enemies that he has not only a strong and resolute mind of his own, but the courage of his convictions.

A Lost Opportunity

Congressman Darrall of this State, to judge from the following special to the St. Louis *Republican*, from Washington, is not exhibiting the tact and readiness to be expected from one who has served ten years as a Congressman. It is another evidence of the folly of sending other than the ablest men to represent constituencies with great interests at stake:

There is not a little criticism here among friends of the Mississippi river regarding the inexcusable neglect of a favorable opportunity yesterday, to have the bill appropriating over $8,000,000 for the Mississippi, now on the calendar in the House, made a special order. The House improvement committee was called for a motion to the suspension of the rules. The committee had instructed Chairman Thomas to ask the House to make the bills special orders. Mr. Thomas, who has been in ill health for some time, is absent from the city. He left Mr. Darrall, of Louisiana, in charge of the bill. Mr. Darrall was present in the House yesterday when the committee was called, but he neglected to make the motion to suspend the rules and fix a day for the consideration of the bill, and thus was lost the very opportunity which the friends of the Mississippi in the House have for weeks been [illegible]. Thus, too, was lost, [illegible], the only opportunity [illegible] will be presented this [illegible] for securing a hearing in the House for a separate bill [illegible] appropriation for the [illegible]. The least that can be [illegible] of this performance is that it [illegible] wretched arrangement. [illegible] excuse that is even respectable can be given for such [illegible] management.

[illegible] is always based on [illegible] cowardly and mean criminality. Charles Francis Adams, one of the most honorable men of Massachusetts, now in a painful [illegible], a condition that his intimate friends and relatives may [illegible] to screen from the [illegible], was recently waylaid by a [illegible] of scoundrels, whose meanness [illegible] cannot fitly [illegible] and enticed into a gambling [illegible] and there induced to [illegible] to the amount of $20,[illegible] that his friends [illegible] to avoid exposure [illegible] relatives of Mr. [illegible] the proper course and [illegible] the checks or buy [illegible] mental condition [illegible] disgrace to him or [illegible] these scoundrels [illegible] punishment [illegible] their crime. A [illegible] State prison [illegible]

Thanks to John F. Slater.

The following resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of thousands in this section, were offered by Hon. Wm. G. Brown and adopted at the meeting held on Monday last:

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of the New Orleans University, an institution established and maintained by the "Freedman's Aid Society" of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the higher education of children of the freedmen of the South, hail with sincere gratification the entrance in a similar field of Christian enterprise and effort of the noble philanthropist, John F. Slater, of Connecticut, by his munificent donation of a million of dollars for the express purpose of "uplifting the lately emancipated population of the Southern States and their posterity by conferring on them the blessings of Christian education.

Resolved, That in the name of thousands who will rise up to call him blessed we tender most cordial thanks to Mr. Slater for his great and timely benefaction to a needy and deserving people.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly attested, be forwarded by the secretary to Mr. Slater.

The Editor of the SOUTHWESTERN has a daughter who is a missionary in Peking, China, who in her letters makes frequent reference to the eagerness of the Chinese to learn. In a recent communication she tells of a woman who came 400 miles, all the way on a wheelbarrow, to learn to read and study the *Doctrine* (as she called it, referring to the Bible). She has learned to read, and now finds her greatest delight in explaining the precepts of the Bible to any one who will listen to her. Will not this Chinese woman rise up in the judgment and condemn thousands in this Christian land who have the Bible in their own homes, and can read it, but still neglect it?

The Nashville *Advocate*, wishing to call its New York contemporary off from a cold track, in its assertion, 'The serious matter now is that 850,000 Southern Methodists show tendencies toward organic reunion with us,' says: "We, who have means of knowing whereof we affirm quite equal to the New York *Methodist*, take pleasure in assuring our contemporary that our Methodism is quite as compact and solid and content as his own, with fewer marked defections in its ministry or membership; and that on the fundamental questions that led to the distinct organic life of the Southern Church, our people, with singular unanimity, believe that they were right before, during and since the war; and by the blessing of the Lord they mean to stay right."

The *Christian Recorder*, alluding to our criticism of the disgraceful treatment of Bishop Cain, the Court decision, and the position of the Texas *Advocate*, says: "We have to thank the SOUTHWESTERN for its words in behalf of right and righteousness. As to the *Texas Christian Advocate*, we can scarcely bring ourselves to believe that Dr. Johns wrote the words we have seen taken from its columns."

Dr. Hartzell, according to the *Zions Herald*, awakened the liveliest interest in the Freedman's Aid Society at the late session of the New England Conference, in "submitting a practical proposition—that the preachers present promise to raise at least $10 each next year for the Freedman's Aid Society." To this request there were one hundred responses.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Ex-President Hayes contributed $250 to the Garfield Monument Fund.

—Rev. Thomas Harsrion will labor in Chicago churches next winter.

—There has been a change for the better in the health of Bishop Bowman.

—Ex-Minister Christiancy returned to Michigan, will make his home in Lansing.

—Charles Darwin, the eminent scientist and author, died in London, Eng., on the 20th.

—Bishop Bowman, is reported not entirely out of danger, but better and improving slowly.

—At the New York Conference Dr. J. P. Newman asked and received a certificate of location.

—Bishop Warren was called upon to hold the New Hampshire conference because of the illness of Bishop Foss.

—Capt. J. W. Cannon, long identified with the steamboat interest of this port, died at Frankfort, Ky., on the 18th.

—Mr. John Jones, of London, who recently died, bequeathed $1,000,000 to a hospital for consumptives on the Isle of Wight.

—Rev. C. H. Fuland, a superannuated member of the Austin Conference, has been transferred by Bishop Warren to the Nebraska Conference, and stationed at Bloomington Neb.

—R. B. Lawrence, of Morgan City, in the *Free Press*, publishes a card inviting everybody to go and stay on Belle Isle, free of charge, during high water. A more delightful resting place could not be found.

—We were favored with a pleasant call from Rev. J Gilbert, pastor of the Sommerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, Milwaukee, Wis., and wife, who are spending a few days in New Orleans.

—C. M. Salmon, Esq, for many years the efficient and very polite conductor on the Houma Branch R R., has moved from Houma to this city, where he soon expects to enter in business. We wish him much success.

—The Rev. H. B. Ridgaway, D. D., Fraternal Delegate to our General Conference from the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a scholarlylooking man, with a sunny face and magnetic presence.—*Daily Advocate, Church South.*

—Dr. David H. Wheeler, editor of the *Methodist*, has gone to Europe for a three months vacation, leaving Dr. Curry his associate, in charge. Dr. Wheeler takes a bride with him, Miss Mary H. Demarest, to whom he was united on the 5th inst.

—Bishop Foss' state of health has compelled him to give up the thought of holding any of the Spring Conferences. Although it is now ten weeks since he was disabled by the spraining of his ankle, he can get about only on crutches, and he will probably have to use them for a considerable time to come. Since his attack of fever, a month ago, his general health has rallied pretty well, but he has not yet recovered his usual strength. —*N. Y. Advocate.*

—Mr. Smalley, London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, telegraphs that "the attacks on Mr. Lowell indicate recklessness of facts. I know, from English sources, how Mr. Lowell's conduct in these negotiations is considered. His action was characterized by unremitting energy, ingenuity, variety of resource and boldness. He availed himself of every diplomatic expedient, and did not hesitate to depart from diplomatic usage, at the risk of affronting a foreign Minister, in order to execute the wishes of his own Government."

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

G. W. Smith writes from Collinsburg that a children's school picnic is to be given, May 27.

F. Harvey, Shreveport: "I have just been able to visit all my churches. Elder Duncan was with us, and we had a fine conference."

Wm. Smith, Donaldsonville: "The church is in a prosperous condition, and crowded every night. We are having grand success; 38 converts and 33 mourners."

At Mt. Zion, Bro. Marshall is abundant in labors. Sabbath school and congregations are improving. Every interest of the Church has a cheering and hopeful aspect. Ten have been converted to God. Debts contracted last year are being paid; current expenses promptly met; and arrangements are being made to secure funds to complete the church and pay off long-standing debts.

At Sixth Street, Bro. Dyer is accomplishing a good work for his Master. Nearly seventy-five have been received on probation. On Sunday, April 16, over fifty were baptized. The church will not accommodate all the people who desire to worship there. The Sunday-school has more than doubled. The finances of the church are in a healthy condition.

W. S. Hawthorne, Houma: "The church is in a healthy condition; it is crowded at every service. We have great work before us. Strong drink continues to issue its mandates, leading men to prison, poverty, and disgrace. Brother Ford takes a deep interest in our Sunday school, superintended by Mr. C. Mason. Every thing to interest the parents and pupils is utilized. A teachers' meeting is held once a week to discuss the lessons for the succeeding Sabbath, and is a source of instruction."

TEXAS.

W. H. Mosby, Seguin: "Have received 32 in full membership; 9 on probation. The church is growing."

D. Adkins, San Felipe: "This circuit is in good spiritual condition. Protracted meetings at two appointments brought 13 accessions. I have land for another church, and expect to build at an other day."

Frank Gilmore, Anderson: "On account of bad weather and high water Elder Moore could not hold my conference, and he appointed Bro. Bookman to preside. I have two churches started, which I hope to finish this year."

A. M. Mason, Centreville: "I have visited all my preaching places, and I am glad to say I met a warm-hearted people at each place. My protracted meeting began the second Sunday in March, and continued a week. We had nineteen converts."

MISSISSIPPI.

H. H. Wilbona, Corinth: "We had a contest here, March 31st, 1882, for popular favor among the young ladies of the place, and Miss M. H. Rabb won the reward, by fifty-four majority of votes cast. Everything went smoothly and pleasant and we had a grand time."

Bro. W. B. Kendrick, of Atlanta, complains that we made him say that he had completed repairs on his churches, whereas he is just getting out the timber. He has completed the spiritual repairs and arrangements of his circuit, and this was what he referred to. There never was a better feeling among the people, and he has labored hard to effect this. He has made many pastoral visits, and has five lively Sabbath-schools.

ARKANSAS.

The Little Rock district conference will meet at Todd's Chapel, Saulsbury circuit, Aug. 2, instead of Pine Bluff, as published a few weeks since.

TENNESSEE.

C. L. Seward, Alexandria: "We are going to build a new church. Our old one has become dilapidated, and will not accommodate the congregation. Have sent out circulars appealing to friends to help us. We have a nice lot on a hill. Our membership is young, and we have a first-class Sabbath-school."

L. M. Moore, Mason, writes that a suit has been served on the trustees of the church for a debt of over $300, owed to the Masonic Lodge, owner of the building. It has been occupied for several years, and hundreds of dollars paid, yet they will lose house and money if the debt is not paid. The people are so poor they can hardly get bread to eat, and appeal to all friends to contribute something to their assistance.

A. Burdett, Cypress circuit, writes that presiding elder Jesse Price held the quarterly conference. His collection was $7, pastor's, $18 At Price Chapel, the Ladies' Mite Society gave an entertainment. Bro. Burdett delivered a lecture, and for the church $20 25 was cleared. At Mazzie Grove church $9 was raised. At St. Peter we have a church with 100 members. Henry Price, of Central Tennessee College, a good teacher, has a fine school there.

Chautauqua in 1882.

The Chautauqua Foreign Missionary Institute invites all her friends of Missions, Foreign and Home, in every denomination and from every land, to its fourth annual gathering, in the beautiful grove beside Lake Chautauqua, a little west of the City of Buffalo, July 29 to August 3. The great days at Chautauqua will be; Opening Day, C. Teachers' Retreat and C. School of Languages, July 8; Memorial Day. C. Literary and Scientific Circle, July 9: Closing Exercises, C. T. R., July 28: *Mid Season Celebration, Saturday, July 29: Fourth Anniversary, C. F. M, I., Monday. July* 31: Ninth Annual Assembly Opening, August 1: *Closing Exercises, C. F. M. I. Thursday, Aug.* 3: Memorial Day Anniversary, C. L. S. C., Aug. 5: National Day, Aug. 5: Denominational Congresses, Aug. 9: Alumni Day,—Reunion, illuminated fleet, etc., Aug. 10: C. L S C. Day, First Commencement, Aug. 12: C. School Theology Day, Aug. 15: College Society Day, Aug. 17; The Farewell, Aug. 21. As in other years, the C. F. M. I., through our President, Dr. Vincent, secures a rich programme, and this we shall soon send out. Suggestions and inquiries will be welcomed by the Executive Committee; Congregational, W. A. Duncan, Esq., chairman, Syracuse, N. Y.: Baptist, A. H. Burlingham, D. D New York: Presbyterian, M. B. DeWitt, McMinnville, Tenn.: Lutheran, Rev. J. A. Cluts, Baltimore, Md.: Methodist Episcopal, M. M. Parkhurst, D. D, Elgin Ills.: Methodist Church of Canada, Rev. J. Philip, Belgrave, Ont.: Presbyterian, D. Cunningham, D. D., Wheeling, W. Va.: Reformed, Rev. J. P. Rubenkam, Philadelphia, Pa.: United Brethren in Christ, D. Berger, D. D., Dayton, O. Latest reports of all missionary work, also papers publishing the Chautauqua notices, are desired, that they may be seen in the missionary reading room at Chautauqua: these may be sent to the St. Mark's parsonage, Buffalo N. Y., to C. P. Hard, secretary.

The colored people of Richmond, Va., are loudly demanding that teachers of their own race should be placed in the public schools.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter From Nashville.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I trust this short sketch concerning the work in this part of the moral vinyard may find space in your valuable paper and be of interest to your readers, since it has been twelve months since you have heard from me. As the Nashville Circuit takes in a large portion of the city it will be well to state what has been done, what we are doing, and what we propose to do this conference year. We have had quite an interesting series of revival meetings, and many souls have been happily converted to Christ. We have a church organized in east Nashville with twenty five members. We have secured a bona fide deed for our church property in South Nashville and raised a lien of $300 that has been hanging over the property for ten years. The work at the Central Tennessee College is progressing nicely, this having been one of the most successful sessions of its history. Our collections have been fifty per cent. better than last year. We have twenty-five preachers and twenty exhorters on the circuit, and I have the hearty cooperation of them all. There is in active operation in connection with the work in South Nashville a Temperance Society called the John Seay Temperance Society. The State Temperance Convention is now in session in this city. The Nashville Circuit is represented in that Convention. From the College Hill Temperance Society, C. T. C, Dr. J. F. McKinley, Rev. C. E. Alexander, Rev. J. J. Holland, A. B., J. N. Frazier, P. B. Northington. From St Mary's: Dr. J. B. Denny, George Clemens and C. Pickett—the largest representation of any charge in the State. We are preparing to build our edifice on the site known as the St. Mary Camp Ground, for which Father Seay has given $25, and we will get $75 through the Presiding Elder. We propose to make this the best appointment in the Tennessee Conference. I am preparing to work for the paper more vigorously. You shall hear often. C. PICKETT.

Nashville, Tenn., April 20.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

From Kentucky.

PARIS, KY., April 22, 1882.

MR. EDITOR: In your issue of April 13 I find a communication from W. H. Ongley, giving a slight report of the work of the Lexington Annual Conference, which held its last session at Louisville, in this State, beginning March 29th. In the article mentioned occurs the following sentence: "The districts in Ohio and Indiana, Drs. Taylor and Hammond presiding elders, are particularly flourishing." Brother Ongley was present during the entire session, and I regret that he did not hear the reports from all the districts so as to give credit where credit is due. As a pastor in charge on the Lexington district I simply desire to have justice done to our district and the presiding elder, Rev. D. Jones, whose untiring zeal and devotedness to the work assigned him by the Church has brought this district to the front rank of the successful districts of the Conference. The Lexington district brought up more benevolent money to the conference than any other one of the districts in the conference; and in fact her missionary collection alone aggregated more than all the other four districts combined, her total of benevolent money being nearly $500. I write this simply in justice to the people of Kentucky, to the presiding elder, and to correct the hitherto brief history of the Lexington Annual Conference. I have no desire in this statement to pluck any of the justly-earned laurels from any other district in the conference, for they are truly earned, but to so present the facts as to not permit the faithful labors of pastors and people here to be ignored, and thereby an injustice be done a willing but sometimes easily discouraged people. I wish the SOUTHWESTERN abundant success, and hope its hitherto fearless course in the interest of human rights may become still more fearless in the cause of right.

Truly yours, for the cause,

A. A. PRICE.

American Bible Society in Texas.

COLPORTAGE WORK IN THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1882.

Days of service, 351; miles traveled on official duty, 4348; families visited by them, 6802; families found destitute of the Bible, 708; destitute families supplied, 766; destitute individuals supplied in addition, 534; number of books sold, 2361; value of the books sold, $768 08; number of books donated, 680, valued at $121 56; amount collected from churches and individuals for the Bible cause, $73 55. Also reports were received from seventeen Auxiliary Societies, viz: Indianola, Austin, Milford, Rockport, St. Mary's, Trinity University, Industry, Lexington, and the counties of Brown, Bell, Bee, Dewitt, Goliad, Lampasas, Live Oak Refugio and San Saba. The amount received from sales of the scriptures was $567 32, from contributions $226 21.

This is a benevolent and unsectarian work in which all are interested to engage for Christ and humanity. W. B. RANKIN,

District Superintendent.

Austin, Texas.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Republican state convention of North Carolina, will meet at Raleigh, June 14. An alliance with a liberal movement will be favored.

The legislature of Maryland has re-established the whipping post, for the punishment of men who have not forsaken the habit of whipping their wives.

General Garibaldi has written a letter to the people of Palermo, reminding them that to them belongs, as masters of the art of expelling tyrants, the initiative of expelling from Italy the prop of all tyranny, the Papacy.

There are now 200,000 negroes in Cuba, called "apprentices," who, under the law of May 1880, are to be gradually set free, till 1889, when slavery will cease in Cuba.

At Atlanta, the Georgia doctors in session passed a resolution appointing a committee to memorialize the Legislature to establish an inebriate asylum in that State.

A concession has been granted to a Mexican company for a line of steamships between Vera Cruz, New Orleans and Galveston, the subsidy being $8,000 annually.

Homer Ward, of Crescent city, Florida, a colored orange grower, has groves estimated at fifty thousand dollars. He sold one recently for $10,000. A colored family named Williams, own one near Gainesville, Fla., for which they repeatedly refused $35,000.

It is asserted that the movements of Turkish troops in Tripoli have prevented the submission of certain Tunisian insurgents. The French are greatly irritated and regard the occupation of certain points on the frontier of Tripoli as indispensable.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Alphonso Taft, of Ohio, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Austria; Wm. L. Dayton, of New Jersey, to be Minister Resident of the United States to the Netherlands; Nicholas Fish, of New York, to be Minister Resident to Belgium; John M. Frances, of New York, to be Charge d'Affaires to Portugal, J. P. Wickersham, of Pennsylvania, to be Charge d'Affaires to Denmark; Adam Badeau, of New York, to be Consul General at Havana.

A fearful cyclone struck in the lower edge of Bibb county, Ga., at 8 o'clock Saturday night, passing into Swiggs, Jones and Wilkinson counties, plowing a track 800 yards wide, mowing down fences, farm buildings, etc. Samuel Gove, father of Hon. Samuel Gove, ex-Republican member of Congress, living one mile from Griswold's was killed; also Miss Lockhart, near Gordon. The total loss cannot now be estimated.

A disastrous cyclone passed through the southern and eastern portion of Dallas county Ala., Saturday evening. At King's landing 14 miles below Selma, three colored men were killed, and at Grave's ferry, 24 miles above, two others were killed. Quite a number at the latter place were seriously wounded. At the former place a plank struck a colored woman on the back and penetrated her body, striking her heart and killing her instantly. Houses were unroofed and great damage done to timber.

Advices from Brunswick and Pender counties, in N. C., give the particulars of the terrible tornado that occurred Saturday afternoon, which caused great destruction, commencing on Green Swamp, in Brunswick county, and extending a width of 200 yards.

It traveled across the W. C. and A. railroad in a northerly direction, and across Cape Fear river into Pender county, felling every thing in its track, and making a perfect lane through the woods and trees. One church, two saw-mills, several dwellings, and a large number of other buildings were destroyed. One child was killed, and two adults are known to be seriously injured.

The Christian Womans' Exchange on Bourbon street has received and paid out more than $11,000 during the first year of its existence—a splendid showing. The money has gone chiefly to needy girls and women. Could not these ladies enlarge the sphere of their operations, and establish an industrial school where girls could learn the elements of various industrial arts and trades suitable to them? —*Advance.*

[illegible] ... Circuit, among the ... may furnish an example. ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... for his ... and thorough conversion, ... for the blessings of God upon ... and his family.

Rev. A. J. Plumb, who is again established at Foochow, takes charge of the Biblical Institute. [illegible] and the Boys' High School and the Preparatory Course, at present constitute the working department of the College, all in harmonious operation.

China's Progress—Education at Foochow.—A recent letter from Rev. D. W. Chandler to Bishop Wiley contains the following: "We certainly have a fine hold geographically in China, and not a day too soon. One can feel the vibrations, as it were, of the emotions going on almost silently in the innermost depths of this ocean of human beings. The editor of the leading English paper in China says, 'We are nearer to the introduction of railroads into China to-day than we were to the introduction of telegraphs a year ago.' China is anxiously casting about for new methods, new doctrines, new teachers—though, as might be expected, as quietly and discreetly as possible. That conservatism in which she gloried so long still has its charms, but this flood of universal progress that is sweeping in on all sides lifts her bodily off from the heavy rock of her past history.

"To come nearer home and speak more definitely: Foochow has greatly changed since you were here. There are constantly two or three foreign buildings in process of erection. Rent is high; our best residences would rent for $1000 a year. Ground for putting up residences is secured where no one thought it possible four years ago. Three steam launches run daily between Foochow and Kwangton. A government steamer goes to Foo... [illegible] every five days; passage, round trip, $12. We are to have a paddle-wheel steamer here next summer that can run at all stages of the tide, carrying 300 to 400 passengers. Half-way to the city is seen a beautiful structure—foreign style—overtopping everything in that vicinity—the American Board Female Seminary. There English and Western sciences are taught to the daughters and mothers of this people. The conservative Chinese are willing to pay $10,000 tuition ... [illegible] It is no longer the Methodist Mission ... that pushes matters on the ... line. Better say no ... but simply and ... acknowledge 'The night is far spent, the day is at hand.' ... crowded, and yet to-day ... brings two more students from Hok Chiang. Eight or ten more will be up from Canton in a few weeks. Many more clamor for admission, pleading that they ... be too old to learn, etc. ... $3,000 to begin the foundation of a Students' Hall to-day ... is no doubt of it, precious ... is wasting because of the ... to work it up. Young men ... put to learn a trade, ... the country ... who might ... and educated to be ... to their people every ... their lives. They cannot ... to get ready. And, ... our bright Christian girls ... kind parents, thirst ... married life alone in ... I feel condemned when I ... Yang Mi plead for what ... so readily give, ... our own sons and daughters ... [illegible]

... is now only a few days journey by water from the northern station recently opened by the Central China Mission. The new telegraph line to Shanghai, which will also eventually be the line of the railroad, passes near each of our three southern circuits."

Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver or Urinary Diseases.

Have no fear of any of these diseases if you use Hop Bitters, as they will prevent and cure the worst cases, even when you have been made worse by some great puffed up pretended cures.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

Second Quarter—Lesson V. April 30. The Tradition of Men—Mark 7, 1-23.

The place of this lesson is Capernaum. The time is shortly after the passover at Jerusalem, and near the close of Christ's ministry in Galilee. The conversation in the synagogue at Capernaum (John 6: 25—58) connects the last lesson with this. The pilgrims to the passover doubtless reported the miracle of the feeding of the five thousand and the popular excitement in Galilee; in consequence of which a deputation of the Pharisaic party went up from Jerusalem to contract, if possible, the influence of Jesus. The strict surveillance which his enemies maintained over every movement was such that even eating in quiet was impossible. The disregard of Jewish tradition by the disciples was quickly noted by these heresy-hunters, who made their omission of ceremonial cleansing before eating an occasion of fault finding. The Rabbis taught: "He who eats bread with unwashen hands is as bad as if he went in to a harlot." They "diligently" cleansed the hands before eating, and especially after returning from the market, where they might have accidentally come in contact with a Gentile. They also "baptized" their drinking cups, and their brazen vessels, and even their couches, as the word "tables" should be rendered. The Pharisees asked of Jesus the reason for his disciples' neglect of these customs; their question, however, meant an attack on him as in their previous charge of Sabbath-breaking. Jesus saw through their motive, and presented a counter charge. They charged the disciples with disregarding the traditions of men; he charged them with disobeying the commandments of God. Isaiah had accurately described those of like character, offering lip service, but disloyal at heart. Such service Jesus declared "vain," empty, profitless; it deceived neither God nor man. "Laying aside" God's words they substituted frivolous ceremony, resting on human tradition; nay, they even dared to "reject" divine commandments for their own ways. The rebuke was spoken directly to the Pharisaic party; when they retired in discomfiture, Jesus called the people near, and bade them diligently hearken while he explained the true law of purity. He told them that defilement was not from without as the Pharisees taught, but from within; that it was not a physical touch, but moral action alone which could make our impurities. A little later, Jesus having entered a house, the disciples—Peter as usual being the spokesman (Matt 15: 15)—asked an explanation of the "parable," for such it was to them. With a gentle rebuke for their dullness he gave the desired explanation. For Mosaic law distinguished between "clean" and "unclean" meats; Jesus tells them that this distinction was ceremonial, not moral; that no food could really "defile" one, nature taking care to reject the useless and effete matter; but that the source of real defilement is within. The heart, he says, is the seat of moral life. From that fountain, if corrupt, streams of corruption will flow. "Evil thoughts" will generate a brood of viperous progeny.

If You are Ruined

in health from any cause, especially from the use of any of the thousand nostrums that promise so largely, with long fictitious testimonials, have no fear. Resort to Hop Bitters at once, and in a short time you will have the most robust and blooming health.

Fifty of the Chinese students who were in this country for education, but summarily ordered back to China, are to return again, and will probably complete their course at Hartford, Conn., where they were before.

[illegible]

NEW BOOKS.

The Study of Words. By Richard Chenevix Trench. Complete in two parts, with full index of words; price 30 cents. J. Fitzgerald & Co., publishers, 143 Fourth Avenue, New York.

This well-known and standard work is about as indispensable as a good dictionary for every one who would use his mother tongue understandingly. For the benefit of those who may be unacquainted with Trench's valuable treatise, we may add that it is a series of very charming discourses upon the Poetry in Words, the Morality in Words, the Rise of New Words, the Distinction of Words—in short upon every phase of this most attractive study. For sale by newsdealers.

Sweet Fields of Eden is the name of a new Sunday-school music-book we have just received from the publishers. It is the handsomest book we have ever seen printed in character notes. The authors, and more than fifty other writers, have combined to make this a book of bright, melodious, singable music, and one particularly suited to Sunday-school use. The publishers will send a specimen copy to any address for eight 3 cent stamps. This offer holds good for a month. Don't neglect it. Address Ruebush, Kieffer & Co., Dayton, Va., stating the fact of your having seen notice in this paper.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Southern Pulpit for April has an inviting table of contents. "An Imaginary Symposium between Colonel Ingersoll and a Lawyer," by Dr. Platt. The sermons are: "Discipline of the Virgin Mother," by A. A. Lipscomb, L. L. D: "Tiberias and Cesarea," by Rustic Rector, of S. C.; "David Serving His own Generation," by the late Bishop Wightman. Dr. Wiley, of Virginia, Dr. Potter, of Georgia and Chaplain Whitley, of the University of Viginia, contribute sketches. The valuable Preacher's Note Book, Suggestions on Texts, and Homiletical Illustrations complete the number. Subscription, $1 50 Address *Southern Pulpit*, Richmond, Va.

"Methods and Profit of Tree Planting," by N. H. Egleston, opens the May *Popular Science Monthly* In a three-page article Herbert Spencer characterizes "Goldwin Smith as a Critic," and his estimate of him is not high. The paper of Alfred Russel Wallace on "Monkeys," is most interesting. B. W. Lovett discourses on "The Development of the Senses;" and Professor W. Le Conte Stevens on the history of "The Stereoscope." "Measurements of Men," by Francis Galton, is a first class article of great instructiveness. Rev. E. W. Brown offers some acute and bold reflections on "Liberty of Thought;" and Miss Nina Morais answers Miss Hardaker "On the Woman Question. There is a full "Sketch of Sir John Lubbock," and a budget of miscellaneous matter. New-York: D. Appleton & Company Fifty cents per number, $5 per year

Mr. Charles L. Brace's article on "Wolf-reared Children," in the May *St. Nicholas*, will tell the story of the street waifs of the metropolis from the time they first find refuge in the Newsboy's Lodging-houses till they are provided with homes among the farmers of the Western States, where, in many cases, they are growing up to become thriving farmers themselves, ready to provide homes for the next generation of newsboys. Mr. Brace, as secretary of the Children's Aid Society, has had opportunities to thoroughly master his subject, and it is said that his paper, aided by the twenty pictures furnished, will be one of the most striking that *St. Nicholas* has ever had. In the same number Mr. James C. Beard will have some comical pictures of the baby elephant.

In the *North American Review* for May, Carl Schurz, treating of "Party Schisms and Future Problems," presents many well-considered observations which cannot fail to interest in the highest degree that large and growing class of citizens who refuse to be influenced by obsolete party cries. "Days with Longfellow", by Samuel Ward, contains personal reminiscences of the beloved poet just deceased, extending over a period of forty-five years. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, in an article entitled "What does Revelation Reveal?" seeks to prove that the objections brought against the Bible by modern unbelievers are based upon a misconception of the true intent and scope of the sacred volume. Lieutenant-Commander Gorringe writes of "The Navy", with abundant knowledge of its needs, and with a degree of frankness almost, if not quite, unprecedented in the naval service. W. H. Mallock, the well-known English essayist, in the first of a series of "Conversations with a Solitary" very ingeniously contrives to put the advocates of democracy and modern progress on the defensive. Finally, Gail Hamilton contributes a paper, "The Spent Bullet", in which science, the pulpit and the law are with exquisite wit taken to task for the part they respectively played in the Guiteau-Garfield tragedy.

One of the most effective journals against polygamy is the *Anti Polygamy Standard*, published at Salt Lake City, Utah—the organ of the Woman's National Anti Polygamy Society. Every woman in the land who is desirous aiding to free many thousands of her sex from a cruel and degrading bondage and abolishing the curse of Mormon polygamy from our land should send ten cents to P. O. Box 385, Salt Lake City, Utah, for a sample copy of the *Standard*.

Golden Days, of Philadelphia, is a popular juvenile weekly, and contains a great variety of stories, short articles, poems and illustrations in each number sold by newsdealers. Subscription $3 per year.

A Delicious Odor is imparted by Floreston Cologne. And it is always refreshing, no matter how freely used.

From Dr. S. A. Scot, Memphis, Tenn.

I recommend and use with my patients Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator and find it exceedingly beneficial in debility, weakness, febrile and nervous diseases, and a reliable nutritive tonic. (Remember the name. Colden's—take no other.) Of druggists generally.

The following are the statistics of Lexington Conference: Pastors, elders, Bishops, and Conference claimants, salaries paid during the year, $20,000; benevolent collections, $1 340; Church property, $165 779; there are 6 440 members, 1,213 probationers—total members and probationers, 7,653; Sunday-schools, 123; officers and teachers, 629; scholars of all ages 4,461.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system. Address Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass, for circular.

"There is an effort being made to unite all colored Methodists. An important meeting will be held at Bethel Church, on April 26th, to consider this subject, especially the unity of colored Episcopal Methodists of all kinds. The colored bishops will be present, and also others. The colored people feel much interest in the subject, and look forward to the meeting with anxiety."—*Baltimore Methodist.*

Elegance and Purity.

Ladies who appreciate elegance and purity are using Parker's Hair Balsam. It is the best article sold for restoring gray hair to its original color, beauty and lustre.

The quarterly meeting of the Western branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was held in Des Moines, Iowa, March 23. The treasurer reported receipts for the quarter $9,190 45. The conference reports showed increase in members and money. Good reports were received from Miss Blackmar of her safe arrival in India; from Mrs. McMahon and Mrs. Hoskins, in India, and Miss Porter and Miss Cushman, in China.

Rhyme and Reason.

If you've sprained, or have strained, or bruised, or contused, any joint, just anoint it with Extract of Smartweed; you will find that behind not a pain will remain; colds and fevers will soon depart. Dr. R. V. Pierce's Extract of Smart-weed sold by druggists.

General Hancock ordered a salute of fifteen guns to be fired in honor of the visit of the Chinese Embassador to Governor's Island the other day. That fixes Hancock so far as the "Pacific coast" is concerned.—*Inter Ocean.*

Exactly What is Sought after.

A safe, reliable, not repulsive remedy that can be taken without interfering with business or pleasure or disorganizing the system. Such is Simmons Liver Regulator, purely vegetable.

At the North India Conference over 300 accessions on probation were reported by the presiding elders.

There is no worse enthrallment for tormented man than the exactions of a morbid nervous condition. The overtaxed brain then gets no rest from tranquil sleep and needs Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills.

President Arthur nominated Ada C. Sweet to be pension agent at Chicago.

The violation of any of nature's laws brings us warning by the feeling of discomfort. Exposure will induce colds, throat diseases, consumption, etc., all of which give warning by a troublesome cough. Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in time, and remove both the cause and effect of your discomfort.

A large number of Jewish families have been ruined by the riots in Balta, Russia.

Mr. A. P. Albert, of this city, will be pleased to receive applications for membership in the Colored Mutual Benefit Association. $500 at marriage.

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MARRIAGES.

In New Orleans, by Rev. M. J. Dyer, April 5, William Mathews and Miss Harriet Wills. John Dorsey to Miss Harriet Dorsey. Robert Rhons and Mrs. Mary Palace. April 17, C. Littlejohn and Miss C. Jackson.

John Brown to Miss Jesse Hill, by Rev. A. Burdett, Friendship, Tennessee.

Give you rosy cheeks. Renew you. Tested 30 yrs. Harley's Syr. Sars. and Potash. Lou. Ky.

DEATHS.

Sister Elsey Woodlee died at McMinnville, Tenn., April 5, 1882, leaving to mourn her loss a mother, sister, brother and other relatives. Sister Woodlee was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, respected by all who knew her, and died in the triumph of faith. Her last words were: "I am only waiting for the Lord to do his will." S. P. Bell.

Sister Livinia Dales died Dec. 10; Ella Lisba, Feb. 14; Eliza Lee, Jan. 12; Sister Delia Bumpass, March 3. M. Proctor. Aberdeen, Miss.

Sister Alice Hoyle died at Ripley, Miss., Feb. 20, 1882. Also Sister Lizzie Hoyle, March 27. Both of these sisters were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and died in the triumphs of faith.

Sisters Delia Hatcher and Eliza Harvey, devoted Christians and members of the Church, died triumphant in the faith. A. Lemons. Durant, Miss.

Sisters Emma Davis, B. Fulder, Mary Parish and Martha Edwards have died, ful of faith. A. Burdett. Cypress, Tenn.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy—a perfect specific for "cold in head" and catarrh. Sold by druggists.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

Southwestern Office, April 24, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

Cotton, ℔ lb.	
Ordinary	10¼
Middling	12
Good middling	12¼
Middling fair	12½
Sugar, ℔ lb.	
Yellow clarified	8¼
White clarified	9¼
Molasses, in bbls., ℔ gallon.	
Common	45
Fair	51
Choice	62
Rice, Louisiana, ℔ lb.:	
Common	—@6
Fair	—@6½
Choice	@7½
GROCERIES.	
Butter, ℔ lb.:	
Western	25@27
Coffee, ℔ lb.:	
Ordinary	8¼
Prime	11¼
Cheese, ℔ lb.:	
Western factory	12½
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	4 40
Flour, ℔ bbl.:	
Fancy	7 50
Choice family	7 12½
Lard, ℔ lb.:	
Choice, in kegs	@12
Choice, in tierces	11¾
Salt, ℔ sack:	
Coarse	87½
Fine	1 22½
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl.	3 75
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl.	2 75
Onions, ℔ bbl.	3 75
Apples, ℔ bbl.	5 00
Cabbages, ℔ 100	@12 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl.	10 00
Oils, ℔ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	19@30
Coal, in bbls.	—@—
Linseed, raw	62@64
Linseed, boiled	65@67
Cotton seed	48@50
GRAIN AND FEED.	
Corn, in sacks, ℔ bu.:	
Yellow	90
White	97½
Mixed	88
Oats, ℔ bu.:	
Western	67
Bran, ℔ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	1 40
Hay, ℔ ton:	
Prime	25@27
Choice	28@29
PROVISIONS.	
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	19 75
Bacon, ℔ lb.:	
Breakfast	13½
Shoulders	8
Sides, clear rib	11¾
Sides, clear	11¾
Hams, sugar-cured	13
Dry Salt Meat, ℔ lb.:	
Clear rib sides	10½
Clear sides	10¾
Shoulders	7½

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[illegible]

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3. The chemicals keep the glasses cold, and the result is that the optic nerves are always cool, doing away with any feverish sensation to the eye.

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Conference Notices.

District Conference Programme.

Little Rock District, Little Rock Conference; to be held at Pine Bluff, Aug. 22 to 25, 1882.

TUESDAY 22. 7:45.

Lecture on Homiletics—I. G. Pollard.

WEDNESDAY 23, 7 a. m.

Opening Exercises.

Papers:

1. The Conduct of a Pastor—W. H. Higgins.
2. The Duties of a Pastor—Semp. Wilson
3. How can a preacher pursue his course of study and travel a circuit—B. McCain.
4. How to deal with a disorderly member—B. J. Thornton.
5. How to deal with an offending Local Preacher—G. G. W. Taylor.
6. Pastoral visiting—Green Reed.

WEDNESDAY p. m.

District Conference business.

WEDNESDAY EVENING 7:45.

Lecture on Education—T. Mason.

TUESDAY 24, 9 a. m.

Papers:

1. The relation of the Sunday-school to the Church—Joseph Raglin.
2. The relation of baptized children to the Church—Edward Pinkett.
3. The present phase of the temperance question. H. W. C. Emory.
4. What is Christian perfection?—Seth Neal.
5. Is it right to have excursions on Sunday for the benefit of the Church?—Peter Humphrey.
6. The Moral and Physical effect of the use of tobacco—H. H. McAllister.

THURSDAY p. m.

District Conference Business.

FRIDAY 25, 9 a. m.

Opening Exercises.

Papers:

1. The Nature of the Atonement.—Samuel Johnson.
2. The Benefits of the Atonement—A. L. Richardson.
3. Genuineness of the Pentateuch.—G. H. Donelly.
4. The Authorship of the Pentateuch—Reuben Johnson.
5. How are we to harmonize the severity of the Mosaic system with the beneficence of God?—J. L. Johnson.
6. Is immersion essential in Baptism?—Henry Dunlap.
7. The importance of Class Meetings—Alex. Hardeman.

FRIDAY p. m.

District Conference Business.

Note.—Each paper followed by criticism and discussion.

Length of each paper limited to 15 minutes, criticism and discussion 15 minutes.

W. O. Emory,
T. Mason,
Committee.

Okolona District—Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND.

West Point	April	29–30
West Point Circuit	"	29–30
Okolona	May	6–7
Okolona Circuit	"	6–7
Houston	"	13–14
Buena Vista	"	13
Union Grove	"	20–21
Athens	"	27–28
Aberdeen	June	3–4
Aberdeen Circuit	"	3–4
Starkville	"	10–11
Starkville Circuit	"	10–11
Tampico, at Starkville	"	10–11
Pike, at Starkville	"	10–11
Whitefield	"	13
Greensboro	"	17–18
Crawford	"	24–25
Columbus	July	1–2
Columbus Mission	"	1–2
Columbus Circuit	"	1–2
Tupelo, at Pleasant Grove	"	8–9
Corinth	"	15–16
Corinth Circuit	"	15–16
Ripley	"	22–23
New Albany	"	27–28
Pontotoc	"	29–30

J. M. Shumpert, P. E.

Greenwood District—Mississippi Conference.

Benton	May	6–7
Pickens	"	10–11
Goodman	"	13–14
Durant	"	18–19
Mt. Pleasant	"	20–21
Kosciusko	"	25–26
French Camp	"	27–28
Pinderville	"	29–30
Attala	June	3–4
Carthage	"	6–7
Valden Circuit	"	8–9
Winona	"	10–11
Lodi	"	14–15
Greenhill	"	16–18
Rosemouth	"	18–20
Greenwood	"	21–23
Roebuck	"	26–27
Yazoo City Circuit	July	1–2
Yazoo City	"	8–9
Dennisville	"	1–3

Dear Brothers, look well to the appointments. G. W. Barney, P. E.

MRS. S. L. DALE,

Wishes to inform her friends that she is ... Accommodation ... Ladies and ... With Board ... [illegible]

OPIUM Morphine HABIT ... THOUSANDS ... [illegible]

VIOLIN OUTFITS ... [illegible]

SURE TO PLEASE.

Sunday School Song Books For Every Department.

New Hymnal ... Book of Praise ... Alleluia ... Good as Gold ... Good as New ... Songs for Little Folks ... [illegible]

BIGLOW & MAIN, 76 East Ninth St., 81 Randolph St., NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

J. R. MORRIS, DEALER IN HARDWARE, STOVES AND CUTLERY, Railroad and Mill Supplies ... 49 and 51 ... [illegible]

$500 REWARD ... [illegible]

VOICE OF JOY. NEW SONGS FOR THE SUNDAY SCHOOL. BY J. H. ROSECRANS. ... THE VOICE OF JOY ... [illegible] FILLMORE BROS., Publishers ...

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT ... 227 CUSTOMHOUSE ST., Corner Treme ... MRS. C. ROBERTSON.

$777 ... [illegible]

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than are the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

Rev. F. Harvey writes that the Lord is with him and his people. At his protracted meeting he received seven on probation and had six converted to God.

Rev. M. C. B. Mason, Superintendent of the Sunday-school at Houma, La., writes of a growing interest in all departments of the Church work. Eight souls are earnestly seeking salvation.

Rev. Frank Walker, Monroe: "Reaching this place on the 12th of March, I was cordially received by a most excellent people. At the first quarterly conference we had a grand time. 78 partook of the Lord's supper; 24 persons have been received on probation and 5 precious souls have been happily converted since our last conference, and many more are at the anxious seat. We are working on our parsonage, and hope to finish and furnish it nicely. We have also organized a missionary society auxiliary to the General Society, and expect to organize a Freedman's Aid Society to help raise funds for that Society. Pray for us. We have not forgotten the SOUTHWESTERN."

TEXAS.

St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Huntsville, Texas, Rev. J. C. Culbreath pastor, is having a prosperous year. Bro. Culbreath [illegible] a protracted meeting held [illegible] Easter, in which 18 were [illegible] on probation and 11 converted and 11 were baptized. He [illegible] collected for benevolent objects [illegible] the Bishop and $1.80 for [illegible] Sunday-school Union.

[illegible] Mack Henson writes [illegible], Texas, sending a good [illegible] subscribers for the SOUTHWESTERN, and giving an account [illegible] meetings of over his [illegible]

SAMARITAN NERVINE.

Samaritan Nervine

Cures Epileptic Fits, Spasms, Convulsions, St. Vitus Dance, Vertigo, Hysterics, Insanity, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Nervous diseases. This infallible remedy will positively eradicate every species of Nervous Derangement, and drive them away from whence they came, never to return again. It utterly destroys the germs of disease by neutralizing the hereditary taint or poison in the system, and thoroughly eradicates the disease, and utterly destroys the cause.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Female Weakness, general Debility, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Painful Menstruation, Ulceration of the Uterus, Internal Heat, Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder, Irritability of the Bladder. For Wakefulness at night, there is no better remedy. During the change of life no female should be without it. It quiets the Nervous System and gives rest, comfort and nature's sweet sleep.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Alcoholism, Drunkenness and the habit of Opium Eating. These degrading habits are by far the worst evils that have ever befallen suffering humanity. Thousands die annually from these noxious drugs. The drunkard drinks liquor not because he likes it, but for the pleasure of drinking and treating his friends, little thinking that he is on his road to ruin. Like the Opium Eater, he first uses the drug in small quantities as a harmless antidote. The soothing influence of the drug takes strong hold upon its victim, leading him on to his own destruction. The habits of Opium Eating and Liquor Drinking are precisely what eating is to alimentiveness, as over-eating first inflames the stomach, which redoubles its cravings until it paralyzes both the stomach and appetite. So every drink of liquor or dose of opium, instead of satisfying, only adds to its fierce fires, until it consumes the vital force and then itself. Like the gluttonous tape-worm, it cries: "Give, give, give!" but never enough until its own rapacity devours itself. Samaritan Nervine gives instant relief in all such cases. It produces sleep, quiets the nerves, builds up the nervous system, and restores body and mind to a healthy condition.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Nervous Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Syphilis, diseases of the Kidneys and all diseases of the urinary organs. Nervous debility, caused by the indiscretions of youth, permanently cured by the use of this invaluable remedy. To you, young, middle-aged and old men, who are covering your sufferings as with a mantle by silence, look up, you can be saved by timely efforts, and make ornaments to society, and jewels in the crown of your Maker, if you will. Do not keep this a secret longer, until it saps your vitals, and destroys both body and soul. If you are thus afflicted, take Dr. RICHMOND'S Samaritan Nervine. It will restore your shattered nerves, arrest premature decay, impart tone and energy to the whole system.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

[illegible]

Samaritan Nervine

[illegible]

DR. S. A. RICHMOND & CO., [illegible] ST. JOSEPH, Mo.

(From Andrews' American Queen.)

CLEOPATRA OR THE Queen of Sheba's Beauty WAS BUT SKIN DEEP.

The renowned Queen of Sheba, with all her royal pomp, magnificent apparel, and brilliant retinue, would never have appeared within the presence of the grandest of monarchs of the past, had she not also possessed that which is the crowning glory of the female person—a skin unchallenged for its Oriental softness and its almost transcendental purity. Cleopatra, holding emperors at bay, and ruling empires by her word, had quickly lost her charm and power by one attack of blotches, or of pimples, or of horrid tan and freckles.

WOMAN RULES THE WORLD

by her beauty, not less than by by her purity of character, loveliness of disposition and unselfish devotion. Indeed, in the estimation of perhaps too many men beauty in a body takes precedence over every other consideration. Beauty thus forms an important part of woman's "working capital," without which too many, (if not bankrupt in what relates to influence within the circle where they move) are powerless for great good. Hence we see not only the propriety but the duty of every lady preserving with zealous care that which to her is essential to success, and influence and usefulness in life. And, since "beauty is but skin deep," the utmost care and vigilance are required to guard it against the many ills that flesh is heir to. Among the great and annoying enemies of beauty,

OF EITHER SEX

as well as of comfort, happiness and health, are those pestiferous and horrid skin diseases—tetters humors, eczema, (salt rheum) rough and scaly eruptions, ulcers, pimples, and all diseases of the hair and scalp. For the cure of these, Dr. C. W. Benson, of Baltimore, after years of patient study and investigation devoted to diseases of the skin, at last brought forth his celebrated SKIN CURE, which has already by its marvelous cures established itself as the great remedy for all diseases of the skin, whatever be their names or character. Its success has been immense and unparalleled. All druggists have it. It is elegantly put up, two bottles in one package. Internal and external treatment. Price $1 00.

EVERYONE PRAISES.

Sick headache, nervous headache, neuralgia, nervousness, paralysis, dyspepsia, sleeplessness and brain diseases, positively cured by Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills. They contain no opium, quinine, or other harmful drug. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents per box, $1 for two, $2 50 for six, postage free.—Dr. Benson, Baltimore, Md. C. N. CRITTENTON, New York, is Wholesale Agent for Dr. C. Benson's remedies.

The Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley met at Cairo, April 19th.

Never Give up the Ship.

"Twenty-one years ago I was dying with the Consumption. There was no escaping that terrible death—at least so all the doctors told me—when a friend advised me to send to 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, and get Cannabis Indica, which finally and fully cured me." O. S. BISLEY, DEKALB, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

"Send another $12 box of Cannabis Indica for a friend. Your medicine has cured me of Consumption. I am as sound and as well as ever I was."

SALLIE D. BENTON, Keysville, Crawford Co., Mo.

January 2d, 1882.

N. B.—This remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. We know that it positively cures Consumption, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. $2 50 per Bottle, or Three Bottles for $6 50. Address

CRADDOCK & Co., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia.

Send stamp for book of testimonials of cures from prominent persons.

The President's veto of the Chinese bill did not affect the local elections in Colorado as was expected, but increased Republican majorities are generally reported throughout the State.

The consciousness of duty performed gives us music at midnight. —*George Herbert.*

Try a newspaper over the chest, beneath your vest, as a chest protector, in extremely cold weather.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges, cured by Buchupaiba. $1. at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

As long as a man trusts in his own wisdom he will never be wise enough to find his way to heaven.

Deservedly Popular.

Unless it had great merit Parker's Ginger Tonic could not be so popular. Its sale has spread remarkably all over this country, because invalids find it gives them new life and vigor when other medicines fail entirely.—Ohio Farmer.

Try planting a sunflower in your garden if compelled to live in a malarial neighborhood.

[St. Joseph Volksblatt, Aug. 22, 1881.]

What a German Newspaper Says.

[illegible]

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR—I want to inquire for my aunt and uncle Party H[illegible] was in Alabama and went to Old Springs, Tennessee. Aunt Harriet was born with Major George Taylor, who gave her to Helen Taylor, who married and went to Georgia. Address Rev. S. Taylor, Providence, Granada county, Miss.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my son, who has been absent about eight years. I have not heard from him since he left me. He went to Pontotoc, Miss. His name is Calvin Moore. He belonged to old Edward Moore, in the Prairie. He is tall in stature and ginger colored. He went off in 1873 I am getting very old, and want to see him before I die.

NELLY DOTSON.

Whitefield, Miss.

MR. EDITOR—I would like to find my brother. He left me in Alabama when I was six years old. He went by the name of David Vance when he left me. Our father was named Jacob Vance and sister Susan. I heard that my brother was at Yazoo City, Miss., and went by the name of David Johnson. My name at that time was Harriet Vance, but is now Hariet Betts. Address McAlmont, Ark.

MR. EDITOR—I would like to find Perry Freeman and sister Maria Freeman. We lived in Arkansas county, Ark. The last I heard of him he was in Alabama, at Cold Water Station. Address me at McAlmont, Ark.

HENRY FREEMAN.

MR. EDITOR—I would like to learn, if it is possible, the whereabouts of my daughter, Sarah Jane, who was bought by John Anderson from the traders' yard New Orleans, he living in Carroll county, Miss. Her mother's name was Betsey McCray, her son's name was Beter. They were from Cumberland county, North Carolina, in 1862 or 1863. Direct to Rev. S. Priestley, Union Chapel, New Orleans.

Fits, Fits, Fits,

successfully treated by World's Dispensary Medical Association. Address, with stamp for pamphlet, Buffalo, N. Y.

The reason labor is a punishment is that man hates it. The large majority prefer to get the profits of other's labor, and are not going to work their own allotments of ground if they can find another way to live. The happy ideal state of this world is not a piece of ground to work on, but to own a piece of ground and to have somebody else do the work.

Don't Die in the House.

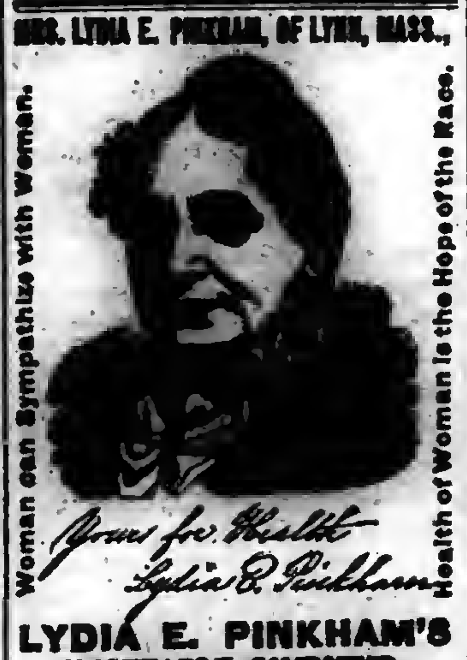
Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bedbugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15c. a box.

A revival is needed when there is a worldly spirit in the Church. It is manifest that the Church is sunk down into a low and back slidden state when you see Christians conform to the world in dress, equipage, parties, seeking worldly amusements. It shows that they are far from God, and that there is great need of a revival of religion. —*Finney.*

Don't Do It!

Don't seek the temporary feeling of health and strength resulting from the use of beer and ale or other malt and alcoholic compounds. The after-effects make you feel worse than before. Permanent health is sure to be found in that best of all iron preparations, that friend to temperance and long life known as Brown's Iron Bitters.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

[illegible]

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP

CURES DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINTS, & HEART DISEASE. CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, KIDNEYS, SKIN, & BLOOD. (TRADE MARK.)

CURES Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous debility, etc.

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man! 11,000,000 Bottles SOLD SINCE 1870.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

[illegible]

Laboratory, 77 West 3d St., NEW YORK CITY.

[illegible]

This is to certify that Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has made a new man of me, after an illness of thirty years.

JULIAN A. LANDRY.

Agents wanted for the sale of the Indian Blood Syrup in every town or village in which I have no agent. Particulars given on application.

"I do not understand what people mean when they speak of "making poetry," said Frances Ridley Havergal; "I have somehow to live mine before I write it." What a change for the better it will be, when all ministers and laymen feel that this is true of their sermons and exhortations. Are exhortations and sermons mighty, or even vital, except when they are first lived"?—*Index.*

The reason why the men of the world think so little of Christ is, they do not look at Him. Their backs being towards the sun, they can see only their own shadows, and are, therefore, wholly taken up with themselves, while the true discipline, looking upwards, sees nothing but his Savior, and learns to forget himself.—*Payson.*

$1500 a year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

It is difficult to get the noise out of a boy. Of course you can get some noise out of him; but you never can draw off his entire supply. Ten Fourth of Julys and three circus parades would leave him just as full as he was when he began.—*New Haven Register.*

The Sunday-school was in debt and the superintendent got up an excursion to wipe it out, and was successful. At the next meeting of the Sunday-school the superintendent congratulated the scholars on what had been accomplished. "Now, children," said he, "we are out of debt: what shall we do?" "Git in again!" piped up a shrill voice from a small boy on the front seat.

A Cheap Sunday-school Library. Sunday school superintendents and pastors may obtain from us one cheap Sunday-school Library, No. 6, 55 volumes, over 4000 pages, 100 engravings, for $10, by applying at once.

PHILLIPS & HUNT, 106 Camp Street New Orleans.

Health is Wealth!

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT: a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, [illegible]

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED [illegible]

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC. MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. A TRUE TONIC.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS are a certain cure for all diseases requiring a complete tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00 a bottle.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. Baltimore, Md.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO. SEEDS. ROCHESTER, N.Y. & CHICAGO, ILL.

The Great Church LIGHT.

EMPIRE WESTERN [illegible]

CHEAPEST BOOKS IN THE WORLD

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

CASH FOR LAND WARRANTS! Address W. C. HILL, Washington, D. C.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

ELASTIC TRUSS

BLYMYER M'F'G CO. BELLS

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

OPIUM & MORPHINE HABIT

MUSICAL

THE CHICKERING PIANO

Excels all other Pianos of American manufacture in its various patented improvements. The new designs in CHICKERING GRANDS, assuring larger results in power and purity, length and sweetness of tone, leave nothing to be desired. The Chickering SQUARE PIANOS is of all the usual styles are unrivaled. The new CHICKERING UPRIGHT has the justly celebrated patented metallic action, which forever prevents the possibility of atmospheric interference with the action of the instrument, and adapts it for use in any climate.

Send for Circular and Price List.

CHICKERING & SONS, Warerooms, 130 Fifth Ave., N. Y. | 156 Tremont-st., Boston

CAN YOU AFFORD TO WAIT FOR YOUR COUGH OR COLD TO GO AS IT CAME?

Thousands think so, but find they have committed a great error when it is too late. When you take Cold, do not treat it with indifference, but treat it with

DR. DAVIS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR.

You will not only get rid of your Cough or Cold, but of considerable suffering, loss of time, and expense. This Preparation has been in constant use since 1845, and has saved many thousands from Consumption by its timely use. One dollar will purchase a bottle from your nearest druggist. Don't fail to get it and have it handy.

BELLS.

The following prices include the MOUNTINGS.

[illegible]

We have arranged to furnish our church bells at the above prices. [illegible]

PHILLIPS & HUNT, New Orleans, La.

WARNER BROTHERS CORALINE CORSETS.

[illegible] WARNER BROS., 372 Broadway, N. Y.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, PHILA.

JULIA McNAIR WRIGHT'S [illegible] Practical Life

THRESHERS. THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, O.

Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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(Per Nonpareil line, each insertion.)

[illegible]

NEW YORK OFFICE:

805 Broadway, New York.

WILLIAM BALDWIN, Special Agent.

ATHANASIA.

BY REV. THERON BROWN.

There is one end. In tears we reap
The harvest sin hath sown for all;
The darkness and the funeral-sleep
Alike on every creature fall.

From He who laid salvation's plan,
The only Power who death could scorn,
Himself became the Son of man,
And He must die—for He was born;

Must He—but vainly ruin trod
In dust and blood earth's heavenly fire.
That moment hailed the Son of God
That saw the Son of man expire.

With One almighty in the strife
Could death victorious long contend?
God cannot suffer loss; and life,
Without beginning knows no end.

[illegible]

Our Duty to African Commerce

Address delivered before the Convention on Afro-American Commerce, by

REV. A. E. P. ALBERT, D.D.,

Wesley Chapel M. E. Church, New Orleans.

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen: [illegible] the world moves, and we move with it. It moves regularly, [illegible] forward. [illegible] having accepted the [illegible] theory of astronomy, [illegible] to renounce it; [illegible] the world moves; [illegible] forward revolution [illegible] not only give birth to [illegible] and bless us with [illegible] of the enduring [illegible] reveals new light [illegible] [illegible] relations [illegible] [illegible] reputed descendants of Ishmael and Esau, first began their commercial transactions by land, in the days of the patriarch Jacob, and when the Phoenicians began to launch out their oared barks upon the crested waves of the Mediterranean Sea; before Solomon began to reign in Israel, or Homer sang his Grecian songs; from those earliest days to this very present moment, legitimate commerce has ever been one of the most efficient means of inducing prosperity, allaying the petty jealousies of rival states, and of spreading the advancing light of a superior civilization. And this is just what your committee desire. They want to see such commercial relations established between the United States and the continent of Africa as will increase our wealth, develop African commerce to such an extent as to exert an ameliorating influence not only upon the coast, but penetrating into the interior, will influence against their contemptible brawls and savage wars, and open the gates for our superior civilization. Such relations would prove a blessing to Africa and a benefit to both. But aside from any other consideration

AFRICAN COMMERCE

is a valuable one, and deserves the studious attention of all who are interested in the extension of our commerce. The latest reports to our Department of State, in Washington, show that the imports from Africa to Great Britain, France, and the United States during the fiscal year of 1880 amounted to $150,354,000. The exports from these countries to Africa were valued at $124,840,000, a surplus of imports from Africa to the value of $25,514,000 out of a total trade of $275,194,000 value, between Africa and these three great powers alone, without reckoning the commercial account with all other countries. $275,194,000! And in this [illegible] pile Africa gets $25,514,000 more out of Great Britain, France, and the United States than is gotten from her. But out of this very valuable trade while Great Britain and France control $267,475,000 of it, the United States trades with the whole continent only to the extent of $7,724,000, or less than one dollar for every fifteen dollars that France controls, and just a trifle more than one dollar for every twenty-three dollars commanded by the British merchants. Now we are here this evening to unite our voices together in saying to the Congress of the United States that such a fact should not remain thus without some strenuous efforts for a better showing in this valuable trade. This commerce is profitable to Great Britain, to France, and to other countries in Europe, and can be made quite as profitable to the United States. But let us see

HOW THIS TRADE IS DISTRIBUTED,

and wherein we can best further our interest in its development, which we may do, and at the same time help to reclaim and bless a continent which our nation cursed and wrecked. Beginning at the northern portion of the continent, and taking King Cotton as the standard of the relative proportion of trade controlled by Great Britain, France, and the United States, we will determine the trade of each. Beginning with Egypt, we find that she received cotton manufactured goods to the amount of $9,300,000, all of which, excepting the value of 500 yards of goods, was bought from Great Britain and France. Here, then, is nearly $9,300,000 for cotton goods, from which the United States [illegible] nothing. Algeria spends $1,000,000 with Great Britain and France for cotton goods, but not a single dollar with the United States. Morocco buys [illegible]000 of cotton goods, not one [illegible] of which is bought from us, and Tripoli spend about [illegible] for cotton fabrics, but [illegible] to the value of one cent of [illegible]. Here, then, is a clear [illegible] for the north coast. There [illegible] no part at all in the cotton [illegible]. Then coming around [illegible]

THE EAST COAST,

[illegible] of Sopola, Mo- [illegible] east of the [illegible] Madagascar, [illegible] we find [illegible] of Africa [illegible] it is the only [illegible] where we [illegible] with the [illegible] British colony of Mauritius. The exports of France to the native states are so insignificant as not to be worthy of special mention. Here, for once, we find the United States master of the situation. In fact, we almost monopolize the cotton goods trade of Madagascar and Zanzibar. Why, the whole trade of Great Britain and France with Madagascar, including the value of all articles exported, amounted to only $200,000, while the cotton trade alone with the United States was $400,000 worth. Likewise in Zanzibar; there we control the market. The total trade of 1879 amounted to $3,000,000. Of this amount the United States shared to the extent of $544,000, of which $447,000 was for cotton goods. Fully one half of the cotton goods to this market is supplied by our merchants. Such is the pre-eminent commercial station that we occupy on the eastern coast of Africa.

Leaving this portion, we come down to what is known as

SOUTH AFRICA,

which is made up of the British colonies of Cape Colony and Natal. Here, although we command a fair trade, amounting to $2,000,000 in other wares, we have no share whatever in the cotton goods trade. The whole of the cotton trade, valued at $3,680,000, is almost all in British possession. Though we find not here such a showing for our cotton fabrics as would be desirable, nevertheless we command a respectable position in the supply of other articles of trade. But we now come to the great

WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA,

comprising Senegambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, Liberia, Dahomey, Calabar, and Lower Guinea. This is the portion that suffered most at the hands of the American nation, this the region wrecked and ruined by the American slave trade of former days; this the land from whose rich and fertile soil were dragged, in manacles and chains, into the charnel-house of bondage, the millions of the dusky race whose unrequited labors made this nation rich and great. To the continent of Africa, and especially to this west coast, the American nation owes a debt which she can never fully pay; a debt made up of sweat and tears, of blood and bruise; and more of ill than tongue can tell. And from this nation should come the greater contribution for its reclamation and substantial elevation. And in doing this we need not only be actuated by motives of philanthropy; but if governed simply by the desire of gain, we should lose no time in commencing to develop this commerce. This would be a great contribution to its elevation, and would prove of incalculable value to us. But at present, while our proportion of trade with the other ports is so very small, it is here upon this very west coast, where we owe so much, and where such profitable commercial transactions are offered us, that we appear to even worse advantage. The commerce of Great Britain with the west coast amounts to $20,200,000, and that of France to $15,214,000, a total trade of $35,-000,000 for Great Britain and France, while the United States trades with the west coast only to the amount of $300,000, just a little more than one quarter of a million, Great Britain and France here realizing a trade of $116 for every dollar we realize. Is it a wonder, then, that under these circumstances we, especially those of us who are Afro-Americans, should aim to interest our government to seek a division of such an inviting commercial harvest? Nay, but our most strenuous efforts should be exerted for such a happy consummation. And then we have on that west coast our foster republic, the Negro Republic of Liberia, than which no better opening upon the face of the earth offers us more advantages for the development of a profitable trade. In support of this position, Consul General Smyth, at Monrovia, Liberia, in his last report to the Secretary of State concerning American trade with Liberia and the Soudan says: "From correspondence by letter and personal interviews with resident merchants and native traders, I have learned that the native traders are anxious for increased trade with America, in view of the advantages in prices, the credit system, and quality of goods. [illegible] There are at least [illegible] between Cape Palmas and the [illegible] where the English [illegible] the majority of which [illegible] English and French [illegible]

(Concluded next week.)

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

The Veto.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR SHOULD BE SUSTAINED.

It is with much pleasure we see the manly position that the President has assumed on the Chinese bill, sending it back to the Senate with his objections; and with equal pleasure we see the Senate bend its judgment to the well-taken objections of the President, and decline to pass the bill over his veto.

How long will it be before American statesmen will be true to the fundamental doctrines of the great and good men who laid the foundation of this Republic? And how long will they allow race prejudices to becloud their better judgment?

The present is the hour for the statesmen of the South to lead their own people fully out of the false position that the capital invested in slaves drew them into on the race question, and to stand out the champions of the ancient doctrines of Washington and Jefferson, and reap in this struggle for the right a crop of sentiment that will prove a coat of plate-armour of more than Damascus toughness and temper in the political struggles of the future.

The golden opportunity to wed China to this Republic, with silken bands of the most kindly tie, must not be allowed to pass. An Empire that has bridged 4,000 years with but little change, through its reverence for the aged and learned—for of all the nations it best illustrates the promise annexed to the fifth Commandment "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee."

Again, China subordinates her military department to her civil, and draws all her chief mandarins from the civil ranks, the men of law, science, and letters, and thus avoids the revolutionary spirit which soldiers are ever foster to find a field for display and glory. Hence Assyria, Egypt, Babylon, Persia, Greece and Rome, arose and fell around her, but China stands still in her stately majesty, holding within her lines one-third the human race. Such an ally in Asia is worth having, if it does cost a few western supporters. China will send her better citizens to us by and by, when the men of letters and wealth feel safe in coming. Nay, even now her poor, her men of labor, are well instructed in the letters of their land, all, or nearly all, can read and write. And who will dare say these sons of Shem have no rights, no business here—they have as good right as our fathers had to enter this wilderness, or as some of us have at this day—and as to business, they have business of the first magnitude, even that of securing our Christian civilization, for this is the day that Christ claims the nations for himself, and if we will not go to them with the gospel, God will send them to us for its saving truths; and the rough men who police the sand lots, had better take heed, or it may not be well with them in the end.

I suppose it will be remembered that Baldwin, a Southern writer, claimed in 1852—that this country is the subject of grand prophetic notice in the word of God, and that we are to regard this land as God's "Holy Mountain" or Israel restored, and I am sorry to find that America Judaism has fallen into that strange rut, and is drifting along under that opinion. Now if that be so, let me quote a passage from Isaiah pertinent to this whole question, that I want Southern statesmen especially to ponder in the light of the opinion of Baldwin.

"The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together; and a little child shall lead them. And the cow and the bear shall feed; their young ones shall lie down together; and the lion shall eat straw like the ox—and the suckling child shall play on the hole of the asp, and the weaned child shall put his hand on the cockatrice's den. They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain: for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." (Chapter 11.)

Such a collection of paradoxes and actual impossibilities, was never presented before or since to human eye. If taken literally, this is but a grand figure illustrating races of men, wrought into a wonderful mosaic work, of harmony and beauty, and if God should make this land his Holy Mountain, we must accept the attendant conditions of this elevation and receive all races and families of men.

Bending to this exposition may cost pride of opinion with some, as it costs me the sacrifice of long cherished opinion—but when convinced by the drift of Providential events, I surrendered and accepted the situation, though I had given the prime of life to the work of hedging in by the theory of African colonization against the coming trouble of the past generation, and before 1862 had fully passed away, I felt that God meant other things for the African race in America, and although humbled at having a well formed policy reversed by the logic of events, I accepted the above prophetic picture as the destiny of America—but unlike Baldwin, I claim that all lands will finally share a like glorious privilege.

But there is another matter of an economical nature that gives them a right to domicile amongst us. We of the South need them to aid and teach us in tea, silk, and rice culture; we should add these three to cotton culture, and then as the tropical commodities and production have always commanded the wealth of the world, our people will reap in return an improved condition, whilst the whole nation will be made still more independent of the outside world by these additions to her products.

We should not forget that the Chinaman's native zone is our zone, and what he can plant and grow successfully at home, he can plant and cultivate successfully here. China lies between 18 and 56 degrees of North Latitude, and covers 70 degrees of Longitude. Our lines of latitude go as far south as 25 degrees N. L., whilst the southern line of Georgia almost touches the latitude of your city 30 degrees, which if extended into the eastern hemisphere, would pass through the ancient pyramids of Egypt, and when still prolonged into China, throws about four-fifths of that vast empire north of 30 degrees, north latitude; so the Southern States are the fields for Chinese appropriate labor. Let our men of wealth in the South turn their attention to the sources of wealth I have named—tea, silk and rice, lowland and upland, the latter being a desirable addition to our bread stuffs.

But there is another point I wish to name: San Francisco and California are not absolutely essential to the proper accommodation of the Chinaman; if these localities will persist in being un-American and proscriptive, let us have a Southern Pacific railway south of the severest frost line if possible, terminating in Mexico on the west side of the continent, and let Messrs. Vanderbilt, Gould and Grant, and men of our eastern cities see to this point, and thus protect the wounded sensibilities of our fastidious friends in California who decline being our factors for the commerce of Asia, with her seven or eight hundred million population, California must not be so afflicted.

JAMES MITCHELL.

Atlanta, Ga., Apr. 6, 1882.

It may be remarked once more that the world moves. The recent session of the Baltimore Presbytery—the *Baltimore* Presbytery, mark you! not the Boston—was held in a colored Presbyterian church, and a colored minister, Rev. W. M. Hargrove, was elected moderator. Probably every one asks indignantly, Why not? We are sure we have no reply to make to that question. We have only to ask further—If a colored minister can preside as moderator over a Presbyterian Council in the conservative city of Baltimore, why cannot a colored man preside over the Baltimore or any other conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church? Always premising that the man is chosen bishop not on account of his complexion, but on account of his *fitness*, his complexion not being allowed to work a prejudice against him. It is said that the Baltimore Presbytery has never had a better moderator than Rev. W. M. Hargrove. Shall other churches take our crown?—*Baltimore Methodist.*

The house in which Jesse James was killed was inspected by 2,000 persons at ten cents each. Many pretty relics were sold at extravagant prices, and the household goods will be auctioned off. This is the taste begot by the dime novels and police-court literature read by the million.—*Nashville Advocate.*

Do You Know North India?

BY THE REV. C. P. HARD, (FROM SOUTH INDIA).

The North India Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has caused a record than which none is brighter. Its continuous success has made the duty of congratulating it a habit. These consecrated men, seeking to spread scriptural holiness over that distant land, have done grand service. On the foundation prudently laid by Dr. Butler an imperishable structure has risen, a church of the living God. Dr. Waugh's scholarship has adorned the Conference ranks for nearly a quarter of a century. E. W. Parker, whose true helpmeet assisted in laying the cornerstone of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, has long been an ideal missionary. Presiding Elder J. H. Messmore is unweariedly versatile and attentive to providential indications. D. W. Thomas and wife have generously given and wisely planned and the Theological School, at Bareilly, will be their monument. Dr. T. J. Scott has taught and written admirably, and "Village Life in India" should be read by all. Dr. Humphrey, returning to the work in which Mrs. H's "Six Years in India" has interested many, sees at the last session one of his converts, Zahur-al Haqq, made our first native Presiding Elder in "the land of the Veda." Consulting Dr. Butler's excellent volume, bearing this name, the reader will praise God for the marvelous origin and advance of this mission. Drs. Johnson, Wilson, Gray and Dease have caused healing to come to many bodies and souls. Among those who have ably performed various duties, until their health or that of their loved ones was injured in the heat of the East and of their zeal for the cause, are James Baume, H. Jackson, R. Pierce, L. L. Hauser, J. T. Gracey, F. M. Wheeler, S. S. Weatherby, F. A. Spencer, F. B. Cherington, E. Cunningham, J. H. Gill, A. D. McHenry. The thoughtful and persevering Hoskins has beheld native masses won to Christ. J. T. McMahon, rare linguist, has long illustrated self support. T. Craven, brave leader of a Sunday-School army 13 000 strong, judiciously prophesied to be 30,000 by 1890, has during twelve years, won, at the Mission Press, an experience for a grand India Book Concern future. As he lands at home let us open hand and pocket, and hasten his return with $100,000, to plant at Allahabad the Central Publishing House, authorized by the Central Committee from the two Conferences. Oh what a mission of light for 252,000,000 souls is the opportunity to the church, or to an individual, presented in this enterprise! Of course our beloved Missionary Secretaries, though burdened with their vast responsibilities, would be glad to receive at the Mission Rooms any sums to be made over to Mr. Craven, who is desired by the India Conferences to gather up this endowment for the great project which had its inception under Bishop Merrill's appreciated advice when he was inspecting our India Church life and labors. So writes B. H. Badley, in the *Central Christian Advocate*, and says, "Methodism here must be kept a unit. Our two Conferences will soon be three, and all these must be held together," hence the need of this Central Committee. We would be wise from the beginning, and hence propose this Central Publishing House. It will be our "805 Broadway," and with the blessing of God will largely help in the evangelization of India. The Conference adopted a paper on the strictures passed upon Mr. Taylor's work in India by Dr. Rigg at the Ecumenical Council. We thank God with all our hearts that the great evangelist came to India, and are assured that the churches he planted will continue to be centers of holy influence. Of the members of the Conference six are engaged in vernacular work—a fact that should be born in mind by all who discuss this "Pauline method." We are glad to say that harmony prevails among the brethren of the South and our selves. The work is one: they labor in one way, we in another; all are succeeding." The writer is Secretary of the Conference, the principal of the successful Centennial School, at Lucknow; his facile pen has enriched many papers and reviews, but he goes down to history as the first Secretary of the India S. S. Union, and pioneer in making India Missionary Directories. H. Mansell, having the spirit of John the beloved, and whose visit now for a few months will be a blessing to the American churches, reports in the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate*: —"We have over 4,000 native Christians—6,017 old and young. On my circuit 120 adults and 50 children have been baptized. The South India Conference has done well in 1881. They have done some noble giving this year. They have given three times as much as the average in the home Conferences. South India deserves your prayers. They embrace all India outside of our Conference. So Methodism has laid its hand on all India and Burmah, and claims all these 252,000,000 for Christ." Presiding Elder P. M. Buck, has guided orphans and churches with unfailing patience, and wisely J. E. Scott's bright and dashing sentences have flashed upon the pages of our Methodist *Quarterly Review*. Editor J. Mudge has traced lines of light for almost a decade of diligent and appreciated management of the *Lucknow Witness*; hereafter, at Calcutta, Dr. Thoburn's *Indian Witness*. Those who wish a bright weekly, with latest news from the front, would favor themselves by sending a draft on London for probably, about three dollars, it being well to throw in one more, or a thousand, for Miss Layton's Girls' School, now being remembered by the American friends, who mean to give a suitable building to this company representing India's greatest need, Christian womanhood. In *Zions Herald*, the late editor of the *Witness* affirms the intention of the North Conference to stand in a brotherly attitude of defence for the younger South Conference when ever misunderstood or assailed. In the ranks of missionaries having more recently brought highly cultured powers to the Master's service yonder are G. H. McGrew, made glad by the visit of his father and his wife's mother and sister, illustrating the fact that missionary life is not, in these times, a burial; N. G. Cheney, who will doubtless soon plead here for the Naini Tal High School, a handful of corn in the top of the mountains; H. F. Kastendieck, Principal there, son of a German Presiding Elder in Rochester, secured by Rev. Wm. Taylor, an example of the exchanges between the India conferences, adapting men to the demands as they may arise; the transfer of this scholarly man suggesting the mission of a Central Committee to unify the work; C. L. Bare, of the Boys' Orphanage; J. C. Lawson, of the Lucknow English Church; and F. L. Neeld, of the Memorial School at Cawnpore, to be congratulated on the arrival of his assistant from New Jersey, Miss Avery—no longer Miss Avery.

Those, and perhaps others, are, with heroic W. J. Gladwin transferred to the South Conference, imperishable names in the list of India's benefactors, who follow the crowned victors, J. R. Downey, C. W. Judd and J. D. Brown. Also the church owes a debt of gratitude, beyond words to express, to our North India ladies, a consecrated and hopeful band, whose great success as skillful missionaries are acknowledged by every observer. The native ministers, already numbering their veterans in service, are an able body of men; and the native Christian women, as teachers and Bible readers, are doing the "greater works than these," in the name of the Lord Jesus.

Friend, if now you know something more of that North India brotherhood, will you not pray more and pay more for their great mission?

St. Marks, Buffalo, N. Y.

Men approve decision of character though it be against them, and despise a time-server and trimmer. A remarkable illustration of this was seen in the Massachusetts House of Representatives not long since. After three days' debate the vote was taken on the Prohibitory Law. It stood 110 to 110. The Speaker had the casting vote. He had been acting with the prohibitory wing of his party, but "he hesitated, reddened, and struggled with contending emotions for nearly five minutes, and then said: 'The vote stands 110 in the affirmative and 110 in the negative. The bill is rejected.'" He is hated by the prohibitionists, and ridiculed by the license men, and the papers call it a case of political suicide. Decision on principle always commands respect, even from opponents; vacillation excites pity or contempt.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

General News Items.

Floods in Manitoba rivers are causing alarm.

Dalton, Ga., has the only ax-handle factory in the South.

The inhabitants of Anticosti island are in a starving condition.

Scott, the Northampton bank robber, died in the State Prison, at Concord, Mass.

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, declines to receive deputations on matters relating to politics.

Every member of the present Legislature of Alabama is said to belong to the Democratic party.

Bradlaugh has brought suit against the assistant sergeant-at-arms of the House of Commons, for his ejection from the lobby last session.

The President has sent to Congress a letter proposing the conclusion of a convention with Mexico for defining the boundary line between the two republics from the Rio Grande to the Pacific.

One car-load of fancy grass-fed Texas steers, of 1,020 pounds average, direct from the ranche of Frank Houston, Terrell, Tex., sold in St. Louis, at the unheard-of price of $6 30 per 100 pounds.

Darwin's funeral and interment took place in Westminster Abbey Apr. 26. The coffin was covered with wreaths of flowers. The procession was merely within the precincts of the Abbey. The pall bearers were Minister Lowell, Duke of Argyll, Lord Derby, Prof. Huxley, Sir Joseph Hooker, Sir John Lubbock, Alfred Russell Wallace and William Spottiswood.

One of the best arguments that has yet been produced in favor of woman suffrage can be found in the annual message of the Governor of Wyoming, who says that, one of the results of the experiment in that Territory is that they "have better laws, better officers, better morals, and a higher social condition of things than could otherwise exist."

Resolved by the Northern New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, numbering 214 members and representing a constituency of a hundred thousand, that we do most heartily approve the course of President Arthur in vetoing the Anti-Chinese bill and hereby tender him our thanks for that wise and patriotic act, and that we hereby congratulate the whole country upon the defeat by executive action of that persistently un-American and un-Christian measure.

Mr. Moore, of Tennessee, in advocating the seating of Mr. Lynch, protested against the shilly-shally, milk-sop policy of the managers of the Republican party in the House. If it had any managers he insisted on a vigorous policy in regard to contested election cases, warning his party friends that unless they did simple justice, and that [illegible], to Republican contestants who had almost literally fought their way to the doors of this House, the Forty-eighth Congress would be [illegible] of a round majority of Bourbon Democrats. He then proceeded to criticise the Mississippi plan, quoting from editorials in leading Southern Democratic papers to show that a negro was not accorded his legal rights in the State of Mississippi. But the Mississippi plan had about run its course, and that State had sent its last solid Democratic delegation to the House of Representatives.

President Arthur expressed to Congressman Belford his deep interest in the Russian Jews, and said he had, within the past few days, addressed a communication to our representative at St. Petersburg, directing him to invite the attention of the Czar to reported atrocities, to express the abhorrence that was felt in this country relative to them and entreating him to exercise his authority to prevent the recurrence. The President further said that while it was a delicate matter for this government to interfere with matters between the government of Russia and its subjects, yet he was determined to do all that could be done, in strict regard to international usages and courtesy, to obtain for the Jews in Russia the measure of freedom and protection that was accorded to others. In any event, he was [illegible] American Hebrews [illegible] temporarily in Russia, should [illegible] the same protection [illegible] government.

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. C[illegible], Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1882.

A Word of Warning to the Press.

We are satisfied by experience that the firm of McClelland & Son, advertising agents, St. Louis, Missouri, is dishonest and unreliable.

To Our Agents and Friends.

It is probable that the inundation of so large a portion of the Mississippi valley will cause our receipts to fall a little short of our estimates for the present year. If our friends and agents in the high lands will exert themselves they may add to their subscription lists and make up this deficiency. Keep the cause of the SOUTHWESTERN before the people. We are in receipt of letters telling us that pastors in certain places are so absorbed in other work as to neglect their Church paper. The paper was never more popular or effective for good than it is now, and these suggestions [illegible] to enlist the hearty endeavors of our friends in an earnest canvass.

Another Chinese bill has passed both Houses of Congress. It differs from the first one only in the time of limitation of Chinese immigration, which is now fixed at ten years instead of twenty. Retaining all the objectional features pointed out by President Arthur [illegible] the second veto will be [illegible].

Referring to a change of name, [illegible] with other churches, [illegible] Drs. Scarrett's and George's [illegible] New Orleans Christian Advocate says: "The less said the [illegible] all. It would be a [illegible] the best interests of [illegible] these matters any of [illegible] the Church at this [illegible]."

[illegible] verdict of "not guilty," [illegible] of the brothers Hen[illegible] with the murder of [illegible] Bevereaux, who [illegible] calamity. No [illegible] the details of that [illegible] a very pecu[illegible] justice has now [illegible] the Penitentiary [illegible] administration of [illegible] a mockery.

[illegible]

[illegible] F. Bayard, of [illegible] request of Rev. [illegible] the Christian [illegible]

"I Believe in the Holy Ghost."

These words, expressing our faith, are uttered by thousands of lips every Sabbath. The Church believes in the Holy Ghost. Doubtless, there are some now, as in the Apostles' time, who in their own personal experience do not know Him. He is, however, acknowledged to be. He has personality. He is not a mere influence, expiration, outbreathing atmosphere of God, but a being. Some have made efforts to reduce him to the immaterial influence of Deity. They change him into a mere sigh, a breath, a something, nothing, such as every soul in its workings exhibits. It is necessary that we let go the delusion, too popular, that the Holy Ghost is an outgoing of God, such as that influence or power that pervades, possesses, upholds, and animates all things. The Holy Spirit has personality even in us, much more in the Godhead. Every where Christ speaks of the Spirit not as an influence but as a person. As a person he is sent, comes, speaks, teaches, shows things to the mind, and abides with holiness. He requires the ordinance of baptism to be administered in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. No such language can be applied to a mere influence in any form. Christ when he came came forth from the Father. He came and dwelt among us for a little season. Then he left the world and returned to the Father. The Holy Spirit comes to abide with the believer forever. "I will pray the Father" said Jesus "for you, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you forever." "Ye know him, for he dwelleth with you and shall be in you."

We believe in His personal presence to answer prayer. As we fall on our knees in our closets, in the class, in the social meeting, in the public congregation, where all ought to fall on their knees, we shall, if truly saying "I believe in the Holy Ghost," realize that He comes to us in answer to our prayers as a researcher of those who humbly seek Him. He comes and he brings all things to our remembrance. He comes and he guides us into all truth. "He" comes, but he "shall not speak of himself; but whatsoever he shall hear that shall he speak, and he will show us things to come." In the world he acts as a convicting and persuading power to lead men to Jesus. In the believer he acts as a transforming power, as an indwelling and personal presence, so the believer beholds as in an open face the glory of God and is changed into the same image from glory to glory.

He comes, and if brother is arrayed against brother, and sister against sister, with tongues of slander and hearts of hate, and the Church all tossed in a black abyss of confusion and commotion, He changes the slanderous tongue, He abates the hard-heartedness, He casts out all criminal desires, He makes the dancing, theatre-going, card-playing, and whisky-drinking church member cease from his sins, the dishonest from his deceit, the covetous from his stinginess, the slanderous one from his backbiting. He harmonizes, centralizes, and crystallizes all around the blissful centre of Christian love and holiness. We are living in a grand and awful time. We live in the dispensation of the Holy Ghost. This is His time. He convicts the sinner, comforts the mourner, stirs up the [illegible] in Zion, produces agitation in dying churches, sets the truth of [illegible] in bold and battle array against [illegible], lifts up the standard of holiness and believers to the higher [illegible] of grace. He is the inspirer of every good word and work.

Let us repeat this creed: "I believe in the Holy Ghost," often. Let us do it humbly, prayerfully, and yet confidently. We need His presence to keep ourselves, to stay infidelity, corruption, and hell, to suggest, create, and direct all reforms, to purify and sanctify our emotions and affections, and thus render us "strong in the Lord and in the power of his might;" strong [illegible], strong to act, and strong to endure.

"I believe in the Holy Ghost."

Among the Churches.

[illegible] is always better than [illegible]. The power of the Christian [illegible] influence was for [illegible] held more in [illegible] of his ac[illegible] precept. His [illegible] perfect, will [illegible] by a [illegible] the world [illegible] example. [illegible]

of holiness in the life we live than in the words our lips may utter. Nothing is more repelling than a gloomy face, a sour, grumbling, petulant and fretting spirit, which sometimes characterizes some professed Christians, and nothing more sadly misrepresents the religion of the Lord Jesus. While, on the other hand, nothing is more lovely and attractive than a smiling face and cheerful, pleasant, forbearing and forgiving spirit. That is Christ-like. We believe in that kind of religion.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Franklin, with Bro. Williams as pastor, is enjoying an unsurpassed degree of prosperity in every department of its work. Since Conference the congregations have steadily increased, as have also the attendance on the Sabbath school. Over thirty have joined the Church on probation, and of this number upwards of twenty-five have been converted to God. The religious impression is still deep and solemn, and it is expected that many more will come out on the Lord's side. Bro. Williams always has the sunlight of a cheerful and happy face, and is greatly esteemed by all who know him.

Some churches, as well as men, seem to be spectre-haunted. They, for some cause, are kept in a sort of chronic and unhealthy state of nervous excitement. Not so with the Methodist Episcopal Church at La Teche or Bro. Lyon the pastor. Never did a people have more confidence in their pastor, and seldom have we seen a preacher more delighted with his people. Bro. Lyon is an earnest, enterprising and intelligent worker in the vineyard of the Lord. Plans are perfected and the money is in hand to pay for painting, seating and otherwise putting the church in order. A good choir has been organized to whom he gives special lessons in music each week. The Sabbath-school has more than doubled and the congregation largely increased, and men and women are forsaking their sins and turning to the Lord. The La Teche Seminary, with W. D. Godman, D. D., as Principal, is having a term of marked prosperity. Two hundred and six names are enrolled. All the common English branches are carefully taught, and classes are formed in Latin, Greek, Chemistry, Algebra and Geometry. A normal class organized for the benefit of those who wish to prepare for teaching. A theological class is also formed for those who are preparing for the work of the ministry.

Perhaps it is not wise in us to compare localities, and yet we feel justified in making this remark: To us there are few places more lovely than the Orphans' Home and the La Teche Seminary. May the benediction of God rest upon it.

Jeff. Davis and the Historical Society.

In the French Opera House, New Orleans, on Tuesday evening, 25th ult., was assembled a large and typically Southern audience. Tickets of admission were sold at one dollar each, and the house was well filled. The proceedings were in aid of the Southern Historical Society. Ex-Governor Nicholls presided, and made the opening speech. He was followed by Jefferson Davis, Rabbi Gutheim, Gen. George Johnston, and Rev. B. M. Palmer. It sounded a little strange, seventeen years after the close of the civil war, to hear that large audience rapturously applauding Mr. Davis, when he said:

As for me—I speak only for myself—our cause was so just, so sacred, that had I known all that has come to pass, had I known all that was to be inflicted upon me, all that my country was to suffer, all that our posterity was to endure, I would do it over and over again.

Poor Horace Greeley signed that man's bail-bond as a tender of the olive branch. What would he have felt could he have heard these words of bitterness and unrepentant disloyalty? The white-haired chief of the Confederacy has but a few days to remain upon the earth, and then will pass away a remarkable factor in American politics. The financial condition of the Historical Society required a stalwart appeal, and Mr. Davis complied with its request to speak on this occasion, and he told his friends he had tried, but it had been very hard for him to repress the utterance of words not discreet. Poor Jeff. Davis!

It fell to the lot of Rabbi Gutheim to utter the profoundly philosophic as well as patriotic sentiment of the evening. He said:

The Southern Historical Society is anxious to set up a monument in the collection and preservation of all authentic documents, both official and unofficial, that bear on the [illegible] of that tremendous [illegible] by which "a house [illegible]," in order [illegible] materials to the [illegible] who may ad[illegible] to the work of writing [illegible] history "in which nothing is extenuated and naught set down in malice. It is a monument which bears evidence to the strength of the Union. As a great result, the war has obliterated Mason and Dixon's line from the map of the republic. Let us hope and trust that henceforward no imaginary geographical line will ever again be drawn to indicate a division of political sentiment; let us hope and trust that henceforward the only contention between the States will be which shall excel the other in loyalty to the constitution, attachment to the Union, and zeal for establishing the fundamental rights of liberty.

Negro Army Officers.

The sentence of the court-martial in the case of Lieutenant Flipper has been set aside for informality. But since this is, according to our neighbor, the New-Orleans *Christian Advocate's* dictum, "the white man's country," and because the army has such an aversion to Negro officers and equals, we may yet look for something else to be trumped up to engineer him out of the army. Whittaker, because he could not study and fight for his character at the same time, was found deficient in his studies, and consequently expelled. It is a disgrace to the nation that with one-seventh of its population of negro blood; although in the late unpleasantness "the colored troops fought so nobly;" not a single colored boy is being educated in our Military Academy at West Point or at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. All because the descendants of many of those whose fathers died to destroy this nation, while the Negroes were fighting to save it, will not tolerate the sons of those valiant Negro soldiers.

Who will be the next Negro boy to offer himself up as a sacrifice at West Point? We will watch his treatment with much interest.

Last Saturday there was consummated in the House of Representatives a long-deferred act of justice. Gen. Chalmers was deprived of the privileges of a Congressman, which the people of his district never intended he should enjoy, and J. R. Lynch, successively elected and successively denied a seat during the past five years, was admitted and qualified. Never was a clearer case of shameful fraud and legal pretexts presented for consideration, yet Democratic antipathy to Negroes, and party necessities, combined to so long defer the result now attained. It is noteworthy that the Democratic caucus resolved not to filibuster in behalf of Gen. Chalmers, for the reason that Northern members feared their action would not be approved by their constituencies, and it is therefore surprising that this case of exceptional merits should not have caused some independent voting and denunciation of the Mississippi plan by courageous Democrats. Instead of this, Chalmers was declared not elected and Lynch was seated by a strict party vote. Mr. Lynch made a strong and manly speech reviewing the methods of election in vogue in Mississippi. He asserted with deep regret that in the official person of the contestee in this case (Gen. Chalmers) the country was presented with a living monument to rifled ballot-boxes and stifled public justice; and that the Republican party would continue to wage unceasing war on such methods. Higher than any party advantage, or the claims of Mr. Lynch, in the public estimation, should be the triumph of the right and justice involved in this contest.

We have received the *Methodist Quarterly Review* for April and read its pages with satisfaction. The portrait of Rev. Dr. Wm. B. Pope, theological tutor at the Disbury Wesleyan School and late President of the Wesleyan Conference, will be looked upon with pleasure. Aside from the editoial work there are five well prepared articles. Rev. A. J. Hanson, A. M., of Sacramento, Cal., writes upon "Utah and the Mormon Problem." The second article, "Our Methodist Local Preachers," by Rev. Dr. Wheeler, a Local Preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church and editor of the New York *Methodist*, is an article full of suggestions which, if heeded, will greatly increase the efficiency of our local preachers. The third article, by Prof. H. M. Harmon, D. D., concludes an interesting discussion of Weber's System of Theology of the old Synagogue of Palestine. "The Wines of the Bible," by Rev. L. C. Field, is a clear and scholarly discussion of this question. "Petersburg, Va., and its Negro Population," by Rev. J. E. Edwards, is neither a Northern nor Southern view of the Negro question. The real strength of this number is to be found in the editorial department, and while we commend the *Quarterly* in general, we call special attention to Dr. Whedon's review of Pope's system of theology. The *Review* should be in the house of every intelligent Methodist.

The phrase "altar against altar," so frequently used by the press of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, is to us like Dr. Whedon's "local currency, good within its own section alone, and current there only for a fast-vanishing period." We look upon it as a mere "provincialism," a phrase designed for the Southern ear. The Methodist Episcopal Church does not believe in putting any limitations on work, nor in "parceling out territory among denominations." But if our brethren of the Methodist Episcopal Church South are honest, if to them it is "altar against altar," let them show their faith by their works, and retire at once from all territory north of Mason and Dixon's line. We have been frequently told that the M. E. Church South has always been, and is now exactly right, and the Methodist Episcopal Church has been, and still is exactly wrong. Nevertheless if our dear brethren do regard this as "altar against altar," and if with them these altars are raised in retaliation, let them amend their ways.

We had heard it before. The illustration was a stereotyped one in the heat of the conflict, during the period of gradual acquiescence in the results of the late war, but coming from the lips of a Christian scholar it appears less excusable. Rev. Dr. B. M. Palmer, at the Southern Historical Society meeting was pleased to say: "The Vandals and Goths overthrew Rome, but Roman civilization tamed and subdued the barbarians." The application is unmistakable. In the present case he evidently intended his hearers to regard the men of the North as like unto the Vandals and the South as the seat of the superior civilization. At the outbreak of the war the leaders of the South were wrong in their mathematics, and greatly underrated the opposing forces. We suggest to Dr. Palmer that until nine-tenths of the literature, arts and sciences and a vast majority of the Christian agencies, forming the life of civilization, cease to be found outside of the Southern States, a little modesty of assertion would be wise.

The New York *Times* hits the nail on the head. Referring to Scarret's plan for the organic union of the two great Methodisms in this country, it says that it "simply amounts to a proposal to unite two Churches for the purpose of dividing them into three."

Thanks to John F. Slater.

The New Orleans Preachers' Meeting at its last session, unanimously adopted the following resolutions of thanks, presented by Rev. J. F. Marshall:

WHEREAS, The New Orleans Preacher's Meeting has learned with gratitude and high appreciation of the very generous and philanthropic donation of the large sum of a million dollars, by Mr. John F. Slater of Connecticut, for the Christian education and general elevation of the freedmen and their children;

Resolved, That we tender him our sincere and heartfelt thanks for this princely and timely gift, so wisely planned and bestowed.

Resolved, That we echo the sentiment and prayer of thousands, in invoking upon our benefactor increased prosperity and a perpetual blessing.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the *Southwestern Christian Advocate*, and that a copy be forwarded to Mr. Slater.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Bishop Bowman is slowly improving, with hope of final recovery.

—The wife of Rev. D. A. Whedon, died Feb. 24, at Providence, R. I.

—S. J. Clements (Mark Twain) and Joseph Chandler Harris (Uncle Remus) are literary celebrities who visited our city the past week.

—Rev. Leroy M. Lee, of Richmond, Va., formerly editor of the *Richmond Christian Advocate*, died recently. He had been in the Methodist ministry over fifty years.

—Rev. Joseph Miller died April 2, at Cherry Hill, Md., aged 73 years. He had been fifty years a member of the Church, and was long a member of the Philadelphia Conference.

—Besides Darwin, we have to record the death of Henri Gifford, a leading engineer and scientist of France; Bruno Bauer, professor in Bonn University; Sir Henry Cole, Superintendent of Kensington Museum; and Rev. Gervase Smith, of the British Wesleyan Church.

—Senator B. F. Jonas, on the 15th of March, made a very able speech in support of Senate bill providing for the construction, completion, repairing and preservation of levees on the Mississippi river." Mr. Jonas is a steady worker, and frequently commands the attention of the Senate with reference to matters most interesting to Louisianians.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson, the poet and philosopher, died at 9 p. m. April 27th, at his home in Concord, Mass. He was born in 1803, and, had he lived until May 26th, would have reached his 80th birthday. He died of pneumonia, hastened by exposure at the funeral of the poet Longfellow, which he insisted upon attending. His fame was world-wide, and he is by some estimated as the greatest philosopher this country ever produced.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

Rev. Charles Monroe is rejoicing in the hope of being in a new church 27x37. His people at Comite receive him with open hands and hearts.

Rev. Stephen Duncan, Presiding Elder of Shreveport District, writes that on Friday night April 21, a fearful storm swept over Shreveport and blew down the St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, one of the best churches we had upon the District. Though cast down the church and its congregation are not discouraged, but are rallying and are resolved to rebuild. No man can lead them on better than Bro. Duncan.

Rev. T. Larkin, Waxia Circuit, "Our church and people are entirely surrounded by the flood. The whole place is under water, higher than ever was known. Great distress prevails among our people. Nearly all their horses, hogs and cattle have perished; and their growing crops are all lost. The water covers the tops of many houses. The church was doing nicely. A protracted meeting of one week resulted in 13 conversions. The water came so very rapidly we had to close, and now the people are scattered everywhere, some in Bellevue, Washington, Opelousas, or other places of refuge. I am here a refugee at Opelousas, with Bro. Luster. Pray for our deliverance."

TEXAS.

Bro. G. Bragner of Denison, writes about poverty and hard times, but his people are trying to build a church.

At Waelder, Texas, Bro. Lee Reed reports his work as follows: "I have two appointments and two good Sunday-schools. My protracted meeting resulted in 23 additions to the church and 16 conversions to God."

Rev. A. C. Culbreath, Huntsville, Texas, reports his second quarterly meetings as a season of special refreshing from the Lord. God's gospel sermons were preached by Bros. Loggins, Smith, and Rev. W. B. Pullam, P. E. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to 107. Collection for P. E. $18.

Rev. A. Foster, of Port Sullivan, Texas, writes: "I have just closed a protracted meeting that resulted in the conversion and addition to the church of eighteen persons, besides the good that has been done in quickening the church, and producing a general seriousness with sinners who frequently call upon people to pray for them, that they may be saved from the pains of the second death."

MISSISSIPPI.

Rev. L. L. Shumpert, Columbus, Miss., is having great religious prosperity. As some of the results of a protracted meeting 63 were received on probation, 54 converted to God, and 41 baptized.

Jesse N. Winbush, Abbeville, Lafayette Co., Miss.; reports a prosperous Sunday-school with 40 scholars enrolled. E. J. Turner, a noble worker as superintendent, and William Moss, Bettie Garden, and Mary Mathews as teachers, with $3 in the treasury.

ARKANSAS.

A. J. Phillips, Jacksonport: "I was appointed to Fayetteville at conference, but for the good of the work the presiding elder changed the appointment and left me here. I returned home sick, but recovered, and am now at work. For two or three weeks the town was overflowed with water, so we could not have church at all. Our town was injured considerably by the overflow, and before I left fire broke out. Such destruction as this was brought very hard times on the people, especially on the laborers. How to stay and succeed I could not see, but I carried the matter to God. I received word that the presiding elder would meet me, but one week before he came I was able to get out and hold a prayer meeting. Every evening we prayed for a revival. The Lord began to stir the people up. The elder arrived and found the harvest ripe. We have had fourteen converts and twenty-one accessions. Many of the white people are attending our revival. Bro. Britten, pastor of the South Methodist Church, attends, and takes part in our meetings. His presiding elder was with us one Sunday."

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

From Waco District.

MR. EDITOR—Our Annual Conference adjourned on the 4th of December, 1881. I commenced my work in the same month, as the Waco District is very large and the appointments far apart; yet there is travel enough in this District to make nearly two, as our churches in the Northern portion of my District are from 30 to 40 and 60 miles apart. This is the way my work lies in North Texas, but we anticipate that the time is not distant when our District will not cover so much ground, and that our Church will occupy all of the vacant space now between them. Then we could have a North Texas Annual Conference. The third Saturday and Sunday in December found me at Bremond. Bro. J. A. Hall was at his post and the brethren notified and on hand. Business was attended to with great interest. They were glad to meet their new pastor and promise to give him $225 for this year. Saturday evening the love feast was given and fifty witnesses spoke for Jesus; at 3 p. m. the Lord's Supper was administered and the power of the Holy Ghost was felt among the people. From this place the 7th and 8th of January found me at Calvert. Rev. H. Swann is pastor at that point. He is up to time, having his brethren well notified and all on hand. The business was attended to with much interest. The pastor's salary was fixed at $450. The people are proud of their pastor. At 3 p. m. Sunday the Lord's Supper was given, but the inclemency of the weather prevented the people from turning out, but we had a good time. The influence of our Church at Calvert is widely felt. The report shows an increase; up to this time 13 have been converted and the good work is still going on. The 14th and 15th of January found me at Waco. Rev. B. F. Smith is the pastor. The brethren were well notified, up to time and all on hand. Business was attended to with great interest, and the report from pastor and leader was very encouraging in planning for improvement. Saturday evening at 7 o'clock love feast, 180 witnesses spoke for Jesus. Sunday at 3 p. m. the Lord's Supper was administered to a large number but not as large as usual, owing to bad weather. At this place St. James is not a whit behind our best charges in the West Texas Conference. With her membership not as large as several other points in the Conference they promise their pastor $500 this year; they are determined not to be outdone. January 21 and 22 found me at Spring Hill, known as East Waco. Rev. A. Taylor is the pastor. The brethren were well notified, but owing to so much bad weather were prevented from attending in full force. Business was promptly attended to, and the report of the pastor was encouraging. It rained all night Saturday and Sunday. The Lord's Supper was administered to a small number. The pastor's salary was fixed at $205. January 25 and 26 found me at Port Sullivan. Bro. A. Foster is pastor. Bro. Foster was at his post and the brethren were well notified. Business was attended to promptly. The weather was very cold, with rains. The 11 and 3 o'clock services were very well attended, considering the weather. The pastor's report was very encouraging, there being 18 conversions. We look for a grand harvest at this point. February 4th and 5th I was to have been on the Marlin Circuit, but bad weather prevented me. My next appointment was at Marlin Station on the 11th and 12th, but bad weather hindered me from attending. The 18th and 19th found me at Groesbeck Mission. Rev. A. Jackson is the pastor. We had a grand time, the business was promptly attended to. At 9:30 a. m. we partook of the Love feast and the presence of the Lord was with us. At 11 o'clock preaching, and at 3 the Lord's Supper was administered to 203. Here the Lord is pouring out his Spirit upon the Church. The brethren are preparing to build, and have 3,000 feet of lumber on the ground. The high water prevented the work from moving forward. A few days after the quarter some wicked person burned the church at Cedar. It was a new church, built about eight years age. The 25th and 26th I was to have been at Spring Hill Mission, Rev. A. Brack pastor, but on account of sickness was prevented from meeting my appointment. I got Rev. G. Wilson to fill my place. The 18th and 19th found me at Dallas. Rev. P. Gates is the pastor. He had his brethren well notified and on hand, the report of the pastor and leaders was encouraging. They had raised money enough to pay off some of their indebtedness to the amount of $100; the pastor's salary was fixed at $450. Four were converted and we received 13 additions. They are looking forward to a grand harvest at this place. My next point is 67 miles from Dallas. I left Dallas on the 30th and stopped at McKinney looking after the work at this point, and from thence to Denison. Rev. G. Bragner is the paster at this point; the brethren were well notified, the business was attended to with interest, and the report of the pastor shows a grand increase of 15. The pastor's salary is fixed at $100. On Sunday the Lord's Supper was administered to 25 communicants. We have only 29 members here, and, having no church, rent a house to worship in. We trust they will soon have a house to worship in. Here is a good chance for some good, generous-hearted person to help these poor people. I wonder who will lead out in this line of march first. I prepared a subscription paper and went around with it and was able to raise $63 A good many promised to help when they saw the building started. My next appointment is 43 miles, which is Pilot Point. Rev. A. Lockhart is pastor. The brethren were on hand and well informed; the business was dispatched promptly; the pastor's report shows a decrease of 15 members who moved to the Indian Nation, at which place we have no church, but they propose building; they have 5,800 feet of lumber on the ground, all paid for, and have contracted with workmen to build.

Every preacher on the District has gone to work in real earnest, and we are looking forward for a grand harvest at the annual session.

S. GATES, P. E.

Waco, Texas, April 21, 1882.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

SECOND QUARTER—LESSON vi. May 7, 1882. SUFFERERS BROUGHT TO CHRIST. MARK vii. 24—37.

The Pharisees had attempted to destroy Christ's influence with the people by proving that he disregarded their sacred traditions which were thought too holy to be written. But he boldly denied any divine authority to their traditions, called them mere commandments of men, and showed their glaring antagonism to the word of God, thus proving not only their human origin, but also their injurious character. They had also been held up as false teachers, leading the people astray, and insisting on insignificant ablutions, and of ignoring real purity of character. Jesus' statement was so plain and so in accord with common sense, that his accusers appeared before the people as rotten masses of corruption, though clad in the garments of religion. They had been so thoroughly beaten that they feared to encounter him further lest they should be more deeply humiliated. They withdrew, yet they could not refrain from showing their anger. They found themselves incapable of successfully encountering him in a battle of words, and so they resolved that they would use the power of the sanhedrim against him. When Jesus was told by his disciples that they were offended, he probably knew that they were determined to bring him to trial for heresy. He was well aware that a fair trial was impossible. His work was not done. Not in Galilee, but in Jerusalem was he to suffer. So, to avoid their malice, he withdraws beyond their reach. He went into the borders of Tyre and Sidon, and sought retreat and shelter in the hospitality of some home, but he was the light of the world, a city set on a hill that could not be hid. His light, shining from deeds of mercy and words of love, had penetrated this darkness. Jews from this vicinity had passed through Galilee in going to the feast at Jerusalem, and had brought back descriptions of his wonderful works. A Syrophenician — — — besought him that he would cast forth the devil out of her daughter. This woman, though not a Jewess, had heard the news, and started to find the great Healer. Her daughter was afflicted and a mother's heart bled. She made her child's sufferings her own, so that Matthew reports her as praying "have mercy on me." This woman though a Greek would receive him whom his own countrymen at Nazareth had rejected. The disciples came and interceded for the woman, yet not for her but against her. They prayed not for the restoration of her daughter, but that Jesus would send her away as she was disgracing them before the people by crying after them. To the Jews all Gentiles were dogs. She was willing to be called a dog, and beg a dog's privilege of a crumb. A crumb, but a crumb from the Lord's table, how much there is in it! A crumb from the infinite store is all all that men need. Her faith prevailed. The woman hastened away to greet her restored daughter. She found her child weakened by the struggles of the demon, but no longer a raging maniac. She was quietly lying on her couch to rest. Jesus journeyed northward toward Lebanon; then along the foot of that mountain around the head of the Jordan, down its eastern bank. Here a multitude greeted him, and he healed and fed them. Failing to find privacy in the vicinity of Tyre, he journeyed east, but with no better success. The crowds met him everywhere. No more could the sun in the heavens be hid in a clear day.

From Our Mission Rooms.

Rev. Henry Hoffman, who has been engaged in the mission work inaugurated by Rev. Wm. Taylor in Chili, arrived with his family in New York, April 14, by the steamer City of Para from Aspinwall. Mr. Hoffman was obliged to return home on account of his wife's health. He has labored for about four years among the German settlers in Llanguihue, the southwest province of Chili, which borders upon Patagonia. Puerto Montt is the seaport and capital of the province. The early attempt to preach the Gospel in Valdivia, farther north on the coast, was quite unsuccessful, the missionary being frequently insulted and violently assailed in the streets. Bro. Hoffman has been at least four times, at different places, in serious peril of his life. He has met with opposition from both Lutherans and Catholics. About the Lake Llanguihue, which became the principal scene of his labors, he found a large number of German settlers. A hopeful opening was first found among Catholic families, and the means of approach was found in teaching the children, who are to a great extent destitute of elementary education. The Catholic priests seem not to favor it. From some persons Mr. Hoffman found kind treatment, and a moderate supply for his necessities, though he has endured much hardship. As a result of his continued spiritual labors a goodly number of happy conversions have occurred. A society of thirty-seven members has been formed in Llanguihue, and one of their number has developed such gifts and graces for the work as to be left in charge of the flock as licensed preacher. Mr. Hoffman was himself ordained elder by Bishop Harris, at Concepcion, where he went to meet the Bishop in the month of December. His conference connection was with the East Maine Conference.

On the journey northward, as the stoppages of the steamer permitted, Mr. Hoffman visited the other missionaries on the west coast. He reports about thirty-eight male and female missionaries, sent out through Mr. Taylor, at work in this stretch of country, including Aspinwall. Quite a number of these persons are engaged in teaching, and some find a fair support. Much of the evangelical work which is done is not distinctively Methodistic. The stations occupied in Peru were, as is well known, abandoned during the war, and most of the missionaries are now at work in Chili.

[illegible] at Nynee Tal.—[illegible] services were to be opened in [illegible] church at Nynee Tal early in April. This is a fine building, but is not yet fully paid for. Effort will be made this season to remove a portion of the debt. The church is distant about a mile from the old mission premises. This latter property is now again considered safe, and retains its pecuniary value. Dr. Humphrey is feeling great interest in the native work, as well as in the English, for which he is this year engaged. Mrs. Humphrey can devote [illegible] time to the work among [illegible] women. They have an excellent native brother and wife associated with them, both of whom were educated in medicine by Dr. Humphrey. There seems to be demand for a native church building in [illegible] in that portion of the town where the new English church is situated. "We have glorious re[illegible]," says Dr. Humphrey, "from [illegible] as to Moradabad, Bu[illegible]."

[illegible] Mission.—The last quar[illegible] from Presiding Elder [illegible] districts, [illegible] zeal the [illegible]. Protract[illegible] in many places, [illegible] to the [illegible] in dan[illegible] strength in [illegible] pleasant to [illegible] At Stock[illegible] enabled in [illegible] have [illegible]

[illegible]

since the excellent one we now have there is quite overcrowded with hearers. This church was put up entirely without aid from the Missionary Society. We are doing a grand work in Gefle. At Upsala, the university town, a church building is about to go up. The labors of the pastor have been blessed with many conversions, and the influence of the meeting has been deeply felt among the students of the university. At other places on the district, as Sandriken and Sundsvall, marked progress is shown.

The students at the Theological School, of whom there are seven, have exerted themselves very energetically in preaching. The Church paper *Sveuska Sandebudet* is evidently obtaining a more extended circulation in the country.

NEW BOOKS.

The Liquor Traffic and Crime. By A. B. Richmond. Abridged edition. Price 10c. Chicago; Revolution Publishing House.

These leaves from the diary of an old lawyer form an instructive temperance volume.

Beautiful Hands, and how to Use Them. By Mrs. Helen E. Brown. Published by the American Tract Society, 150 Nassau street, New York: sold at the Presbyterian House, 94 Camp street, New Orleans.

This volume is eminently sensible, and abounds with plain, practical, and Christian suggestions with reference to the several topics upon which it treats. It will be read with eagerness by all young ladies and gentlemen desiring to be useful.

From the publishers we have received the first bound volume of *The Century* magazine. Among changes it is noticed the printed pages have been enlarged, rules taken out between columns and from top of the pages. Nearly 100 pages of additional matter are now furnished the reader. Since the change of name from *Scribner* to *The Century* the sales have increased over 10,000 copies. It is proposed to publish the names of contributors with their articles, and to use decorative pieces at the beginning and close of each. We have found *The Century* an agreeable companion, and are proud of this bound volume as an accession of value to our library.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received the January number of the *Original English Chatterbox* from the American publishers, Messrs. Estes & Lauriat, Boston, Mass. This is the children's magazine, par excellence; containing 32 pages, and 16 full-page illustrations each month. It has more than a million readers in England and America. For one dollar sent by a new subscriber, directly to the publishers, they will send, postpaid, *Chatterbox* for one year and a beautiful steel engraving of a little girl puzzling over her first sum, and entitled "Ought and Carry One." The engraving is 18x24 inches.

Wide Awake for May has a poem on the first page. Following Mrs. Cook's poem, "What A Shame!" is a capital story of a young midshipman's adventure, entitled "Lost In Pompeii," and the boys have several other good things among them: "The Carib Captain's Story," by the Mexican traveler, Fred. A. Ober, and "The Klaskipaws" by Eliot Glover. They also will enjoy the two serials, "Their Club and Ours," and "From The Hudson to the Neva." Other good stories are a "Vexed Question" by Mrs. Eckerson, "Polly's Nest Egg," by Mary Densil, and "Candle Ends," a story of Old Boston by Mrs. Louise T. Craigin. Mr. Arthur Gilman has another "Short Story from the Dictionary," this time telling how dictionaries are made. The sixteen pages of Chautauqua Readings are of high excellence, and finely illustrated. $2 50 a year. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

St. Nicholas for May is a phenomenal issue in regard to both the quality and the number of its illustrations. There are, in all, sixty-eight pictures, eleven of them full-page engravings. The most fully illustrated article is that by Mr. C. L. Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, New York, on "Well-reared Children," the waifs and strays of humanity, drifting about without friends or home in a great metropolis, and how this excellent Society takes them from the evil influences in which they are growing up, and sends them out to good homes on Western farms. And there are many more stories, sketches, verses, and pictures (a page full devoted to the baby elephant), which combine to make a number brimming over with entertainment for thousands of its readers.

From Charles T. Dillingham New York, we have received a small [illegible] on the "Broom Drill." It [illegible] a novel sort of play, but [illegible] practical as the methods [illegible] by wise mothers to bring their daughters to their assistance [illegible] of the house.

[illegible] out [illegible] work in Utah, the [illegible] results of the Edmund's [illegible], and the resources and attractions of that territory. Rev. The[illegible] B. Hilton, the editor, con[illegible] with our church, is doing [illegible] work through his monthly [illegible]. Terms $2 per annum.

[illegible] Send for circular [illegible] advertisement of C. W. Stacy, 28 [illegible] Street, Boston, Mass.

Fear Not.

[illegible] and urinary complaints, [illegible] Bright's Disease, Diabetes and [illegible] Hop Bitters will surely and [illegible] [illegible] neighborhood [illegible] home of [illegible]

A True Blessing.

It would indeed be a blessing to poor weak, nervous debilitated, suffering humanity, if druggists would stop selling the many vile purgative pills and cathartic compounds advertised for the cure of liver complaint. Although they afford temporary relief, at the same time they weaken the digestive organs and compel a continued and increased use of the same. Sufferers from dyspepsia and liver complaint do not need a cathartic, but should use some true medicinal tonic that will strengthen the digestive organs, and heal the diseased tissues of the stomach, liver and bowels. Such a remedy is Brown's Iron Bitters, and it never fails to effect a permanent cure. If you continue to live in poor health, and are determined to die before your time, you have only yourself to blame.—Courier.

"There is no greater mistake," said Dr. Bushnell, "than to suppose that Christians can impress the world by agreeing with it. No; it is not conformity that we want; it is not being able to beat the world in its own way but it is to stand apart and *above* it, and to produce the impression of a holy and separate life. This only can give us a true Christian power."

To Consumptives,

or those with weak lungs, spitting of blood, bronchitis, or kindred affections of throat or lungs, send two stamps for Dr. R. V. Pierce's treatise on these maladies. Address the doctor, Buffalo, N. Y.

Ex-Secretary Blaine addresses the National Educational Association, at the next annual session at Saratoga.

Prince Alexander has demanded the recall of the Russian consul general. Twenty-eight Russian officers in the Bulgarian service have resigned their commissions in consequence of the resignation of Gen. Krylow, Minister of War.

Whenever You See a Friend Suffering with dyspepsia, sick headache, biliousness or any kindred disease, advise him to go to the nearest drug store and procure a bottle of Simons Liver Regulator. It never fails to relieve and cure.

The French government will propose a vote of 900,000 francs for indemnity for victims of the Saida massacre. Spain, in return, promises compensation for French sufferers by Carlist risings in Carthagena.

Don't Die in the House.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bedbugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. Price 15c. a box.

In consequence of maltreatment of Brazilians in Uruguay war is threatened. Brazil is concentrating troops on the frontier and has dispatched an envoy to Montevideo to demand redress.

$1500 a year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

Alexander Stephens announces that if the people of Georgia wish it, he will make the race for Governor next fall.

The Georgia State convention of colored men at Macon adopted a platform in sympathy with any movement to overthrow the Bourbon Democracy and that will offer better inducements than the Republican party. The resolutions demand the repeal or modification of the penitentiary system of the State and larger appropriations for educational purposes, and declare that a poll tax ought not to be made a prerequisite to voting.

The ladies who sometime since were unable to go out, having taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, are quite recovered, and have gone on their way rejoicing.

The Senate confirmed Louis J. Souer, appraiser; A. Fortune Riard, assistant appraiser, and Benj. J. Morey, assistant appraiser, for the district of New Orleans.

Two resolutions practically indorsing Gov. Crittende's action in the Jesse James affair, were introduced in the lower house of the Missouri Legislature, one by Democrats, the other by Republicans. Both were ruled out of order by the Speaker, and an appeal from the decision of the chair was taken. The Democrats voted solidly, 80 in number, to sustain the chair, while the Republicans and the Greenbackers, 42 in number, voted against the chair.

A Delicious Odor is imparted by Floreston Cologne. And it is always refreshing, no matter how freely used.

The President attended the naval review at Fortress Monroe.

The Invalids Hotel, an annex of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, New York, was destroyed by fire in February, 1881, but has been rebuilt and is again ready to receive all who wish to avail themselves of the professional services of its staff of specialists. All inquiries and communications should be addressed to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Earl Cowper resigned the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, and Earl Spencer, Lord President of the Council, is his successor.

Beware of Frauds.

The original and only genuine "Rough on Rats" is manufactured by and has the name of Ephraim S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J., on each box. He employs no Traveling Agent nor Peddlers.

"With Grateful Feelings."

Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—Your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Purgative Pellets" have cured my daughter of Scrofulous Swellings and Open Sores about the neck; and your "Favorite Prescription" has accomplished wonders in restoring to health my wife who had been bed-fast for eight months from Female Weakness. I am with grateful feelings,

Yours truly,

T. H. LONG, Gasveston, Texas.

There cannot be a more glorious object in creation than a human being replete with benevolence meditating in what manner he might render himself most acceptable to his Creator by doing most good to his creatures.—*Feilding.*

Deservedly Popular.

Unless it had great merit Parker's Ginger Tonic could not be so popular. Its sale has spread remarkably all over this country, because invalids find it gives them new life and vigor when other medicines fail entirely.—Ohio Farmer.

Conference Notices.

Holly Springs District—Miss. Conference.

SECOND ROUND.

Holly Springs Quarterly Conference May 13
Oxford Quarterly Conference at 9 a. m. May 13th.
Oxford Circuit, Quarterly Conference, 3 p. m., May 20.

Hernando	May	27-28
Byhalia Circuit	June	3-4
Holly Springs Circuit	"	10-11
College Hill Circuit	"	17-18
Elijah Chapel	"	24-25
Batesville	July	1-2
Grenada Circuit	"	8-9
Grenada	"	15-16

L. BRADFORD, P. E.

Okolona District—Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND.

West Point	April	29-30
West Point Circuit	"	29-30
Okolona	May	6-7
Okolona Circuit	"	6-7
Houston	"	13-14
Buena Vista	"	18
Union Grove	"	20-21
Athens	"	27-28
Aberdeen	June	3-4
Aberdeen Circuit	"	3-4
Starkville	"	10-11
Starkville Circuit	"	10-11
Tampico, at Starkville	"	10-11
Pike, at Starkville	"	10-11
Whitefield	"	18
Greensboro	"	17-18
Crawford	"	24-25
Columbus	July	1-2
Columbus Mission	"	1-2
Columbus Circuit	"	1-2
Tupelo, at Pleasant Grove	"	8-9
Corinth	"	15-19
Corinth Circuit	"	15-16
Ripley	"	22-23
New Albany	"	27-28
Pontotoc	"	29-30

J. M. Shumpert, P. E.

Greenwood District—Mississippi Conference

Benton	May	6-7
Pickens	"	10-11
Goodman	"	13-14
Durant	"	18-19
Mt. Pleasant	"	20-21
Kosciusko	"	25-26
French Camp	"	27-28
Pinderville	"	29-30
Attala	June	3-4
Carthage	"	6-7
Valden Circuit	"	8-9
Winona	"	10-11
Lodi	"	14-15
Greenhill	"	16-18
Rosemeath	"	16-20
Greenwood	"	24-25
Roebuck	"	26-27
Yazoo City Circuit	July	1-2
Yazoo City	"	8-9
Deasonville	"	1-2

Dear Brothers, look well to the appointments. G. W. Barney, P. E.

From Distinguished Ed. Jennings, M.D. (Surgeon City Hospital, Halifax, N. S.)

Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator is a very agreeable article of diet. In Diphtheria, Malarial Typhoid Fever, and every depressing disease, its use will be found invaluable. (Remember the name, Colden's—take no other.) Of druggists generally.

There is a resurrection of nature's latent vigor every spring. Like the world around you, renew your complexion, invigorate your powers, cleanse the channels of life. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the means to use for this purpose.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

Southwestern Office,
May 1, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

Cotton, ℔ lb.	
Ordinary	10½
Middling	12
Good middling	12½
Middling fair	12¾
Sugar, ℔ lb.	
Yellow clarified	8½
White clarified	9¼
Molasses, in bbls., ℔ gallon.	
Common	45
Fair	51
Choice	62
Rice, Louisiana, ℔ lb.:	
Common	—@6
Fair	—@6½
Choice	@7¼
GROCERIES.	
Butter, ℔ lb.:	
Western	28@30
Coffee, ℔ lb.:	
Ordinary	8½
Prime	11½
Cheese, ℔ lb.:	
Western factory	13½
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	4 15
Flour, ℔ bbl.:	
Fancy	7 35
Choice family	7 10
Lard, ℔ lb.:	
Choice, in kegs	@12½
Choice, in tierces	11½
Salt, ℔ sack:	
Coarse	87½
Fine	1 22½
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	3 65
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	3 25
Onions, ℔ bbl	3 75
Apples, ℔ bbl	5 00
Cabbages, ℔ 100	@12 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	10 00
Oils, ℔ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	19@30
Coal, in bbls	—@—
Linseed, raw	62@64
Linseed, boiled	65@67
Cotton seed	48@50
GRAIN AND FEED.	
Corn, in sacks, ℔ bu.:	
Yellow	95
White	97½
Mixed	94
Oats, ℔ bu.:	
Western	07
Bran, ℔ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	1 35
Hay, ℔ ton:	
Prime	26@27
Choice	28@25
PROVISIONS.	
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	19 25
Bacon, ℔ lb.:	
Breakfast	13½
Shoulders	8½
Sides, clear rib	11½
Sides, clear	11½
Hams, sugar-cured	14
Dry Salt Meat, ℔ lb.:	
Clear rib sides	10½
Clear sides	10½
Shoulders	7½

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Sick Headache.

For the relief and cure of the distressing affliction take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Malaria.

Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action.

Constipation

should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator, it is so mild and effectual.

Piles.

Relief is at hand for those who suffer day after day with Piles. Simmons Liver Regulator has cured hundreds, and it will cure you.

Dyspepsia.

The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

Colic.

Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simmons Liver Regulator is administered.

Buy only the genuine, in white wrapper, with red "Z." Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

Sold by All Druggists.

I have you rosy cheeks. Renew you. Tested 30 yrs. Hurley's Syr. Sars. and Potash. Lou. Ky.

DEATHS.

Bro. Randal Brown was born in the family of Benj. Brown, near Franklin, Williamson county, Tenn., June 5, 1819, and died from the third stroke of paralysis, in Hot Springs Arkansas, April 21, 1882, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. He was married to Miss Sallie Johnson, who survives him. They had only two children, one of whom is now living. He had no particular trade but was worked as a farm hand on the premises of his owners. When the emancipation came he went to doing general work; afterward he commenced buying wood and selling it; then he purchased carts and hauled upon the streets. He was much respected by all who knew him. In 1868 he was elected Judge of the County Court of Davison county, which position he held for two years; as the law was so changed as to limit the term to two years. Having some claims against the general Government he went to Washington City to attend to them. Here he was given employment, first in the Post-office and then in the Treasury Department. He was forced by sickness to resign his position, and he returned to this city. While acting as body-servant in the late war he was converted. In 1865 he was baptized by Rev. Daniel Brown, and joined the M. E. Church. When our Church was torn to pieces by dissensions Bro. Brown proved loyal to God and Methodism, and remained with the old Church. Ever since he has shown respect for all but loved his own Church to the last. He was never too poor to assist the cause of the Lord, nor too busy to serve the Lord. He was elected Trustee of Clark Chapel shortly after his conversion, and remained a devoted member thereafter. The Church is now in possession of a silver communion set presented by him, on which his name has been engraved. However, the engraving on that set will fade from public view before the pleasant memories of that man fade from the hearts and minds of the community and Church. But he is gone. The State loses an influential citizen, the Church a faithful, zealous and Christian member, while the mother loses an affectionate husband and the daughter a loving father. He was a member of the Knights of Wise Men who will follow him to the grave. His place will not be easy to fill.

His remains will be brought to the city to-morrow, and his funeral sermon will be preached by the writer, assisted by Revs. Wm. Butler, J. Braden, D. D., M. Merry and C. Pickett. As we carry his remains to their last resting-place we shall be able to say of him; "thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age, like a shock of corn cometh in his season." And as we lower his body we almost seem to hear the angels sing:

"Servant of God, well done!
Thy glorious warfare's past;
The battle's fought, the race is won,
And thou art crowned at last.
With saints enthroned on high,
Thou dost thy Lord proclaim,
And still to God salvation cry—
Salvation to the Lamb."

L. M. Hagood.

Nashville, Tenn., April 25, 1882.

Sister Sarah Meardy departed this life Feb. 25, 1882. She was a member of the M. E. Church for 12 years, and died in full triumph of faith. She left six children and a host of friends to mourn her loss.

B. P. Whitley.

Sparta, Tenn.

Brain and Nerve.

Well's Health Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, etc., $1. at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

The Rev. Dr. Hartzell, of New-Orleans, was guilty of a bit of repartee the other day that was decidedly clever. He was discussing the union of the Northern and Southern branches of the Methodist Church with a brother clergyman belonging to the latter branch, who insisted that the Methodist Church South was the original of that denomination in America. "Well," replied Mr. Hartzell, "I belong to the Methodist Church of God, and if you want to call yours the Methodist Church South of God, I have no objection."—*N. O. Times-Democrat.*

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MRS. M. L. DALE,
Wishes to inform her friends that she is prepared to Accommodate Gentlemen, Ladies and Families with Board, by the MONTH, WEEK OR DAY, at Pass Christian, Miss., on FRONT STREET short walk from Railroad Depot and Boat Landing. Any one visiting the Pass will do well to give her a call.
10 1y.

Railroad Column.

THE GREAT
Jackson Route
Having been re-built with
STEEL RAILS,
Equipment improved, Track ballasted and Speed increased, is now the Smoothest, Safest, and Most Attractive Line to all points
North and East.
IT IS
180 Miles Shorter and 10½ Hours Quicker to Chicago.
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THAN ANY OTHR OUTE.

Through without change to Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chattanooga, and but one change to New York, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other leading Eastern Cities.

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If you desire to go by way of St. Louis you should be particular to ask the ticket agent for a ticket reading by way of the
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As this is positively the only line running
Through Express Trains Daily between
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Peoria, Ill., Burlington, Iowa,
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Dubuque, Iowa, Minneapolis, Minn.,
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St. Paul, Minn., and Omaha, Nebraska,
Making direct connections for all points in the Far West.

Elegant day coaches and Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars run through without change between the above-named points.

Tickets via this celebrated line for sale at all offices in the South.

For further information, address
PERCEVAL LOWELL,
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T. J. Patton,
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The Facilities and Advantages Offered by the
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THE LEADING RAILWAY of the SOUTH.

THROUGH PASSENGERS.
The Louisville and Great Southern is the great thoroughfare between all points North East and West.

THROUGH TICKETS
By this line will be found on sale at the Ticket Offices, corner Camp and Common Streets. The Louisville & Great Southern offers all the attractions of an unsurpassed line in construction, equipment and management.

THROUGH CARS to all the principal cities North, East and West connect with this Trunk Line at Louisville. On all first-class through tickets stop over privilege is granted at Cave City to passengers desirous of visiting

MAMMOTH CAVE.

Thus a view of the greatest of natural curiosities, marvelous and wonderful beyond description, can be enjoyed with little expense or detention, if Through Tickets are secured by the Louisville & Great Southern. The Mammoth Cave is situated eight miles from Cave City, which is eighty-five miles South of Louisville on the Louisville & Great Southern Railway Line. McCoy's Concord Stages run to and from all passenger trains. The Cave Hotel is under the management of Wm. Miller, Esq., and is first-class in all its appointments.

Hon. BAYARD TAYLOR said of the Cave: "It is the greatest natural curiosity I have ever visited, Niagara not excepted, and he whose expectations are not satisfied by its marvelous avenues, domes and starry grottoes must either be a fool or a demi-god."

A visit to Mammoth Cave at any season of the year is delightful. The temperature, 59°, being the same the year round, the most delicate can visit it without fear of cold, heat or exhaustion.

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EARS FOR THE MILLION!
Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil
Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known.

This Oil is abstracted from peculiar species of small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as Carcharodon Rondeletii. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and *many so seemingly miraculous*, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese People. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at $1 per bottle.

HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY!
It has performed a miracle in my case.
I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better.
I have been greatly benefited.
My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.

"Its virtues are *unquestionable* and its *curative character absolute, as the writer can personally testify, both from experience and observation.* Write at once to Haylock & Jenney, 7 Day street New York, enclosing $1, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—Editor of Mercantile Review.

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A collection of
NEW SONGS FOR THE SUNDAY SCHOOL,
BY J. H. ROSECRANS.
The publishers take pleasure in announcing a new Sunday-school singing-book by this popular author.
THE VOICE OF JOY
is the result of two year's labor by the author, whose employment for a number of late years has been that of teaching and drilling Sunday-schools in music, in various parts of the country.
We invite all interested to give it an examination before purchasing for the season. The book is thoroughly new, and is gotten up in handsome and substantial style. Sample copy mailed, (in paper covers), for 25 cents, (boards,) 35 cents. Price per dozen (boards), by Express, $3 00; per dozen (boards), by mail, $4 00.
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FILLMORE BROS., Publishers,
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CATARRH Treatise FREE, giving Cure. Address with 3 cent stamp. DR. CRUMB, Buffalo, N. Y.
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A WONDERFUL And
SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, as when first you use them. They have been carefully examined and analysed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the sight if used in time, but in no case can the eye become impaired by their use for the following reasons:

1. The chemicals soften the light to the eye, completely doing away with that tiresome sensation that is usually experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.
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4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the light having no effect on the eye, with no distressing or tiresome sensation, which necessarily improves the eye.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
The MEDICATED GLASSES are all stamped on the frame H. HOUSAH, Medicated. NONE GENUINE UNLESS STAMPED.
WE DON'T SELL TO PEDDLERS.
Dealers Supplied Wholesale at Liberal Discount.

ALL EYES SUITED. Persons residing at a distance who may wish to procure these Spectacles can send for a circular containing description, prices, etc., and directions for insuring a perfect fit, and have them sent by mail, by addressing

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CRESCENT CITY SPECTACLE COMPANY,
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Warranted for 5 Years, and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. The Best, most Efficient, and most Durable Washer in the world. It has no rival, the only machine that will wash perfectly clean without rubbing. It can be used in any sized tub, or shifted from one tub to another in a moment. Is so simple and easy to operate the most delicate lady or child 10 years old can do the work. It is made of Galvanized Iron, and is the only Washer in the world that has the Rubber Bands on the Rollers, which prevent the breaking of buttons and injury to clothes.

AGENTS WANTED Exclusive territory. Retail price $8.00. Agents' sample, $3.50. Also the celebrated Keystone Wringers at Manufacturers' lowest price. Circulars free. Refer to editor of this paper. Address ERIE WASHER CO., Erie, Pa.

ITALY 1881.
ESPOSIZIONE MUSICALE IN MILANO
Sotto il Patrocinio di S. M. la Regina,
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AT THE GREAT ITALIAN MUSICAL EXPOSITION

Recently closed at Milan, was probably the MOST EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, old and new, ever brought together; fully illustrating the great progress which has been made and present high excellence in this department of manufacture. After exhaustive examinations and comparisons, extending through a period of several months, more than 250 Awards were made of medals and diplomas, in recognition of degrees of excellence attained in the various departments of musical art and manufacture. For REED INSTRUMENTS, including Organs and Harmoniums of all countries, European and American,

THE GRAND SILVER MEDAL,
being the only highest award in this department, was conferred upon the

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.

Their manufacturers value this extraordinary distinction the more highly because of the importance of the occasion, especially as an INTERNATIONAL MUSICAL INDUSTRIAL COMPETITION IN A COUNTRY PRE-EMINENTLY MUSICAL. The Mason & Hamlin Organs were honored by especial exhibition before the Royal Court by CARLO DUCCI of Rome, and warm commendation from their Majesties the King and Queen. At all the great WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITIONS for fourteen years these Organs have received the HIGHEST HONORS, being the only American Organs which have received such at any.

IMPROVEMENTS. During the year just closed this Company have introduced improvements of greater value than in any similar period since the introduction of the American Organ by them, twenty years since.

ELEGANT STYLES are now received from their factories daily, surpassing in capacity and excellence anything which has before been produced, and certainly worthy to be ranked with the very finest musical instruments in the world. They are in cases of solid black walnut, mahogany, ash, ebonized, &c., at net cash prices, $240, $330, $360, $390, $480, $570, $840, and upwards.

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$500 REWARD!
WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. 41 17

PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK. No preparation and only a common pen needed. Superior for decorative work on linen. Rec'd Centennial MEDAL. Sold everywhere.
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By the Month, Week or Day,
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THE BEST REMEDY
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Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Diseases of the pulmonary organs are so prevalent and fatal, that a safe and reliable remedy for them is invaluable to every community. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is such a remedy, and no other so eminently merits the confidence of the public. It is a scientific combination of the principles and curative virtues of the finest drugs, chemically united, so as to insure the greatest possible efficiency and uniformity of results, which enable physicians as well as invalids to use it with confidence. It is the most reliable remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs that science has produced. It strikes at the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt and certain relief, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it without difficulty. In the treatment of ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Catarrh, the effects of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL are magical, and multitudes are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household, for the protection it affords in sudden attacks. In Whooping-cough and Consumption there is no other remedy so efficacious, soothing, and helpful.

The marvellous cures which AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has effected all over the world are a sufficient guaranty that it will continue to produce the best results. An impartial trial will convince the most skeptical of its wonderful curative powers, as well as of its superiority over all other preparations for pulmonary complaints.

Eminent physicians in all parts of the country, knowing its composition, recommend AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL to invalids, and prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has proved its absolute certainty to cure all pulmonary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.

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Practical and Analytical Chemists,
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16-1y

TO LADIES ONLY!
[illegible]

BEATTY'S ORGANS [illegible] Paper Free. Address [illegible] Washington, N. J.

Young Folks' Corner.

OLLIE'S DREAMS.

—St. Nicholas.

Little by Little.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

A rumor found its way to the Teche country, and his former charge, that Rev. Addison Moore, appointed to our church at Conshatta this year, had been drowned, but from the fact that we have received from him this week a list of twelve new subscribers for the SOUTHWESTERN there must be a mistake about it. We are thankful to learn that our brother is still among the living.

Wm. Smith, Donaldsonville: "The church is getting along splendidly; with a crowded house every night. Sunday night 350 were in attendance; and among 59 converts was one white gentleman. One crossed the river, and we buried her on Sunday. Have received over 100 in the church since my pastorate."

MISSISSIPPI.

Wm. Payne, Batesville: "We are carrying on a protracted meeting. At present we are having a very good time. There were five converted and nine accessions to the church."

Wm. Gatewood, Walthall: "On this work have founded two new Sunday-schools. Greensboro work has no church of its own."

TEXAS.

I. B. Scott, Houston: "Our Sabbath school, Thomas Freeman, superintendent, celebrated Easter Sunday in a manner in every way befitting the occasion. The service as arranged by Dr. Vincent, was used. Prof. O. A. C. Todd had charge of the musical department. The church was elegantly decorated with flowers, evergreens, etc. The Daughters of Conference, a benevolent society, presented the church a beautiful baptismal bowl, and the Sabbath school presented a nicely bound Bible for pulpit use. Two little girls delivered these presents to the pastor with very neat little speeches. The officers and teachers labored hard to make the occasion a success, and from deserved compliments received feel amply rewarded for efforts put forth in preparing the children. The parsonage had another night attack a short time since, when kind friends brought in a matting for the floor, various eatables and other articles for the household use. Love feast on 30th, well attended. We are moving on nicely. Pray for Trinity Charge."

"Golden Medical Discovery" is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Sores of all kinds, Skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvelous. Thousands of Testimonials from all parts. Send stamp for pamphlet on Skin Diseases. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Soft Gingerbread.—One cup of molasses, one cup of boiling water, a tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful each of soda and ginger, and a pint of flour. Bake in a shallow tin.

FARMERS' WIVES.

It is an evident fact that farmers' wives are afflicted with many diseases which are the result of overwork. They are constantly on one ceaseless routine of toil from daylight at morning until late at night. No change, no relaxation, no rest! Farmers should note this fact, and be forewarned before it is too late. It is astonishing what an amount of labor the wives of farmers perform. Many of them get up and have ...

SAMARITAN

NERVINE.

Samaritan Nervine

Cures Epileptic Fits, Spasms, Convulsions, St. Vitus Dance, Virtigo, Hysterics, Insanity, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Nervous diseases. This infallible remedy will positively eradicate every species of Nervous Derangement, and drive them away from whence they came, never to return again. It utterly destroys the germs of disease by neutralizing the hereditary taint or poison in the system, and thoroughly eradicates the disease, and utterly destroys the cause.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Female Weakness, general Debility, Lucorrhoea or Whites, Painful Menstruation, Ulceration of the Uterus, Internal Heat, Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder, Irritability of the Bladder. For Wakefulness at night, there is no better remedy. During the change of life no female should be without it. It quiets the Nervous System and gives rest, comfort and nature's sweet sleep.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Alcoholism, Drunkenness and the habit of Opium Eating. These degrading habits are by far the worst evils that have ever befallen suffering humanity. Thousands die annually from these noxious drugs. The drunkard drinks liquor not because he likes it, but for the pleasure of drinking and treating his friends, little thinking that he is on his road to ruin. Like the Opium Eater, he first uses the drug in small quantities as a harmless antidote. The soothing influence of the drug takes strong hold upon its victim, leading him on to his own destruction. The habits of Opium Eating and Liquor Drinking are precisely what eating is to alimentiveness, as over-eating first inflames the stomach, which redoubles its cravings until it paralyzes both the stomach and appetite. So every drink of liquor or dose of opium, instead of satisfying, only adds to its fierce fires, until it consumes the vital force and then itself. Like the gluttonous tape-worm, it cries: "Give, give, give!" but never enough until its own rapacity devours itself. Samaritan Nervine gives instant relief in all such cases. It produces sleep, quiets the nerves, builds up the nervous system, and restores body and mind to a healthy condition.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Nervous Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Syphilis, diseases of the Kidneys and all diseases of the urinary organs. Nervous debility, caused by the indiscretions of youth, permanently cured by the use of this invaluable remedy. To you, young, middle-aged and old men, who are covering your sufferings as with a mantle by silence, look up, you can be saved by timely efforts, and make ornaments to society, and jewels in the crown of your Maker, if you will. Do not keep this a secret longer, until it saps your vitals, and destroys both body and soul. If you are thus afflicted, take DR. RICHMOND'S Samaritan Nervine. It will restore your shattered nerves, arrest premature decay, impart tone and energy to the whole system.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my little girl of fits. She was also deaf and dumb, but it cured her. She can now talk and hear as well as anybody.
PETER ROSS, Springwater, Wis.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has been the means of curing my wife of rheumatism. J. B. FLETCHER, Fort Collins, Col.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Made a sure cure of a case of fits for my son. E. B. BALLS, Hiattsville, Kan.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of vertigo, neuralgia and sick headache. MRS. WM. HENSON, Aurora, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Was the means of curing my wife of spasms. REV. J. A. EDIE, Beaver, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of asthma, after spending over $3,000 with other doctors.
S. E. HOBSON, New Albany, Ind.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Effectually cured me of spasms.
MISS JENNIE WARREN, 740 West Van Buren st., Chicago, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured our child of fits after given up to die by our family physician, it having over 100 in 24 hours. HENRY KNEE, Vervilla, Warren co., Tenn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of scrofula after suffering for 8 years. ALBERT SIMPSON, Peoria, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits, after spending $2,400 with other doctors.
J. W. THORNTON, Claiborn, Miss.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me permanently of epileptic fits of a stubborn character. REV. WM. MARTIN, Mechanicstown, Md.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits, after having had 2,500 in eighteen months. MRS. E. FORBES, West Potsdam, N. Y.

Samaritan Nervine

DR. S. A. RICHMOND & CO.,
World's Epileptic Institute,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

(From Andrews' American Queen.)

CLEOPATRA

OR THE

Queen of Sheba's Beauty

WAS BUT SKIN DEEP.

The renowned Queen of Sheba, with all her royal pomp, magnificent apparel, and brilliant retinue, would never have appeared within the presence of the grandest of monarchs of the past, had she not also possessed that which is the crowning glory of the female person—a skin unchallenged for its Oriental softness and its almost transcendental purity. Cleopatra, holding emperors at bay, and rolling empires by her word, had quickly lost her charm and power by one attack of blotches, or of pimples, or of horrid tan and freckles.

WOMAN RULES THE WORLD

by her beauty, not less than by by her purity of character, loveliness of disposition and unselfish devotion. Indeed, in the estimation of perhaps too many men beauty in a body takes precedence over every other consideration. Beauty thus forms an important part of woman's "working capital," without which too many, (if not bankrupt in what relates to influence within the circle where they move) are powerless for great good. Hence we see not only the propriety but the duty of every lady preserving with zealous care that which to her is essential to success, and influence and usefulness in life. And, since "beauty is but skin deep," the utmost care and vigilance are required to guard it against the many ills that flesh is heir to. Among the great and annoying enemies of beauty,

OF EITHER SEX

as well as of comfort, happiness and health, are those pestiferous and horrid skin diseases—tetters, humors, eczema, (salt rheum) rough and scaly eruptions, ulcers, pimples, and all diseases of the hair and scalp. For the cure of these, Dr. C. W. Benson, of Baltimore, after years of patient study and investigation devoted to diseases of the skin, at last brought forth his celebrated SKIN CURE, which has already by its marvelous cures established itself as the great remedy for all diseases of the skin, whatever be their names or character. Its success has been immense and unparalleled. All druggists have it. It is elegantly put up, two bottles in one package. Internal and external treatment. Price $1 00.

EVERYONE PRAISES.

Sick headache, nervous headache, neuralgia, nervousness, paralysis, dyspepsia, sleeplessness and brain diseases, positively cured by Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills. They contain no opium, quinine, or other harmful drug. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents per box, $1 for two, $2 50 for six, postage free.—Dr. Benson, Baltimore, Md. C. N. CRITTENTON, New York, is Wholesale Agent for Dr. C. Benson's remedies.

When a girl has been at school several years, and spells vaccinate "vaxinate," is it the fault of the school system, or the girl's system?—*Courier Journal.*

Never Give up the Ship.

"Twenty-one years ago I was dying with the Consumption. There was no escaping that terrible death—at least so all the doctors told me—when a friend advised me to send to 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, and get Cannabis Indica, which finally and fully cured me." O. S. BISLEY, DeKalb, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

"Send another $12 box of Cannabis Indica for a friend. Your medicine has cured me of Consumption. I am as sound and as well as ever I was."
SALLIE D. BENTON, Keysville, Crawford Co., Mo.
January 2d, 1882.

N. B.—This remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. We know that it positively cures Consumption, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. $2 50 per Bottle, or Three Bottles for $6 50. Address
CRADDOCK & Co., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia.
Send stamp for book of testimonials of cures from prominent persons.

A Bible and a good newspaper in every house, a good school in every district, and an evangelical church in every neighborhood, and all appreciated as they should be, are the support of virtue, morality, civil liberty, and pure religion.

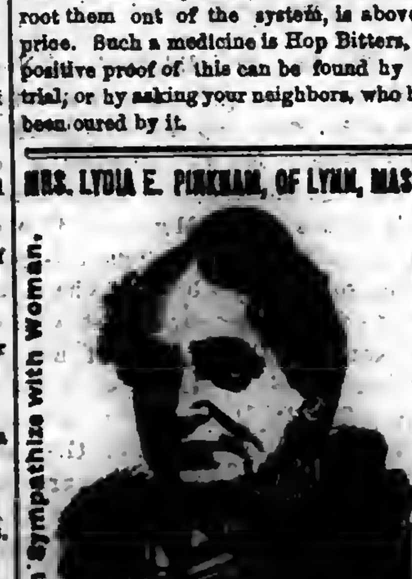
Small annoyances in life are vanishing through scientific discovery. In his Skin Cure, Dr. C. W. Benson of Baltimore, Md., has created a perfect remedy for tetter, eruptions and scurf on the face or scalp. Every person using it will have a clear countenance.

An Oregon man fell on the icy walk and broke his nose, and when he came to sue for damages the jury held that his looks had been improved 30 per cent. He therefore got nothing.

Liver, Kidney and Bright's Disease.

A medicine that destroys the germ or cause of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and has power to root them out of the system, is above all price. Such a medicine is Hop Bitters, and positive proof of this can be found by one trial; or by asking your neighbors, who have been cured by it.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my two aunts. My father's name was Leven Achworth, his sisters Leah and Ary Achworth. Their mother's name was Gracy Achworth, their father's name was Moses James, and is yet alive. They were sold by John Moore at Green Hill, Somerset co., Maryland, and taken to Missouri. My father's name is now Leven Bell, Sr., his post-office is Starkville, Oktibbeha co., Miss. Write to my father at Starkville or to me, L. J. S. Bell, Philadelphia circuit, Miss.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire about a young man who left here about two years ago. His name is Robert Caston, his mother's name is Salem, and she has not heard from him since he left. Address me at Clinton, La.

CHARLIE ANGRUM.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to find my sister Lottie Hunt, who was sold in Louisburg, Tenn., and bought by a Mr. Young who lived in Columbia, Tenn. My father and mother were named Nathan and Kittie Hunt. I had four brothers, Tom and Anderson Hunt, and George and Bill Moss; five sisters, Lucretia, Margaret, Emily, Mary and Lottie. I have not heard from Lottie since 1866, she was then living in Nashville, Tenn. I was sold at the same time. Lottie was bought by a Mr. Black who lived in Winchester, Tenn., was afterwards sold in Nashville, Tenn., to a Mr. Cox, who lived in Aberdeen, Miss., where I have been living ever since, and go by the name of Matilda Cox. Address me at Aberdeen Miss., Care Col. W. W. Troup. Respectfully,

MATILDA COX.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my brother. The last time I heard from him he was living in Chattanooga, Tenn. He was named Cæsar Shepherd, and was a blacksmith by trade. He had a wife, and stammered while talking. Address me in care of W. H. Logan, Jefferson, Texas. NANCY PATTERSON.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my guardians George and Sally Hunter, who left the city about 18 years ago and said they were going to Norfolk, Va. I have written several times to them but have never received an answer. My parents names are Hardy and Sarah Forrest. Address me, Chestnut, between Valence and Bordeaux streets, New Orleans, La.

BENNET H. FORREST.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my people. They left me in Tennessee in 1861. Their names are Silvy, Tom, Ellen, Caroline, Queen and Henderson Buchanan. Silvey is my mother, Tom my uncle, Ellen and Queen my sisters, Henderson my brother and Caroline my aunt. They were sold to Billy Armstrong, and carried to Arkansas, leaving me in Bedford county, Tenn. I heard they left Arkansas and went to Texas. Address me at Aberdeem, Miss., care Rev. W. McDonald. ELMIRA BEACK.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my mother's relations whom she left in Cloverport, Ky. Her parents' names are Bennet and Delily Johnson, her brothers' names are Rolling, Elisha, Wesley and Bob Johnson. They used to belong to the Fishers—Clayton, brother of Ecabel Fisher. She also hod a brother named Smith Bennet by father. My mother had a son by the name of Henry Clay Brown whom she left in Elizabethtown, Ky., before peace was declared. She belonged to Brown Thomas, brother of Elisha Brown. Her name used to be Sally Johnson but is now Sarah Forrest. Address he, Chestnut street, bet. Valence and Bordeaux, New Orleans, La.

BENNET H. FORREST.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges, cured by Buchupaiba. $1. at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

Governor St. John, of Kansas, aspires to be his own successor.—*Dubuque Times.*

The true men of Kansas should see to it that he is. No State of the Union to-day is governed by a man more widely known or by one who has labored more earnestly and effectually for the best interests of all its citizens than the State of Kansas. A State with the intelligence of Kansas should not reject a man because he is true to principle.—*Inter Ocean.*

A Varied Performance.

Many wonder how Parker's Ginger Tonic can perform such varied cures, thinking it simply essence of ginger, when in fact it is made from many valuable medicines which act beneficially on every diseased organ. See other column.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.

CURES *Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous debility, etc.*

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man!

11,000,000 Bottles

SOLD SINCE 1870.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva, which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It Regulates the Bowels.
It Purifies the Blood.
It Quiets the Nervous System.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.
It carries off the Old Blood and makes new.
It opens the pores of the skin and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, *care only being required in attention to directions.*

DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

Laboratory, 77 West 3d St., NEW YORK CITY.

RINGGOLD, Bienville Co., La.
I was afflicted for a number of years with Kidney Disease, and my wife was troubled with Liver Complaint. We took some of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup which effected a perfect cure. J. B. BRYAN.

SHILOH, Union Co., La.
For about six years I have been afflicted with Tetter. The Doctors pronounced me incurable, the use of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has relieved me and I believe it will make a radical cure. C. C. TUBB.

NEW IBERIA, Iberia Co., La.
I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup for Rheumatism, and have received entire relief therefrom. I would not be without it. THOS. JOHNSON.

CONVENT, St. James Co., La.
I was afflicted with Dyspepsia and a short trial of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has completely cured me. I can safely recommend it. B. WASHINGTON.

FARMERVILLE, Union Co., La.
I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup and believe it to be a Good Blood Purifier and can recommend it as such. H. BROWN & CO.

OPELOUSAS, St. Landry Co., La.
This is to certify that Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has made a new man of me, after an illness of thirty years. JULIAN A. LANDRY.

Agents wanted for the sale of the Indian Blood Syrup in every town or village in which I have no agent. Particulars given on application.

David Peters, a colored man who eleven years ago was sentenced to the Rhode Island penitentiary for fifteen years, is about to be pardoned out. When convicted he was very ignorant, but at once took to studying, and has steadily applied himself to the improvement of his mind ever since. The result is that he is to-day one of the best scholars in the State, and as a linguist has few equals in the country. He has mastered French, German, Italian, Spanish, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, Portugese, and a number of other languages. He has frequently delivered orations before the other prisoners.

Elegance and Purity.

Ladies who appreciate elegance and purity are using Parker's Hair Balsam. It is the best article sold for restoring gray hair to its original color, beauty and lustre.

The Democrats in the House of Representatives voted almost solidly in favor of admitting the Mormon polygamist Cannon to a seat. They made it a party question, but it is difficult to see what political capital they can gain by it, as decent people all over the land, Democrats as well as Republicans, are in favor of wiping out the Mormon iniquity.—*Inter-Ocean.*

A timely use of Brown's Iron Bitters will strengthen the nerves and muscles with new life and vigor, and ward off many diseases that otherwise are sure to encroach upon a weak constitution.

The gout has again taken possession of Spurgeon, and he is unable to walk, or stand, and consequently suffers great pain.

The Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina: "Sir, the best remedy in the world is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup," and the latter seconded the assertion.

A Cheap Sunday-school Library. Sunday school superintendents and pastors may obtain from us one cheap Sunday-school Library, No. 6, 55 volumes, over 4000 pages, 100 engravings, for $16, by applying at once.
PHILLIPS & HUNT, 104 Camp Street New Orleans.

Health is Wealth!

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

A TRUE TONIC.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS are a certain cure for all diseases requiring a complete tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00 a bottle.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO.
Baltimore, Md.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.

EMPIRE

CHEAPEST BOOKS in the WORLD

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S ROSES

OPIUM

OPIUM Morphine HABIT CURED

VIOLIN OUTFITS

MUSICAL

THE CHICKERING PIANO

Excels all other Pianos of American manufacture in its various patented improvements. The new designs in CHICKERING GRANDS, assuring larger results in power and purity, length and sweetness of tone, leave nothing to be desired. The Chickering SQUARE PIANOS in all the usual styles are unrivaled. The new CHICKERING UPRIGHT has the justly celebrated patented metallic action, which forever prevents the possibility of atmospheric interference with the action of the instrument, and adapts it for use in any climate.

Send for Circular and Price List.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Warerooms,
130 Fifth Ave., N. Y. | 156 Tremont-st., Boston

CAN YOU AFFORD TO WAIT FOR YOUR COUGH OR COLD TO GO AS IT CAME?

Thousands think so, but find they have committed a great error when it is too late. When you take Cold, do not treat it with indifference, but treat it with

DR. DAVIS'
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
WILD CHERRY AND TAR.

You will not only get rid of your Cough or Cold, but of considerable suffering, loss of time, and expense.

This Preparation has been in constant use since 1845, and has saved many thousands from Consumption by its timely use. One dollar will purchase a bottle from your nearest druggist. Don't fail to get it and have it handy.

BELLS.

The following prices include the MOUNTINGS.

PHILLIPS & HUNT, New Orleans, La.

WARNER BROTHERS CORALINE CORSETS.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, PHILA.

JULIA McNAIR WRIGHT'S "Practical Life."

GIN

THRESHERS

SHORTHAND

DEAF HEAR

Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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NEW YORK OFFICE:

805 Broadway, New York.

WILLIAM BALDWIN, Special Agent.

A PICTURE.

BY C. H. CRANDALL.

How can I paint a face which is so fair
That none may know its grace unless they see it;
Yet should you dream of any face so rare
It seemed all goodness, that would surely be it.

No bright-eyed girl, although she once was such,
Is she I sing. Time her girl-beauty stole;
And since has drawn, with soft, artistic touch,
The wrinkles that reveal her gentle soul.

Kind charity—that almost seems to cheat
Her hate of sin by loving still the sinner—
Beams from her eyes, gray eyes, that, soft and sweet,
Scarce hint the depths of tenderness within her.

She always sees some good in every one;
And so each feels for her esteem a debtor;
Her passing sheds a radiance like the sun,
And yet she does not know she makes us better.

Sweet, sympathetic face! In smiles or tears,
I cannot see such good in any other;
Nor better tell the tie that her endears
Than just to write her name; and that is, "Mother."

And so with silver cord that naught can sever,
And set in my unworthy frame of rhyme—
Praying that God will keep it bright forever—
I hang her picture on the walls of Time.

Our Duty to African Commerce

Address Delivered before the Committee on Africo-American Commerce, by

REV. A. E. P. ALBERT, B D,

—AT—

Wesley Chapel M. E. Church, New Orleans.

(Concluded.)

"This trade, which is now being carried on, and of which we possess very little reliable data, is also wholly under the protection of foreigners, there being but few American [illegible] on the west coast.

I am decidedly of opinion that a line of steamers to the west coast would be a great benefit to our [illegible], and in a short time secure for our manufacturing and agricultural interests a permanent source of wealth, and contribute largely toward the civilization of Africa. American houses here would in a short time monopolize the trade. Competition of European houses against them would do very little, inasmuch as European traders must get their principal articles of trade from America through European markets."

Continuing, he says:

"It is impossible to give even an approximate estimate of the extent of the trade which would be commanded by American houses; but I may state in general terms that [illegible] through Liberia, in consequence of the peculiar connection of [illegible] Republic with the [illegible] the almost exclusive [illegible] in a region of [illegible] along five hun[illegible] with an infinite [illegible] by millions [illegible] has been [illegible] than one [illegible] only a few [illegible] while a fine [illegible]

[illegible] articles of trade which we furnish: these are rum and tobacco. How humiliating and how shocking the thought that we control only this unfortunate trade; especially so, when by working for it we could clothe the unnumbered millions of the dusky sons of the Dark Continent with cotton goods of the best fabric, at prices cheaper than any other nation. It should make our nation blush to learn that it is known in the greater portion of Liberia as the land whence rum and tobacco come. But some

OBJECTIONS

may be entered, that we cannot in consequence of the distance, compete with Great Britain and France in the division of the West African trade. We answer their objection by asking, How is it we have monopolized the markets of Madagascar and Zanzibar on the east coast, which is the farthest part of Africa from us? If it is possible for us to monopolize this more distant trade, distance cannot be urged against our trade with the west coast. But if distance be taken as an element in estimating the probability of monopolizing a trade, why is it that Great Britain monopolizes the Central American and British Honduras markets, which are right here at our door, and we share but an insignificant portion of their trade? For remember that while Great Britain, from cotton goods alone realized $2,161,000 from Central America in 1880, the United States received only $77,736; and while she got $209,000 from her cotton exported to British Honduras, the United States realized only $66,793 In the West Indies, our cotton trade appears in quite as unfavorable an aspect. Great Britain exported cotton fabrics to the British West Indies to the value of $3,400,000, and to the West Indies not British $6,102,000, a total of $9,504,000. France sold there to the sum of $1,221,000. The United States realized for cotton goods exported $956,000, less than a million, while Great Britain, over three thousand miles across the sea, realized over nine millions and a half. Right, then, under our eyes, Great Britain sells over thirteen yards of cotton goods while we sell one; and she realizes ten dollars for every one we get. Such facts should certainly convince us that the commerce of the far-off land of the Ethiopians, especially that under the government of Liberia, is not too far for us to divide a large and profitable share of it. The United States, producing four-fifths of the cotton crop of the world, should not only clothe Africa, but clothe the world; and instead of working only one-sixth the number of spindles, and one-seventh the number of operatives, should work spindles and operatives to compare with the position which she occupies in her production of the raw material.

COTTON IS KING

in the world's commerce; and since we produce four-fifths of the whole of it, we should reign in clothing the nations. Even right here in our own city, and throughout this Southern country, a country affording water power sufficient to give momentum to millions of wheels in a thousand machineries, with all the raw material in our ginhouses, and with available cheap labor in plenty, we should have thousands of cotton spindles in operation. The busy hum of a thousand spinning-wheels should be heard from one end of this land to the other. The profit to be derived between the raw and manufactured materials should be to our credit. And it can be realized if capitalists will value their own interest and establish cotton manufactories next to the cotton patches. We can see, then, that with all these advantages in our favor, there are millions of dollars for us in the African trade if we will gather them in. What, then, is

OUR DUTY

in the premises? It is clearly to plan for the capture of a large share of the valuable commerce of the west coast of Africa, where, in Liberia alone, we can find a ready and profitable market for "our agricultural implements, schoolbooks, shoes, cotton goods, notions, brass [illegible], flour, and provisions, in exchange for their coffee, spices, [illegible], ginger, cacao, palm oil, palm [illegible], camwood, lime juice, rubber, 'coal oil,' and the precious metals. This is the trade which [illegible] certainly indicate that we should not neglect to develop. [illegible] considerations that influence [illegible] economists, merchants, and men of the world. But, aside from these, there are higher and more binding moral obligations impelling us to the development of this trade. It would not merely be an act of philanthropy to develop this valuable African commerce, and thereby, with the white canvased ships of peaceful commerce, and with the mighty locomotive power of scores of merchant marines, help to force our superior civilization upon those distant shores. Nay, it would not be all philanthropy; but rather it would be a little installment paid upon the incalculable debt America owes to Africa. But, speaking more directly. We have the republic of Liberia, which was planted by the African Colonization Society, under the fostering care of our government. With her peculiar relations to us, we should not delay to lend such aid as will prove of benefit to both. For the information of those who have never studied the true relation of this infant republic to this country, I will diverge for a moment to say that Liberia, extending a distance of 500 miles with an average width of fifty miles along the west coast of Africa, was first formed in December, 1821, as a colony of the African Colonization Society for free Negroes from the United States. This was the first fruit of the efforts of this grand society, which had been organized only four years before with Henry Clay as its first president. Each family was given thirty acres of land and the means for its cultivation. The Negroes who went over, with their proverbial industrial qualities, commenced working, laboring faithfully amid untold privations, diseases, and even deaths, and succeeded nicely. They built the city of Monrovia, which they named in honor of President Monroe, and other towns and cities of importance. They then established schools, built churches, and edited newspapers in greater proportion than in many parts of Great Britain and the United States; and in 1847 they had made such advances that upon the proclamation of their independence as a republic, after the model of our own, they were immediately recognized by this country, Great Britain, and all the European powers, upon which Great Britain furnished the young republic with a corvette of war with four guns. Since then she has constantly advanced, and is now gathering many of the neighboring tribes under her rule, many of whom are accepting our Christian civilization.

This is the country where the Negro race is displaying its ability for self-government, and where its millions of native inhabitants, under the influence of the few thousands of Africo-Americans, are fast learning the arts and customs of civilization, thereby incurring new necessities which we can well supply. Now, what we want for the fulfillment of our complex commercial and moral duty here is the establishment of

STEAM COMMUNICATION

with the west coast. Without this our commerce with this portion of Africa must be meager and insignificant. A company has recently been organized in New York for the purpose of establishing steam communication with the west coast, Without this our commerce with this portion of Africa must of necessity be meagre and insignificant. A company has recently organized in New York for the purpose of establishing steam communication with the West coast, but as yet nothing more has been done. The opening of this trade cannot be expected to succeed without the fostering care and encouragement of our government, for commerce succeeds in no country where it is not fostered by the government. Look at the commercial preeminence held by Venice for a thousand years; by Germany, Spain and Italy for several centuries. They held their commercial greatness as long as the strong arms and long purses of their governments gave strength and firmness to their commercial enterprises, but as soon as those were withheld they lost their commercial prestige. And to-day Great Britain owes her commercial greatness to constant government aid. "For 200 years England expended vast sums of money to aid her commerce on the sea; and she not only subsidized lines to every country, but went to war with almost every country in Europe to wrest from them their commerce." We need go to no war to obtain an enlargement of our commerce with West Africa; all we need do is to establish steam mail communication with that coast and commercial activity is assured. We paid $150,000 000 in the war of 1812 to float the American flag unmolested upon every sea; and our fleet ought to be in every port. But this instance is not the only one in which we have lost splendid opportunities by our short-sighted penuriousness. As far back as forty years ago an American citizen established a steamship line to South America. He applied for aid for his line, but his application was drowned by the vociferous cry of subsidy, and no aid was allowed. Discouraged with our treatment, he goes to England, makes the facts known, shows the value of the scheme, and he was encouraged with English aid. In consequence of this, to-day, England runs a line of 200 steamships to South America, while we are still crying for more and better means of transit to South America. It is too humiliating to own, that although we invented the use of steam navigation, we are far behind either Great Britain or France and other inferior powers in its application; while they are being made richer yearly by its constant application. It is said that the strength of Rome was in her legion. The strength of Carthage was in her ships; the one balancing the other; and, were it not for the extravagances, debaucheries and inefficiency engendered by an excessive prosperity, the ships of Carthage would have overbalanced the power of the Roman legions. Among other reasons there are three special ones why Great Britain overshadows us in our commerce upon the seas. The first is, that they have British branch houses in every market in the world, while we trust to commission houses generally. The second is, they engage a vast capital in foreign trade. The third and most important one is, that they have a steam marine that covers every sea, which is not true of us. Apply these three items to our advantage and, with other facilities, we will successfully compete with any and all the great commercial powers of the world. The main question with us is the steam marine. Give us steam connection to the West coast of Africa and new life will be infused in our African commerce; the sun of our civilization will arise and shine there with brilliant splendor, and the millions of that benighted continent will awaken to the call of a brighter morning, grasp the opportunities offered, and join in the happy work of hastening the glorious reunion and millenium when all the nations shall be one; when "they shall beat their swords into plow-shares and their spears into pruning-hooks; when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more;" but when they shall sit every man under his vine and his fig-tree, and none shall make them afraid."

National Education.

BY A. C. GEORGE, D. D.

The school population of the United States, exclusive of the Territories and of the District of Columbia, was, in 1880, according to the government reports 15,170,963. The enrollment in public schools amounted to 9,706,842, and of those enrolled a large portion attended school but a small portion of the year. This statement shows at once the public peril and the public duty. The illiterate voters already hold the balance of power in the Republic, and our only safety is in the fact that this ignorance is divided between the two great national parties. These uninstructed youth coming every day to manhood and entitled to the franchise, threaten the very foundations of representative government.

The average annual expenditure per scholar for education is quite different in different portions of the country. In the State of Illinois, it is $10 70; in Arkansas, $3 35. In Connecticut it is $11 76; in Alabama, $2 09. In Massachusetts it is $16 86; in Georgia, the empire State of the South, $1 99. These specimen facts show where the principal part of the work of enlightenment is to be done. It is not the impoverished condition of those sections in which such limited sums are raised for public schools which explains their shameful deficiencies in educational provision for the rising generation. The root of the trouble is hostility to free schools, a conviction that the mass of the people do not need to be educated, and an unwillingness of property holders to be taxed for educational purposes. The figures demonstrate the truth of this statement. Alabama, for instance, with an assessed valuation in 1880 of $120,000,000, expended for public education only $375,465, while Nebraska, with only $90,499,618, made a school expenditure of $1 137 995. The assessed valuation of Georgia in 1880 was $229 000 000, and the amount expended for the education of her children was $471,029; while West Virginia, which has a good free school system, with taxable property amounting only to $128,559,927, paid $716, 863 for the culture of her youths. These are not exceptional cases. There are in every part of the country abundant resources for educational purposes. There is not a State in the Union which might not establish, without imposing any burdensome taxation on the people a magnificent system of free schools. But in some sections the public sentiment is not consonant with such legislation. Hostility is born of prejudice, ignorance begets ignorance, and avarice robs itself rather than provide for the poor. The narrowness and meanness and cruelty are mainly local; but not so with the evil effects. The illiterate voter is a national calamity. He curses the whole land. He darkens all our future. He is the blind Samson who is likely at any moment to pull down upon our heads the temple of our liberties. The nation, therefore is bound by the law of self-preservation to take this matter of popular education in hand. Not that it can interfere with the business in detail, or usurp the functions of the State governments. But the Republic is obliged for its own safety, on the same principle that it guards the purity of Federal elections, to become the patron of free public schools and to encourage the education of its own citizens.

In New York State 3 28 per cent of the inhabitants cannot read; in South Carolina 32.32 per cent cannot. In Pennsylvania 3.41 per cent cannot read; in Mississippi 27.89 per cent cannot. This shows where the stimulant is needed. The objections to Senator Logan's bill are that he proposes to set apart a fund derived from only one source, and so liable to fluctuate (especially as thousands of good citizens are intent on the limitation and destruction of what they justly condemn as a ruinous and infamous traffic), and to distribute this fund on the basis of population which would give large sums to States which have no necessity of an educational endowment from any source, and where taxes for school purposes are cheerfully paid. A national educational fund must be regarded as a beneficent fund, to be sent where it is most required. It must be like money appropriated to the coast survey or for the dikes of the Mississippi, to be locally expended, but for the national welfare. The basis, therefore must be illiteracy and not population. The idea is not to give the money to whom it belongs, but to those who need it. This is what the public safety demands. Of 11,000,000 voters, 1,400,000 cannot read and write. That is a peril which cannot very well be exaggerated. It is the duty of the nation to see that the supply of that class of voters ceases. Virginia expends $1.06 per capital of her school population for schools, and more than 28 per cent of her people are unable to read and write. Iowa expends $8 74 per capita, and less than 3 per cent of her people are illiterates.

This shows that Virginia, and not Iowa, is in need of a national stimulant for the promotion of education. We cannot abide this ignorance, because the States which have it are abundantly able to provide free schools. Their indisposition to do this work must be considered. What they deserve is not the question, but what is absolutely essential to the preservation of the Republic. It is not the design to supersede the efforts of the State governments, but rather to stimulate those efforts. To do this it would seem to be necessary to make appropriations on the basis of illiteracy, and then pay over the money when the local government had raised an equal amount or some required sum, or the Federal expenditure might be for teachers, where the States had provided schoolhouses and all other necessary appliances. It should also be stipulated that the schools be taught a certain number of days in the year.

The country is, no doubt, ready to sustain the government in a liberal appropriation of money to secure the great ends of education, and especially to help those who are disposed to help themselves in this matter.—*N. Christian Advocate.*

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

From La Teche.

DEAR EDITOR—Doubtless you would like to hear from the high water, the village and Church. The water, which has caused so much loss to planters, and such indescribable destitution to the laboring class in this section, has commenced to recede; the land on the east side of Bayou Teche is still covered with water, dwellings and cabins have been washed away, men and beasts have been compelled to make excursions to the high lands. The water is said to be higher than within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. La Teche is growing with the rapidity of a Western town. It is growing in knowledge and in religious activity. This village is favored above many others, it is beautifully situated, and has educational facilities. We have here two seminaries, one of which is for the education of whites, established through the benevolence of Mr. John Baldwin, Sr., whose charity to the Church is unlimited. The other, La Teche Seminary, is under the wise management of Dr. Rust, the Church's distinguished humanitarian. The Freedman's Aid Society is doing more to mould Christian manhood and character than most organizations in the South.

For the first time in the history of the village a lecture was given, by the Rev. Ernest Lyon, at La Teche Chapel, on the evening of the 13th inst. At the appointed hour a large and appreciative audience were in their seats. After song, prayer and a formal introduction, the lecture, "Recollections of the Past," was delivered in an entertaining manner. It was an intellectual treat. The ladies of the congregation arranged for the gastronomic feast which was afterward heartily enjoyed.

Yours truly,
GEO. W. WELLS.

From Pearl River.

DEAR EDITOR—I have just finished the first round on my work. I desire to say that my churches are all prospering. On the 6th I left home for Springfield, fifty-five miles. At the depot, waiting for me, I met Bro. George, and I was able to hold quarterly conference at 6 p. m. The church had been white-washed inside and out. The weather had been very bad and prevented a great many, who lived five and ten miles back in the woods from being with us. The white people attended the church in crowds. Some of them contributed liberally. Mr. Ed. Spiuk contributed to purchase books for our Sunday-school library, and also stove-pipe for the church. We protracted our meeting, and several mourners came to the altar. A missionary society was organized, with Rev. Israel Rogers as President and Bro. George, Secretary; Sister Carter, Treasurer.

On the third Sunday I was at Mandeville, and there had a good time. My people are sorry they cannot have Presiding Elder Dale with them, as they are under the impression, as well as myself, that he can do a great deal of good here.

On the morning of the 6th my sister-in-law was married to Mr. T. N. Porter, the post-master at Pearl River, in Carrollton. They arrived at home at 1:55 p. m., and at 5:30 p. m. Mr. Porter's brother, twelve miles distant, sent for relatives to appear at his death-bed. Mr. P. Porter died at 6 p. m., leaving a wife and three children, the youngest only nine months old. May God bless them. J. W. LEWIS.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

A Revival at Wiley.

MR. EDITOR—We are having a glorious meeting at the Wiley University, Marshall. Eight or ten have been converted, and the altar is filled with seekers. One marked feature of this revival is the testimony of the converts, clear and bright. This is the best and most sweeping revival this school has ever enjoyed. What an influence this meeting must have on this country, for soon the year will end and seventy-five young men and women will return to their homes, the most of them saved and many of them filled with the grace of God.

Wiley is having a grand year, everything moving forward in the best of order. Too much can not be said of Bros. Davis and Webb and Sister Coe, teachers. They take Jesus right along with them into the school-room and everywhere else.

We have but little of interest to write you of other parts of the District, No general revival up to the present. Our prayer is, O, Lord, revive Thy work. Pray for us.

Yours, W. L. MOLLOY.
Marshall, Tex., April 28.

The Third Re-Union.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN., April 4th, 1882.

At the recent re-union of the United States Christian Commission, held last summer at Chautauqua Lake, N. Y., it was unanimously resolved to hold the 3d Re-union at Lake Bluff, near Chicago, Ill., Wednesday and Thursday, July 5th and 6th, 1882, and invitation having been extended to hold the next meeting at this point, especially as many of the delegates reside in the vicinity. In compliance with this resolution I hereby issue this call, and do most cordially invite all delegates who can possibly be present, to meet at that time and place. A most hearty invitation is also extended to the members of the late Sanitary Commission, and all Chaplains of the Late War to meet with us as they did last year. In sending forth this announcement I embrace again the opportunity of extending fraternal greetings to all who were associated with us in that most benevolent work. Happily the cause of our being united together has long since passed away; still it cannot but give pleasure to meet once again those who were banded together in heaven-blessed efforts to aid the suffering and wounded of our common country, during those years of sad and eventful memory.

The incidents and sound of war no longer greet the eye and ear—peace spreads her gentle wing over hill and valley, river and plain, but there remains much to be done for the suffering and toiling millions of our race, and it cannot be that a gathering of the brave, earnest men who helped in the great cause of humanity and freedom then, can now be held without producing good to themselves and to people with whom they are brought into contact.

The Secretary, Rev. John O. Foster, of Sandwich Ill., will announce particulars as to the mode of reaching the place of meeting, and also the names of distinguished men who may be expected to attend.

Yours in Christian Bonds,
GEORGE H. STUART,
Pres. U. S. Christian Commission.

Pastoral Visiting.

Pastoral visiting never fails of doing good. A pastor who endeavors to make his visits tell on the spiritual life of his people by personal conversation, finds that visiting is one of the most effective forms of Christian work. A minister who never learns the feelings and state of the people by personal conversation is very apt to preach over the heads of his congregation; and if he does not follow up his sermons by personal application, he leaves his work incomplete No doubt what we have said will be endorsed by most ministers, and all would willingly discharge their duty more fully if they could; but they are prevented by the imposition of many duties which should not be laid upon them.—*Christian Guardian.*

During a heavy thunder-shower at Mechanic Falls, Me., a boy was sitting at the foot of a balm of gilead tree which was struck by lightning. The tree was splintered, but the boy was apparently uninjured. Soon after the accident he was seized with nausea, and on a physician removing the little fellow's clothes there was found upon his stomach and chest an imprint resembling the trunk of the tree, its branches and buds as perfect as could be drawn by the hands of a skilled artist.

The anti-Chinese convention in San Francisco, adopted a plan of action which includes a scheme to divide the Pacific coast into districts, which shall be notified to remove the Chinese within a specified time. Failing such action, the district is to be proclaimed dangerous, and peaceably disposed citizens are to be warned to abandon it, and if the Chinese are still harbored in the district the league is to remove them by force, using as little as may be necessary until the country is rid of them. The convention then elected an executive committee and adjourned *sine die.*

General Armstrong, the Indian College principal of Hampton, Va., is in favor of employing Indians as police instead of the military at the frontier.

General News Items.

Dr. Lamson was hung in London, April 28.

West Central Africa is to receive four missionaries from Oberlin.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that in that city eighty-one per cent. of all the crime of last year came from the liquor saloons.

The Chinese do not patronize the saloons, jails, or poor-houses to any considerable extent, and hence must go to make room for the friends of beer and whiskey.

The Supreme Court of Georgia has ruled in the cases of the convicted murderers that voluntary drunkenness is no excuse for crime and that no new trial shall be granted them.

Iowa has abandoned its October elections, thus coming into line with the other States which hold their elections the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. This change is to prevent two elections on Presidential years.

The new Methodist Episcopal Church to be built in New York City (cor. Madison Avenue and Sixtieth street) is to be commenced immediately; it will be of brown stone and will cost $125,000.

A survey is to be made for a light railway from the West African Gold Coast through the mining regions of the Wassan. If this road is constructed it will open up a country rich in palm oil, India rubber and precious metals.

In the House of Commons the President of the Board of Trade announced that the Government had decided to stop work on the British Channel tunnel until further action had been taken by Parliament in the matter.

Canon Farrar, in his sermon at Westminster Abbey, eulogized the late Charles Darwin. He said there was reason to believe that attacks made upon religion in his name were contrary to his solemn convictions, and maintained that religious faith rests upon foundations which no physical discoveries can impair.

In Brooklyn Bishop Simpson presided at a meeting called to consider the desirability of consolidating the Methodist Episcopal Churches in Sands, Washington, Johnson, Pacific and York streets and erecting a fine Church on the Hights (first ward) and a tabernacle near the present York-st. Church. A resolution favoring this plan was adopted.

In the art of gerrymandering the Democratic Legislature of Texas certainly excels. The Galveston district, under the Congressional apportionment bill recently enacted into a law by the Legislature, extends from a point below Galveston up the coast to the Rio Grande River, and thence up that river, giving the district a gulf and river front of nearly or quite 800 miles.

Ralph Waldo Emerson was interred at Concord, Mass. Services were held at his residence and also at the church. Judge Rockwood Hoar delivered an address, the Rev. James Freeman Clarke a eulogium, and A. Bronson Alcott read a poem. The remains were followed to the cemetery by a large concourse of mourning friends and citizens.

The Tennessee Republican Convention on the 27th unanimously renominated Gov. Hawkins. The platform declares against readjustment or scaling of the State debt without consent of the bondholders, but it considers that the recent 60 per cent. and lower rate of interest proposition, as coming voluntarily from the bondholders, should be adopted, and urges its favorable consideration by the people; declares in favor of the purity and freedom of the ballot; opposes convict labor; favors free schools and the improvement of navigation of the Mississippi, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers.

A telegram received from the operator at Stein's Pass, reports the town of Galeyville, in Arizona, just above the New Mexico line, burned and completely destroyed last week by Indians. Thirty white people were killed. The Indians are scattering into small bands and making for the Chiricahua mountains. Twenty persons were killed at Clifton, Arizona, and on the road from Clifton to Gila river. Col. Forsythe's command was to start from Stein's pass in pursuit, and Mexican Gen. Tara, with 200 troops, is marching north in Sonora to intercept them.

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1882.

To Our Agents and Friends.

It is probable that the inundation of so large a portion of the Mississippi valley will cause our receipts to fall a little short of our estimates for the present year. If our friends and agents in the high lands will exert themselves they may add to their subscription lists and make up this deficiency. Keep the cause of the SOUTHWESTERN before the people. We are in receipt of letters telling us that pastors in certain places are so absorbed in other work as to neglect their Church paper. The paper was never more popular or effective for good than it is now, and these suggestions will suffice to enlist the hearty endeavors of our friends in an earnest canvass.

We learn from Dr. Hartzell that the New England Conference gave $1500, for the Gilbert Haven School of Theology in New Orleans, La.

Rev. A. E. P. Albert D. D., our Assistant Editor, left this city last week, on board the Louisville and Nashville Rail Road Company, for a few days in Mobile and the watering places along the Mississippi Sound. We shall expect the brethren to manifest their appreciation of his visit by handing him a good, large subscription list from every point.

Rev. Howard Henderson in the *Central Methodist*, M. E. Church South, writes as follows: "The word South has acquired a definite political meaning and for this reason is obnoxious to many. Let us do as the old negro ejaculated. The leader prayed the Lord to *cut* tail the devil. "Yes," cried the ardent brother, "cut him tail smack, [illegible]!"

The New-York *Observer* in one of its late issues has a very appreciative and fraternal editorial upon the Methodist Episcopal Church. Referring to one of the business [illegible] of the New York Conference and the reports submitted, it [illegible]: "No one can read these reports without admiring the vigor, [illegible] and success with which [illegible] work is done."

[illegible] the election of Dr. T. O [illegible] as Secretary of the General [illegible] of the M. E. Church [illegible], the venerable Bishop Paine [illegible] to the Dr.: "The only [illegible] you will do too [illegible]. Please protect yourself." Dr [illegible] replied: "I [illegible] ever say to me [illegible] I have been doing too much [illegible]. It is an insult to me, I can [illegible] and quarrel."

[illegible] Faculty of Washington and Lee University inform the Alumni [illegible] friends of the institution [illegible] order of the Board [illegible] Centennial Celebration [illegible] to be held in June of [illegible] has been deferred to a [illegible] action was prompt[illegible] occurrence of [illegible] the Board of Trustees, [illegible] meeting in June, will [illegible] time for the [illegible] due announcement.

[illegible]

Christian Purity.

Human depravity and Christian purity are two great and prominent thoughts in the Bible. Human depravity as presented in the Bible is an awful thought, one that most people are unwilling to receive. They do not like to allow the whole extent of the soul's disease. They shut their eyes to the real facts in the case. It is nevertheless a fact, that human nature is awfully depraved, and must experience one of the mightiest of all changes before it can be fit for the society of heaven. Mere outside work in the form of patching, painting, cleansing, is not needed. There must be the bringing in of something altogether new—a new principle—a new nature—a new and a clean heart; this, and this alone, will meet the necessities of the case. A new heart is the need of the sinner. With any thing less than this he can never see heaven. He may be a member of the most orthodox Church, sing psalms, and say prayers, but if he spends his eternity with the "white-robed throng," he must some time between the cradle and the grave experience something of that wonderful change called Regeneration; he must have a new heart. But a pure heart is the great need and longing of every Christian. By a pure heart we mean one that is cleansed from all sin, one that is morally clean, unmixed, untarnished, and free from all pollution. It is freedom "from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit." The word of God abounds with admonitions to attain unto this grace, and for it Christians in all ages have sighed. It was the chief excellency in the lives of Abel and Enoch. To Abraham it was said, "I am the Almighty God; walk before me, and be thou perfect." Daniel cried after it, and rejoiced over it. The prophets preached it. All the Old Testament Scriptures are animated by this one call: "Ye shall be holy, for I, the Lord your God, am holy." None the less, nay, far more, do the writers of the New Testament present and press this duty. It begins with the Sermon on the Mount, and ends with the last appeal of the Revelation. From its Alpha to its Omega, from its beginning to its end, the Bible glows with this delightful theme. The Scriptures not only command us to be pure, but they frequently represent such a character as actually existing. "Noah was a perfect man in his generation." "Job was a perfect and upright man, one that feared God and eschewed evil." Of Zachariah and Elisabeth it is said: "They were both righteous before God, walking in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord blameless." "That is, no fault or deficiency could be found in them." "I am pure," says St. Paul, "from the blood of all men." "I serve God with a pure conscience." "Let us, therefore, as many as be perfect, be thus minded." These are scriptures that need no special explanation.

How shall I attain unto this state is many a seeker's and believer's cry. How can I be emptied of all carnality and "filled with all the fullness of God." To this question there be but one answer: Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ for this grace and you shall have it. He can and will deliver from all the works of the flesh. He can and will fill every avenue of the soul with the grace of purity. He gave himself as much to *purify* his people as to *pardon* them—as much to free them from all *pollution* as from all guilt. He can accomplish their purification as truly as their justification. "If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." This forgiveness or pardon is full and complete, and has no degrees. There may be degrees in guilt and condemnation, but forgiveness and pardon admit of no degrees. By pardon Christ takes away all the guilt of our sins and gives peace with God. By cleansing, he takes away the depravity of our nature, and makes us partakers of the divine nature. This pardon relates to all sin, it is free and full. This cleansing will be as perfect as complete, having nothing in the heart opposed to pure love. In this matter of heart purity, duty and privilege are bound together. Duty is privilege, and privilege is duty. [illegible] Let us come boldly to the throne of grace, that we may obtain grace to help and keep it time of need.

[illegible]
[illegible] accomplished in the change of mine;
And plunge me, every whit made whole,
In all the depths of love divine."

The *Western Methodist*, of Memphis, a Church South paper, has [illegible] discontinued because of financial embarrassments, and the subscribers will receive the *Christian* [illegible] of Nashville instead. The [illegible] Rev. W. C. Johnston, and [illegible], bid their readers a [illegible] farewell.

Fraternity, not Organic Union.

In one of the stories told, we believe, by Mark Twain, he gives his experience in prospecting, and says that having taken specimens of ore of various kinds to the assayer, who invariably pronounced them to be of the richest and most valuable kind, by and by it occurred to him to test the confidence of the scientist by requesting his opinion on the value of certain fragments taken from no richer source than a New-Hampshire grindstone. The assayer, as usual, promptly and confidently pronounced them to contain indications of remarkable richness. At last, the prospector came to the conclusion that the necessary fee would help the scientist in locating a valuable mine in a brickyard.

Something of this sort seems to possess the minds of certain writers with reference to organic union between the two great Methodisms of this country. They are prospectors and assayers at one and the same time, and to them every act of fraternity contains rich indications of a strong desire for organic union.

Drs. George and Scarrett, men of large brain and warm heart, are particularly impressed in this direction. The *Methodist*, an able paper, but balancing between the two great Methodisms of this country, seems to be the official organ for "organic union." To advocate this measure may sound a little like a "progression," but to us organic union is a dream, a myth. We do believe in fraternity, not merely with one Church, but with all Churches, and do agree side by side to follow the Master and to save all the souls we can; "to elevate and refine society by preaching a living up to the gospel that perfectly adapts itself to all climates, latitudes, governments, conditions, and colors of men." And Churches, like individuals and families, when they each learn to attend to their own legitimate work will have real practical Christian fraternity.

The terms "Northern civilization" and "Southern civilization," so frequently used by certain writers, indicate a narrowness and littleness no way becoming Christian statesmen and philanthropists. They are indications of a desire to keep up and perpetuate sectional strife and hatred. Such men are the bane of the Church and nation. We do believe in an *American and Christian civilization*. The Methodist Church is in this country not to "Northernize" or "Southernize" society, but to help in the one great work of Americanizing and Christianizing all people. Let us be at rest, and attend to our work; we can afford to wait a little.

Day of Rest.

The Sabbath movement inaugurated by our city clergy is already beginning to bear the blossoms of its precious fruits of promise. The clergy, the laity, and the general public are gradually being brought to interest themselves in the discussion of the great religious, moral, physical, and economical advantages offered by the strict observance of the Sabbath as a day of rest and worship. As a consequence of this general awakening, public opinion is crystallizing itself in a shape to secure legislative recognition and a Sunday law. Last Sunday a very large number of the clerks and other assistants employed in various retail stores and shops in this city assembled to take some steps to promote the passage of a Sunday law by the State Legislature. They effected a permanent organization, with Mr. T. O. King as president, J. L. West, vice-president, W. J. Clifford, secretary, and M. Donnolly, treasurer. Three forms of petition were drawn; the first to be signed by the clerks and other help in retail stores; the second to be signed by retail merchants and storekeepers; and the third by the general public. They have appointed committees to canvass all the wards of the city, and they propose to work with a will and vim to secure signatures to these three petitions, praying the Legislature to pass a Sunday law. This is but the beginning; other interests will follow suit and add force to this movement which promises such rich blessings to the masses. Such movements should receive the immediate and unqualified support and co-operation of all our members and readers. Our brethren also should bear in mind that by resolution of our last conference they are pledged to circulate and secure signatures to petitions praying our State Legislature for a Sunday law. Now is the time to go right to work at it without delay. Let everybody work for the rescue of our one sacred day of rest—preachers, members, saints and sinners, Jews and Gentiles. Our State must get rid of its wholesale and retail Sabbath desecration and pollution. God bless the Sabbath movement.

Editorial Correspondence.

Off again on a flying trip. Accompanied by Mrs. A., taking first-class accommodations on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, so popular for speed and comfort, we found ourselves a second time occupying adjoining seats to the great head of the "Lost Cause," Jefferson Davis. The old gentleman, though aged and feeble, was apparently in better health and spirits than when we met him the first time, last winter. Being providentially thrown in his company for a second time, and the occasion presenting itself, we did not fail to improve the opportunity of forming the acquaintance of one who has been such a remarkable factor in American politics and history.

SHAKING HANDS WITH JEFF DAVIS.

Upon our introduction, he gave us such a warm shake of the hand as to almost make us forget that it was the hand of Jeff. Davis we clasped. But upon sober reflection, what far different emotions overcame us as we pressed the hand of him whose whole life had been devoted to the great task of forging stronger links of cruel chains to keep a race in bondage, from those that overcame us just two years ago, when we welcomed to New Orleans and shook the hand of Gen. U. S. Grant, whose conquering sword had severed every slavish chain in this country. It was to us a strange and happy experience to be seated in a first class coach on a railroad, upon terms of equal manhood beside this man whose life and blood were so freely offered upon the altar of slavery and proscription, and who but a few nights previously had again emphasized the confession of his faith in the righteousness of his cause, by saying, that had he known all that was to be inflicted upon him, all that his country was to suffer, all that posterity was to endure, he would do what he had done, over and over again. After a few interchanges of courtesies, the following dialogue took place:

A. "Mr. Davis, I read with much interest your speech delivered before the Southern Historical Society. What results do you expect from this meeting upon the future efforts of the society?"

D. "I think it will do good, and I expect abundant results from it. A great deal has already been done; much valuable material has been gathered, and much more will be gathered. You see, many of the most prominent participants in the great conflict, those who know more about it than any others, are fast passing off from the stage of life; therefore it is very necessary that all available information that can possibly be gathered should be gathered as speedily as possible."

A. "How does the Society propose to utilize their information?"

D. "Their purpose is simply to collect material for the future historian. For no one who was an interested participant in such a conflict can write an impartial history of it."

A. "Yes, sir; I noticed in your speech that you publicly gave expression to this same opinion."

D. "Yes, sir; it is so. No one who participated in the late conflict is prepared to write its history impartially."

A. "The periods just previous to and during the war were wonderful times, and resulted in wonderful changes."

D. "Yes, sir; and it seems that men might see the course of events and manage to avert such things."

A. "That's true; it seems so; but, rough hew them as we may, there's a Providence that shapes the destinies of nations as well as individuals; and which makes the wrath of men to praise him."

D. "Yes, sir; not a sparrow falls to the ground without his notice."

After a few more words of minor interest and another cordial shake of the hand we parted.

On this train we also met with a

VERY SAD SPECTACLE

of our unfortunate humanity, teaching us what frail and insignificant creatures we are; how easily our reason may be dethroned, and our minds become unbalanced. The person thus affected was a lady of wealth and refinement, whose family connections rank among some of the best in Louisiana. The recent death of her husband had affected her so very deeply as to have left her greatly distressed and with her mind much impaired.

Fleeting through the piney woods and over beautiful sheets of water at the rate of about thirty miles an hour, we arrived at Pass Christian in time to take

A GOOD DRIVE

on the beach to Rev. M. Dale's fine new residence before night. Here we were entertained by Mr. Dale and his devoted and interesting family. Stopping here over night in comfortable quarters in this very pleasant home by the sea, the next morning we were off again for this city. Coming to Mississippi City, Rev. P. E. Bardwell, whose company we enjoyed to Biloxi, boarded the train. He reports glorious openings at every point on his work. He expects to be able to do a great deal during the next sixty days for a more extensive circulation of the SOUTHWESTERN on this coast. He promises to go to work right at it. Consequently we may expect a pretty good swelling of our lists on this work. After a very pleasant ride, we arrived here

IN MOBILE

at 11:30 a. m. Taking a stroll through the city, hunting for Rev. J. Harper, pastor of our church here, we stopped in at the Emerson Institute, under the management of the American Missionary Association. Here we made the acquaintance of the president, Rev. O. D. Crawford, whom we found to be a very kind and agreeable Christian gentleman, busily engaged in planning for the success of his work. The main building and chapel of this institute are to be rebuilt. They have been totally destroyed twice during the last five years. Each time it was supposed to have been the work of some negro-hating incendiary. We learn that much prejudice still exists here against the education of the colored people, and that not a single colored teacher is employed in the public schools of the city. But the white teachers who teach the colored schools are reported in many cases to be of inferior capacity or moral standing. There is not a single Negro State, county, or city official or employee in the city, and not a Negro representative in the whole State Legislature.

The anti-amalgamation act is in full force in this State. Any intermarriage between the races, being punishable with fine and imprisonment at hard labor in State's prison. Who will deny but what Alabama needs a little reconstructive reformation? Our Church work here, unfortunately is not what it ought to be. In fact, outside of a very narrow limit of the town, no one seems to even know of its existence. Bro Harper, the preacher in charge, is now being blessed with such a glorious revival as will result greatly to the advantage of the work however. Some ten or twelve have been converted. Twenty odd are at the altar every night. We preached a sermon for his people, at which time the church was crowded, and a deep spiritual fervor seemed to overshadow every one. We had a blessed time. More anon. A.

Mobile, Ala., May 5.

It is easy to understand why some Southern men are exceedingly sensitive about the narration of facts upon which public opinion is moulded. There have been dark days and dark deeds in the land. While it is honorable to regret them, a plea of general denial will not answer the demands of justice. As we read the letter of Rev. R. G. Porter, of Verona, Miss., to the *Methodist*, of New York, with its amazing assertions (which he is willing to make oath in support of) we are reminded of two incidents of Mississippi history. It is in testimony that two stewards of the Methodist Church South sang, hung on the neck, and prayed with Chisolm; they told him that all he nee'ed was religion, and they shouldered their guns a few days afterward and assisted to riddle his body with shot. In Yazoo City the messenger emerged from the room of the Democratic Executive Committee and fired the shot intended by the killing of Dixon to deprive the independent voters of a leader. A prominent leader of the Church South complacently wrote from Yazoo expressing his belief that politics had nothing to do with it. The New York *World*, national Democratic organ, rebuked the conduct of its zealous party friends as more befitting Zulus than law-abiding American citizens. Chisolm and Dixon were Mississippians. These facts will illustrate that Rev. Porter's assertions are not especially surprising when he declares that "any man of any political party is just as safe and just as free in the expression of his political views in Mississippi as he is in New York;" and attributes warlike measures in time of peace to "political missionaries" from the North. Let the truth, and the truth only, without malice, go on record; but over the graves of martyrs in the cause of political and religious freedom it is a righteous, holy duty to rebuke the unblushing aspersions of their slanderers. The counting out and the shooting out of opposing political majorities are not obsolete methods of the white liners; but they only use as much of one as is necessary to supplement the other method in the maintenance of their political supremacy with rifles and affidavits for alternate weapons.

Congressman Charles Hooker, of Mississippi, has our thanks for a copy of his speech on the Chinese bill.

We take the following from Dr. Buckley's account of his recent visit to the Northern Conference, held at Malone N. Y.:

I called on the Hon. William A. Wheeler, ex-Member of Congress and ex-Vice President of the United States. He has been a resident of Malone for many years, and is respected, honored, and beloved by men of all parties. The citizens told me that his life is devoted to benevolent work of every kind, as guardian of orphans, as counselor and friend of the poor and of those in trouble. It is seldom that I have heard a public man so heartily commended by all classes as Mr. Wheeler was by the people there. It was done not merely in a way that exhibited the pride that persons feel in a noted fellow-citizen, but a friendly interest very much resembling affection. Afterward I rode out with my host and saw the town, and some of the outlying hop yards, and a maple-sugar orchard. Chaplain M'Cabe dined with Mr. Wheeler, and never mentioned the subject of money to him, but after dinner, as he was departing, he received from his host, not a Methodist, the following letter:

MALONE, N. Y., April 17.

Dear Chaplain: Please get out of this region while I have something left. To reconcile you in some measure to going, I enclose my check to your order for $1,000. Put the money in your frontier work in multiplying the fountains of Christian citizenship, and may God's blessing go with you, as mine does. When you get the country well "underbrushed," we will send out some Presbyterians and put on the finishing touches.

Most cordially yours,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

Well may the Dr. claim that Chaplain M'Cabe is a "Magician, and throws a spell over the people."

Last Saturday night, while Lord Fredrick Cavendish, newly appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland and Under-Secretary Burke were resting in Phœnix Park, Dublin, they were set upon by unknown men and stabbed to death after a severe struggle. Coming, as this event does, just after the release of Parnell and other Irish leaders from custody, and the launching out of a new policy of conciliation by Primere Gladstone, the consequent results threaten to be disastrous to the Irish cause. Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and Davitt have issued a manifesto to the people of Ireland appealing to them to give prompt expression of their detestation of the atrocious deed. The American branches of the Land League unite with their brethren abroad in its condemnation. The excitement in England is intense, but we trust that moderation and the liberal policy of Gladstone may yet prevail to the honor of all Great Britain.

Because of the great overflow and the destruction of so much property, we are often told times are hard, business dull, and money hard to get, and that "we must retrench." Of course you must. No harm in that. But where and in what way? In expensive luxuries, of course in things you can spare and your family will be none the worse for the absence. You can give up your whisky, tobacco, ribbons, flounces, costly dinners and tea parties, and be all the better for it. But the SOUTHWESTERN, your family religious news paper, that brings all the world to your home once a week, that gives you so many precious religious thoughts, and so quickens your intellectual and religious life, you cannot spare. You might about as well lose a good part of your brains at once as to do that. Times are hard we know, but do not stop the SOUTHWESTERN. It will harm you and your family.

We are often told that the strength of the church lies in the purity and unity of her members, and in the orthodoxy of her doctrines. Doubtless there is some truth in this statement, and yet somehow the conviction is forced upon us that much of the strength of the Church has been largely in her women. They have so lived and worshiped, and have so exemplified and illustrated the beauties of holiness as to command the admiration of the world. It is woman who have trained for the Church her noblest men. Many a man has found that the last link which bound him intellectually to the faith of the Gospel was the remembrance of his mother's piety and prayers, or the daily manifestation of Christian love and purity by his wife. Some of the most efficient class leaders in our Southern work are women.

It is not worth while for the *Daily States* and other papers to cite the unseating of Gen. Chalmers as a blow at States' rights or as a partisan steal of a Congressman. The Vicksburg *Herald*, prominent citizens of Mississippi, and leaders of his party in Washington have admitted that General Chalmers did not receive a majority of the ballots cast, which fact alone is sufficient justification of the seating of John R. Lynch, for whom that majority was cast. The Constitution expressly provides that each house of Congress shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its own members, so that any legislation by a State, or decision of a State Court in the premises, is both impertinent and extra-judicial. It seems to be admitted, however, by all parties that Mississippi has the right to legalize any system of fraud it chooses in the regulation of its own local affairs.

Rev. James Porter, D. D., is a strong and vigorous writer, and as such needs no commendation of ours. The book before us, "Christianity Demonstrated by Experience," we have read with the greatest satisfaction, because it presents the various forms of personal religious experience illustrating the divine power of the gospel satisfactorily. Christianity is not a system of mere negations addressed to the intellect, but of positive truths that are susceptible of experimental proof. On the straight line of experience God conducts all of his people to a blissful assurance of the great thoughts presented in the Bible. No matter how depraved, any person who will test them by complying with the conditions will find all doubt removed. If Dr. Porter is voluminous, he is certainly interesting, and this work is "pre-eminently a book for the times," free from all religious crankism, and filled with such a presentation of gospel salvation as will be of great benefit to all who may read it and will accept of its teachings. We most heartily commend this book, and wish everybody would get it. It is one of the best volumes for our ministers and people to read. The publishers, Phillips & Hunt, have got it out in good style, and it is for sale by them at 805 Broadway, N. Y., and at this office, 106 Camp street, New Orleans, La. We will send it by mail, postage included, for $1 50.

Bishop Warren, in a letter from the Kansas Conference to the New York *Advocate* says: "The Negroes of the recent exodus are almost a unit for prohibition. Perhaps for this end they were sent into the State." Of their thrift and prosperity he says: "The translated colored people are doing exceedingly well. One of our presiding elders, who has traveled among them a year, said: Where there are 200 or 300 hundred together, a majority own homes. You cannot find the same number of white people who came so poor who have done so well. I visited a settlement of them in Topeka, and found neat cottage houses, well painted—some of brick, others of stone—and hardly a single inhabitant shared the feeling of the man who said he never could see the use of two rooms for one family."

The General Conference of the M. E. Church South met at Nashville, Tenn., Wednesday, May 4 The venerable Bishop Paine called the Conference to order and requested Bishop Kavanaugh to conduct the opening service. Dr. T. O. Summers was unanimously elected Secretary, and Dr. A. R. Young delivered the welcome address. The address of the Bishop is a valuable Church paper and will be read with special interest. The large number of lay delegates absent at the opening of the Conference, we trust, was no indication of a lack of interest on their part.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Bishop Warren has appointed Rev. E. O. McIntire of Delaware, Ohio, pastor of the M. E. church at Sherman, Texas.

—Prof. B. F. Cooker, D. D., of Michigan university, is in rather poorer health than usual. He is planning a trip to the far West this summer.

—Florence Nightingale, at sixty-one years of age, looks young and handsome, and is as actively as ever devoted to giving practical relief to the sick and poor.

—During his short stay in Mobile, last week, our Assistant was kindly entertained by Frank Tucker, Esq., son of the late Congressman Richard A. Tucker of North Carolina.

—Rev. Joseph R. Berry, of Detroit, has been transferred to ministerial work in Arizona, and stationed at Tuscon, where there is a fine church, a good parsonage, and an excellent congregation. *Northwestern.*

—We are pained to announce the decease of Prof. E. L. Patterson, of East Tennessee Wesleyan University, at the residence of his brother, at Johnson City, on the 20th inst.—*Methodist Advocate.*

—Bishop Peck has appointed Rev. J. G. Vaughn, as pastor of Ames. Mr. Vaughn is a graduate of Drew and is now finishing his studies at Syracuse University from which he will graduate in June.

—Congressman E. John Ellis was the only Democrat who voted to seat John R. Lynch. This distinction should commend him to his constitutents, and to every lover of justice. Such manliness and candor, in rebuke of the slaves of party caucus, becomes a courageous and gallant Louisianian.

—Hon. Horace Maynard died at Knoxville, Tenn, on the 3rd, of heart disease. He was a member of Congress before the war and was a strong Unionist during the war. President Hayes appointed him Minister to Turkey, and Postmaster General. He came near being elected U. S. Senator. He was an influential Southern Republican.

—Hon. Wm. M. Davis, of Monrovia, ex-attorney general of Liberia, recently married Miss. E. J. E. Seton, a native of the Grebo tribe, educated in the schools of the Episcopal mission at Cape Palmas. This is the first marriage of a prominent and influential Americo-Liberian with one of the Aborigines, and the influence, it is said, has been salutary in those communities. *African Repository.*

—T. O. Summers, D. D., L. L. D., died at his residence on the Vanderbilt University grounds, Saturday, May 6. Dr. Summers was a native of England, was born Oct. 11, 1812. He came to this country in 1830 and became a preacher in the M. E. Church. He was one of the nine ministers that constituted the original Texas Conference. In 1850 the General Conference of the M. E. Church South elected him editor of their books and tracts and Sunday School *Visitor*. In 1856 he was elected editor of the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, which position he occupied until 1878. Dr. Summers was a kind-hearted, thorough Christian gentleman. While the Church cannot voice her grief at the death of so great and good a man, she has learned that while the workmen die the work goes on.

—Grace M. E. Church,—Rev. W. C. Webb, late of New Orleans, who at the late session of our Conference was transferred to this charge, came on promptly and entered upon his duties as pastor. He and family were welcomed to the parsonage, which had been previously put in excellent condition by the official members; whilst unusually large congregations have greeted him in the church, from Sabbath to Sabbath, listening with delight to his earnest, evangelical discourses. A public reception was given to Bro. Webb in the church on last Tuesday evening. The house was well filled and the exercises quite interesting. Addresses were made by Drs. Kynett, Rittenhouse and Crook, and by Revs. Inskip and Morrow, and by Bro's. James Long and Thomas May Pierce, the latter making the address of welcome, to which Bro. Webb responded in appropriate terms. The outlook seems to be quite encouraging, and it is hoped that during his term the herculean task of paying off their large church debt, so well begun and so successfully carried forward by Dr. Rittenhouse, will be completed.—*Philadelphia Methodist April 20.*

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

C. W. Kershaw, Kent's Store, reports his work as growing nicely. Bro. W. P. Forest preached on the 23d, and administered sacrament to 74. Ten were received on probation.

A. J. Pickett, Pleasant Hill: "Have organized our Sunday-school as a missionary society, and expect to have a good time with the little folks."

W. L. Amos, Superintendent of the Sunday-school at Boonville, La., writes: "Our Sunday-school was never more prosperous. Sabbath April 2 was a good day. Exercises consisted of recitations from the Bible, by Lewis Thomas, A. Baham, Rosa Amos, Adaline English, and many others. J. E. L. Hoskins, of Franklin, made an excellent address. The collection in the Sunday-school was $8 20."

T. J. Johnson, Mansfield: "Elder Duncan held our quarter and preached for us. Have labored in protracted meetings for two weeks; 5 backsliders were reclaimed, and 8 converts confessed their hope in Christ. Bro. Spears preached for us Sunday night. The church is a mile from town, and we are thinking of buying a lot and moving in."

MISSISSIPPI.

J. Trice, Pontotoc: "The presiding elder visited us, and there was great joy among the people. His sermon was highly appreciated."

TENNESSEE.

J. L. Massey, Linden: "Rev. A. Burdett held our quarterly conference. The weather was rainy, but we had a grand time. Bro. Burdett, preached with much power. The trustees are trying to get a church lot in town. There is not a colored church in the place. Our membership is small. We also want a day school. Our Sunday-school is doing well. Bro. J. A. Price, the Superintendent, is a wide awake worker."

From Our Mission Rooms.

THE MORAVIANS—A GRAND MISSIONARY CHURCH.—Dr. A. C. Thompson has been recently delivering a highly interesting course of lectures at Wesleyan Hall, Boston, on the Moravians and their mission work. They were missionary, and sought to touch the far-off places of the earth from the beginning. When the whole community numbered only 600 souls they opened the mission to the West Indies (1732). They have sent out in all about 2400 missionaries. Sixteen missions are now in operation. They occupy 100 stations, have 160 ordained ministers, 179 female assistants from Europe and America, and 1000 native assistants, with 16,500 pupils in day-schools and 13,000 in Sunday-schools. Their mission membership is 69,000, according to their authority. What is to be specially remarked is that they spend about $250,000 annually in foreign missions! Our own Church last year but $322,636 for the same object. But the Moravians are not a wealthy folk. What if we, with our 700,000 members, were as zealous as they! How soon would the world be evangelized!

ITALY MISSION—ANOTHER CONVERTED ECCLESIASTIC.—The Rev. Frederick Cruciani abjured Catholicism in the Methodist Church in Rome on Sunday evening, April 2. It seems probable that he will be a great help to Methodism. Count Campello will hardly render service as a minister in our Church, though we may hope to see a good work done through his new paper, *Il Labaro*, the first number of which was issued March 15. The paper will not, however, advocate any denominational interest. A mere particular devotion to our cause is expected from Signor Cruciani, a man of marked ability. Dr. Bruon and his family have been ill, but are improving. Bishop Harris and family were in Rome and in good health at our last accounts.

REV. H. MANSELL and wife, of the North India Mission, arrived in Rome early in April where they were to pass several days. They are expected in New York early in June. They hope to be able to do something for India and the heathen world while in America, and [illegible] strong to India.

LIBERIA MISSION.—Miss Sharp reports that a good revival work has occurred in the Monrovia church. A camp-meeting [illegible] which [illegible] persons [illegible] into the Church [illegible] among [illegible] who had [illegible] in strength [illegible] Monrovia [illegible] higher ground, spiritually, than at [illegible] of the Kroos were to be taken into the Church [illegible] Mrs. Pitman [illegible] of a church there. Rev. C. A. Pitman and Rev. D. Ware (St. Paul's district) are both working hard on their districts with the purpose to advance the [illegible] spirituality and the general interests of the Church. Special [illegible] held at Monrovia since November [illegible] Liberian government has [illegible] an advanced attitude in the [illegible] of the Sabbath. The President [illegible] to enforce the laws [illegible] the natives to send [illegible] This, if [illegible] Rev. Joel Osgood [illegible] White Plains, has been seriously ill [illegible]

[illegible]

Once before they gave them so many hours to pay the claim under threat of bombarding it. The claim was paid, but the Liberians are poorer now. Besides, they strained every nerve to pay the Germans $5,000 lately. I'll put up the American flag on the old Seminary! The United States Essex has been looked for several days, but not heard from yet—not daylight, but the steamer is in."

SALT LAKE SEMINARY, Rev. T. Hilton, A. M., Principal, to be developed into the University of Utah for which a Board of Trustees now exists, is soon to receive new accommodations. The Womans' Home Missionary Society is about to put up a new building for boarding house and dormitories, at an expense of $5,000 and already the Methodist Episcopal Church edifice in Salt Lake city, which is well-known to be of spacious size, with room to spare, is undergoing some alterations which will furnish excellent accommodations for the scholastic purposes of the Seminary by appropriating the lower story and a portion of the upper story to this purpose. The current educational year of the Seminary began March 5. The Grammar school of the institution is under the direction of Prof. T. W. Lincoln; and the intermediate and primary departments under charge of Miss Ida E. Bardwell, and Miss Mary Wheelock, respectively. The Seminary has struggled for years against many difficulties. The present outlook for it is promising, but it needs much pecuniary aid as well as the general sympathy and prayers of the Church.

REV. DR. WHEELER, whose arrival at [illegible] February 7th, has been reported [illegible] returned to make preparations for a final move into the new territory. He arrived at Kiukiang, where his family were left, March 74, having been absent four months on the journey. He reports himself "in good health and spirits." A fuller report will ere long appear.

Did You Know It?

You can strengthen the digestive organs, prevent costiveness, diarrhœa, and all bowel disorders by a timely use of Brown's Iron Bitters, a true tonic, a perfect strengthener.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

SECOND QUARTER, LESSON vii. May 14, 1882. THE LEAVEN OF THE PHARISEES. MARK viii, 1—22.

The last lesson left Jesus in Decapolis on the east of Jordan. He passed over to the west side where he encountered the Pharisees but soon returned, and on the way he conversed with his disciples, warning them of the false teachings of the Pharisees. The location of the miracle of feeding four thousand is supposed to have been near the southwest part of the lake. The multitude had followed him, not expecting to stay long, and therefore taking no provisions. These had [illegible] But Christ did not let them suffer. He commanded them to sit down, and they were filled by eating, and seven baskets remained. The crowd was likely to attract the attention of the authorities, and Jesus immediately took ship and passed into the jurisdiction of Antipas. The Pharisees, wily [illegible] were on the watch and [illegible] encountered Jesus. [illegible]

[illegible]

Notes from Marshall.

MARSHALL, TEX., May 4, 1882.

BRO. CUSHMAN: I have not written any thing about my work this year, for the simple reason I had nothing of interest to write. This has been the most peculiar year I have ever experienced in this work. We had rain for eight or ten weeks, and the streams were higher than for many years, making it impossible to reach a large part of the work. For the reasons above stated, and others which might be stated, I held but few quarterly meetings during the first round. Some of the preachers did not go to their work for two months, and one has not come yet.

Our first district conference met, March 30th, at Jefferson. All the pastors, with few exceptions, were present and ready for work. The heavy clouds that had hung over us and the district until that time (moral clouds) began to break, and every one then left for home with the impression that God was still with his people and he would give us the victory during the year. Much good work was done during the conference. Some old chronic cases were disposed of which have hung fire for years. The conference proved a blessing to Jefferson. The meeting has been going on ever since. They have had twenty-five or thirty conversions, and about fifty-five accessions to the church. The fire has reached Marshall and Wiley University. Many have been converted at both places. Nearly all the young men and women at Wiley, not Christians before, have been converted and have united with the Church. After this long drouth, it is quite refreshing to the soul to be in the midst of these glorious revivals.

We are hoping and praying that the good work will reach every appointment in the District.

All the pastors are now at their work with few exceptions, doing all they can to build up the church and save souls. Bro. Parker of the Centenary church, Marshall, has built a very neat and comfortable church, and expects to preach in it next Sunday. Other churches are slowly going up in other parts of the District.

We want our friends to know that we are still at work, if they do not hear from us often.

W. L. MOLLOY.

NEW BOOKS.

NANCY HARTSHORN AT CHAUTAUQUA. New York, J. S. Ogilvie & Co., Price 50 cts paper; $1 cloth.

A humorous book, about the famous Sunday-school resort, written with a view of increasing interest in all matters pertaining to the great work done there every year.

"HOME PROTECTION; a Lawyer's view of It," by J. O. Wells, is No 4 of the Popular Temperance Library. Price 10c. Chicago; 148 Madison street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Louisiana *Journal of Education* for May has a paper on coercive discipline, a communication by Mrs. S. B. Elder, on the fig, and a comprehensive summary of educational intelligence.

Our Little Ones (Boston: Russell Publishing Co.,) for May has a story for cry-babies, and many others for good ones. The illustrations are striking, and excellent.

The numbers of *The Living Age* for April 15th and 22d contain Amye Robsart, and On the Names of the Greeks, *Nineteenth Century*; Italy as it is, *Fortnightly*; Russia and the Revolution, Queen Elizabeth at Hatfield, and Property [illegible] Inequality of Sentences, [illegible]; Connaught: a Sketch, *Cornhill*; The "Burden of Sovereignty" and Midnight Tea, *Spectator*; with the conclusion of "The Freres," and instalments of "Lady Jane," "Robin" and "At his Wits' End," and the usual amount of poetry. A new volume began with the number for April 8th. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

The *Missionary Review* for May and June has interesting articles on the gain of giving, and Borneo missions and British annexation. A circular issued by the publishers shows that the *Review* paid expenses last year, and had $250 82 beside, of which $139 was sent to foreign missions. Terms 1 50 per year. Princeton, N. J.,

Blackwood's *Edinburgh Magazine* for April, (New York, Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,) commences a story "The Ladies Lindores." Other articles are Biluchistan, our Latest Acquisition; Fenianism, its Force and its Feebleness, the Borders and their Ballads, the Bandsman's Story, the Syrian Subjects of the Porte, the Earl and the Doctor, the Scotch Liberationists.

The emigration to the Northwest through Chicago and St. Paul, is immense. It is said that in St. Paul, last week, as many as one thousand were at the Union depot awaiting transportation, without a single couch in the depot for them. The roads leading to St. Paul are all taxed to their utmost capacity.

Two infernal machines were discovered in the mail-bags at New-York, addressed to W. H. Vanderbilt and to Cyrus W. Field. They were clumsily constructed of gun-cotton and sulphuric acid, and one of them ignited in the mail-bags.

The prosecution on the part of the government of the managers of election for the Acton precinct, Richland county, South Carolina, on account of violations of the law, has resulted in their conviction on one of the counts. The count charged that they had obstructed the supervisors in their work. This conviction will be hailed as an omen for good by all law-abiding citizens of the country. It is hopeful that a federal law can be administered at all in South Carolina, for it has been the general opinion that no jury that could be empaneled there would bring in a verdict of guilty, when the offense charged was a violation of the election laws. There has evidently been some progress made in the direction of law enforcement in the South, which, it is to be hoped, will not suffer arrest. The penalty to which these managers have made themselves liable is imprisonment for not more than two years, or a fine of not more than three thousand dollars, or both fine and imprisonment. Should the court award all the law allows, mercy will not suffer any outrage and justice will no more than be satisfied. Honest elections are intimately associated with the stability of our institutions, and dishonesty in their conduct, anywhere and everywhere, should receive severe chastisement.—*Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.*

The ladies who sometime since were unable to go out, having taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, are quite recovered, and have gone on their way rejoicing.

Some months ago Governor Churchill, of Arkansas, who was State Treasurer for six years, was charged with being a defaulter. He became very indignant, and demanded an investigation. A legislative committee accommodated him, and, after examining the books, report the charges true to the extent of $125,000. The stealings were very ingeniously concealed, but expert accountants discovered them. The Attorney-General will now proceed to recover the money from the Governor and his bondsmen, through the courts.

Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions. $1. at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

If it has already paid, as by the terms of the settlement, all the "direct" losses from the piratical cruisers, and still has left some ten million dollars of the amount awarded to be paid by Great Britain—then the only course for our government to pursue would be frankly to pay back that much, or that which, it now appears, was an overplus in the award due. To do this would be an act transcendantly honorable, an example of uprightness and fair dealing, on a national, an international scale, which would tend most effectually to unite in honorable fellowship the two foremost nations of the world.—*The Advance.*

"Golden Medical Discovery"

has been used with signal success in consumption of the lungs, consumptive night-sweats, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, weak lungs, coughs, bronchitis, and kindred affections of the throat and chest. Sold by druggists.

The prohibition movement, which it was feared might weaken the Republican party, is proving an element of strength, through the stimulating influence which it exerts upon the Republicans.—*Toledo Telegram.*

"Men must work and women weep,
So runs the world away."

But they need not weep so much if they use Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which cures all the painful maladies peculiar to women. Sold by druggists.

The General Minutes of the Methodist Episcopal Church South give these statistics for 1881: Traveling preachers, 3704; superannuated preachers, 307; local preachers, 5865; white members, 844,367; colored members, 993; Indian members, 5451; total ministers and members, 860,867, being an increase last year of 12,984: Sunday-schools, 9310; teachers, 62,445; scholars, 462,321—an increase last year of 21,707.

If it is headache of any kind that troubles you, you need never have another attack. Send $2 50 to Dr. C. W. Benson, Baltimore, Md., and he will send you by return mail 6 boxes of his Celery and Chamomile pills and they will permanently cure you. Of druggists, 50 cents a box.

Just now, when general interest is awakening all over the country against Mormonism, let the women of the Church "crystalize" the public sentiment into substantial help for our schoolwork in Utah. All such funds should be designated "for Utah fund," and sent to the treasurer, Mrs. A. R. Clark, 169 York street, Cincinnati, Ohio. The receipt of all moneys for this fund is acknowledged in the missionary column of the *Western Christian Advocate.*

$1500 a year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Sick Headache.

For the relief and cure of the distressing affliction take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Malaria.

Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action.

Constipation

should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator, it is so mild and effectual.

Piles.

Relief is at hand for those who suffer day after day with Piles. Simmons Liver Regulator has cured hundreds, and it will cure you.

Dyspepsia.

The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

Colic.

Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simmons Liver Regulator is administered.

Buy only the genuine, in white wrapper, with red "Z." Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
Sold by All Druggists.

Floreston Cologne is grateful to invalids, it is refreshing without the sickening effects of most perfumes.

MARRIAGES.

In Iberia parish, Alice plantation, La., by Rev. Wm. Davis, Mr. Louis Murphy to Miss Celestine Wise.

At the M. E. Church McMinnville, Tenn, April 27, Rev. S. P. Bell officiating, Rev. P. P. Brooks of Shelbyville, to Mrs C. Settles, of McMinnville. May the blessings of God attend them in their labors.

On Wednesday, April 26, by the Rev. I. B. Scott, at residence of Mr. James Kyles, Houston, Texas, Sandy Bevins, of Galveston Texas, and Miss Lula Nelson, of Houston.

I give yee rosy cheeks. Renew you. Tested 30 yrs. Hurley's Syr. Sars. and Potash. Lou. Ky.

DEATHS.

Bro. George Davis, an exhorter and member of the Pineville church, died April 20 in the full triumph of faith. He leaves wife, children and many friends.

H. J. WRIGHT,
Alexandria, La.

Ernest Anderson, aged six months, died in March, Brother and sister Anderson are glad to know their loss was heavens gain.

J. P. MACK,
Little Rock, Ark.

Sister Isabella Henderson died April 12. She was the wife of Caleb Henderson, and leaves husband, six children and many friends to mourn her loss. She was a faithful member, and had placed her hope in Jesus.

J. W. RICHARDSON,
Centerville, La.

Brother Titus Bemon, a member and steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church, departed this life April 24, and leaves a wife and friends to mourn his loss.

Brother Spencer Carter was a consistent member of the church and his walks agreed with his profession. His last words were that he was going home to rest. He departed this life March 30, 1882, age 55.

A. BUTLER.
Shuqualak Miss.

Liver, Kidney and Bright's Disease.

A medicine that destroys the germ or cause of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and has power to root them out of the system, is above all price. Such a medicine is Hop Bitters, and positive proof of this can be found by one trial, or by asking your neighbors, who have been cured by it.

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The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c. boxes.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, May 8, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

Cotton, ℔ ℔.	
Ordinary	10½
Middling	12
Good middling	12¼
Middling fair	12¾
Sugar, ℔ ℔.	
Yellow clarified	8¾
White clarified	9¼
Molasses, in bbls., ℔ gallon.	
Common	45
Fair	51
Choice	62
Rice, Louisiana, ℔ ℔.:	
Common	—@6
Fair	—@6¼
Choice	@7½
GROCERIES.	
Butter, ℔ ℔.:	
Western	25@28
Coffee, ℔ ℔.:	
Ordinary	8¼
Prime	11
Cheese, ℔ ℔.:	
Western factory	16½
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	4 30
Flour, ℔ bbl.:	
Fancy	7 35
Choice family	7 10
Lard, ℔ ℔.:	
Choice, in kegs	@12½
Choice, in tierces	11¾
Salt, ℔ sack:	
Coarse	87½
Fine	1 22½
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	3 75
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	3 25
Onions, ℔ bbl	3 25
Apples, ℔ bbl	5 00
Cabbages, ℔ 100	8@14 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	10 00
Oils, ℔ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	19@30
Coal, in bbls	—@—
Linseed, raw	62@64
Linseed, boiled	65@67
Cotton seed	51@52
GRAIN AND FEED.	
Corn, in sacks, ℔ bu.:	
Yellow	93
White	95
Mixed	92
Oats, ℔ bu.:	
Western	65
Bran, ℔ 100 ℔s.:	
Choice	1 25
Hay, ℔ ton:	
Prime	23@25
Choice	27@28
PROVISIONS.	
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	19 25
Bacon, ℔ ℔.:	
Breakfast	13½
Shoulders	8½
Sides, clear rib	11¾
Sides, clear	11¾
Hams, sugar-cured	14
Dry Salt Meat, ℔ ℔.:	
Clear rib sides	10½
Clear sides	10¾
Shoulders	8¼

Conference Notices.

South New Orleans District.
SECOND QUARTER.

Sixth Street	May	14-15
Mount Zion	"	19-21
First Street	"	26-28
Ames	June	1-4
Clinton Street	"	2-4
Simpson Chapel	"	9-11
Camp Parapet	"	18
Plum Street	"	21-25
Terrebonne	"	28
Houma	June 20, July	2
Live Oak	"	1-2
Morgan City	"	3
Centreville	"	4
Franklin	"	5-9
LaTeche	"	6-9
Baldwin Mission	"	9

L. P. CUSHMAN, P. E.

Holly Springs District—Miss. Conference.
SECOND ROUND.

Holly Springs Quarterly Conference May 13
Oxford Quarterly Conference at 9 a. m. May 13th.
Oxford Circuit. Quarterly Conference, 3 p. m., May 20.

Hernando	May	27-28
Byhalia Circuit	June	3-4
Holly Springs Circuit	"	10-11
College Hill Circuit	"	17-18
Elijah Chapel	"	24-25
Batesville	July	1-2
Grenada Circuit	"	8-9
Grenada	"	15-16

L. BRADFORD, P. E.

Okolona District—Mississippi Conference.
SECOND ROUND.

West Point	April	29-30
West Point Circuit	"	29-30
Okolona	May	6-7
Okolona Circuit	"	6-7
Houston	"	13-14
Buena Vista	"	18
Union Grove	"	20-21
Athens	"	27-28
Aberdeen	June	3-4
Aberdeen Circuit	"	3-4
Starkville	"	10-11
Starkville Circuit	"	10-11
Tampico, at Starkville	"	10-11
Pike, at Starkville	"	10-11
Whitefield	"	18
Greensboro	"	17-18
Crawford	"	24-25
Columbus	July	1-2
Columbus Mission	"	1-2
Columbus Circuit	"	1-2
Tupelo, at Pleasant Grove	"	8-9
Corinth	"	15-19
Corinth Circuit	"	15-16
Ripley	"	22-23
New Albany	"	27-28
Pontotoc	"	2 -30

J. M. SHUMPERT, P. E.

Greenwood District—Mississippi Conference

Benton	May	6-7
Pickens	"	10-11
Goodman	"	13-14
Durant	"	18-19
Mt. Pleasant	"	20-21
Kosciusko	"	25-26
French Camp	"	27-28
Pinderville	"	29-30
Attala	June	3-4
Carthage	"	6-7
Vaiden Circuit	"	8-9
Winona	"	10-11
Lodi	"	14-15
Greenhill	"	16-18
Rosemeath	"	16-20
Greenwood	"	24-25
Roebuck	"	26-27
Yazoo City Circuit	July	1-2
Yezoo City	"	8-9
Deasonville	"	1-2

Dear Brothers, look well to the appointments. G. W. BARNER, P. E.

Have you ever thought of what advantage the **MODEL PRESS** would be to you? The ease with which it prints is simply marvelous. Almost any boy can do the finest printing, with the speed of a power press. Send for their illustrated 40 page book "How To Print," with full particulars, J. W. Daughaday & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil

Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known.

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It has performed a miracle in my case.
I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better.
I have been greatly benefited.
My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.

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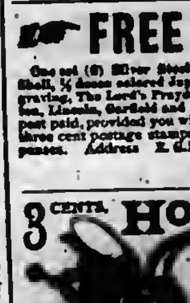

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These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, as when first you use them. They have been carefully examined and analysed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the sight if used in time, but in no case can the eye become impaired by their use for the following reasons:

1. The chemicals soften the light to the eye, completely doing away with that tiresome sensation that is usually experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.

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4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the light having no effect on the eye, with no distressing or tiresome sensation, which necessarily improves the eye.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The MEDICATED GLASSES are all stamped on the frame H. HOUSAH, Medicated. NONE GENUINE UNLESS STAMPED.

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ITALY 1881.

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AT THE GREAT ITALIAN MUSICAL EXPOSITION

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Their manufacturers value this extraordinary distinction the more highly because of the importance of the occasion, especially as an INTERNATIONAL MUSICAL INDUSTRIAL COMPETITION IN A COUNTRY SO PRE-EMINENTLY MUSICAL. The Mason & Hamlin Organs were honored by especial exhibition before the Royal Court by CARLO DUCCI of Rome, and warm commendation from their Majesties the King and Queen. At all the great WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITIONS for fourteen years these Organs have received the HIGHEST HONORS, *being the only American Organs which have received such at any.*

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CATARRH Treatise FREE, giving Cure. Address with 3 cent stamp, DR. CRUMB, Buffalo, N. Y.
18-4t

is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and in every way the most effectual alterative medicine known or available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood, and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions. It promotes energy and strength. It restores and preserves health. It infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair, who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial. Remember, the earlier the trial, the speedier the cure.

Its recipe has been furnished to physicians everywhere; and they, recognizing its superior qualities, administer it in their practice.

For nearly forty years AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has been widely used, and it now possesses the confidence of millions of people who have experienced benefits from its marvellous curative virtues.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
18-1y

MRS. M. L. DALE,

Wishes to inform her friends that she is prepared to Accommodate Gentlemen, Ladies and Families With Board, by the MONTH, WEEK OR DAY, at Pass Christian, Miss., on FRONT STREET short walk from Railroad Depot and Boat Landing. Any one visiting the Pass will do well to give her a call.
16 ly.

BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 stops, $90. Pianos, $125 up. Factory running day and night. Papers Free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.
30 ly.

Young Folks' Corner.

Five Little Chickens.

Said the first little chicken
With a queer little squirm,
"O, I wish I could find
A fat little worm!"

Said the next little chicken
With an odd little shrug,
"O, I wish I could find
A fat little bug!"

Said the third little chicken
With a sharp little squeal,
"O, I wish I could find
Some nice yellow meal!"

Said the fourth little chicken
With a small sigh of grief,
"I wish I could find
A green little leaf!"

Said the fifth little chicken
With a faint little moan,
"O, I wish I could find
A wee gravel stone!"

"Now, see here," said the mother,
From the green garden patch,
"If you want any breakfast,
You just come and scratch!"

—*American Kindergarten Magazine.*

What Shall the Children Eat?

As many children cannot and will not eat oatmeal, Graham and rice, except at rare intervals, it becomes a study what to substitute that may furnish material for the growth of their unresting little bodies and brains. Too often the noon lunch is made of remnants of cake, sauce and pie, instead of one or two nourishing dishes, in which a child's preferences should be indulged as far as may be healthful. In one home this is made the children's special meal, just as the later dinner is planned to subserve in particular the needs and tastes of the head of the house. Highly seasoned or variously flavored soups do not find favor with them like a clear-strained stock made from a soup bone simmered four or five hours, and seasoned only with salt and a mere suggestion of pepper and onion. Give them small crackers to float in it. One little boy [illegible] imagination for the feat, [illegible] that his dish of soup is the ocean, his crackers islands or [illegible], and his spoon a big ship searching for Robinson Crusoe. Of his saucer of oatmeal is a snow-covered mountain, with rivulets of milk down its sides for snowslides and glaciers, or streams of berry juice for molten lava, etc. Potatoes like these have almost as much power [illegible] [illegible] the carefully-cooked viands [illegible]. If bread is a little stale, make Queen's toast of it [illegible] into thin slices, not very thin, [illegible] into two eggs beaten up with a large cup of milk and half a [illegible] of salt. Lay it on a hot [illegible] and brown it [illegible]. If any [illegible] a little sugar or can[illegible] over it will answer [illegible]. [illegible] toast may be made by moistening the slices of hot, dry [illegible] beef or chicken gravy; [illegible] up and set in the oven [illegible] is absorbed. Milk [illegible] slightly thickened and [illegible] is another much relished [illegible] oatmeal or Graham [illegible] are fancied for their [illegible] when the large [illegible] not be attractive.—*[illegible] Union.*

A [illegible] Incident.

[illegible]

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

H. J. Wilght, Alexanderia: "We have been getting on nicely since the water commenced falling. While it remained we could not reach Stuart's chapel. I will commence a new church soon, as the builders are ready to go to work on it."

TEXAS

Benjamin Fisher reports the District Conference, for Huntsville district, which convened in Montgomery. Elder W. B. Pullam and 38 members were present. Elder Pullam reported the entire work as in a growing and prosperous condition. Mr. M. Anderson of Montgomery addressed the conference, and the people of the place were thanked for their hospitality.

TENNESSEE.

J. B. Bradford, Purdy: "On Nov. 26, 1881, I found 14 claiming membership in our church. I have preached every Sunday, or been at the church for that purpose since I have been on the work. I have labored to organize a Sunday-school but it seems to be a very hard thing to do. I have been able to meet seven or eight children around the town. We have only 4 or 5 members in this place, and at one point 12 miles distant, a membership of 9. I have received up to this time only $1.50 for work, and I have a disabled wife and a boy to take care of. It cost me $22 to move here. The work receives from missionary society $30. Our beloved presiding elder held the first quarter. We gave him $2.05"

E. Provine, McMinnville: "I entered on my work a few days after the annual conference. In Franklin, I found the people waiting and watching for my arrival. I am thankful to have been able to keep up my regular appointments around the work all winter, though we have had high water, and sickness in my family. A son aged 11 years passed away in triumph. A great many were cut off from church by high water, and my support was meagre; but since the weather has improved and the people are going to work the prospects are better. Elder H. W. Key held our quarterly conference in February. He is greatly esteemed and makes a profound impression on the people. At Fin[illegible] chapel, assisted by Mrs. Provine, the Sabbath-school is flourishing. Messrs. Walden & Stowe donated to us $4.50 worth of books, for which they have our thanks. We are pushing ahead on benevolent collections, and will get all cash subscribers possible for the periodicals of our church. Have had four additions to the church, and are pushing the temperance cause with some success".

Never Give up the Ship.

"Twenty-one years ago I was dying with the Consumption. There was no escaping that terrible death—at least so all the doctors told me—when a friend advised me to send to 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, and get Cannabis Indica, which finally and fully cured me. O. S. Bisley,
DeKalb, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

"Send another $12 box of Cannabis Indica for a friend. Your medicine has cured me of Consumption. I am as sound and as well as ever I was."

Sallie D. Benton,
Kaysville, Crawford Co., Mo.
January 2d, 1882.

N. B.—This remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. We know that it positively cures Consumption, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. $2.50 per Bottle, or Three Bottles for $6.50. Address
Craddock & Co.,
1032 Race St., Philadelphia.
Send stamp for book of testimonials of cures from prominent persons.

Prosperity shines on different persons much in the same way that the sun shines on different objects. Some it hardens like mud, while others it softens like wax.—*Ex.*

HOME QUESTIONS.

TO THE SICK AND DEBILITATED.

Is it worth while to endure penal torture every night from wakefulness, inability to sleep, nervous prostration, etc. when you can be immediately relieved and permanently cured by so agreeable a remedy as

Samaritan Nervine.

Does it pay to be compelled, by debility and languor, to abandon active business when brain, nerve and muscle can be braced up and the whole system can be restored to a healthy condition by a course of

Samaritan Nervine

You nervous dyspeptics, why approach the dinner table daily with a positive disgust for all that is savory and delicious, when a vigorous appetite for even the plainest food is created by the use of

Samaritan Nervine

Is it wise to live in this bright world as though it were a dungeon, constantly miserable and discontented, when the worst case of epilepsy, nervousness or hypochondria is cured in ninety days by such a pleasant and wholesome an exhilarant as

Samaritan Nervine

Can it be possible that any person of a nervous [illegible] will run the risk of [illegible] when he can tone and regulate the nervous centres with

Samaritan Nervine

[illegible] travelers [illegible] known antidote against [illegible]

Samaritan Nervine

[illegible]

Samaritan Nervine

[illegible]

[From the *Home Journal.*]

A Remarkable Discovery.

A REAL SKIN CURE.

THERE IS ONLY ONE
AND THAT WITH SIMPLE NAME.

Beware of impostures, pirates, or any old articles which now suddenly claim to be best. They have been tried and found wanting, while this has been proved a remarkable success.

NO POMPOUS NAME.

This curative needs no pompous or incomprehensible title of Greek or Latin to sustain it, but its simple English name appeals directly to the common sense of the people. And the people are signally manifesting their appreciation of this frankness by selecting and using Dr. Benson's SKIN CURE in preference to all other professed remedies.

Dr. C. W. Benson has long been well known as a successful physician and surgeon and his life study has been the diseases of the nervous system and of the skin; since he has been persuaded to put his New Remedy and Favorite Prescription as a "Skin Cure" on the market, various things have sprung up into existence, or have woke up from the sleepy state in which they were before, and now claim to be *The Great Skin Cure.*

☞ Beware of imitation, or the various articles which have been advertised for years or struggled along, having no real hold or merit on the public that now endeavor to keep head above water by advertising themselves as "The Great Skin Cure." None is genuine and reliable except Dr. C. W. Benson's Skin Cure. Each package and bottle bears his likeness. Internal and external remedy, two bottles in one package. Price $1.00, get at your druggists.

Relief for all Overworked Brains.

CAUSE AND CURE.

Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills are valuable for school children who suffer from nervous headaches caused by an overworked brain in their studies, and for all classes of hard brain-workers whose overtasked nervous centers need repair and sedation. Nervous tremor, weakness and paralysis are being daily cured by these pills. They correct costiveness, but are not purgative. Price, 50 cents, or six boxes for $2.50, postage free, to any address. For sale by all druggists. Depot Baltimore, Md., where the Doctor can be addressed. Letters of inquiry freely answered.

C. N. Crittenton, New York, is wholesale agent for Dr. C. W. Benson's remedies.

sstcmrly

The Sunday law was observed throughout the State, except in a few places, and its good effect is generally conceded. The great mass of the people are on the side of the law. No doubt about that, and it is already manifested that the citizens of Ohio will never permit its repeal. The longer it stands and the more strictly it is enforced, the more popular it will become. The Legislature, in passing that law, fairly voiced public sentiment.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Fear Not.

All kidney and urinary complaints, especially Bright's Disease, Diabetes and liver troubles, Hop Bitters will surely and lastingly cure. Cases exactly like your own have been cured in your own neighborhood, and you can find reliable proof at home of what Hop Bitters has and can do.

The Baltimore *Methodist* says: "Bishop Wiley did a graceful and manly thing in making his home during the session of the Washington Conference among the people (colored) served by that Conference. It is the first time any of our bishops have done this in Baltimore, and it reflects no little honor upon Bishop Wiley to have inaugurated what we trust will now be customary."

The Kidneys.

Persons of Sedentary habits often suffer with kidney affections. Sufferers from this weakening and dangerous disease, by a persistent use of Simmon's Liver Regulator, will restore the kidneys to their wonted health and vigor.

The so-called Readjusters have just completed the first year of their control of the State of Virginia, and, if the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction is a key to the record of his associated officials, there has been a marked improvement in the welfare of the State. During the year the number of the schools doubled, the number of the teachers more than doubled, and the expenditures for school purposes were increased from $570,389 to $946,109.

Mr. J. F. Cary, Columbus, O., Writes: "I tried Brown's Iron Bitters with my little girl, whose blood seemed poisoned, her skin being constantly covered with pimples and sores. It has cured her completely, and all traces of impure blood in her system has entirely disappeared."

We thank Mr. Slater most sincerely and profoundly—thank him for this great help to the colored people, and to the South, and to the nation. And we bless the good Providence that led him to a conclusion so wise and good. May his noble gift accomplish all he wishes and return to his own heart a hundred fold!—*Wesleyan Christian Advocate.*

A Leetle Too Modest.

A lady on the northside wishing to test the merits of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup thought it would never do to ask the druggist in the name of "Bull." Why, dear me, she couldn't say Bull to save her life, and called at last on a neighbor woman for suggestions on the matter. Dr. Cow's, Dr. Calf's, Dr. Bullock's and Dr. Oxen's Syrup were all mentioned. The latter suited. "Yes, that will do—Dr. Oxen—the very thing, the druggist will understand that. A walk of two squares found her at the corner of Dr. H—'s store, when the following dialogue occurred:

"I wish a bottle of Dr. Oxen's Cough Syrup."

"Dr. Oxen, Oxen, why, mam, I don't believe I keep that. You mean Cox's Hive Syrup, don't you?"

"Oh, no, I mean, mean, Dr. Oxen," and then she seemed wrapped in solemn thought for a moment, when a bright idea seemed to break forth. "Hasn't Dr. Oxen got a relation, or—"

"Oh, yes, yes, mam, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, yes, yes." The lady sat down a moment and all was over.—[illegible]apolis Ex.

SAMARITAN

NERVINE.

Samaritan Nervine

Cures Epileptic Fits, Spasms, Convulsions, St. Vitus Dance, Virtigo, Hysterics, Insanity, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Nervous diseases. This infallible remedy will positively eradicate every species of Nervous Derangement, and drive them away from whence they came, never to return again. It utterly destroys the germs of disease by neutralizing the hereditary taint or poison in the system, and thoroughly eradicates the disease, and utterly destroys the cause.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Female Weakness, general Debility, Lucorrhœa or Whites, Painful Menstruation, Ulceration of the Uterus, Internal Heat, Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder, Irritability of the Bladder. For Wakefulness at night, there is no better remedy. During the change of life no female should be without it. It quiets the Nervous System and gives rest, comfort and nature's sweet sleep.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Alcoholism, Drunkenness and the habit of Opium Eating. These degrading habits are by far the worst evils that have ever befallen suffering humanity. Thousands die annually from these noxious drugs. The drunkard drinks liquor not because he likes it, but for the pleasure of drinking and treating his friends, little thinking that he is on his road to ruin. Like the Opium Eater, he first uses the drug in small quantities as a harmless antidote. The soothing influence of the drug takes strong hold upon its victim, leading him on to his own destruction. The habits of Opium Eating and Liquor Drinking are precisely what eating is to alimentiveness, as over-eating first inflames the stomach, which redoubles its cravings until it paralyzes both the stomach and appetite. So every drink of liquor or dose of opium, instead of satisfying, only adds to its fierce fires, until it consumes the vital force and then itself. Like the gluttonous tape-worm, it cries: "Give, give, give!" but never enough until its own rapacity devours itself. Samaritan Nervine gives instant relief in all such cases. It produces sleep, quiets the nerves, builds up the nervous system, and restores body and mind to a healthy condition.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Nervous Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Syphilis, diseases of the Kidneys and all diseases of the urinary organs. Nervous debility, caused by the indiscretions of youth, permanently cured by the use of this invaluable remedy. To you, young, middle-aged and old men, who are covering your sufferings as with a mantle by silence, look up, you can be saved by timely efforts, and make ornaments to society, and jewels in the crown of your Maker, if you will. Do not keep this a secret longer, until it saps your vitals, and destroys both body and soul. If you are thus afflicted, take Dr. Richmond's Samaritan Nervine. It will restore your shattered nerves, arrest premature decay, impart tone and energy to the whole system

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my little girl of fits. She was also deaf and dumb, but it cured her. She can now talk and hear as well as anybody.
Peter Ross, Springwater, Wis.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has been the means of curing my wife of rheumatism. J. B. Fletcher, Fort Collins, Col.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Made a sure cure of a case of fits or my son. E. B. Ralls, Hiattsville, Kan.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of vertigo, neuralgia and sick headache. Mrs. Wm. Henson, Aurora, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Was the means of curing my wife of spasms. Rev. J. A. Edie, Beaver, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of asthma, after spending over $3,000 with other doctors. S. B. Hobson, New Albany, Ind.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Effectually cured me of spasms. Miss Jennie Warren, 740 West Van Buren st., Chicago, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured our child of fits after given up to die by our family physician, it having over 100 in 24 hours. Henry Knee, Vervilla, Warren co., Tenn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of scrofula after suffering for 8 years. Albert Simpson, Peoria, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits, after spending $2,400 with other doctors. J. W. Thornton, Claiborn, Miss.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me permanently of epileptic fits of a stubborn character. Rev. Wm. Martin, Mechanicstown, Md.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits, after having had 2,500 in eighteen months. Mrs. E. Forbes, West Potsdam, N. Y.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of epilepsy of nine years' standing. Miss Orlena Marshall, Granby, Newton co., Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has permanently cured me of epilepsy of many years' duration. Jacob Suter, St. Joseph, Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of bronchitis, asthma and general debility. Oliver Myers, Ironton, O.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has cured me of asthma; also scrofula of many years' standing. Isaac Jewell, Covington, Ky.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of fits. Have been well for over four years. Chas. E. Curtis, Osyka, Douglas co., Minn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured a friend of mine who had dyspepsia very badly. Michael O'Connor, Ridgeway, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has permanently cured me of epileptic fits. David Tremble, Des Moines, Iowa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my wife of epilepsy of 35 years' standing. Henry Clark, Fairfield, Mich.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my wife of a nervous disease of the head. E. Graham, North Hope, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits. He has not had a fit for about four years. John Davis, Woodburn, Macoupin co., Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son's wife of a case of epileptic fits. Rebecca Ladue, Middlesprite, New York.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of fits of many years' standing. Emma A. Buswell, Holyoke, Mass.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my little girl of fits. Has not had a fit for over three years. Jas. Murphy, Cuba, Fulton co., Ills.

Samaritan Nervine

is for sale by druggists everywhere, or may be had direct from us. Those who wish to obtain further evidence of the curative properties of Samaritan Nervine will please enclose a 3-cent postage stamp for a copy of our Illustrated Journal of Health, giving hundreds of testimonials of cures from persons who have used the medicine, and also their pictures photographed after their restoration to perfect health.

Address

DR. S. A. RICHMOND & CO.,
World's Epileptic Institute,
5-1y ST. JOSEPH MO.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the Southwestern.]

Mr. Editor—I desire to learn the whereabouts of my brother. He left West Point in Dec., 79. He goes by the name of Willis Ham and Willis Morgan. When last heard from he was leaving Whitfield, Miss., and going to Kosciusko. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received.

Yours, Robt. Morgan,
West Point, Miss.

Dear Editor—I wish to inquire about my brother. I left him in Cynthiana, Ky. He belonged to Alfred Day. I belonged to Geo. Werthen. My name was then Celia Read. I have since married and my name is now Celia Sanders. Address me at Hawkins, Wood co., Texas.

Dear Editor—I wish to inquire about my daughter Hannah. Joe Carter sold her to Jim Hughes when five years old, in Tishomingo co., Miss. Her mother's name is Violet. I went by the name of Derry Sanders. My mother is Dian. I left them all in Tishomingo in 1849. Address me at Hawkins, Texas.

Wm Sanders

Mr. Editor—I want to inquire for my friends that I left in Prince Edward county, Va., when I was sold away from there forty years ago. My mother's name was Amy. She belonged to Josiah Cheedle, but in the devision of the property she went to Mr. Alman, and also took my brother Peter. My brother Nelson and I were sold to Wm. Harbert, and brought to Colorado county, Texas. My sister Lucy was sold to a speculator by the name of Hagar, at Richmond, Va. I left my sister Caroline with Josiah Cheedle. She had three children. If either of these brothers or sisters see this notice they will confer a great favor on me by writing to me at Alleyton, Colorado co., Texas. Address, Henry Harbert, care of Martha Harbert.

From Dr. S. J. Belt, Baltimore, Md.

I have prescribed Colden's Liebig Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator, and cheerfully state that it has met my most sanguine expectations, giving to patients long enfeebled by chronic diseases, debility, weakness, loss of appetite and indigestion, the needed nutrition and nerve food. (Remember the name, Colden's—take no other.) Of druggists generally.

Two thousand and four of the liquor sellers in New York city have served in different state prisons, and two thousand six hundred and forty-five in county prisons.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures catarrh by its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties. Each package prepares one pint of the Remedy for use, and costs only 50 cents. By druggists.

The discontinuance of the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., throws 8,000 people out of employment.

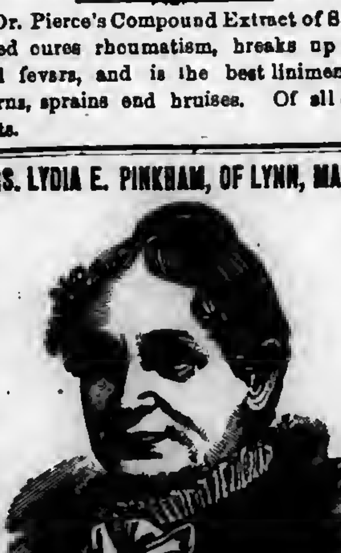
Debility resulting from typhoid and low fevers is best and most quickly relieved by Brown's Iron Bitters.

The telegraph announces that the well-beloved poet Whittier was too ill to attend the funeral of his friend Emerson. He stood with Emerson at Longfellow's grave, but has not been himself since, and cannot live many years even if he survives this second shock.

Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smartweed cures rheumatism, breaks up colds and fevers, and is the best liniment for burns, sprains and bruises. Of all druggists.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Woman can Sympathize with Woman.



Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

☞ Sold by all Druggists. ☜

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.

CURES DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINTS, & HEART DISEASE

CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, KIDNEYS, SKIN, & BLOOD.

(TRADE MARK.)

CURES *Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous debility, etc.*

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man!
11,000,000 Bottles
SOLD SINCE 1870.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva, which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It Regulates the Bowels.
It Purifies the Blood.
It Quiets the Nervous System.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.
It carries off the Old Blood and makes new
It opens the pores of the skin and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, *care only being required in attention to directions.*

DRUGGISTS SELL IT.
Laboratory, 77 West 3d St., NEW YORK CITY.

Ringgold, Bienville Co., La.
I was afflicted for a number of years with Kidney Disease, and my wife was troubled with Liver Complaint. We took some of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup which effected a perfect cure. J. B. Bryan.

Shiloh, Union Co., La.
For about six years I have been afflicted with Tetter. The Doctors pronounced me incurable, the use of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has relieved me and I believe it will make a radical cure. C. C. Tubb.

New Iberia, Iberia Co., La.
I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup for Rheumatism, and have received entire relief therefrom. I would not be without it. Thos. Johnson.

Convent, St. James Co., La.
I was afflicted with Dyspepsia and a short trial of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has completely cured me. I can safely recommend it. B. Washington.

Farmerville, Union Co., La.
I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup and believe it to be a Good Blood Purifier and can recommend it as such. H. Brown & Co.

Opelousas, St. Landry Co., La.
This is to certify that Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has made a new man of me, after an illness of thirty years. Julian A. Landry.

Agents wanted for the sale of the Indian Blood Syrup in every town or village in which I have no agent. Particulars given on application.

22 1y

The people of North Carolina are very much enraged at the Mormon missionaries who are at work in that State and have shipped several converts to Utah.

Needless Misery.

Many people miserably drag themselves about with failing strength feeling that they are sinking into their graves when Parker's Ginger Tonic would begin with the first dose to bring vitality and strength back to them.—*Sun.*

The whisky men pay fifty dollars an article for insertion in the daily papers stating that prohibition in Kanas was a failure.

The Highest Rank.

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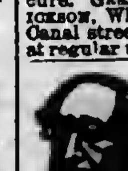

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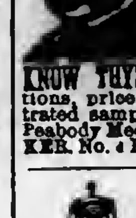

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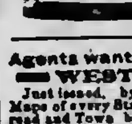

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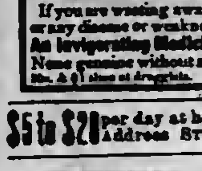

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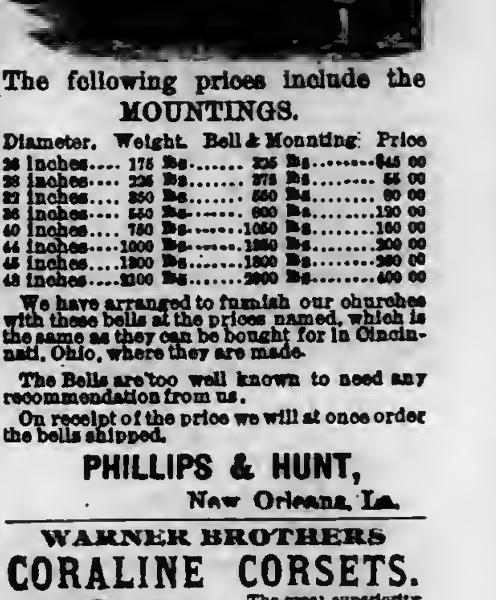

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

VOL. 17—NO. 20. | NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1882. | WHOLE NUMBER 511.

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BY [illegible].

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Since creation have not ceased to flow
Into the vast cauldron 'Mexico.'
Nor pause they there, but, falling into
[illegible] great column they combine,
And with [illegible] by the "coral key,"
March to the conflict with the sea.

Checked, but not baffled, the current glides
Athwart the Atlantic's heaving sides—
First by Bahama's banks, and for miles on miles
Up to the confines of the Northern Isles,
And where the Arctic icebergs meet
To cool the fervor of its tropic heat;
Then onward plunging in the wild commotion
A "chocolate river" rolls in the trackless ocean.

Dark, deep, moisture, it onward flows,
In calm or storm, expanding as it goes,
Until it [illegible] the genial shores
Of the "isles [illegible]," the mild "Azores."

Challenged by the sentinels of the inland [illegible]
The [illegible] pillars of "Hercules,"
[illegible]

[illegible]

Missionary Concert Notes—June, 1882.

SUBJECT: Our South-American Missions.

The name of our well-known South-American Mission, whose field of operations has been the region of the river P ata and its tributaries, was at the last meeting of the General Committee changed to Southeast South-American Mission, and two other missions in South America, viz: the Northeast South America, whose field is the Amazon region and adjacent coast, and the West South America, embracing the west coast of the continent, were put on the list of the missions of our Society. The Central American Mission (at present occupying in Costa Rica) was also added.

[On the subject of South America there is little very recent periodical literature. The following books, among others, may be profitably consulted: The Argentine Republic, by Richard Napp: Buenos Ayres, 1878; South America, by A. Gallenga: London, Chapman & Hall, 1880, $5 60; The Andes and the Amazon, by James Orton: New York, Harper & Bros. 1876 $3; Brazil, the Amazon, and the Coast, by Herbert H. Smith; New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1879, $5; Central America, the West Indies, and South America (In Stafford's Compendium of Geography and Travel), edited by H. W. Bates, with an ethnological appendix by A. H. Keane (a number of admirable maps); London: Edward Stanford, 1870, $8 40; Fifteen Thousand Miles on the Amazon and Its Tributaries, C. B. Brun and Wm. Lidstone; London: Edward Stanford, 1878, $8 30; Up the Amazon and Madeira Rivers, through Bolivia and Peru, by Edward D. Matthews; London: Sampson Sons & Co., 1879. $7 20; South Sea Sketches, by Mrs. M. V. Dahlgren; London: Boston: James R. Osgood, 1881. $ 50; America, a History, by Robert Mackenzie; London: T. Nelson & Sons, 1882, $1 50; (also, Franklin Square Library, No. 53, 20c); Between the Amazon and the Andes, by Miss M. G. Mulhall; London: Edward Stanford, 1881 $5; see, also, Appleton's Annual Cyclopedia.]

The population of South America, according to Behen & Wagners (1878) is about 27,000,000. It embraces the empire of Brazil and nine independent republics, besides the three Guianas. The area of Brazil exceeds in some estimates that of the United States by over 500,000 square miles, and the area of the nine republics together a little surpasses that of Brazil. The population of Brazil has been recently stated at 11,160,000. Other estimates place it at nearly 12,000,000. The Guianas contain about 353,000. The remainder of the population is included in the nine republics. These lie contiguous to each other, and if all were embraced in one nation it would have at present a yearly income of over $360,000,000.

The empire of Brazil has continued without great change since it ceased to be a province of Portugal and was made the seat of government by the Portuguese court, in Napoleon's time. In 1822 it became a separate nation. Dom Pedro II., who came of age in 1840, is the second monarch. Abolition of slavery began to operate by gradual process in 1871, the number of slaves being now reckoned at one million. There are twenty-one provinces, largely independent in local administration. The population has increased considerably in ten years, but there is comparatively little foreign immigration. The Argentine Republic far surpasses the other states in this respect. Brazil has immense agricultural resources. An acre of cotton yields here four times as much as in the United States. Wheat yields thirty to seventy fold; maize two hundred to four hundred fold; rice one thousand fold. Yet, on account of the scanty population, but about one fiftieth part of these resources is developed. The settlements are mostly on the coast. The government has used successful effort to open the rivers to steam navigation, and projected canals and railways. Of the latter about 1900 miles were in operation, mostly near Rio Janeiro, in 1880. Commercial enterprises here, as in all South America, are entirely directed by foreigners, English, Germans, Italians. The government and population are firmly attached to the Papal Church, as to outward form, though a spirit of infidelity is prevalent. All religions are protected by law, but bigotry characterizes a large part of the people. Ignorance abounds. In 1876, the public schools had only 140,000 pupils. Missions can do much in promoting education. The Presbyterians, the Southern Methodists, the Southern Baptists, and the South-American Society (English) have missions here.

Turning now to the chain of republics, we find Venezuela (pop. 2 200,000) also low in the scale in point of education. Not one in ten of the people can read. But the liberal party has been for some years substantially ascendant, and after a series of revolutions a state of tranquillity seems to be reached. Religious freedom is established. The Church has been declared independent of Rome. Compulsory education is instituted. Internal improvements are in progress. Trade grows. The soil is exceedingly productive. The people are hospitable; the outlook hopeful.

The confederacy of Colombia (or New Granada) embraces nine states, which are democratic and largely independent in their local government, paying little heed to the enactments of the central government at Bogota. Panama is the chief state. The confederacy has had a tumultuous history, having started in union with Ecuador and Venezuela, and having frequently changed its relations to those states. The government is now liberal, with full religious toleration. The population is about 2,903,000. A large proportion of the Indians are unsubdued. A recent authority says: "Colombia owns, perhaps, the most beautiful, the richest, and most fertile region in the world." Education is here also in the most backward state. The Northern Presbyterians have a small mission at Bogota.

In Ecuador the president is dictator. There is no actual liberty of speech or of the press. Education is at a very low ebb. The teachers of what schools and colleges exist are unpaid. Anarchy and despotism characterize the political institutions. Yet the country is productive. In 1879 the reports of the province of Guayas alone (pop. 180,000) amounted to $7,100,000.

Peru has been from the first sadly misgoverned, and the people have sought wealth in the export of products which have demanded little skilled labor. The mines still yield $5,000,000 annually. The stores of guano seemed for a time inexhaustible; then a large source of revenue was found in the nitrate of soda, of certain sections, about which the war with Chili has been waged, nearly ruining Peru, and crippling Bolivia. The extent of Peru is four times that of Chili, her territory reaching beyond the Andes. Under two enlightened presidents, who were murdered, the two great trans-Andean railroads were partially constructed. One, the Oraga road, has reached a height of 15,641 feet, and is destined to descend to a main tributary of the Amazon. The other will connect with La Paz, the chief city of Bolivia. These and certain other vast schemes of intercommunication in South America will, we may hope, some day be completed and lead to great strides of commercial progress. In Peru, out of a population of 2,500,000, fifty-seven per cent are Indians, twenty-three per cent are of mixed origin, the remainder of separate foreign nationalities. There are said to be 17,000 Italians in Lima.

Chili shows a different state of population. With something over 2,000,000 inhabitants, the number of pure Indians is small—perhaps 50,000. The white element predominates also over the mixed. The Spaniards who originally came here settled down to agricultural labor. With labor the race has developed energy. Since a suitable constitution was secured for the government there has been peaceful and healthy development. The northern portion of the country is arid, like Peru, but the central portion produces cereals for considerable export. There is an extended system of railroads. During the last thirty years the population has quadrupled, and the resources increased in greater proportion. Foreign immigration continues, but is not very large. There are French, Spaniards, and Italians, 4000 English, and perhaps 6000 Germans. The latter two nationalities have most of the commercial and all the banking business. The Germans settle largely in the southern province of Langahuie. Beyond that province is the chain of islands along the coast of Patagonia, the whole of which country, east and west coasts, is claimed by Chili against the Argentine Republic. Religious liberty is enjoyed in Chili as far as the laws are concerned and $250,000 is expended on schools, out of $3,500 000 revenue. The Northern Presbyterian and the South American Missionary Society, besides ourselves, are at work in this country.

II. With these notes in general survey of several countries in South America we connect our West and Northeast Coast Missions, both of which have been originated within a few years by Rev. Wm. Taylor and his colaborers. The missionaries sent out by Mr. Taylor are male and female, engaged in preaching and teaching. They number at present about forty-five. Those who began work in Peru were well received, but the state of war compelled a removal from this country as well as from Bolivia. Most of this number retired to Chili, where they are now at work. There are seven ordained ministers in Chili, with stations at Copiapo, Coquinbo, Valparaiso, Santiago, and Concepcion. There is a college at Santiago, with male and female department and twelve professors; a smaller institution at Concepcion In all the stations in these two missions the work of teaching is prosecuted by the missionary and his associates. In the state of Panama are three ministers and in Brazil one, at Para. Here also is a seminary, and there is one likewise at Pernambuco, with several teachers. All these missionaries seek their support where they labor—mostly among the foreign population. The aim of the work is a noble one. It is greatly needed in those countries. With the circumstances of the people in remembrance, let earnest prayer be offered to God for his blessing upon these pious missionaries who have gone forth, regardless of the hardships they may encounter, to carry knowledge and the gospel to these Southern lands which are so truly "neighbors unto us," our own South America.

III. The Southeast South American Mission, which dates from 1836, being our second foreign mission, has its seat in the great region of the Plate. This river, with its tributaries, the Uraguay, Parana, Paraguay, and others, drains half the continent. The settled operations of the mission are within the Argentine Republic, from Buenos Ayres and Rosario as centers, and in Uruguay, from Montevideo; but itinerant work has been done in certain provinces of Brazil and in Paraguay, while entrance into Bolivia is looked for.

The Argentine Republic is, in important respects, the foremost of all the South American states. It embraces over 500,000 square miles. The population is 1 887,000. The foreign immigration is very large, and has been growing. In 1878, it reached 50,000 The foreigners settle in the province of Buenos Ayres and in separate colonies up the Parana river in the province of Santa Fe (Rosario the chief city); also north and west of this region. There are over thirty of these colonies, of various nationalities. This is the temperate zone of South America, and the climate is pronounced exceedingly favorable for European immigrants, quite superior to that of Brazil or the northern republics. "The brightest and most enjoyable climate I have ever become acquainted with," is the recent testimony of a traveler. The country has already considerable exports, and immense undeveloped resources. The ravages of the Gauchos and the Indians who, twenty years ago, possessed half the land, have been to a great extent repressed, and railroads are pushed into the interior. From Rosario an important line reaches to Cordova and thence to Tucuman, destined for Bolivia. A branch from this line is already progressing, designed to reach Mendoza on the west and thence to cross the Andes to Santiago and Valparaiso. This projected road stands in the relation of our great Pacific Railroads. There are six lines in the province of Buenos Ayres. Over 9000 miles of telegraph are in operation.

In the matter of education the Argentine Republic is greatly in advance of Brazil, and considerably so of Chili. In 1874, the number of pupils was one to 15 66 of the population. Three or four years past have witnessed vigorous progress. The Ministry of Public Instruction expended $865,656 in 1880. There is a system of universities, of secondary institutions (fourteen colleges in the fourteen provinces), and primary schools. Entire freedom of religion exists, though the Roman Catholic is supported (at a very moderate appropriation) by the State. Like freedom exists in Uruguay, and our missionaries have found access in Paraguay. In Bolivia, bigotry prevails, and it is difficult to circulate the Scriptures.

IV. What has been stated shows how important is the field occupied by our Southeast South American Mission. It began in answer to an appeal from the British residents in Buenos Ayres. On the part of the foreign element the mission is self-supporting. The Spanish work was opened in 1867 by Rev. J. F. Thompson, one of our converts, who is stationed at Buenos Ayres. The superintendent, Rev. T. B. Wood, resides at Montevideo, in Uruguay, which city, though now inferior to Buenos Ayres in population, has probably a great future before it as a seaport. The Women's Foreign Missionary Society have four missionaries at Rosario, and one at Montevideo. The history of our mission can be consulted in Dr. Reed's History of the Mission, vol. i., and in the Manual for July, 1381, which is in the hands of every pastor. The pastor has also the Annual Reports of 1880 and 1881, and we urge special attention to these reports. They are full and clear on the subject of this mission. A particularly interesting feature is the tour of Messrs. Milne and Correa up the Paraguay river to Cuyaha, in the Brazilian province of Matto Grosso, over 2000 miles from Montevideo. See "South America," in the Manual for April, 1882. We commend this mission to the earnest prayers of the Church. Let the individual missionaries of both the parent and the Women's societies be remembered with sympathy, and divine grace and providential interposition be sought for a speedy enlargement of the work.

The subject for the next Concert of Prayer will be The North India Mission.

Class-Meeting Catechism.

At the Lancaster District Class-leaders' Convention, March 13th and 14th, the Question Drawer brought out the following:

1 Should the pastor have a class of which he is the responsible leader?

Ans.—No; though the pastor should often lead class.

2 Is it best to put a collector in each class to look after the quarterage?

Ans.—Yes; if the leader desires, or is not a good collector himself.

3. Is it essential to successful class organization that every leader have a class-book, and call the list at each class-meeting?

Ans.—Yes; for many reasons.

4 What is the best method of leading class, and is it proper for a leader to visit members on the Sabbath day to secure attendance?

Ans.—Such visits are proper, and the best method is to begin promptly, pray short, sing short, vary the exercises; use the voluntary plan usually; reprove, rebuke, exhort, encourage, and have faith for a blessing every time.

5. Can a child be educated to be religious?

Ans.—No; education can not bring a child from nature to grace; but when saved, then he may be educated in the things of God.

6. Should children be assigned to separate classes, or to classes in which there are adults?

Ans.—The regular Church classes should be like our own families, made up of old and young, but in addition there should be special classes for children.

7. How shall we organize children's classes so as to adapt the instruction to the different ages?

Ans.—The instruction adapted to the youngest is always helpful to the older, though it is sometimes well to put those from six to ten and from ten to fifteen into different classes.

8. What should be the maximum number in a Church class?

Ans.—Twenty.

9. Should the leader inquire of his members wheather they observe family prayer?

Ans.—He is expected to know, and should expect to ascertain.

10. Can a person be a good Christian and not attend class?

Ans.—Yes, but not a good Methodist Christian.

11. Is it right to practice rivalry between classes?

Ans.—Yes; Christian emulation is always commendable. "To provoke unto love and good works" is an apostolical injunction.

12 What are the essential characteristics of a model class-leader?

Ans.—Piety, common sense, and consecration to the work.

13. How can we reach the difficulties in the reduction of our classes to twenty in number?

Ans.—Immediately, if you can find the leaders, by a reconstruction of all the classes; gradually, by organizing new classes as rapidly as new leaders are forthcoming.

14 Can a leader conscientiously recommend a probationer for full membership who refuses to pray in public?

Ans.—Yes, if he is acceptable in other respects.

15. What is the duty of a pastor in the following case?—He has a class of thirty members, and but one of the class will accept the leadership, and, though a man of financial ability, is not in sympathy with our literature, or the benevolences of the Church?

Ans.—Have no leader, unless the pastor can lead.

16. What can the shepherd (the leader) do but drive when the sheep fail to obey command?

Ans.—The leader who thinks he he has a right to command is mistaken. If he can not entice and attract, he has no right to attempt to drive.

17. Is it right for a brother to accept the leadership when he feels it not his duty to do so?

Ans.—He should regard the voice of the pastor and the Church, if the work is laid upon him, as the voice of duty, unless there are providential hindrances to his accepting the class.

18. What is the best method for the pastor to instruct the class-leaders, as is made his duty by the Discipline?

Ans.—To meet them once a month together, to point out defects in their methods, suggest improvements, recommend books that bear on their work, and explain to them their duties as prescribed by the Discipline.

19. What is the difference between heart purity and the gift of power?

Ans.—Heart purity is the baptism of the Holy Ghost in the measure that removes inbred sin from the soul, and fills it with the fullness of God, and the gift of power is that baptism of the Holy Ghost that makes us effective workers in the salvation of souls. Moody calls it the baptism for work. Carvosso said, "It is love for souls."

"That There may be Equality." Paul.

The *Christian Neighbor*, of Columbia, S. C., tired of appeals for the heathen and for the "Brother in Black," makes one for the "Sisters in White." This reminds us of the fish which jumped from the frying-pan into the fire. Does our good brother forget that many thousands of "Sisters in Black" are in equal poverty and the joint heirs of the eternal kingdom?—*Southwestern Christian Advocate.*

No, dear brother; we are not conscious of forgetting any color of either sex. Possibly we did not forget the poverty and heirship of the "Sisters in Black" any more than the author of "Brother in Black" forgot the "Brothers in White, as he took one sex of one color, it seemed to us somewhat of an "equality" to speak a word on behalf of the other sex of the other color. Assayed only to set things somewhat level, that the partial admirers of the 'Brothers in Black" who have "fish and "flesh" to cook might use the frying pan or the fire according to fancy or taste.—*Christian Neighbor.*

An Eccentric Whim.

An eccentric old gentlemen in Lincolnshire, England, is so firmly convinced of the approaching end of the world that he has prepared a great balloon, by means of which he hopes (although he is now 83 years old) to behold "the end of all things here below." The balloon is provisioned for three years, the stores including such creature comforts as brandy, soda water and claret. He is of the opinion that among the debris of the world will be several large fragments, on one of which he will be able to effect a descent at an opportune moment and find a refuge for his few remaining years. The old gentlemen proposes to take with him a game keeper, who has been long in his service, and for whom he has great regard, and, having made these arrangements, is perfectly calm, and, indeed, cheerful. He expects, he declares, to get on better without the world than with it.

The old Marine Hospital at New Orleans is to be sold.

The True Wife

Oftentimes I have seen a tall ship glide by against the tide as if drawn by some invisible bowline, with a hundred strong arms pulling it. Her sails unfilled, her streamers drooping, she had neither side wheel nor stern wheel; still she moved on stately, in serene triumph as if with her own life. But I knew that on the side of the ship, hidden beneath the great hulk that swam so majestically, there was a little toilsome steaming with a heart of fire and arms of iron, that was tugging it bravely on; and I knew that if the little steam-tug untwined her arm and left the ship, it would wallow and roll about, and drift hither and thither, and go off with the refluent tide, no man knows whither. And so I have known more than one genius, high-decked, full-freighted, idle sailed, gay-pennoned, but that for the bare, toiling arms, and brave, warm-beating heart of the faithful little wife that nestles close to him, so that no wind or wave could part them, he would have gone down with the stream and have been heard of no more.—*Olliver Wendell Holmes.*

The practice of intrusting to a beadle or some other official the duty of awakening sleeping members of a congregation seems to have prevailed in America more than two centuries ago. In 1646, the Rev. Samuel Whiling was minister of Lynn, Mass One Obadiah Turner kept a journal at that time, from which we give the following amusing extract: "1646 June the 3d. Allen Brydges hath bin chose to wake the sleepers in meeting, and being much proud of his place, must need have a fox taile fixed to the end of a long staff, wherewith he may brush the faces of them that will have naps in time of discourse; likewise a sharp thorne, wherewith he may prick such as be moste sounde."—*Chambers' Journal.*

It was Herbert Spencer who made the following definiton of evolution: "Evolution is a change from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity, through continuous differentiations and integrations." It was the mathematician Kirkman who translated the definition into plain English: Evolution is a change from a nohowish, untalkaboutable, all-alikeness, to a somehowish and in general-talkaboutable at-all-alikeness, by continuous something-elseifications and sticktogetherations."

Spurgeon gives a bit of wholesome advice as to the public prayers of the church, when he says: "It is my solemn conviction that the prayer is one of the most weighty, useful and honorable parts of the service, and that it ought to be more considered than the sermon. There must be no putting up anybodies or nobodies to pray, and then the selection of the abler man to preach. Appoint the ablest man to pray, and let the sermon be slurred rather than the approach to heaven."

That glass cost too much. You say you only paid a trifle for it. Young man! that paltry sum is not a millionth part of what it will cost you if you do not take care. You will have to pay for it in health, cheerfulness, character, friends, peace of mind, and at last, self. Is that glass worth all this? You are safe enough? Nonsense! A man might as well talk of safety when his boat is beginning to go around in the outer circle of a whirlpool, as to say he is safe enough when he is indulging this habit.

To practice righteousness and resist sin requires the indwelling strength of God. "Renew a right spirit within me," prayed the Psalmist. The original word signifies the firm, constant spirit that has no waverings. A steady hand writes a clear, strong line; the shaking, tremulous hand makes the crooked scrawl. Faith is likened to an anchor, because it has a holding power; and that comes from the hold which God has upon the man who exercises it.—*T. L. Cuyler.*

To exercise spiritual power is to develop and strengthen it. To disuse it is to repress and extinguish it Your spiritual faculties being uneducated, you are disqualified from apprehending truth by means of powers you have atrophied by disuse.—*Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.*

Things one would rather have left unsaid.—Vicar (who, until last Sunday, has always preached himself): 'Well, and did you like my young curate's sermon?" Mrs. Robinson: "Oh, quite the best we have heard for years! We all said so!"—*Punch.*

General News Items.

The President signed the Chinese bill.

The Democratic convention of Texas will meet in Galveston June 16.

The Southern Baptist Convention met in Greenville, S. C, on the 10th.

George Otto Trevelyan has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Secretary Chandler is opposed to a new appropriation for an Arctic expedition.

Dr. McKee has become the Washington agent of the Associated press.

House passed the bill to make a secretary of agriculture, a new cabinet officer.

The House of Commons adjourned to allow members to atted the funeral of Lord Cavendish.

The Republicans in the Louisiana Legislature were not given much representation on committees.

The society of the Army of Tennessee, Gen. W. T. Sherman presiding, met in St. Louis on the 10th.

The Southern Republicans in Congress demand that contested election cases be taken up promptly.

There are 700 Jewish refugees at Brady, 200 arrive daily, and only 500 leave each week. Their misery is indescribable.

The Haytien insurrection has been subdued. Forty have been condemned to death, and 62 declared in contumacy.

Eygpt is in a state of revolution The Ministry have summoned the Chamber of Notables over the heads of the Khedive.

The House committee by a vote of nine to two agreed to report in favor of the seating of Lowe from the Eighth Alabama district.

President Arthur has pardoned Fitz-John Porter, the effect of the pardon being to remit all disabilities incurred by the sentence of the court-martial.

Ships and steamers continue to arrive at Victoria, British Columbia, with Chinese. By August it is expected they will out number the whites of the province.

Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has signed a minute forbidding executive officials to go beyond the precincts of the city without police protection.

Gen. Chalmers is disgusted with his party friends, and proposes to run independently or with the liberal movement in the Second Mississippi district, for Congress.

An Irishman who stated that he had been offered £100 to assist in the Dublin murder has been conveyed from Haverford West to Liverpool; many arrests have been made.

Rev. R. P. Farrish, D D., moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, states that on account of small-pox in Atlanta, the session to convene May 18, 1882, will be held in Columbus, Ga.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received a telegram from the spcial agent at Yankton, Dakota, to the effect tht 5,000 land certificates receive there, proporting to have been issued at New Orleans, are all fraudulent.

At the Pennsylvania Republican State convention Gen. Beaver was nominated for Governor; Senator Davis for Lieutenant Governor; Judge Rawle, of Philadelphia, for Supreme Court Judge; Charles M. Greer, Secretary of Internal Affairs and Thomas M. Marshall, of Allegheny county, for Congressman-at-Large.

A terrible cyclone passed over McAllister, a mining settlement in the Indian Territory, Monday night 8th inst. Seven people were killed outright, four fatally and 11 dangerously, and 39 more or less hurt. Fifty-eight houses were totally demolished, and 30 others badly wrecked. The cyclone cut a path through the timber just as a scythe would mow through grass.

Mr. Gladstone, announces that he has received a flood of communications from every part of the kingdom expressive of horror and indignation at the crime. It is just to state that none are more remarkable for fervor and [illegible] than a large number from all parts of Ireland. He wishes to express his sense of genuine feeling shown by the communications and the sympathy manifested.

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1882.

The Wiley University *Home Visitor* will be published quarterly hereafter.

The New Orleans Preachers' Meeting, next Thursday, will discuss the doctrine of Christian perfection.

A postal from the principal, Rev. Thomas Mason informs us that Walden Seminary, Little Rock, is closing the year most pleasantly. Good work has been done by the students.

The old, familiar text, "Pay me that thou owest," is not altogether inappropriate at this time. Brethren who owe this office and will not pay their honest debts should preach it to themselves occasionally.

The Louisiana Conference Committee on Temperance, composed of the presiding elder and two additional members, are requested by the chairman to meet at this office on next Saturday, 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, m.

On visiting the Christian Woman's Exchange, this city, we found everything tastefully arranged, and obtained a good meal at a fair price. The ladies in charge deserve encouragement in their endeavors at practical philanthropy.

The exact reduction of the public debt for the month of April was $14,415,632 74. The cents are not so important in this statement, but there hardly any other government can boast even a central reduction of its debt, to say nothing of millions.

We are sending out statements of the accounts of pastors with this office, and we ask the brethren to give them prompt attention. Make partial payment now, send something more a few weeks later; do not put off settlement until the meeting of the annual conferences if it can be avoided.

The City Insane Asylum should be frequently visited by merchants, [illegible] and the ladies, in order to [illegible] correct ideas with reference to its management and treatment of the inmates. Some very harsh reports have gained circulation, and some should be taken to either [illegible] by residents, as the case [illegible].

[illegible] plan of distributing [illegible] in the House of Representatives at Washington does not [illegible] work well just now. Gen. [illegible] who held a seat under [illegible] unseated by a vote [illegible]. The plan of the Con[illegible] and justice is now in use. [illegible] it is the better [illegible] 83 Democrats [illegible].

[illegible] edition of the *N.* [illegible] of Monday last, was [illegible] to commerce. One of our [illegible] to Mexico, who ar[illegible] says that New [illegible] better known in that [illegible] than any other American [illegible] no doubt this re[illegible] due to the intelli[illegible] of this leading [illegible].

[illegible] M. E. Church [illegible]

Religious Excitement.

Perhaps there are times when Paul's admonitory counsel to the Church at Corinth: "Let all things be done decently and in order," would be an appropriate theme for the Christian minister, but we think that, for the present, a much more appropriate theme would be suggested by the words of the prophet: "Cry out and shout, thou inhabitant of Zion." We have no special dread from what some people call unwarranted religious excitement and outward demonstration. It is the opposite extreme that we fear. The great danger of the Church is from those who have the form of godliness, but are destitute of the power. We read some statements in revival notices that look too much like an apology for getting people excited enough to seek the Savior. After reporting a large number of conversions, it is added: "There has been nothing of what is generally called excitement," etc. To us, it seems not a little strange that in the conversion of five or fifty souls to God there should be no excitement. Certainly those communities must have a very mild type of sinners. Perhaps we live too much in the past, but we have this conviction, if a sinner of the mildest type possible sees the exceeding sinfulness of sin he will be made to cry out: "O, wretched man that I am!" Men may look upon themselves as gentlemen, but God will not convert them as gentlemen. God converts gentlemen after earnest repentance just as he converts other sinners. The religion of Jesus Christ is intellectual, but then it is not all intellect. It has a soul, a heart, and it is just as honorable for the heart to feel as for the head to think. The evangelical prophet calls upon the people to "cry out and shout" and then gives the reason for shouting. "Great is the holy one of Israel in the midst of thee." There was great excitement at Pentecost when the one hundred and twenty were filled with the Holy Ghost, and spake with other tongues as the Spirit gave them utterance. This brought a large multitude together who charged the apostles with being drunk. But God showed His approval in the conversion of three thousand souls, and these souls were so converted that Luke, the historian of those times, felt justified in saying that: "they continued steadfast in the Apostles doctrine and fellowship and in breaking bread and in prayer." Here God gave the tongues of fire and the baptism of power, and his approval of the most extraordinary religious excitements in all the ages. We know that there are multitudes who look upon the least manifestation of religious excitement as the evidence of weakness or ignorance, and that it does indicate as exalted a state of piety as a feeling of deep solemnity and awe. It is natural for all intelligent creatures to feel the dread of God's majesty to be checked by a thought of His greatness and power. Even the child stands and trembles in the presence of an offended and outraged father, but this child in the presence of a forgiving and smiling father will sing and dance for joy. We have seen men visited with an awful sense of God's terrors and have heard them pray under these circumstances; but they did not continue steadfast. Our churches need now what so many in them seem to be afraid of, a real, genuine religious excitement; only that will help the heart to feel and the head to think. Once in a while we come across a person who believes that order is heaven's first and only law, who makes great use of that old and almost stale argument in favor of quietness in religion, and he very modestly reminds us "that it is not the thunder that skins the cat, but the lightning." All of which we suppose is true, but this is not all the truth. It is true that the kind of lightning which shivers the oak is always attended with thunder. So we believe a godliness with the presence and power of the Holy Ghost will be attended with marked and outward demonstrations of some kind, not always alike but greatly differing with persons; and while we would have all things done decently and in order, we must avoid all final formality. It takes power to move men, and where there is the presence of the Holy Ghost there will be the manifestation of spiritual power and more or less emotion.

May God give to all of our churches a resistless tide of emotion to flood men towards an impulsive repentance and what good old John Calvin called a resistless translation from the power of Satan to the grace and kingdom of God.

The Salvation Army.

In England the "Salvation Army" has, for a series of years, been attracting a growing attention [illegible] has doubt[illegible] good by direct [illegible] among the masses. [illegible] the "Army" has at[illegible] it could de[illegible] have been made for and against it. It has been assailed and defended both by the clergy and the press. It has been a common occurrence for certain lewd persons to join the "Army," that they might the better obtain a support or carry on some scheme of iniquity.

On the one hand, it is claimed that the mode of procedure by the "Army" leads to rioting and "gross profanity," in fact, that it is productive of nothing but scandals.

On the other hand, it is stated that the Salvationists are a law abiding people, who are endeavoring to rescue from vice and crime the dregs of the population, who have been neglected by the great religious organizations of the country, and that they have had eminent success in promoting order and decorum, in making the drunkard sober, the rowdy peaceful, and the brutal humane.

We have watched the movements of the "Salvation Army," on this side of the Atlantic, with more than ordinary interest, and have rejoiced in all their successes.

But recently we observed in one of our Philadelphia secular papers, some of their notices, as follows: "Salvation market, Fifth street and Germantown avenue. The Salvation Army will hold a Real Hallelujah Spree to-morrow, led by Shouting Annie, from Baltimore, Captain Pilgrim Charlie, the salvation wonder, Captain Joe, the hallelujah carpenter, and Glory Milt, the hallelujah drummer. Knee drill at 7 A. M. sharp, and at 3 P. M., and 8 P. M, the Blood and Fire Brigade. Sharp shooting by the soldiers." We do not propose to become fastidious. Men who are really "casting out devils" can, with us, use numberless innovations; only give us clear proof that the "devils are cast out," and we shall not hinder, either by authority or argument as persuasion, those who are "casting out devils." We have a strong attachment to the Church, but no love for bigots or bigotry. We sincerely doubt the propriety of using slang or irreverent expressions in connection with the service and worship of God. We cannot see how any person can be benefited by them.

The men who thus glibly talk of a "real hallelujah spree," led by "Shouting Annie," are not the men to promote good order and decorum; they will never make the drunkard sober, the rowdy peaceful, and the brutal humane. We wish all men success in the rank of "casting out devils;" but we cannot endorse all the tactics of the so-called "Salvation Army."

The Governor's Message.

The message of Governor McEnery to the Legislature of Louisiana narrates the financial embarrassments of the State and its commercial metropolis, which are now most depressing. He says the constitution of 1879 has disappointed the hopes of its framers. It contains many provisions not applicable to our system of laws or our condition. The appointing power of the Executive is too great, and the power of suspending officials too complicated. The judiciary system causes much complaint. The limit of taxation is unfortunate, and it confuses the financial system. He says:

The constitution declares gambling to be a vice, yet it encourages that vice in its worst form, not only inciting to breaches of faith and embezzlement in the effort to get rich in the turn of a wheel, but demoralizing society, corrupting politics, and impeding legislation.

The constitution was intended to expedite judicial inquiries, and to cheapen litigation, but it has crowded the dockets of courts and increased the costs to such an extent that many are afraid to venture within the halls of justice. The instrument is difficult to interpret and impracticable in its execution.

The Governor speaks plainly on the needs of the State, and points out some of the evils to be remedied. There is nothing in the present condition of the affairs of the State to elicit admiration. It is the legitimate outcome of fraudulent elections, bulldozing, repudiation, and the poor statesmanship of the authors and supporters of the new constitution movement. When free ballots shall be honestly counted, independent convictions and political action be tolerated, the way will be much clearer than at present for the dawn of better days for Louisiana. Men do not gather figs from thistles; and reforms do not emanate from sloughs of corruption.

We send out to the brethren, this week, blank petitions praying for a Sunday law and temperance legislation. Let rousing mass-meetings be held in every charge during the next ten days; and let the petitions be returned to this office in as short a time thereafter as possible, filled with thousands of names. Let everybody who values a sober, Christian civilization sign these petitions, and assist in their circulation.

Temperance and a Sunday Law.

The resolutions of the last session of the Louisiana Conference, respecting temperance legislation on a Sunday law, gave no uncertain sound. The decidedly earnest expressed convictions of the conference call for determined Christian aggressiveness in rooting out the gigantic and terrible evils of intemperance and Sabbath desecration from the Church and State. In this holy combat we are to exert all the forces of church discipline, speech, example and influence. The Legislature is now in session at Baton Rouge, and should be so very strongly urged by all the moral and Christian masses of our citizens as to compel our Legislature to enact a Sunday Law and provide for a popular vote upon the expulsion of the liquor traffic. Then and not till then will we have a Sabbath in keeping with our Christian civilization. The following resolutions of the Louisiana Conference should inspire new zeal and energy in the masses, to work faithfully for temperance and the reclamation of the Sabbath, while our brethren should bestir themselves valiantly and lead the way.

Read them very carefully, and discern what the Master, your conscience and your neighbors' interest would have you do:

The grand old Methodist Episcopal Church, true to her honest convictions and the Word of God, has ever been on the front ranks of that mighty Temperance army that is incessantly striking effective blows for the ultimate overthrow of the liquor traffic and the eradication of its baneful, blasting and withering influences. But notwithstanding the strenuous efforts thus far put forth for its overthrow, intemperance still exists to such an alarming extent as to threaten the best interests and security of our moral, social and political institutions. Laws regulating the sale of liquor have all proven affective in curbing the insidious and dangerous intrusions of the rum traffic, and we are satisfied that nothing less than entire and absolute prohibition will remedy the evil and suppress the traffic. Therefore be it.

Resolved, 1. That we faithfully carry out the provisions of our Discipline in paragraphs 23, 32, 36 and 226, as they bear upon the subject of Temperance, and that none be allowed to remain among us who will continue to disregard our disciplinary prohibition.

Resolved 2. That we preach or lecture upon the subject of Temperance at least once a quarter in each of our charges, and that while we deem it our duty to influence all in favor of this holy cause, still, conceiving it of paramount importance to press this matter upon the rising generation, we will not fail to devise various effective methods to interest the children of our Sunday Schools and secure their signatures to the total abstinence pledge and their hearts and hands devoted to the cause.

Resolved 3. That the absolute prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage is the imperative duty of the hour, and we recommend all opponents of the liquor traffic to unite in a solemn compact to secure such a result.

Resolved, 4. That we request the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, at its session next May, to submit a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage to a decision of a popular vote, that the voters of the State, irrespective of party, may have an opportunity to express their opinion on this important question at the ballot box.

Resolved, 5. That each Church and Temprance organization be requested to hold public meetings the first week in April to agitate in favor of such an amendment.

Resolved, 6. That the Presiding Elders and two additional members be constituted a committee to prepare and present to the Legislature, a Concurrent Resolution submitting to the people a Prohibitory Constitutional Amendment; and shall prepare and aid in circulating petitions for the passage thereof, working through our pastors and their local committees, and to do such other work as their judgment may direct.

Resolved, 7. That we recommend to the committee the following form of petition:

PETITION.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

"The undersigned, adult residents of the Parish of——, respectfully and earnestly pray your honorable body to adopt, and submit for ratification to the voters of the State, as duly and legally provided, an amendment to the State Constitution, to forever prohibit the manufacture and sale as a beverage of all intoxicating liquors within the jurisdiction of this State."

Resolved, 8. That we exert ourselves to the fullest extent of our influence to bring this movement to a successful issue.

Also the following:

WHEREAS, The observance of the Holy Sabbath is of the utmost importance to the progress and success of all Christian efforts and enterprises, and is the institution of God for the advancement of Christ's Kingdom; and

WHEREAS, The Statutes of Louisiana make no provisions for its observance, be it

Resolved, By the Louisiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that each member of this body will circulate among his people a petition memorializing the Legislature to enact such laws as will guarantee its observerance.

Resolved, That the Temperance Committee appointed to memorialize the legislature, be instructed to also use its influence in behalf of this Conference to secure proper Sabbath legislation.

These resolutions are clear and forcible. Now let all concerned go to work with commendable Christian earnestness. Let every honorable effort be put forth and let none be relaxed; and success will and must come.

The one great need of the Church is an increase of earnest workers. She needs it more than preaching. She needs to be more pious, and would be if she did more to win souls to Jesus. She could preach with more practical results if she reached her hands deeper into the hoodlum element of society. She would find there some gems the Master has purchased with his blood. If God's people would rise to the dignity of personal labor, the world would witness strides in spiritual growth. In Christ's life there was any thing but supineness or inertness. With him there was nothing of that formalism that apes to do things just so. He looked for vitality, life, force, and cared but little for forms. The Church of the Lord Jesus is no place for gay triflers, but for earnest, loving workers. Work is before reward; the daily cross before the golden crown. Every man to his work. One may plow, another plant, another water, another clean, another prune the vines, another gather the grapes, and still another build the fences or keep the gates. Each man is sure of his pay.

There is a member of the Louisiana Conference who when his business calls him to New Orleans has frequently enjoyed the hospitality of a brother clergyman living in the city. Not long since this city clergyman had occasion to call on his brother living in the country. It was natural that he should expect at least some show of hospitality, and he was kindly received and comfortably provided for; but no one can tell his surprise nor express his indignation when he was called on by his country brother to pay the usual price for his entertainment. He and his good wife left that man's home with some strange thoughts on "hospitality."

The *Louisiana Republican* says the Committee on Public Safety have taken hold of the matter of alleged frauds in the election of a member of the Legislature, from the 13th and 14 wards, which were intended to defeat I. W. Falls, the Republican candidate. Judging from the positive assertions made by Judge Falls, and others, the committee may very properly assert its wholesome powers in that direction. The men who are indifferent to impure elections cannot be honest citizens or faithful Christians.

Cardinal Newman's portrait will be the frontispiece of the June *Century*. An authentic life of the Cardinal, by Mr. Kegan Paul, the London publisher, will accompany it. In writing this life Mr. Kegan has had the assistance of some of the Cardinal's most intimate friends and associates, and his paper will probably be the best account of the Cardinal that will appear during his life. It includes a brief essay by the Cardinal himself, never before published, on the Inspiration of the Bible.

The Baccalaureate Sermon before the graduating class of the New Orleans University will be delivered next Sunday at Mt. Zion M. E. Church, at 11 a. m., by Prof. H. A. Clifford. On the 25th the annual exhibition will be given at Wesley Chapel, and the graduating exercises at the same place on the Friday evening following

An Open Letter to the Louisiana Conference.

DEAR BRETHREN—I am directed by the Board of Trustees, of the New Orleans University, to extend to you their grateful acknowledgement for your very generous and liberal subscriptions toward the erection of our much needed and desired Gilbert Haven School of Theology, in connection with our New Orleans University in this city. They rejoice exceedingly at this enthusiastic and intrinsic manifestation of your active sympathy and co-operation; and they respectfully hope and urge that the amounts subscribed shall be immediately collected and forwarded to Prof. L N. Failor, Treasurer of the Board, at the University, No. 188 Race Street, corner of Camp street. Your subscription is a splendid monument of your very warm and enthusiastic interest, which they are anxious that you should immediately polish with the cash. Make monthly or quarterly instalments, which will be thankfully received and acknowleged through the columns of the SOUTHWESTERN. With many fervent hopes and prayers for growth and success

Yours fraternally,

A. E. P. ALBERT.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Hon. J. Henri Burch, of this city recently suffered the loss of his son, James Burch.

—Minister Lowell has accepted the Presidency of the Longfellow Memorial Association.

—On the 11th, Gen. R. S. Elliott was admitted to practice before the United States Circuit Court.

—The physicians of the Pope have ordered a change of air, because of his weariness and loss of appetite.

—Bishop Hurst delivered the opening sermon at the anniversary exercises of Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill.

—Rev. P. S. Donalson, of Central Ohio Conference, died May 6. He was formerly President of the Wesleyan Female College at Delaware.

—Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa has our thanks for a copy of his great speech delivered in the House of Representatives, on the Chinese Bill.

—A dispatch from Berlin, May 3, announced the death of John Charles Frederick Zoellner, the German astronomer and Professor of Natural Philosophy.

—James D. Kennedy, special agent of the Post office department, southwestern district is credited with being active and faithful in the performance of his duties.

—Rev. W. Crooks. D.D., and Rev. O. M'Cutcheon, the Irish Methodist deputation to America, spent May 7 in Montreal. They expect to sail for Ireland May 27.

—Senor Joaquin Godoy, the new Chillian minister, is about fifty years of age, and has long been prominent in public affairs. He was Minister to Washington in 1870–71.

—Rev. Samuel S. Rozzell, D.D., for many years a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and one of the ablest ministers of Southern Methodism, died at Marshall, Va., April 27, in the seventieth year of his age.

—Bishop Bowman improves steadily but will not be ready for public service for several months yet. Bishop Peck hopes to be able to attend to the meeting of the board at Detroit. Bishop Fose, after great prostration, appears to be gaining strength.

—Rev. J. Campbell, presiding elder of Gulf District Mississippi Conference, had wife and three children sick at the same time, and this interfered with a personal supervision of his work during the first quarter. We trust the elder's family is now free from sickness.

—The late Horace Maynard's last appearance in public was last Sunday evening, when he gave an address at the Welch Congregational Church in Mechanicsville, Tenn., on the duties of parents to children. Mr. Maynard took great interest in educational matters, and was a frequent visitor to the schoolrooms in Knoxville.—*N. Y. Adv.*

—During his visit upon the Mississippi Sound, our assistant was pleased to get acquainted with Rev. T. S. West, D.D., whom he found to be a whole-souled, progressive Methodist preacher. Dr. West is presiding elder of the Sea Shore District of the Mississippi Conference, M. E. Church, South.

—We congratulate our friends at La Teche upon the selection and appointment of Miss Julia Isabelle, by the Woman's Home Missionary Society, as a missionary to labor among them. Miss Isabelle is a young lady of good education, of rare social and Christian qualifications, and will no doubt accomplish a good work at LaTeche. As a teacher and missionary she has had very marked success in other fields of labor. May God abundantly bless this Christian lady as she goes from house to house, "not to be ministered unto but to minister." We ask for her a cordial welcome and earnest Christian co-operation.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

J. W. Richardson, Centreville: "The church is increasing in her congregations, and I hope will do better. The Sunday-school is doing well."

Rev. W. Brooks at Cypremort is being blessed wonderfully in the spiritual growth of his church. He reports 129 conversions, as the results of a recent revival, and a general awakening all through his work. This is verily soul reviving news. The Lord save many more.

Rev. J. W. Richardson, of Centreville was in a house on Todd's place, during the late storm, and it was blown to pieces, but neither himself nor any of the family were hurt. Two were killed on the place. One man had his neck broken by a piece of timber, and a boy had his skull crushed. High water caused many to seek refuge.

Joe Brown, A. Dimby, P. Richards, E. Alexander, G. Guill, G. Patrick, T. Fords, write us from Jeannerette: Tuesday, March 28, Rev. Jonathan Haskel preached one of the most impressive sermons in the St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church at Jeannerette we ever had the pleasure of listening to. At the close of the sermon Bro. Haskel said: "If there are any persons here who desire to flee from the wrath to come, and want the prayers of God's people let them come forward to the altar," and a large number came. At the close of the meeting it was announced by our pastor Rev. Edward Fields that the meeting would be continued. For over two weeks Bro. Fields has pressed the battle, and thus far the Lord has converted sixteen and reclaimed ten. We want to express our gratitude to the Louisiana Conference for sending us one of its best men to be our pastor. Bro. Fields is much respected both by white and black, and we feel that he is the right man in the right place. At our last communion service there were 55 at St. Paul and 60 at St. Peter who joined in these solemn services. Our Sunday-schools are large and prospering."

MISSISSIPPI

Rev. B. F. Penny, at Yazoo City, wrote us the following very interesting report, under date of April 13, and it has been unavoidably delayed: "Having just closed our first quarter, I thought that I would write that your many readers might know that we are still moving along with the great body of Methodists. We hope to see the time come when there will be a general outpouring of God's spirit among men. I am glad to say that the good people of this city and church received me with warm hearts and open hands. We have a progressive people here. For some time we have been troubled on account of the high water. A portion of our city is still under water. This, of course, has hindered us somewhat in our temporal work. But we have been trying to improve the spiritual condition of the Church and look after the souls of men. Quite a number have been converted. We are glad to say that in this dark and sinful day, while so much iniquity abounds, as many as forty came forward and united with the church. The church is filled to overflowing. We are moving along quietly and nicely. Elder Barney was with us April 8 and 9, and we had a good time. Reports show marked improvement. We take pleasure in saying that Rev. Washington Reese' class is the banner class. This class reports money raised for the support of the ministry, $27 80. Elder Barney preached on Sunday to a large congregation and was listened to with attention. The Sunday-school is in a good condition. One class of young people and children has been organized this quarter numbering thirty-one. Pray for us that the good work may continue."

TENNESSEE.

A. Burdett, Friendship: "At Price Chapel we had five converts. A local preacher from A. M. E. Church has joined us. Rev. Wm. Deregans from Bell circuit, was with us, and preached a good sermon. I lectured at Alamo, and collected $10 25.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

The Church at Bonham.

The fact is we have no church here at all, but it is the aim of W. L. Molloy, as well as myself, to build one here this year. To do this, Bro. Molloy has put me fully in charge of our work at Bonham. I landed here for the first time March 22, 1882, and am now boarding at the residence of Mr. Bob. Green. So far I am very much pleased with Bonham. It is quite a large town, situated on the T. & P. R R., and shows a promising view for a great work to be done here in future days, that is, in favor of the old M. E. Church. I am very happy to say, though, as yet my stay is very short as a new comer, that I have found more warmth for our Church than I anticipated. On conversing with a citizen of this town this morning in reference to our intention to build he said, "I have no doubt in case you build that you will get a great many joiners." Just here let me say to members and friends, let us build, and build now. Yes, let that committee which was appointed to investigate this matter in the last Annual Conference (Bishop Warren, J. C. Hartzell and W. L. Molloy) come to a speedy conclusion, and God grant that that conclusion will be to build, and to build now. It may be asked what will the people at Bonham donate towards the proposed building. To this I would say that we may not expect anything, and yet it is possible and probable that we would get a great deal donated. We have a lot already; why not build at once? This town is too extensive and too promising a place for us not to have our church planted here. Let us open our eyes to this point, and open them now, and thus bring in the vast number of colored people here to the memorial of Bishop Jane's flight from here about twenty years ago. The question now is, shall we build at Bonham? if so, when? I tell you, brethren, say now, for now is the time. Again, the Church Extension Society has never, so far as I know, used her money at a more appropriate place than she would in case she used it here, and used it now. What says the Church Extension Society? Are you ready to help us build! If so, I am here advocating the cause and at the same time awaiting your promise.

Yours, JAS. E. SHACKEEFORD.

Bonham, Texas.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

The Childrens' Association.

MR. EDITOR—The Childrens' Christian Association had a grand parade at this place, with lanterns, which made a beautiful display. After parading the main streets, the procession moved on to the St. John M. E Church. The exercises were opened by the reading of scripture by Rev. J. W. Summerbill, singing by the Association and prayer by Rev. H. S. Welch. After an address by the pastor, a collection of $180 was taken up by two little girls, Lizzie Barns and Edney Tucker. An address by the Rev. H. S. Welch followed, then Mrs. L. C. Summerbill, Secretary of the Association read her report, from which the following extracts are made:

The Childrens' Christian Association of the M. E. Church was organized in Lawrenceburg, March 20, 1881, for the benefit of the children, that they might receive more care and attention, to become better men and women. It has proven successful from the beginning, although contributions are small. Each member is taxed five cents per month, and the apportionment is fifty cents per week to the sick. We are doing all we can for the Lord. Total active members for the past year was 61, honorary 10, in all 71; number on sick list 5, and at close of the year none; number died 2; discontinued 5. Expenses for sick, $4 50; other expenses $3 70. Papers and tracts were taken. On hand $5 55; paid into the treasury from all sources, $8 40; paid out, $9 95; due $12 30.

After the Secretary finished reading her report our visiting friends were revived up by hearing the beautiful speaking and singing from the children.

Yours truly, SUBSCRIBER.

Lawrenceburg, Tenn., March 24, '72.

Shaw University.

HOLLY SPRINGS, May 8, 1882.

MR. EDITOR: The following amounts for Shaw University were received during the month of April: Meridian District, J. W. Dunn, $25; Holly Springs District, Holly Springs Charge, by S. A. Cowan, $10, as follows: Miranda Watts, $3; S. A. Cowan, $2; J. Oglesby, J. T. Hall, and Frank Williams, $1 each; Bartley Bell, George Hill, Diana Pate, Sarah Strather, 50c. each; Shaw University, by W. W. Hooper, $35 50; Martha Walker and W. W. Hooper, $5 each; R. B. Green, $2; N. W. Kirkpatrick, G. W. Jones, H. N. Johnson, Amos Johnson, S. C. Crawford, Samuel Hudson, S. P. Harris, E. Roberts, J. B. Riggins, Sarah McKissack, and Alice Pallem, $1 each; B. F. Rice, Laura Martin, W. Iverson, E. D. White, J. H. Brooks, Catherine Ingram, R. C. Hicks, J. C. Hibbler, S. Clardy, T. F. Carter, M. C. Weary, L. B. Griffin, M. Warren, S. J. Nesbit, R. Cole, Scott Arnold, J. W. Brooks, Anna Barr, B. S. Humphreys, J. H. Cox, A. W. Payne, L. W. Williamson, P. P. Jones, P. M. Duke, Anna Ward, 50 cents each.

W. W. HOOPER.

A Sad Event.

DEAR EDITOR—Last night about 9 o'clock the people of this place were aroused by hearing the city bell and the cry of fire, and found that the county jail was burning. There were three colored prisoners in the jail, and before assistance could be rendered the flames had made such headway that all three perished with the structure. Those present did all they could to rescue the poor prisoners from the burning building, but all in vain. There are different opinions as to how the fire originated, but it is generally believed that the prisoners set fire to the building themselves. One was a boy 12 years old, the others were men.

J. C.

Brookhaven, Miss., May 8, 1882.

From Huntsville District.

MR. EDITOR—After a long silence I desire to report in part the condition of the Huntsville District Texas Conference. My first round after Conference the weather was

so unpleasant and the roads so bad that we could do but little. On my second round we are having a good time. Thus far fourteen have been converted, and over seventy-five have been received on probation. Money is scarce and times are hard, but we are working, pushing and praying. We are erecting four new churches on the district, have secured the deeds for the land upon which to erect them. We are only anxious to do more for the Master. W. B PULLAM.

Willis, Texas, May 4, 1882.

From Our Mission Rooms.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE OF JAPAN held its ninth annual meeting in the library of the Union Theological School at Tokio, Jan. 5, 1882. The report now received gives the following general statistics of Protestant missions in Japan for 1881, showing the increase over 1879, the date for which the last preceding statistics were rendered by the Alliance:

	No.	Increase.	Decrease
Married male Missionaries	78	12	
Unmarried " "	10		1
" female "	49	8	
Whole number of "	136	19	
Stations where missionaries reside	36	unchanged.	
Outstations, not residences of missionaries	111	35	
Organized churches	83	19	
Churches wholly self-supporting	15	2	
Churches partially self-supporting	59	22	
Native ministers	38	22	
Unordained native preachers and catechists	124	30	
Colporteurs	10	6	
Baptized adult converts	3911	1110	
Baptized children	601	336	
Boys' schools, and mixed schools	39	25	
Scholars in these	[illegible]	804	
Girls' schools	18	3	
Scholars in these	607	116	
Theological schools	6	2	
Theological students	93	6	
Sunday-schools	161	36	
Scholars in these	7144	1353	4
Bible women	39		
Hospitals	4	2	
Patients treated	153		97
Dispensaries	4		1
Patients treated in these	15,087	4741	

There are eighteen different missionary societies at work. The American Presbyterians have 821 baptized adult converts; the American Board 669; the American M. E. Church 517; the Reformed Church in America 403. The American Board has ten wholly self-sustaining churches, there being no such in any other mission except one in the American Presbyterian. Of churches partially self-supporting, our mission has the largest number, viz., sixteen; the American Presbyterian, fourteen.

The American Bible Society, the National Bible Society of Scotland, and the British Foreign Bible Society together sold in 1881, 115,000 copies of Bibles, New Testaments, and portions of Scripture embracing 18,000,000 pages. 2,500,000 pages at least of other books and tracts have been distributed, omitting the report of the southern section of the American Tract Society's operations.

THE ATLANTIC DISTRICT, Des Moines Conference, (Rev. H. T Smith, P. E) is doing grand work for the missionary cause under its efficient system of meetings. This is the third year on the district since the "campaign movement" was inaugurated. In 1879, the district reported $579 10. In 1880, the first year of the mass meetings, there was an advance to $878 51; in 1811, to $1499 43; and the present year, to $2000 is the mark set. Let all districts take example.

Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria.

On Thursday evening, the 4th inst., J. T. Hassel, Esq., D.D. G. G. C. S. for Alabama and Mississippi, assisted by his associate Mrs. [illegible] Jackson, both of Mobile, Ala., organized a Lodge of Good Samaritans at Biloxi, Miss., with [illegible] members. The name is Rising Star Lodge No. 89. The following officers were elected and installed:

G. W. Jones, W. O. G. S.
[illegible], Associate.
[illegible], W. J. S.
D. Smith, W. R. S.

[illegible] successful — organizing a Lodge of [illegible] members at [illegible] Lodge No. 90, with [illegible] P. E. Bard- [illegible] G. S.; [illegible] Associate; J. P. Riley, W. F. S.; [illegible]

[illegible] Petrie [illegible] to inculcate virtue, [illegible] and moral principles. [illegible] "Love, Charity, [illegible] of Louisiana [illegible]

Iana No. 3, G. M. E.; Sir Knight Dan'l Holland, Pride of South No. 4. G. P; Sir Knight A. W. Thompson, Friendship No. 2, G. M. F.; Sir Knight S. S. Francisco, Pride South No. 4, G. K. R S.; Sir Knight J. B. Keller, Damon No. 1, G. M. A.; Sir Knight Taylor Segure, Shreveport No. 5, G. I. G.; Sir J. Brown, Tallulah No. 6, G O. G.; The Grand Lodge will hold their next annual session at Shreveport, La., April 17, 1883 or unless sooner called by the Grand Chancelor.

Floreston Cologne is grateful to invalids, it is refreshing without the sickening effects of most perfumes.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

SECOND QUARTER—LESSON viii. May 21, 1882. SEEING AND CONFESSING THE CHRIST—MARK viii. 22-23.

Apparently seeking retirement that he might more fully instruct his disciples and escape the persecution of the Pharisees, Jesus had taken ship, for the north end of the lake. On the way he warned his disciples of the dangerous tendency of the Pharisaic doctrine. Having landed, the miracle of this lesson was performed and he continued his journey northward, conversing on the way. Thus he improved the moments as they sped. Of the four blind men restored by Jesus, all but one came to him. Jesus went to the man born blind. He had compassion on him, but he would not raise any tumult or arouse the jealousy of the authorities. First Jesus led the man out of the town, then he salivated his eyes, and put his hands upon him, and now the fourth act in this curing process is asking him if he sees anything. He calls the man's attention to the healing process. There was a weak beginning and continual progress. The man looked up and saw men, but so dimly that they appeared like walking trees. The man's faith increased, and he was restored. Jesus would keep the man from the crowd until he had gone away, lest they should again throng him and prevent his plan. He must instruct his disciples, and the people were not prepared to hear what he wished to tell his disciples. He went into the towns of Cesarea and Philippi. He asked his disciples "Whom do men say that I am?" Peter, ever forward, answered that they esteemed him as the Messiah of God, the hope of the world. Matthew adds, the "Son of the living God." Thus the disciples, for whom Peter spoke, professed that Jesus was the anointed of God; and that he was a divine one sent to redeem men from sin. What other conclusion could they reach? Jesus had performed miracles that no man unaided by divine power could perform. His teachings also showed him to be more than human. His wisdom was from God. On this fact rested the world's hope. He would commit his apostles to this central truth. They must so thoroughly believe it that they never could doubt. On this, the future church and the salvation of the millions of earth depended. Could they be so thoroughly indoctrinated as to endure the temptations which would assail them in those dark days of persecution and death of their beloved leader? Peter had been so commended for his wise answer confessing Christ, that he was emboldened to teach his teacher. It is abhorrent to our sense of justice that the innocent should suffer, yet every day they do suffer, and suffer for the guilty. His wrong and stinging rebuke are circumstantially narrated. Jesus looked around on his disciples, as much as to include them in the rebuke, and said, Get thee behind me, Satan. This is just what he said to the Devil in the great temptation in the wilderness. Jesus saw in these words a suggestion of the enemy. He dreaded the cruel death of the cross, and this temptation to avoid it he thrust aside with the stern rebuke of the text. Peter did not know God's plan, and should not set human wisdom up against divine wisdom. But men are ever prone to think that they know more than God.

Hysteria, nervous excitability, wasting of the muscles, impurity of the blood, quickly relieved by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

Mrs. Garfield has written this message to the children in the Cincinnati House of Refuge in reply to resolutions of sympathy sent her last September. "Please accept my thanks and present to the children of the House of Refuge my gratitude for their expressions of regard for General Garfield and sympathy with us. To him the possibilities locked up in little children were of exceeding interest. These are his words: 'I feel profounder reverence for a boy than for a man. I never meet a ragged boy in the street without feeling I may owe him, for I know what [illegible] may be buttoned up under his coat.'"

"Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last. Ask [illegible] for "Rough on Rats." It clears [illegible] roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c.

NEW BOOKS.

"SINGING ON THE WAY." For Sunday-Schools. By Mrs. Belle M. Jewett, assisted by Dr. J. P. Holbrook. Published by R. W. Carroll & Co., 223 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.

A feature of this book is the collection of pieces for the infant-class, such as are easy to be learned. At the same time a higher order of music is offered, suited to the older pupils, social worship, and congregational singing.

WILLIE AND BRAVE. A Sequel to Little Soldiers. By Rosaline Gray. 16mo. pp. 352. New York: American Tract Society, and sold at the Presbyterian Depository, 94 Camp street, New Orleans. Price, $1 10.

This is a well-told story, and contains much valuable matter. From its beautiful and clear type, and apt illustrations and anecdotes it makes a very readable book, especially for boys and girls of ten or fifteen years of age.

TARRYPORT SCHOOL GIRLS. By Miss Annette L. Noble. New York: American Tract Society. Sold at the Presbyterian Depository, New Orleans. Price, $1.

This is a useful book, conveying valuable information to both old and young. The style of the author is free and flowing. The reputation made by past productions will not be lessened by this.

RUTH, THE MOABITESS. The Ancestress of Our Lord. By R. Houghton, D. D. Cincinnati: Walden & Stowe.

Dr. Houghton has furnished an interesting and instructive book. He writes like one acquainted with all parts of his work. The characters are lifelike. The manners and customs of the time are clearly delineated. There is something elevating and tranquillizing in reading this book, and we heartily recommend it to the perusal of the Christian public.

OUT OF THE FLOOD. By Sarah Chester Logie. The American Tract Society. Sold at the Presbyterian Depository, New Orleans. Price, $1.

The title of this book to people living in the valley of the Mississippi in no way sets forth its object. While it is a story, it is free from all that is sensational and corrupting. We recommend it to all parents as a suitable book for their children to read.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The numbers of *The Living Age* for April 29th and May 6th contain Mohammedanism and the Ottoman Turks, *British Quarterly Review;* Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia, *Modern Review;* A New Theory of the Sun, *Nineteenth Century;* Queen Elizabeth at Hatfield, and Traditional and Personal Memorials of James and John Stuart Mill, *Macmillan;* The State Trials, and Talk and Talkers, *Cornhill;* Out of the Beaten Track in Madagascar, *Temple Bar;* Economic Geology of India, and Precious Coral, *Nature:* The Future of English Humor, and Prophetic Misanthropy, *Spectator;* Country Lawyers, and The Last Encyclical, *Saturday Review.* Littell & Co., Boston. publishers.

The Oriental Casket, edited by Emerson Bennett, the noted novelist, is a new Philadelphia monthly. It is beautifully printed.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine for June abounds with interesting contributions by the editor and other talented writers. The opening article, "Henry Wadsworth Longfellow," is by the editor; also an admirable article, "Brightening Prospects," and the "Home Pulpit" contains one of his sermons, "Shall We Know Each Other in Heaven?" "Milan, and its Cathedral," "The Philosophy of Starving," by Dr. W. C. Gray; "The Pilgrimage of Gottlieb and Irrgeist," are among the prominent illustrated articles. "The Regicides in America," by Rev. J. V. Lewis, with its five illustrations, will not fail to attract great attention, as will likewise "Grub Street, London," by Frances Hays. The sketches, essays, etc., are by well-known authors; the serials are continued, and the poems are numerous. A single copy costs 25c. only.

"Buchupaiba."

New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases. $1, at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

Women of South Carolina have raised $60,000 for the purpose of erecting a monument to Calhoun. It is proposed to divide this amount, erecting a statue with half of it, and putting the rest into a library building at Charleston.

Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions. $1, at druggists, La. Depot, I. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

A fellow at a Pittsburg boarding house put poison in the bread. Nine persons were poisoned, of whom one or two may not survive.

"I have been troubled with liver complaint, kidney disease and bad blood for a long time. I have used Simmons Liver Regulator, and it has done me more good than all the medicines I ever took. GEO. H. PRATT, U. S. Dep'y Col., 2d Dis't Ga."

The planters of the Teche report that myriads of worms infest the ground lately overflowed.

A high mandarin of China in his letter of thanks to Dr. Ayer for having introduced Ayer's Pills into the Celestial Empire, called them "Sweet Curing Seeds"—a very appropriate name. They are sweet, they cure, and are, therefore, the most profitable "seeds" a sick man can invest in.

Forty Year's Experience of an Old Nurse

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. 19-1y

On Thursday evening, 11th inst., the broom factory on Customhouse street, between Clinton and Peters, caught fire and was destroyed. Much damage was done to the Customhouse, the granite walls in many places cracking and peeling off. The offices of the Assistant Treasurer, Special Agents, and Supervising Inspectors of steam vessels were damaged. Col. Glenn immediately telegraphed for instructions, and repairs will be made at once.

Can't Get It.

Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Kidney, Urinary or Liver Complaints cannot be contracted by you or your family if Hop Bitters are used, and if you already have any of these diseases Hop Bitters is the only medicine that will positively cure you. Don't forget this, and don't forget some puffed up stuff that will only harm you.

They tell us that free speech and free citizenship is rampant all over the South; yet we are informed that the Republican postmaster of a city not a thousand miles from this, was to be killed if he took the office, and any one who went on his bond was to share the same fate.—*Natchitoches Vindicator* (Dem).

From Prof A. Jackson, Laval University, Quebec.

I have used a good deal of Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator in my private practice, and can recommend it as extremely useful in cases of depression, debility and weak digestion requiring strengthening nourishment. (Remember the name, Colden's—take no other.) Of druggists generally.

The descriptions of four of the men on the car which brought the assassins of Lord Cavendish to the park have been published by the police. The car-drivers in mass meeting pledged to aid in their discovery.

Needless Misery.

Many people miserably drag themselves about with failing strength feeling that they are sinking into their graves when Parker's Ginger Tonic would begin with the first dose to bring vitality and strength back to them.—Sun.

The Agricultural Department Washington, is sending out a large quantity of garden and field seeds into this section.—*Morgan City Review.*

The Greatest Discovery Since 1492.

For coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, laryngitis and consumption in its early stages, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is also a great blood purifier and strength-restorer or tonic, and for liver complaint and costive conditions of the bowels it has no equal. Sold by druggists.

Gen. Ignatieff has ordered troops to Dunaburg to suppress agrarian disturbances there directed against German land owners.

There are fierce brain storms that shatter a man's organization, his nerves shriek for relief, and neuralgia banishes rest. At such a time if the miserable sufferer would use Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills he would find perfect relief.

A convention settling the war indemnity question with Russia has been signed by the Porte.

Elixir Vitæ for Women.—Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., has made the discovery. Her Vegetable Compound is a positive cure for female complaints. A line addressed to this lady will elicit all necessary information.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, May 15, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

Cotton, ℔ lb.	
Ordinary	10½
Middling	12¼
Good middling	12⅝
Middling fair	12⅞
Sugar, ℔ lb.	
Yellow clarified	8¾
White clarified	9¼
Molasses, in bbls., ℔ gallon.	
Common	45
Fair	51
Choice	62
Rice, Louisiana, ℔ lb.:	
Common	—@6
Fair	—@6½
Choice	@7½
GROCERIES.	
Butter, ℔ lb.:	
Western	25@27
Coffee, ℔ lb.:	
Ordinary	8½
Prime	10½
Cheese, ℔ lb.:	
Western factory	16
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	4 40
Flour, ℔ bbl.:	
Fancy	7 35
Choice family	7 00
Lard, ℔ lb.:	
Choice, in kegs	@12
Choice, in tierces	11½
Salt, ℔ sack:	
Coarse	87½
Fine	1 22½
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	3 75
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	3 50
Onions, ℔ bbl	4 00
Apples, ℔ bbl	5 00
Cabbages, ℔ 100	10@15 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	10 00
Oils, ℔ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	19@30
Coal, in bbls	—@—
Linseed, raw	62@64
Linseed, boiled	65@67
Cotton seed	51@52
GRAIN AND FEED.	
Corn, in sacks, ℔ bu.:	
Yellow	93
White	95
Mixed	92
Oats, ℔ bu.:	
Western	65
Bran, ℔ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	1 20
Hay, ℔ ton:	
Prime	23@25
Choice	26@27
PROVISIONS.	
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	20 00
Bacon, ℔ lb.:	
Breakfast	14
Shoulders	9½
Sides, clear rib	12½
Sides, clear	12¾
Hams, sugar-cured	14½
Dry Salt Meat, ℔ lb.:	
Clear rib sides	10½
Clear sides	10½
Shoulders	8½

Col. Payne, with 10 wagons and 65 men from Wichita and Wellington, has crossed the Kansas line on his way to Oklahoma. He will be joined by 14 wagons and 55 men from Parson. If their removal is attempted they will claim to be on government land, and raise the question of title.

The Highest Rank.

Made from harmless materials, and adapted to the needs of fading and falling hair, Parker's Hair Balsam has taken the highest rank as an elegant and reliable hair restorative.

Conference Notices.

LaTeche District—Louisiana Conference

SECOND ROUND.

Glencoe	May 31 June	1—2
Jeanerette and St. Peter's	"	3—4
New Iberia and Thompson	"	4—5
Opelousas and Blocks	"	6—25
Bayou DeGlaze	"	8—9
Holmesville	"	10—11
Booneville	"	11—12
Cheneyville	"	13—14
Stuart's Chapel & Spring Creek	"	15—16
Avoca and Regolete	"	17
Alexandria and Pineville	"	18—19
Waxia and Petit Prairie	"	21
Flat Town and Chicot Prairie	"	23
Washington	"	24—25
St. Martinsville	"	27—28
Pecan	"	29—11

Brethren will please make all due preparations for their quarterly meetings. See that the reports of the local preachers, exhorters, leaders, Sunday-school superintendents, and other quarterly reports are all written in proper form; and, according to the instructions of our last annual conference, bring up prominently, at this time, the temperance question before the people. The Gilbert Haven School of Theology subscription matter and other conference benevolences should also commend a large share of attention at present.

A. E. P. ALBERT, P. E.

Nashville District—Tenn. Conference.

THIRD ROUND.

Franklin	May	27—28
Spring Hill	June	3—4
Lewisburg	"	10—11
Mill Creek	"	17—18
Gallatin	"	24—25
Gallatin Circuit	"	24—25
Hartsville	July	1—2
Mitchellsville	"	8—9
Springfield	"	8—9
Dickson	"	15—16
Cumberland Furnace	"	15—16
Dover	"	22—23
Clark Chapel	"	29—30
Nashville Circuit	"	29—30
City Mission	Aug.	5—6

JAS. PICKETT, P. E.

Gulf District—Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND.

Liberty	May	20—21
Crystal Springs and Georgetown	"	25
Hazlehurst	"	27—28
New Hope	"	31
China Grove	June	3—4
Columbia	"	5—6
Brookhaven and Summit	"	10—11
Meadville	"	15
Hamburg	"	17—18
Bay St. Louis & Pass Christian	"	24—25
Handsboro and Ocean Springs	"	26—27
Angosta	July	1—2
Pascagoula	"	8—9
Union Church	"	12—13
Fayette	"	15—16

J. CAMPBELL, P. E.

Programme Hot Springs Conference.

Hot Springs District (Little Rock) Conference will convene at Hot Springs, with programme as follows:

1 G. W. Sams, P. E., on the origin of the M. E. Church.
3. G. W. Taylor, on Temperance.
3. R. Boone, on Baptism.
4. U. S. Kitchens, on Sanctification.
5. A. J. Phillips, on Education.
6. A. E. Car, on Sunday-school.
7. W. J. Pernell, on Duty of a Pastor.
8. W. H. Crawford, on Duty of Stewards and Class-leaders.
9. W. R. R. Duncan, on Baptism of Children.
10. M. Lackman, Relation of Parents to the Sunday-school.
11. E. Spencer, How can a Pastor get a Slothful Member to attend Church.
12. R. Christian, How can we Succeed as a Church.
13 Wm. Pope, on Relation of Baptized Children to the Church.
14. T. Smith on Discipline.
15. Joseph Vegner on Creation.
16. J. P. Mack, on Parsonages.
17. G. W. Baber, on Building Churches.
18 Foster Wallace, on Protracted Meetings.

Note—Each paper followed by criticism and discussion. Length of each paper fifteen minutes.

W. H. CRAWFORD,
W. R. R. DUNCAN,
Committee.

Programme of Commencement Exercises of Walden Seminary.

May 21-26, 1882.

Sunday 21, 3 p. m.—Annual Lecture, Rev. I. G. Pollard. 7:45 p. m.—Annual Sermon. Principal.
Monday 22—Thursday 25—Annual examination of classes.
Friday 26, 9 p. m.—Literary exercises by the school. 8 p. m. Anniversary exercises of the Promethean Literary Society.

THOS. MASON, Principal.

South New Orleans District.

SECOND QUARTER.

Sixth Street	May	14-15
Mount Zion	"	19-21
First Street	"	26-28
Ames	June	1-4
Clinton Street	"	2-4
Simpson Chapel	"	9-11
Camp Parapet	"	18
Plum Street	"	21-25
Terrebonne	"	28
Houma	June 20, July	2
Live Oak	"	1-2
Morgan City	"	3
Centreville	"	4
Franklin	"	5-9
LaTeche	"	6-9
Baldwin Mission	"	9

L. P. COSHMAN, P. E.

Holly Springs District—Miss. Conference.

SECOND ROUND.

Holly Springs Quarterly Conference May 13.
Oxford Quarterly Conference at 9 a. m. May 13th.
Oxford Circuit, Quarterly Conference, 3 p. m., May 20.

Hernando	May	27-28
Byhalia Circuit	June	3-4
Holly Springs Circuit	"	10-11
College Hill Circuit	"	17-18
Elijah Chapel	"	24-25
Batesville	July	1-2
Grenada Circuit	"	8-9
Grenada	"	15-16

L. BRADFORD, P. E.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Have Pity on the Stomach. Forbear to nauseate it with loathsome pills. Don't drench it with sickening potions. All the purgative, correcting and anti-bilious elements necessary for the cure of constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint and nervous debility are combined in that exhilarating and delicious draught—TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. It is anti-febrile, purifying, invigorating, alterative. In fact, it is half a dozen sanitary blessings mingled in one cooling, foaming febrifuge.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 20 2t

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me. 45

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Sick Headache.
For the relief and cure of the distressing affliction, take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Malaria.
Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action.

Constipation
should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator, it is so mild and effectual.

Piles.
Relief is at hand for those who suffer day after day with Piles. Simmons Liver Regulator has cured hundreds, and it will cure you.

Dyspepsia.
The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

Colic.
Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simmons Liver Regulator is administered.

Buy only the genuine, in white wrapper, with red "Z." Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
Sold by All Druggists.

$1500 a year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

MARRIAGES.

In Alexandria, La., April 27, Mr. John T. Craig and Miss Eleanora Woods. May 3rd, Wm. Harris and Miss Charlotte Williams, Rev. S. Morent officiating.

I give you rosy cheeks. Renew you. Tested 30 yrs. Hurley's Syr. Sars. and Potash. Lou. Ky.

DEATHS.

Sister Milley Richardson died April 14th, aged 75 years. She has been a faithful member of the Church 14 years. She leaves five children to mourn her loss. A. ADAIR.

Montgomery, Texas.

Bro. Gabe Wells was born in 1863, and died April 15, 1882, in full triumph of faith. The writer has known him since his birth. His life was one of Christian devotion, and he was cut down in his prime, but God knew best. He was a Sunday-school teacher and Recording Secretary of the Church for many years. He is now in the land of rest. W. H. JACKSON.

Patterson, Texas.

Sister Ellen Foster died March 31st, ult. She was converted to God and joined the M. E. Church here in June 1875. She died as she had lived, a faithful member of God's Church to the very end. Visiting her during her painful illness, she declared repeatedly that Jesus was her only Savior and that she was ready and willing to leave the world, because she was going home to heaven. She leaves her husband, three children, and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss, which is her eternal gain. JEREMIAH SMITH.

Orange, Texas.

The Colored Mutual Benevolent Association, of Verona, Miss., as will be seen from the advertisement in another column, has an agent in this city. It is a marriage aid scheme which young people may find to their interest to inquire about.

Asthmatics,

or sufferers from phthisic, should address, with stamp, for pamphlet, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 stops, $90 Pianos, $125 up. Factory running day and night. Papers Free. Address Daniel F. Beatty Washington, N. J. 50 1y

MUTUAL BENEFIT Association.

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Agent for New Orleans and Louisiana.

This Association is a legal incorporation whose object is to aid young men and ladies at their marriage by paying them an endowment, provided they sustain good moral character. Best of references given as to business integrity of officers. Address, for full particulars,

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VERONA, MISSISSIPPI.
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LOUIS BENJAMIN,
Carpenter and Bricklayer,
Also, can do Whitewashing and Calcomining. Address, 121½ Perdido street, New Orleans, La. 18-3m

EARS FOR THE MILLION!
Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil

Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known.

This Oil is obtracted from peculiar species of small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as Carcharodon Rondeletii. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and *many so seemingly miraculous,* that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese People. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at $1 per bottle.

HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY!

It has performed a miracle in my case.
I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better.
I have been greatly benefited.
My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.

"Its virtues are *unquestionable* and its *curative character absolute, as the writer can personally testify, both from experience and observation.* Write at once to Haylock & Jenney, 7 Dey street New York, enclosing $1, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—Editor of Mercantile Review.

To avoid loss in the mails, please send money by Registered Letter.

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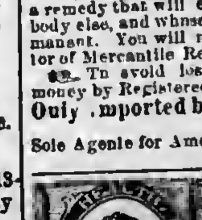

To any suffering with Catarrh or Bronchitis who earnestly desire relief, I can furnish a means of Permanent and Positive Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valuable Treatise Free. "His remedies are the outgrowth of his own experience; they are the only known means of permanent cure."—Baptist.
Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, O.
21 26t eow

3 CENTS. HOW TO PRINT.
Send to J. W. Daughaday & Co., 723 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, one 3 cent stamp and get by return mail a handsome forty (40) page book called HOW TO PRINT, which gives with a hundred other things, cuts, descriptions and prices of the celebrated MODEL PRESS. Prints everything needed by Business Men, Churches, Sunday-Schools, &c. Is strong, rapid and easy to work. Any boy can manage it. 10,000 sold. 12 styles. Hand and foot power. Price, from $3 up.
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By the Month, Week or Day,
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Lithographs of John Wesley. For sale at this office. Price 25 cents each. Mailed to any address.
PHILLIPS & HUNT.
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$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

No. 56 St. Charles St.

A WONDERFUL and
SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, as when first you use them. They have been carefully examined and analysed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the sight if used in time, but in no case can the eye become impaired by their use for the following reasons:

1. The chemicals soften the light to the eye, completely doing away with that tiresome sensation that is usually experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.
2. The chemicals make the glasses hard; they retain their polish. Hence you will always see through them as bright and clear as at first.
3. The chemicals keep the glasses cold, and the result is that the optic nerves are always cool, doing away with any feverish sensation to the eye.
4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the light having no effect on the eye, with no distressing or tiresome sensation, which necessarily improves the eye.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The MEDICATED GLASSES are all stamped on the frame H. HOUSAH, Medicated. NONE GENUINE UNLESS STAMPED.

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Dealers Supplied Wholesale at Liberal Discount.

ALL EYES SUITED. Persons residing at a distance who may wish to procure these Spectacles can send for a circular containing description, prices, etc., and directions for insuring a perfect fit, and have them sent by mail, by addressing

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The Travels and Acts of Jesus,
In Chronological Order Shown on
A New Map of Palestine.
BY REV. A. P. STOUT.

Needed now by the Sunday-School Lessons. Designed to show to the eye, and locate on the map, the Journeys, Miracles, Acts and Parables of Our Lord in the real order of their occurrence, as taken from the Gospels; accompanied by a pamphlet giving scripture references for each line traced on the map.

Easily Understood, Needed by Every Teacher, Minister, Scholar and Sunday-School in the Land.

Has received hearty approval from Rev. Dr Vincent, Peloubet and many other Sunday School workers. Size 36-72 inches. Mounted, varnished, with rollers, ready for hanging; a fine lithograph, in five colors. Address your orders to
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Invigorates without intoxicating, cures disorders of the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys and lungs, and is the greatest strength restorer and blood purifier, and THE BEST AND SUREST COUGH MEDICINE EVER USED. If you are suffering from Female Complaints, Nervousness, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, or any disease, use the TONIC to-day. 100 DOLLARS paid for a failure to help or cure, or for anything injurious found in it. Send for circular.

Parker's Hair Balsam [illegible]

THE UNITED STATES MAIL BRINGS A SEED STORE

To every man's door. If our SEEDS are not sold in your town, drop us a Postal Card for Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Prices. Address D. LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia.
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ITALY 1881.

ESPOSIZIONE MUSICALE IN MILANO
Sotto il Patrocinio di S. M. la Regina,
Palazzo Del R. Conservatorio
AT THE GREAT ITALIAN MUSICAL EXPOSITION

Recently closed at Milan, was probably the MOST EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, old and new, ever brought together; fully illustrating the great progress which has been made and present high excellence in this department of manufacture. After exhaustive examinations, tests and comparisons, extending through a period of several months, more than 250 Awards were made of medals and diplomas, in recognition of degrees of super-excellence attained in the various departments of musical art and manufacture. For REED INSTRUMENTS, including Organs and Harmoniums of all descriptions, European and American,

THE GRAND SILVER MEDAL,
being the only highest award in this department, was conferred upon the

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.

Their manufacturers value this extraordinary distinction the more highly because of the importance of the occasion, especially as an INTERNATIONAL MUSICAL INDUSTRIAL COMPETITION IN A COUNTRY SO PRE-EMINENTLY MUSICAL. The Mason & Hamlin Organs were honored by especial exhibition before the Royal Court by CARLO DUCCI of Rome, and warm commendation from their Majesties the King and Queen. At all the great WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITIONS for fourteen years these Organs have received the HIGHEST HONORS, *being the only American Organs which have received such at any.*

IMPROVEMENTS. During the year just closed this Company have introduced improvements of greater value than in any similar period since the introduction of the American Organ by them, twenty years since.

ELEGANT STYLES are now received from their factories daily, surpassing in capacity and excellence anything which has before been produced, and certainly worthy to be ranked with the VERY FINEST MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN THE WORLD. They are in cases of solid BLACK WALNUT, MAHOGANY, ASH, EBONIZED, &C., at net cash prices, $240, $330, $360, $390, $480, $570, $840, and $900.

POPULAR STYLES, including, also, the most valuable of the recent improvements, and adapted to all uses, public and private, in plain and elegant cases, are at $22, $30, $57, $66, $72, $84, $90, $93, $99, $102, $105 to $200, and up.

EASY PAYMENTS. These organs are sold for cash or easy payments, or will be rented until rent pays for an organ.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, just issued, fully describing and illustrating MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED STYLES OF ORGANS, with net prices lists and circulars, will be sent free to any one desiring them. *Certainly no one should buy or rent any organ without having seen these circulars, which contain much useful information about organs.*

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO.,
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AGENT FOR
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49 and 51 Main St., Houston, Texas.
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$500 REWARD!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. 41 1y

VOICE OF JOY.
A collection of
NEW SONGS FOR THE SUNDAY SCHOOL,
BY J. H. ROSECRANS.

The publishers take pleasure in announcing a new Sunday-school singing-book by this popular author.

THE VOICE OF JOY

is the result of two year's labor by the author, whose employment for a number of late years has been that of teaching and drilling Sunday-schools in music, in various parts of the country.

We invite all interested to give it an examination before purchasing for the season. The book is thoroughly new, and is gotten up in handsome and substantial style. Sample copy mailed, (in paper covers), for 25 cents; (boards, 35 cents. Price per dozen (boards) by Express, $3 00; per dozen (boards), by mail, $4 00.

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FILLMORE BROS., Publishers,
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Silverware for Church Service. Churches in need of cups, bowls and plates, can obtain from us a good article, at 40 per cent. discount from retail price.
PHILLIPS & HUNT,
tf 106 Camp Street, New Orleans.

MRS. M. L. DALE,
Wishes to inform her friends that she is prepared to Accommodate Gentlemen, Ladies and Families With Board, by the MONTH, WEEK or DAY, at Pass Christian, Miss., on FRONT STREET a short walk from Rail road Depot and Boat Landing. Any one visiting the Pass will do well to give her a call. 10 1y.

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,
FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The VIGOR cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair,

The VIGOR is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

ENGINES [illegible] write THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO. [illegible]

Young Folks' Corner.

Have You Not a Word for Jesus.

Have you not a word for Jesus?
Will the world His praise proclaim?
Who will speak if you are silent?
Ye who know the Savior's name.
You, whom He hath called and chosen,
His own witnesses to be,
Will you tell your gracious Master,
"Lord, we cannot speak for Thee"?
"Cannot!" though He suffered for you,
Died because He loved you so!
"Cannot!" though He has forgiven,
Making scarlet white as snow!
"Cannot!" though His grace abounding
Is your freely promised aid!
"Can not!" though He stands beside you,
Though He says, "Be not afraid."

—Francis Ridley Havergal.

How the Earth is Kept Up.

In an interesting book entitled "Glimpses of the Globe," written for young readers by Mr. J. R. Blakiston, of Trinity College, Cambridge, we have the following instructive conversation between a little boy and his uncle:

"Uncle, I have often meant to ask you how the earth is kept up, as it travels spinning around the sun."

"I thought you would be asking me that some day. I fear you will have to wait till you are much older before you can hope to understand it. Do you see yon bright star rising over the windmill? That also, like the earth, is a roamer round the sun. Yon star setting behind Dungeness is another planet, and there are many others, some greater some less, which wheel every day and night without ceasing round the sun, spinning as they speed along."

"Then they too have days and nights as we have?"

"Yes; and perhaps seasons, for they all travel as we do, somewhat aslant. Two of them are as much larger than the earth as a large and a small orange are than a pea; and there are four, the other eight moons wheeling round to light them by night."

"And do they travel as quickly as we do?"

"The largest planet (large enough to make thirteen hundred earths) spins more than twice as fast as the earth. Even at the equator the earth spins only at the rate of seventeen miles in a minute."

"Seventeen miles in a minute? Why! I wonder we are not all of us, houses and everything, hurled off as the water when one trundles a mop."

"Look at the hands of the clock. You know the large hand goes all round once every hour, and that the short hand takes twelve hours to go once round. Well, if your eye was good enough to see the short hand moving, you certainly [illegible] see the short hand move, can you?"

"No indeed [illegible]"

"Now, the earth takes [illegible] to roll once round. [illegible] I remember it takes twenty-four hours to roll round. How [illegible] is it round the earth?"

"Nearly twenty-five thousand at the equator. Thus every hour the [illegible] thousand miles an hour. It would take a train five weeks to go round the earth if it went thirty miles an hour day and night without stopping."

"You can [illegible] me that the sun is so much larger than the earth [illegible] go [illegible] large? It looks [illegible]"

[illegible] The moon is far [illegible] the sun. More [illegible] could be made [illegible] moons might [illegible]

[illegible] heard [illegible] the stars [illegible]

miles. But figures like these are mere words to us. We can neither see nor feel the earth's motion. You may form some faint idea of a heavenly body's motion from a sling. As long as you keep the sling whirling round your head the stone is held tight. Let go the string, and off flies the stone. The string is as the sun drawing in the planets which else would fly off—who knows where?

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA

Rev Z. Charles Gayden is having a prosperous year at Whitehall. Over thirty five have been converted, while a much larger number have joined on probation.

Few men have been more wonderfully blessed in their work in Louisiana than Rev. W. Smith at Donaldsonville. Immediately after conference, Bro. Smith entered upon his work with all his heart. As part of the results of a long protracted meeting 180 have joined on probation and 111 have been converted to God. This is certainly a glorious work, and ought to fill the hearts of our people at Donaldsonville with doxologies. In addition to the above, Bro. Smith has collected of money $238, toward the erection of a new parsonage.

MR EDITOR: I desire to express my thanks to the generous friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church and congregation in Camp Parapet for their numerous gifts at the Pound Entertainment, on Friday night, May 5. Sixty-two different valuable articles were presented to the pastor, after which several addresses were delivered. F. Johnson, on the infancy of the M. E. Church. Poems were recited by Adaline Collins, R Bundy and B. M. Hubbard. Rev. C. H. Claiborne, spoke on the superiority of our preachers. I found our people much discouraged. The Sunday school nearly broke up. At present the people are moving on. The church and Sunday-school are prospering. We shall do the best we can with the blessing of the Lord, for the salvation and elevation of the people.

AUSTIN JONES, Pastor.

TEXAS

Rev. John Gness, Columbia, writes: "We are having a gracious revival of religion. As the results of a protracted meeting thirty-four joined on probation and twelve were converted to God. Spiritually our church is doing well. We have strong hopes of a grand year."

A. Brack, of Spring Hill, Texas, says: "I wish to report through the SOUTHWESTERN to all the friends of West Texas Conference, that Mrs. M. A. Perkins of Tenn., closed her school with an exhibition, such as was never witnessed before. Mrs. Perkins was loved and respected by all of our people. My work is prosperi g, and the signs are good for a grand work for God."

John L. Smith, Cook's Point: "After suffering from more than three months with rheumatism, a part of the time in bed, I was able to keep up my appointment. Since 1880 a personage has been built, and a recess added to the church, which was blown down by the late storm. The church narrowly escaped. On Easter Sunday the Sabbath school was crowded, the church decorated with flowers. At the last Annual conference I was elected president of the Temperance Society, and I call on pastors to do all in their power to make it a success in all their charges. If you will forward to me one dollar, I will send you 300 temperance tracts."

Never Give up the Ship.

"Twenty-one years ago I was dying with the Consumption. There was no escaping that terrible death—at least so all the doctors told me—when a friend advised me to send to 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, and get Cannabis Indica, which finally and fully cured me."

O. S. BISLEY,
DeKalb, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

"Send another $12 box of Cannabis Indica for a friend. Your medicine has cured me of Consumption. I am as sound and as well as ever I was."

SALLIE D. BENTON,
Keysville, Crawford Co., Mo.
January 24, 1882.

N. B.—This remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. We know that it positively cures Consumption, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. $2.50 per Bottle, or Three Bottles for $6.50. Address

CRADDOCK & Co.,
1032 Race St., Philadelphia.

Send stamp for book of testimonials of cures from prominent persons.

It is learned that the immense floods of fresh water, have seriously injured if not destroyed, the oysters along some portions of the gulf coast.

Stop and Consider.

Are you troubled with a weakness in any part of the body? Have you weak lungs, or in any [illegible]? Are you suffering from ill health, caused by a weakness of the urinary or digestive organs? Remember, Brown's Iron Bitters [illegible] both [illegible] condition [illegible]

(From the Home Journal.)

A Remarkable Discovery.

A REAL SKIN CURE.

THERE IS ONLY ONE AND THAT WITH SIMPLE NAME.

Beware of impostures, pirates, or any old articles which now suddenly claim to be best. They have been tried and found wanting, while this has been proved a remarkable success.

NO POMPOUS NAME.

This curative needs no pompous or incomprehensible title of Greek or Latin to sustain it, but its simple English name appeals directly to the common sense of the people. And the people are signally manifesting their appreciation of this frankness by selecting and using Dr. Benson's SKIN CURE in preference to all other professed remedies.

Dr. C. W. Benson has long been well known as a successful physician and surgeon and his life study has been the diseases of the nervous system and of the skin; since he has been persuaded to put his New Remedy and Favorite Prescription as a "Skin Cure" on the market, various things have sprung up into existence, or have woke up from the sleepy state in which they were before, and now claim to be *The Great Skin Cure.*

Beware of imitation, or the various articles which have been advertised for years or struggled along, having no real hold or merit on the public, that now endeavor to keep head above water by advertising themselves as "The Great Skin Cure." None is genuine and reliable except Dr. C. W. Benson's Skin Cure. Each package and bottle bears his likeness. Internal and external remedy, two bottles in one package. Price $1 00, get at your druggists.

Relief for all Overworked Brains.

CAUSE AND CURE.

Dr C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills are valuable for school children who suffer from nervous headaches caused by an overworked brain in their studies, and for all classes of hard brain workers whose overtasked nervous centers need repair and sedation. Nervous tremor, weakness and paralysis are being daily cured by these pills. They correct costiveness, but are not purgative. Price, 50 cents, or six boxes for $2.50, postage free to any address. For sale by all druggists. Depot Baltimore, Md., where the Doctor can be addressed. Letters of inquiry freely answored.

C. N. Crittenton, New York, is wholesale agent for Dr. C. W. Benson's remedies.

35eom1y

A terrible explosion of fire damp occurred in the Pinto mine at Bachum, Westphalia. The bodies of 56 victims have been recovered.

Answer This!

Can you find a case of Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Urinary or Liver Complaints that is curable, that Hop Bitters has not or cannot cure? Ask your neighbor's if they can.

Fully one hundred clergymen of the Church of England are said to be converted Jews.

St. Joseph Saturday Democrat, Aug. 27, 1881.

A Friend to the Friendless.

Sorrow and sickness is too common heritage of humanity, and when we see how little is done to alleviate the miseries of the great mass of humanity we are almost out of patience with life. Even where the intentions are best, ignorance is prone to bid the afflicted "suffer and be strong," instead of "ministering to the mind diseased," or laying a hand of healing on the poor tortured body.

Ah; when Science and Philanthropy, with love and sympathy and skill, come to the aid of the sufferers, they feel as if the angel of annunciation had drawn near.

Samaritan Nervine really is salvation to thousands. I speak from a full heart when I say it, for friends very near and dear to me have been restored to health and happiness by means of it.

"God bless Dr Richmond," said one of them to me the other day. "I feel as I know the men men found in Scripture must have felt when he went from Jerusalem to Jericho and fell among thieves, and when robbed and at the point of death, was befriended and restored to health by the Good Samaritan.

"Yes," he continued "that was exactly my condition. I had spent a fortune in doctor's bills and patent medicines. Everything I could hear of I tried, so desperate was my situation, but I grew worse steadily, until some kind friend told me of the Samaritan Nervine. Since taking I am, as you see, restored to perfect health.

With such incontrovertible proof of the beneficent nature of the remedy, it is not strange that an editor, always solicitous for an accurate knowledge of what could benefit the world in general, should take earliest opportunity of visiting the inventor and proprietor of the medicine at the World's Epileptic Institute.

We found the doctor in his elegant private office busily engaged in superintending the gentlemen whose duty it is to attend to the details of the immense correspondence which is a natural result of his wide-spread reputation.

On making known our wishes, he very kindly accompanied us in our tour of inspection through the magnificent building and grounds.

Almost as soon as we entered the office our attention was arrested by a wonderful collection of photographs, numbering somewhere in the thousands. All nations, ages and stations were represented. The elegant *carte* of society leader was side by side with the picture of humble artisan; innocent childhood and withered old age showed by counterfeit presentment the gratitude they could not speak; doctors, lawyers, ministers of the gospel, soldiers, laborers, plain mothers of families, haughty children of wealth, rich and poor, high and low, black and white, all were represented. It reminded me of the miracle cures of Europe, only instead of the crutches, bandages, gold, silver and wax images of the recuperated pilgrims, left before the shrine of the miracle worker, Dr. Richmond has as testimonials the pictures of his deeply grateful patients.

"You must feel very happy, doctor, when you look at this collection," we said.

"Ah! yes," said the doctor pleasantly, "but if you like my Art Gallery, what would you say to my Library?"

He led the way to the next apartment, and we followed, expecting only to see perhaps one bookcase filled with dusty tomes of abstract science. Instead the walls were lined with many very handsome bookcases, containing over one hundred thousand unsolicited testimonials from those whom the Nervine had cured.

"How wonderfully fortunate, as well as talented you are," we exclaimed in amazement. "The Nervine has proved a perfect gold mine."

The doctor looked at us reproachfully.

"I am not one to underestimate the value of wealth," he answered, "for I have known what it is to be without it, but what is the most colossal fortune that was ever in the grasp of mortal man in comparison to the good my remedy is doing? Picture to yourself, if you can, what must be the feeling of an epileptic. Think of him with his dreadful disease so long pronounced incurable. He cannot take part in the studies, duties, employments, recreations or amusements of an ordinary fellow-being. He is an object of horror rather than of pity to his friends. His malady stands still; it is constantly growing worse and more dreadful in all its phases. Last and most dreadful before him stands the awful phantom of insanity. Sleeping or waking he feels that it is there, and that sooner or later it will clutch him; and it does. An epileptic must be, like Job, tempted to curse Heaven and die. Why, it would bring tears to your eyes to read a letter I received from a gentleman at Potsdam, N. Y., telling how he had two thousand dreadful fits in eighteen months, and is now, thanks to the Nervine, entirely cured. That poor fellow can scarcely find words strong enough to express his feelings. That's the kind of a thing to make a man feel happy."

SAMARITAN

NERVINE.

Samaritan Nervine

Cures Epileptic Fits, Spasms, Convulsions, St. Vitus Dance, Virtigo, Hysterics, Insanity, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Nervous diseases. This infallible remedy will positively eradicate every species of Nervous Derangement, and drive them away from whence they came, never to return again. It utterly destroys the germs of disease by neutralizing the hereditary taint or poison in the system, and thoroughly eradicates the disease, and utterly destroys the cause.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Female Weakness, general Debility, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Painful Menstruation, Ulceration of the Uterus, Internal Heat, Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder, Irritability of the Bladder. For Wakefulness at night, there is no better remedy. During the change of life no female should be without it. It quiets the Nervous System and gives rest, comfort and nature's sweet sleep.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Alcoholism, Drunkenness and the habit of Opium Eating. These degrading habits are by far the worst evils that have ever befallen suffering humanity. Thousands die annually from these noxious drugs. The drunkard drinks liquor not because he likes it, but for the pleasure of drinking and treating his friends, little thinking that he is on his road to ruin. Like the Opium Eater, he first uses the drug in small quantities as a harmless antidote. The soothing influence of the drug takes strong hold upon its victim, leading him on to his own destruction. The habits of Opium Eating and Liquor Drinking are precisely what eating is to alimentiveness, as over-eating first inflames the stomach, which redoubles its cravings until it paralyzes both the stomach and appetite. So every drink of liquor or dose of opium, instead of satisfying, only adds to its fierce fires, until it consumes the vital force and then itself. Like the gluttonous tape-worm, it cries: "Give, give, give!" but never enough until its own rapacity devours itself. Samaritan Nervine gives instant relief in all such cases. It produces sleep, quiets the nerves, builds up the nervous system, and restores body and mind to a healthy condition.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Nervous Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Syphilis, diseases of the Kidneys and all diseases of the urinary organs. Nervous debility, caused by the indiscretions of youth, permanently cured by the use of this invaluable remedy. To you, young, middle-aged and old men, who are covering your sufferings as with a mantle by silence, look up, you can be saved by timely efforts, and make ornaments to society, and jewels in the crown of your Maker, if you will. Do not keep this a secret longer, until it saps your vitals, and destroys both body and soul. If you are thus afflicted, take DR. RICHMOND'S Samaritan Nervine. It will restore your shattered nerves, arrest premature decay, impart tone and energy to the whole system.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my little girl of fits. She was also deaf and dumb, but it cured her. She can now talk and hear as well as anybody.
PETER ROSS, Springwater, Wis.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has been the means of curing my wife of rheumatism. J. B. FLETCHER, Fort Collins, Col.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Made a sure cure of a case of fits for my son. E. B. BALLS, Hiattsville, Kan.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of vertigo, neuralgia and sick headache. MRS WM HENSON, Aurora, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Was the means of curing my wife of spasms. REV. J. A. EDIE, Beaver, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of asthma, after spending over $3,000 with other doctors.
S. B. HOBSON, New Albany, Ind.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Effectually cured me of spasms.
MISS JENNIE WARREN, 740 West Van Buren st., Chicago, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured our child of fits after given up to die by our family physician, it having over 100 in 24 hours. HENRY KNEE, Vervilla, Warren co., Tenn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of scrofula after suffering for 8 years. ALBERT SIMPSON, Peoria, Ill

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits, after spending $2,400 with other doctors.
J. W. THORNTON, Claibore, Miss.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me permanently of epileptic fits of a stubborn character. REV. WM. MARTIN, Mechanicstown, Md.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits, after having had 2,500 in eighteen months. MRS. E. FORBES, West Potsdam, N. Y.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of epilepsy of nine years' standing. MISS ORLENA MARSHALL, Granby, Newton co., Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has permanently cured me of epilepsy of many years' duration.
JACOB SUTER, St Joseph, Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of bronchitis, asthma and general debility. OLIVER MYERS, Ironton, O.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has cured me of asthma; also scrofula of many years' standing.
ISAAC JEWELL, Covington, Ky.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of fits. Have been well for over four years. CHAS. E. CURTIS, Osyka, Douglas co., Minn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured a friend of mine who had dyspepsia very badly.
MICHAEL O'CONNOR, Ridgeway, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has permanently cured me of epileptic fits.
DAVID TREMBLE, Des Moines, Iowa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my wife of epilepsy of 35 years' standing. HENRY CLARK, Fairfield, Mich.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my wife of a nervous disease of the head. E. GRAHAM, North Hope, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits. He has not had a fit for about four years. JOHN DAVIS, Woodhorn, Macoupin co., Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son's wife of a case of epileptic fits. REBECCA LADUE, Middleprite, New York.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of fits of many years' standing.
EMMA A. BUSWELL, Holyoke, Mass.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my little girl of fits. Has not had a fit for over three years. JAS. MURPHY, Ceba, Fulton co., Ills.

Samaritan Nervine

is for sale by druggists everywhere, or may be had direct from us. Those who wish to obtain further evidence of the curative properties of Samaritan Nervine will please enclose a 3-cent postage stamp for a copy of our Illustrated Journal of Health, giving hundreds of testimonials of cure from persons who have used the medicine, and also their pictures photographed after their restoration to perfect health.

Address

DR. S. A. RICHMOND & CO.,
World's Epileptic Institute,
5-1y ST. JOSEPH MO.

Lost Friends.

(We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.)

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for Robert Oaston. We heard that he was in New Orleans last September. His uncle Wiley Davis, died last December. His mother is left alone. Her name is Sally Ann Davis. She is going from place to place. Robert is her only son. Address me at Clinton, Louisiana.

CHARLEY ANGRUM

MR. EDITOR—Information is wanted of a woman by the name of Priscilla and her son Tom., formerly owned by Dr. McIntosh, of Mobile, Ala. Also of Mat. McOlain step father of Tom., formerly owned by a Presbyterian minister by the name of McOlain, who resided at the corner of Ann and Dauphine Streets, Mobile, Ala. Please direct information to Tom. Perkins, care of Long & Co., Beaumont, Jefferson co, Texas.

BEAUMONT, May 1st, 1882.

DEAR EDITOR—I desire to find my wife's uncle. His name was Charles Bender, and used to belong to Mr. Griffin Bender, in Jasper county, Mississippi. His mother's name was Charlie Bender. He had a hand burnt off when a child. He ran away from his owners one year before the war. The last heard of him was that he had gone to Vicksburg, Miss. My wife's name was Callie Bender, now Callie Brown. Any information about him will be gladly received. Address, Rev. C. H. Brown, Moss Point P. O., Jackson county, Miss.

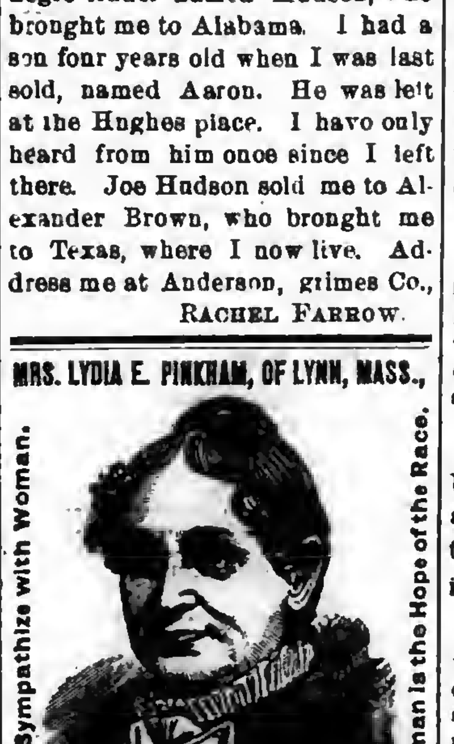
DEAR EDITOR: I wish to know the whereabouts of my people, to wit: Anderson Turner, the son, Edith Turner, Delilah, his wife, and Lucy Turner, the daughter of Robert and Eliza Coleman, but was sold to James Turner, and Lucy Turner, the daughter, Edith Turner, and sister of Eliza Coleman, and Violet, the sister of Eliza also. When last heard from was in Virginia, and her sons Timothy, Russell, and Henry. Edith Coleman, the wife of Richard Coleman, belonged to Henry E Coleman, as did the other Coleman people. Elizabeth Alexander, Eliza Coleman's sister, and her husband. Any tidings of the above will be gladly received.

A. B COLEMAN.
Enterprise, Miss., April 29, 1882.

DEAR EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my people. I left them in Mecklenburg county, Va, near Bolton about thirty-eight or thirty nine years ago. Mother's name was Harlan; mine is Rachel. We belonged to Ansell Roberts. Mother had ten children, four boys and six girls. After Roberts died, I was sold to Crawford Hughes, seven miles below. Brothers were Giles, John, Willis, and Gilbert; sisters, Lethe, Chaney, Harriett, Keziah, and Quintranie. I was sold at the death of Crawford Hughes to a negro trader named Hudson, who brought me to Alabama. I had a son four years old when I was last sold, named Aaron. He was left at the Hughes place. I have only heard from him once since I left there. Joe Hudson sold me to Alexander Brown, who brought me to Texas, where I now live. Address me at Anderson, Grimes Co.,

RACHEL FARROW.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

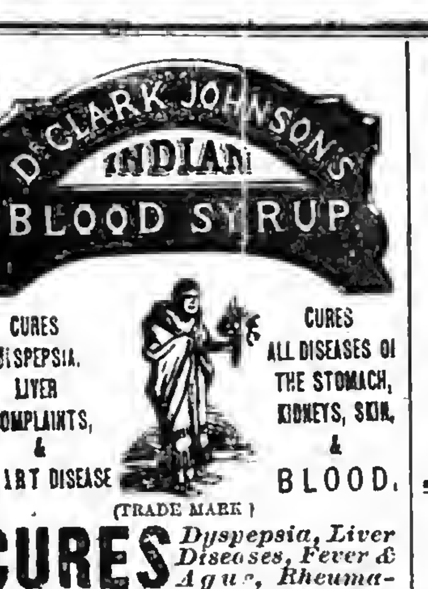
For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

CATARRH Treatise FREE, giving Cure. Address with 3 cent stamp, I. R. CRUMB, Buffalo, N. Y.
18-4t



(TRADE MARK)

CURES *Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous debility, etc.*

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man!

11,000,000 Bottles

SOLD SINCE 1870.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva, which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It Regulates the Bowels.
It Purifies the Blood.
It Quiets the Nervous System.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.
It carries off the Old Blood and makes new.
It opens the pores of the skin and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, *care only being required in attention to directions.*

DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

Laboratory, 77 West 3d St., NEW YORK CITY.

RINGGOLD, Bienville Co., La.
I was afflicted for a number of years with Kidney Disease, and my wife was troubled with Liver Complaint. We took some of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup which effected a perfect cure. J. B. BRYAN,
SHILOH Union Co., La.

For about six years I have been afflicted with Tetter. The Doctors pronounced me incurable, the use of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has relieved me and I believe it will make a radical cure.
O. C. TUBB,
NEW IBERIA, Iberia Co., La.

I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup for Rheumatism, and have received entire relief therefrom. I would not be without it.
THOS. JOHNSON.
CONVENT, St. James Co., La.

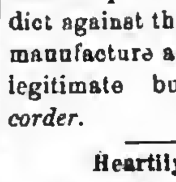
I was afflicted with Dyspepsia and a short trial of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has completely cured me. I can safely recommend it.
B. WASHINGTON.
FARMERSVILLE, Union Co., La.

I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup and believed it to be a Good Blood Purifier and can recommend it as such.
H BROWN & CO.
OPELOUSAS, St. Landry Co., La.

This is to certify that Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has made a new man of me, after an illness of thirty years.
JULIAN A. LANDBY.

Agents wanted for the sale of the Indian Blood Syrup in every town or village in which I have no agent. Particulars given on application.
22 1y

A Cheap Sunday-school Library. Sunday school superintendents and pastors may obtain from us the cheap Sunday-school Library, No. 8, 56 volumes, over 4000 pages, 100 engravings, for $10, by applying at once.
tf PHILLIPS & HUNT,
106 Camp Street New Orleans.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

CASH FOR LAND WARRANTS! Address W. C. HILL, Washington, D. C.

$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

At a public temperance meeting held, recently, in the city of New York, Judge Noah Davis said that in twenty-five years' experience on the bench of the Supreme Court, he had found that three fifths of all cases of personal violence were caused by the use of liquor. A pretty severe verdict against the use of an article, the manufacture and sale of which is a legitimate business!—*Sabbath Recorder.*

Heartily Recommended.

Don't condemn a good thing because you have been deceived by worthless nostrums. Parker's Ginger Tonic has cured many in this section, of kidney and nervous disorders, and we recommend it heartily to such sufferers.—News.

The constitutional convention of Utah has adopted a constitution and provided for its submission to the people May 22. It says nothing about polygamy.

Rev. M. P. Remington, Ithaca, N. Y., writes: "From too close application to my calling, my health underwent a severe strain. I felt a weakness in every part of my body. My digestion especially failed me, and my nerves became all unstrung. Recreation did not do me proper benefit. finally, on the recommendation of a brother minister, I tried Brown's Iron Bitters. It has made me feel better and stronger than I ever before felt since I was a young man.'

The clerks in many retail stores have organized for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature to enact a Sunday law, giving reasons why such a law will prove conducive to peace, and good morals.

What's Saved is Gained.

Workingmen will economize by employing Dr. Pierce's Medicines. His "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" and Golden Medical Discovery" cleanse the blood and system thus preventing fevers and other serious diseases, and curing all scrofulous and other humors. Sold by druggists.

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The Only Relief.

Day Kidney Pad Co., Buffalo, N. Y.: I have been a great sufferer from kidney disease, and never got any relief until I used Day's Kidney Pad. CAPT. F. GUY,
By druggists. Manchester, Va.

DR. HARTER'S

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy, has in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians, have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation ever made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice.
DR. ROBERT SAMUELS,
ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 28th, 1881. 3104 Wash Avenue.

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

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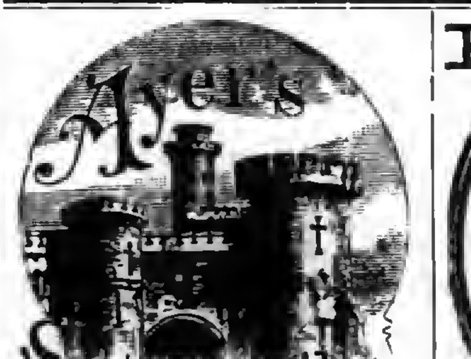

Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and in every way the most effectual alterative medicine known or available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood, and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions. It promotes energy and strength. It restores and preserves health. It infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair, who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial. Remember, the earlier the trial, the speedier the cure.

Its recipe has been furnished to physicians everywhere; and they, recognizing its superior qualities, administer it in their practice.

For nearly forty years AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has been widely used, and it now possesses the confidence of millions of people who have experienced benefits from its marvellous curative virtues.

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Practical and Analytical Chemists,
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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS are a certain cure for all diseases requiring a complete tonic: especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00 a bottle.

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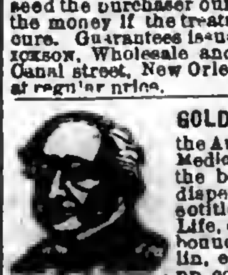

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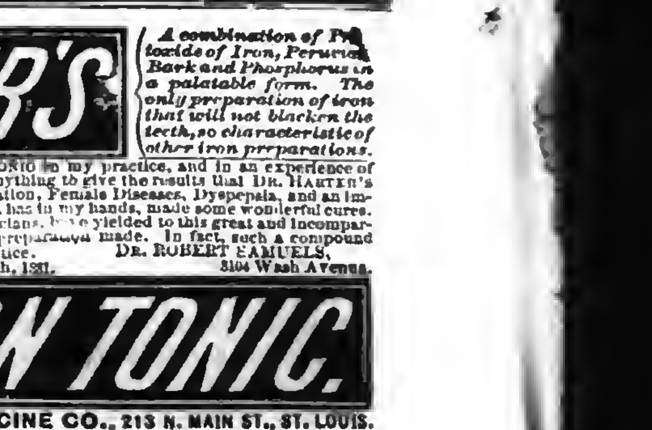
BELLS.



The following prices include the MOUNTINGS.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting	Price
26 inches....	175 lbs.......	225 lbs........	$45 00
28 inches....	225 lbs.......	275 lbs........	55 00
32 inches....	350 lbs.......	450 lbs........	80 00
36 inches....	550 lbs.......	800 lbs........	120 00
40 inches....	750 lbs.......	1050 lbs........	160 00
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45 inches....	1500 lbs.......	1800 lbs........	280 00
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We have arranged to furnish our churches with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The Bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

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$10 REWARD will be paid for any corset in which the Coraline breaks with six months ordinary wear.

Price by mail, W. B. (coutil), $2.50; Abdominal, $2.00; Health or Nursing, $1.50; Coraline or Flexible Hip, $1.25; Misses', $1.00.

For sale by leading merchants.

Beware of worthless imitations boned with cord.

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. A perfect dressing elegantly perfumed and harmless. Restores color & prevents baldness.

All Farmers, Mothers, Business men, Mechanics, &c. who are tired out by work or worry, and all who are miserable with Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bowel, Kidney or Liver Complaints, you can be invigorated and cured by using

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

If you are wasting away with Consumption, Age, or any disease or weakness, you will find the Tonic An Invigorating Medicine that Never Intoxicates. None genuine without signature of HISCOX & Co. 50c. & $1 sizes at druggists. Large Saving Buying $1 Size.

THE [illegible] BEAUTIFUL [illegible]
ROSES
The [illegible] SPECIAL BUSINESS OF ROSES. 60 LARGE HOUSES for ROSES alone. We GIVE AWAY, in Premiums and Extras, more ROSES than most establishments grow. Strong Pot Plants suitable for immediate bloom delivered safely, postpaid to any post-office. 5 splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for $1; 12 for $2; 19 for $3; 26 for $4; 35 for $5; 75 for $10; 100 for $13. Our NEW GUIDE, a complete Treatise on the Rose, [illegible] free to all.
THE DINGEE & CONARD CO.
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OVER 1500 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION
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PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK. No preparation and only a common pen needed. Superior for decorative work on linen. Rec'd Centennial MEDAL. Sold everywhere.
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We will send 1 Beautiful Silver-plated Butter Knife, 1 Beautiful Silver-plated Sugar Shell; 1 Book, "Language of the Flowers," [illegible] Address E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., [illegible]

OPIUM MORPHINE HABIT. No pay till cured. Ten years established, 1,000 cured. State case. Dr. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

[illegible] BEARD ELIXIR [illegible] L. SMITH & Co., [illegible]

Agents wanted, [illegible] NEW HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES and FAMILY SCALE. [illegible]

Southwestern Christian Advocate

VOL. 17—NO. 21. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1882. WHOLE NUMBER 512.

[illegible] ple of these amendments, or that it is applicable, in the fullest degree, to the entire colored population of the United States. In the matter of rights and privileges there is now no white and no black man in the United States. All the people are simply men, having the same rights and subject to the same responsibilities.

The Fourteenth Amendment declares that no "state shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." Mr. Justice Strong, referring to this language, in the recent case of Strander v. Virginia (10 Otto, 307), which related to the exclusion of colored men from juries said:

"What is this but declaring that the states shall be the same for the black as for the white; that all persons, whether colored or white, shall stand equal before the laws of the states and in regard to the colored race, for whose protection the amendment was primarily designed, that no discrimination shall be made against them by law because of their color? The words of the amendment, it is true, are prohibitory, but they contain a necessary implication of a positive immunity or right most valuable to the colored race—the right to exemption from unfriendly legislation against them distinctively as colored—exemption from legal discriminations, implying inferiority in civil society, lessening the security of their enjoyment of the rights which others enjoy, and discriminations which are steps toward reducing them to the condition of a subject race."

Now, it seems to us that this language of the Supreme Court, construing the import of the Fourteenth Amendment, is inconsistent with the adoption of the color line or the race line in the organization and management of public schools under the authority of state laws. We say state laws; for, if such a [illegible] be adopted by trustees or [illegible] of education, they are but [illegible] in exercising the powers [illegible] by law, and, unless [illegible] the law, what they do [illegible]. If colored children [illegible] from public schools [illegible] children attend, then [illegible] for their education is the [illegible] and they are colored children, and this is precisely the reason in [illegible] for which colored men in West Virginia were excluded from the jury-box, which exclusion the [illegible] Court of the United States [illegible] to be unconstitutional. [illegible] say nothing now about the ob[illegible] to the exclusion on the score [illegible] inconvenience to colored chil[illegible] or its impolicy on the score of increased expense, or its wrong [illegible] on the score of its fostering [illegible] and improper prejudice [illegible]. What we say is, that it is against the spirit and [illegible] of the Fourteenth Amendment, as interpreted by the Supreme Court. It goes upon the [illegible] that there is such a difference between the two races that [illegible] should not be educated [illegible] in the same schools; and as [illegible] known, this theory [illegible] from the antagonism of [illegible] the part of the white [illegible] the black race. It [illegible] race, not, for [illegible] because it [illegible] and discriminates [illegible] race; and, if the [illegible] Court is right in its con[illegible] of the Fourteenth Amendment, [illegible] discriminations of this [illegible] are inconsistent with its [illegible] and design.

[illegible] as a matter [illegible] establishing [illegible] by the Act of [illegible] Stat. [illegible] providing [illegible]

to persons of color, though they were as good as those which they assigned exclusively for white persons, and, in fact, the very cars which were, at certain times, assigned exclusively to white persons." A car for Negroes and another for white people, as the Court held, did not meet the intent of the law; and precisely the same difficulty exists with schools exclusively for Negro children, and others exclusively for white children. The system is an attempt to dodge the fair and just application of the Fourteenth Amendment. It does not harmonize with the purpose of the Amendment, as construed by the Supreme Court of the United State. It makes an odious and invidious distinction between the two races and practically against the black race, which is contrary to the fundamental law of the land.

We sincerely hope that some colored man, whose child may have been subjected to this distinction, will have the pluck to pursue the case, if necessary, to the Supreme Court of the United States and obtain its judgment upon the question. That court can decide cases only as they come to it, and it so happens that no case involving the question of "Nigger schools" has ever reached it. Judging, however, from its decisions in other cases, there cannot be much doubt as to how it would decide this point. The principle which it has uniformly applied is, that no discriminations, by state law, or in its administration, between citizens of the United States, having their basis in race or color, are compatible with the recent amendments to the National Constitution. The two races, being citizens of the United States and of the respective States in which they reside, stand, in view of this instrument, upon exactly the same level, and any authority exercised under state law which in practice changes this fact, in any form or to any extent, is in conflict with "the supreme law of the land."—*N. Y. Independent.*

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter from Bro. Elkins.

DEAR BRETHREN OF LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE:—When I left you last September to enter the G. B. I., at Evanston, Ill., I promised some of you that you should hear from me through the SOUTHWESTERN; but the scholastic year has passed and gone, and this is my first attempt to redeem my promise. Every day of the year has been a busy one, and every hour has been filled with labor. There were deep questions of theology to study, difficult principles of homiletics to master, abstruse theories of metaphysics with which to grapple, lessons in elocution, archæology and praxis, demanding my time, and last but by no means least there were Greek verbs to master, and Greek roots to dig; these, with various other duties, occupied my time so closely that ere I was aware, the close of the year had come.

I left Evanston a few days before school closed, to take charge of the Ontario street M. E. Church, of this Sheboygan city, Wis.

This is a beautiful city of ten thousand inhabitants—mostly German and Scandinavians.

The mineral water here has rendered this a noted resort in Summer.

The city is most admirably located on high grounds, overlooking Lake Michigan, while Sheboygan river, that flows majestically through the Southern portion of the city, makes a good harbor for the many vessels that come to this port.

Our society here was once a large and flourishing one—a society that demanded and supported first-class talent. The good Dr. Wheeler, now missionary in China, held a large audience spell-bound with his eloquence Sabbath after Sabbath, for three years; but the wolf at last entered and scattered the flock. Last year a preacher from Canada supplied the charge. He proved to be an able [illegible]—able to take the Church by the throat and choke the life out [illegible].

We now have twenty-two names in the class-book, and but four or [illegible] really interested in the salvation of the society. A preacher [illegible] here from conference, but he [illegible] and they have been [illegible] of any kind for [illegible] before I came.

[illegible] of the good meet[illegible] attended at Wesley [illegible] Rock, and out on [illegible] how I would [illegible] conference and camp meeting like that we had in Richwoods last August.

The SOUTHWESTERN is a regular visitor to my study, and I scan its pages closely for the news from the Little Rock Conference. I have noticed with great pleasure the increase in ministerial force, and hope when my school-days are over to take my place in your ranks again.

A good doctor of divinity said to me not long since: "My advice to any young minister is to go into the South and consecrate his life to the elevation of the down-trodden race. Teach them that all men are equal before God, and although some discriminate against them, yet the best men do not." "We do nothing nobly in this life," he continued, "but what we do for others; and the glory of life consists in making sacrifices for the needy." I then resolved that my life-work shall be with and for the down-trodden.

Dear brethren, be faithful in your work. Remember that immortal souls are looking to you to instruct them in the way that leads to heaven and to God.

May God abundantly bless you with all the interests of Little Rock Conference. More anon.

L. W. ELKINS.

Sheboygan City, Wis., May 13, 1882.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Second Round—San Antonio District.

MR. EDITOR: I have finished my first and begun my second round on this district.

At Gonzales, Bro. J. Henderson had commenced his work in earnest, and we trust success will crown his efforts. Rev. George Brothers was appointed to the Mt. Vernon circuit, but failed to go. His place was supplied by Bro. L. Morris, who is going forward. Bro. J. C. Mays, at Cuero and New Hope circuit, one of our promising young men, is doing a noble work at Cuero under embarrassing circumstances. The failure in crops last year prevented the subscribers to our building enterprise from meeting their engagements. He is hoping that all will respond this season, which bids fair to be abundant. At Victoria, Bro. P. M. Carmichael stands popular among the entire community. His influence and his power in the pulpit are not easily estimated. His congregations are always large. He is aided in the work by Rev. W. A. Fortson, formerly of Clark University, and late graduate of Central Tennessee College. Bro. Fortson sustains a good reputation as a preacher and teacher and a worker in our church. At Mission Valley and Centerville circuit, Bro. A. M. Mason has by protracted efforts won thirty-seven souls to the Master this year, all of whom joined our church. This young man is meeting with great and persistent opposition from the African ministers, aided by their presiding elder, Rev. Richard Haywood, who wrote charges and specifications against Bro. Mason to me. After due inquiry, we find Bro. A. M. Mason is a perfect Christian gentleman, and had shown Bro. Haywood every mark of recognition, and gave him the warmest brotherly reception, at the same time having been railed at by Bro. Haywood, accusing him of being foolish for staying in "a white man's church." Bro. Haywood was invited into our pulpit and to lead in prayer, which he accepted, and consumed nearly a half-hour in asking God to "open our blinded eyes, that we might see our error in remaining with our old masters and overseers." This prayer did not take worth a cent with the people. We are unable to say how our Heavenly Father takes it. He called Bro. Mason a boy before the whole congregation; but he being reviled, reviled not again. Bro. Mason did just precisely what every pastor has a right to do, to prevent, if possible, any man from tearing his congregation to pieces. I would have felt it my duty to so stand in the way of any man, old or young. Elder Haywood had been kindly provided lodging amid our people without cost or price. If he has so much love and sympathy for the people of African descent why does he spend his ripe years to disturb their peace?

We ended our first round on the 30th of April, with Goliad, by baptising forty-one persons, only one infant, which scene was witnessed by a vast multitude of both white and colored. There were forty-eight conversions at Goliad at a meeting conducted by Prof. C. P. Westbrooks, professor in the [illegible] Male and Female Institute, Goliad. He is assisted by his noble wife, Mrs. L. A. Westbrooks, both graduates of Central Tennessee College. This institution is chartered.

M. HENSON.

Austin, Texas, May 8, 1882.

The American Bible Society in Texas.

Colportage work in the month of April, 1882:

Days of service rendered, 300; miles traveled on duty, 4702; families visited by them, 4877; families found destitute of the Bible, 645; destitute families supplied with the Scripture, 589; destitute individuals supplied in addition, 473; number of volumes sold, 242; money received from sales, $747 56; number of volumes donated, 621; value of Scriptures donated, $101,557; amount contributed by churches and individuals to the Bible cause, $44 56.

Also the following auxiliary societies report this month, viz: Milam county, Rusk county, Overton Bible Society, Lockport Bible Society and San Antonio. From the aggregate sales of the Scripture $415 70 were received, from contributions $76 55.

This is a benevolent and unsectarian work for Christ and humanity in which all are invited to engage. Send your contribution.

W. B. RANKIN, Dist. Supt.
Austin, Texas.

Train the Converts.

Every preacher in charge of a district or station should organize all of his converts into classes, and then appoint a good leader over them, or lead them himself. We should not fail to instruct them, because the success of the Church depends upon its training of the young converts. The Church loses a great many of her converts because they have not been trained. They should be taught at once that religion means work in the vineyard of the Lord.

Young converts are young soldiers for Christ, and they need training in order to make useful members of the Church. If they are not trained they will not be of much service to the Church. The leader should show them their duties and dangers—how to escape the dangers and how to perform their duties. Every preacher should make it his prerogative to look after the young converts.

A. PHILLIPS.

Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Garrett Biblical Institute.

The official report of the board of conference visitors to Garrett Biblical Institute for the year ending May 11, 1882, says: the prosperity attending the school throughout the year is cause for much thankfulness. There have been in attendance about one hundred students. The present graduating class numbers twenty-one. These are a material strengthening of the army—two hundred and fifty strong—that has already gone forth from thes halls into all lands to preach the gospel. The examination has clearly shown that excellent work has been done by the able board of instructors. It is gratifying to notice the thoroughness with which our Methodistic theology has been taught in all departments. The students and teachers evince enthusiasm in their work. The demand for well-trained ministers is so great in the country tributary to this institution that the patronizing conferences should do their utmost to fill it to its entire capacity. About two hundred students can be accommodated here. And we most cheerfully recommend that each conference take such action as will effectually discourage, and if possible prevent, drafts upon the attendance at the institute during the school year. Every student should be constrained to finish his course without interruption, otherwise the completeness of his equipment may be seriously impaired.

Under the admirable tact and energy of Rev. Dr. Dandy, the financial agent, and the wisdom of the trustees, the finances have so improved as to show that the days of financial peril are past and that the time of larger opportunity has arrived.

The income of the past year exceeds the expenses by several hundred dollars, and there is great cause for congratulating the financial agent, the trustees, and all the friends of the institute, as well as for gratitude to all the generous donors. Let us have a jubilee!

This grand material prosperity fully warrants the policy of expansion adopted by the trustees. We are glad that Rev. Dr. Ridgaway has been added to the faculty, who will bring to the institution the vigor and attainments of the prime of his manhood.

We further take pleasure in calling attention to Dr. Raymond's work on theology, which, in our judgment, is a production unsurpassed, if not peerless, among us. And with pleasure we look forward to Volume VII, of Whedon's Commentary—the joint work of Drs. Bannister and Hemenway. These publications will bring honor upon this school of the prophets.

We would call special attention to the facts that the charter of the institute shows that this institution is organically independent of all other educational institutions of the Church; and that the character of the instruction is not only under the supervision of the board of trustees, but is actually within the special and complete control of the Church.

We have agreed, as official visitors, to make suitable reports of our impressions and observations to our various conferences, and to do what we may be able to emphasize the cause of ministerial education, to awaken a corresponding desire in our young men entering the ministry, and to intensify the interest in our several conferences in this noble institution at Evanston.

The Plan for Episcopal Visitation to the Fall Conferences.

DETROIT, May 15.—The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who have been in session here for the past week, adjourned to-day, having arranged their plan for Episcopal visitation for the Fall conference as follows:

Alabama Conference, at Wedawee, November 30, Bishop Foss presiding.

Austin, Tex., Conference at San Antonio, November 23, Bishop Bowman presiding.

Central Alabama Conference, at West Point, December 7, Bishop Foss presiding.

Georgia Conference, at Resaca, November 23, Bishop Foss presiding.

Holston Conference, at Chattanooga, October 12, Bishop Simpson presiding.

Central Tennessee Conference, Morris Chapel, November 16, Bishop Warren presiding.

East Tennessee Conference, Morristown, October 19, Bishop Simpson.

Savannah Conference, Atlanta, December 13, Bishop Foss.

Southern German Conference, Seguin, Texas, November 30, Bishop Bowman.

Tennessee Conference, Brownsville, November 23, Bishop Warren.

Texas Conference, Hampstead, December 14, Bishop Bowman.

West Texas Conference, Columbus, December 7, Bishop Bowman.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, on Thursday, May 4th, Frederick S. Winston, Esq., Vice President, in the chair.

The death of the Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, one of the Vice Presidents of the Society, was announced, and the Board placed upon their records a Minute expressive of their high appreciation of his character and services.

Upon recommendation of the Committee on Distribution, appropriations of funds were made to the Society's agency in China, Russia, Uruguay, and Brazil, amounting in the aggregate to $42,850.

Numerous grants of Scripture were also made for general distribution to auxiliaries, churches, and individuals, their aggregate value being $6,300, which includes the Scriptures in raised letter for the blind to the value of $56 75.

A Welsh auxiliary Bible society was organized in Kansas.

The total receipts for April, as given in the financial statement, were $44,546 75.

The issue for April were 121,745 volumes, which is the largest number issued during any single month for more than fourteen years.

Bishop H. W. Warren in Macon.

A small number of brethren and sisters, formerly of the African Methodist Church, have been struggling for several years to erect a house in which to worship God. These Christian brethren and sisters are some of the best citizens in Macon. After due consideration, we decided we would unite with the Methodist Episcopal Church, which we have done, and on the 22d of January (last month) Bishop Warren came down and preached to the little band. He preached from the text "For God so loved the world," etc. This is a noble text and the bishop gave us a sweet and powerful discourse which will not be forgotten soon. After preaching, the bishop told us many things about the dear old mother church of Methodism and the good she is doing for the colored people and for all who will accept it. All enjoyed the bishop's discourse and visit much and hope he will come again. We ask all to pray for Haven's Church.—W. J. T. Hadson, in the *Methodist Advocate.*

"John."

In Swatow Province, of the Celestial Kingdom, there is an old tradition handed down for many generations, and implicitly believed in by common people. It is to the effect that, once upon a time, in the dawn of the ages, an old Emperor of China went down to purgatory and asked the great overseer of souls what he (the Emperor) could do for the good of his people. The overseer told him that for the present he could do no better than he was doing; but when a "flowery flag, with a heaven of stars and the light of the North upon its wings, shall come over the water to the flowery kingdom, then shall the great dragon turn his head to the East and find a land rising from the ocean, to be owned and enjoyed by his suffering poor. Then, oh Emperor, stretch thy hand and look across the setting sun and rejoice, for the gods have given thee another kingdom greater than the first." In the course of time, the American flag waved in China's harbors, and since that day it has been recognized as the "flowery flag"—the long promised ensign destined to lead the children of the sun to their promised heritage.

John is in no way loth to accept the traditional view of his destiny, and already regards the United States in the light of a Province of the Emperor—a sort of Canaan to his Judea. He is ready to make any sacrifice to come hither and the desire for emigration rages in tumultuous fever. If, therefore, it should be China's destiny to spread her crowded hordes over the broad face of this continent, we can only look upon it as a dispensation of Providence working out its part in the great scheme of mundane regeneration, and in this recognize our duty to encourage it.

It is useless, therefore, for our puny Senators to pipe against this rising gale. The old woman who endeavored to sweep the Atlantic out of her cottage with a broom did not essay a more hopeless task.

The government has been grossly insulted again in Alabama. The United States court in session at Huntsville, Judge Bruce presiding, ex-Gov. Smith, District Attorney, tried one of the cases of election frauds and the accused was found guilty beyond doubt of counting out Lowe. The judge charged the jury that there being no conflict in the testimony, and its truth being admitted by the defendants, they were bound to believe the evidence, and if they believed they must find the defendants guilty. Whereupon Gen. Walker, attorney for defendants, said: "I deny your Honor's right to make any such charge to this jury; it is an outrage upon the rights of the defendants and a violation of the Constitution, a denial of their right to have this jury pass upon their guilt or innocence." At the conclusion of this insolent language the crowd in the court-house cheered and stamped loudly for some time, producing great disorder in the court room. Then one of the jurymen got up and said: "If your Honor please, are we to try this case according to our understanding of the law and evidence?" The Court answered, "If you believe the evidence the defendants are guilty, and you will so find them." In a few minutes the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." The court discharged both defendants and jury. This angered the Ku Klux and another effort was made to intimidate the court. There is no doubt that Lowe, independent candidate for Congress was elected by the people and counted out by the judges of the election. In all such cases Congress should act promptly and seat the persons elected.—*Methodist Ad.*

General News Items.

Frost did considerable damage in North Mississippi.

Steamers arriving at New York are being searched for Lord Cavendish's murderers.

The village of Marcilly, France, has been destroyed by fire. Eighty-four houses were wrecked and [illegible] persons made homeless.

The Democratic legislative caucus in Baton Rouge adjourned sine die. This unusual proceeding is received with astonishment by the general public, but a reconsideration is probable.

Rear Admiral John Rodgers, of the United States Navy, died at Georgetown Heights, D. C., May 5th. He was descended from an illustrious Revolutionary ancestry, and did good service to his country in the war of the rebellion.

Two Californians in partnership have on their various ranches sixty-five thousand head of cattle and one hundred and ten thousand head of sheep. To take care of [illegible] flocks five hundred men are employed.

Cotton factors at all the Southern shipping ports, and a number of Northern spinners, join in [illegible] that fraudulent packing [illegible] rare indeed, and that the [illegible] so freely made in England [illegible] grossly exaggerated.

Gen. George A. Sheridan, [illegible] failed in his application [illegible] Consul Generalship at [illegible] has been tendered the [illegible] three other positions in the [illegible] service, but it [illegible] whether he will accept [illegible] them, as none of them [illegible] able as the one at [illegible] he expected would be given [illegible].

J. B. Dutton, living in [illegible], who had been deaf [illegible] dumb for 16 years, having [illegible] faculties of speech and [illegible] disease, was on the steamer [illegible] a few days ago, and while [illegible] asleep in a berth, the [illegible] snag and he was thrown [illegible] imagined the boat was sinking [illegible] ran from his room almost [illegible] with terror. He fell [illegible] effects of his previous [illegible] and in a few days his speech and hearing were restored.

We learn from Dr. S. Hunt [illegible] preached last Sabbath at the [illegible] People's Home in 43d street, [illegible] York City, that an old lady, [illegible] mate of the Home, in [illegible] walk last week, stepped on [illegible] ing of a banana which [illegible] less person had thrown on [illegible] and fell, fracturing her [illegible] breaking her arm. She [illegible] cripple for life. Every [illegible] throwing the refuse of fruit [illegible] the sidewalk should be [illegible] and punished to the full [illegible] the law.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

Representative T. Allain, [illegible] Iberville, was, on account [illegible] color, not allowed to drink [illegible] bar in Baton Rouge, [illegible] had been invited by Mr. [illegible] a prominent citizen of West [illegible] Rouge. He addressed a [illegible] Wm. Garig, Esq., [illegible] tion to the violation of [illegible] made, that should [illegible] of the constitutional [illegible] vote for the removal of [illegible] to Baton Rouge, [illegible] fore the law would [illegible] them.

At the session of the [illegible] E. Zion Conference, [illegible] were adopted denouncing the [illegible] of the steward of the [illegible] L. Hasbrouck, for [illegible] low Bishop Moore and [illegible] ored clergymen to [illegible] table with the white [illegible] and charging that Captain [illegible] by his silence, indorsed the [illegible]. A committee was appointed [illegible] terview the owners of the [illegible] boat and inquire if they [illegible] sible for the actions of their [illegible] ployes and whether their [illegible] operated without regard to [illegible] color.

The Rev. A. B. Innes, [illegible] tor of a Congregational [illegible] Memphis, Tenn., was [illegible] a white man while riding [illegible] pany with his wife in a [illegible] Memphis and Charleston [illegible] because he refused to go [illegible] wife into the smoking [illegible] letter expressing natural [illegible] tion at such outrageous [illegible] Mr. Innes pointedly [illegible] tack should have been [illegible] in the eyes of all who [illegible] and the vile language [illegible] cowardly assailant [illegible] been more [illegible] gentlemen [illegible] colored man [illegible]

[illegible] Reform.

[illegible] in the [illegible] town of Gardner, Maine, between the hours of 11 and 12 at night, there leaned against the gate of a ruined home, what most people called a human wreck. Years before he had been a prosperous merchant, a good citizen, a consistent and happy Christian; he had been a shining light in that town, and the pride of a once happy home. That wreck was J. K. Osgood; his property was all gone, his home, once one of the most pleasant in town, now the most wretched. As he stood leaning upon the gate, with the last dime spent for drink, he saw through the window the sad, pale, care worn, yet patient and loving face of his wife. Just then he heard a voice saying, "Osgood, you once vowed before God to love, honor and cherish that woman. What are you now doing?" Instantly the tears rolled down his cheeks and there, in the dark, where none but God could see, he fell upon his knees and lifted his hands to heaven, and vowed never to drink again, and thus far he has kept that vow.

Then came weeks and months of struggling with the destroyer; God always helps those who are ready to help themselves. There was living in the community a well-known lawyer, who had been Mr. Osgood's boon companion; he was the first one to labor to save [illegible], and was wonderfully successful in his efforts. One morning, [illegible] was amazed to see [illegible] through the city the following notice:

REFORMERS' MEETING.

There will be a meeting of reformed drinkers at the City Hall, [illegible] on Friday, January 17th. [illegible] A cordial invitation is extended to all—occasional drinkers, [illegible] drinkers and young men [illegible] tempted to drink. [illegible]

J. K. OSGOOD,
[illegible] CHADWICK.

[illegible] call was signed by two [illegible] drinkers, whose courage seemed to fail them, as they [illegible] at the meeting. [illegible] and Chadwick [illegible] [illegible] in the City Hall. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] decorated with flowers and evergreens. Make a grand rally of old and young. Let the boys and girls help in the singing and talking and in taking the collection. Let it be understood that the money collected this day is to be used to help those scholars of our Sunday-schools, who need help in striving to obtain educational qualifications for the higher spheres of Christian usefulness, and that already more than seven hundred scholars from our Sunday-schools have been helped by the fund, and in the next ten years probably more than two thousand will be. Preachers and others, who desire a more complete history of Childrens' Day, are referred to the Sunday-School Teachers' Journal for May, and the Manual of the Methodist Episcopal Church for April. We hope that all of our preachers and superintendents will do their best to make the day a great success.

The Chinese Question.

The following, according to the *San Francisco Chronicle*, is the bill of fare the hoodlums and sand-lots, in company with what the Baltimore *Methodist* calls "the most intelligent and the most philanthropic citizens," have prepared for the Chinese. In answer to the question, "What can we do?" the *Chronicle* says:

We can tax their polls and their business. We can exclude them from all public institutions. We can place their lepers in perpetual quarantine and compel them to pay the cost of their keeping. We can utilize their convicts by working them in the streets and sewers. We cannot prohibit individuals and corporation from employing them, but in various ways we can make it hot and inconvenient for the employers, and by a prudent moulding of public opinion keep all such from political office. We can reach them by strenuous vagrant laws, sanitary ordinances and regulations relating to health and the strange diseases they bring with them.

This is coercion with a vengeance. It is much the same as that of some Southern whites for the negroes, after emancipation, who wished to revive slavery under a different form. We know all about the negro, they said, and we know that slavery is his best condition. But when it was found that the negro had a ballot in his hand, he obtained a sort of recognition. But the poor Chinese are to be deprived of everything. They can have no rights, civil, social, or religious that the hoodlums and sand-lots are bound to respect. One cannot but ask: "Is manhood, honor and justice clean gone in California?" We advocate the same rights for Chinese as for other nationalities. The English, Irish, Dutch, German, Celtic, Latin, Spanish, Scandinavian people are here. There are doubtless more than fifty arrivals to our cities from Europe to one from China. To us there is no justice in this discrimination against the Chinese.

President Arthur's reasons for not signing the first bill were clear and convincing. But we are not able to see how he could sign the second containing so much he had shown himself to be wrong in the first. If, in his veto message, the President acted the statesman, in signing this second bill, the statesman is sunk into the politician. We are opposed to this law because it is wrong to China; it is a violation of the fundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence and of the Law of God. No longer can we boast of this land as an asylum for the oppressed of all nations.

Attending Church in Boston.

The reporters of the *Advertiser* gathered up the statistics of church attendance in Boston, on Sabbath, April 16th, with the following result: Roman Catholics, nearly fifty [illegible]; the Baptists, between [illegible] and sixteen thousand; Orthodox Congregationalists, fifteen thousand; Episcopalians, [illegible] thousand; Unitarians and [illegible] between nine and ten thousand each. All of the Methodist pulpits were supplied by students from the Boston University, [illegible] being away to attend [illegible]. The day, says the *Advertiser*, was pleasant and the [illegible] would be tempted to enjoy the sunshine and out-of-doors [illegible], but, according to this showing, there were over one hundred and twenty-four thousand on [illegible] attending divine service in [illegible] day, which is a good intimation [illegible] Christianity has not lost all of [illegible] power among the people. Thus [illegible] by words only, but by works, and in the renewal of souls in the image of God, does the Gospel of Christ win its victories.

[illegible] on our first page, on [illegible] children [illegible] valuable [illegible]

Public Rights and Bar Rooms.

Representative T. Allain, of Iberville parish, from his seat in the House, on the 18th, rose to a question of privilege, had the clerk read an article from the *Capitolian Advocate*, official journal of the State, which accused him of attempting to raise the question of social equality, and then made a pathetic complaint of the denial of his equal rights in a bar-room. On sober second thought Mr. Allain may realize, as many of his friends do now, that he has put himself in a most undignified attitude in this matter. There are better opportunities for oratory and statesmanship on other questions; and the monopoly of the whiskey shops, so strongly contended for by the white liners, might be conceded without the loss of any essential right or consequent sense of degradation by the colored people. In the great struggle which a rising race is making for the full recognition of their public rights, let the law be invoked to open the public schools and State universities, and to secure equal privileges from licensed public carriers; as for dram shops, gambling hells and brothels, responsible as they are for a large portion of prevailing prejudices and race conflicts, there is no impassable barrier to the union of wise and good men for their suppression.

Mr. Allain was sorely tempted, and in his weakness he fell somewhat. Satan has beguiled stronger men, and only those who are imbued with the spirit of the Savior, can bid him depart.

Mr. Allain, the natural son and former slave of a prominent white planter, after his freedom a political leader of his people, of conservative tendencies, and a successful planter, tells how he was accosted by a wealthy white planter:

Mr. John Hill met me on the street in Baton Rouge, the seat of government, made so by my vote and influence, and said to me, 'Allain, the white people of West Baton Rouge and Iberville have watched your course before the war, during the war and after the war; and particularly since your trip to Washington City in the interest of our levees, you are raised higher in the estimation of our people than ever before. Come on; let us go and take a drink.' I said to him, 'Mr. Hill, if you had a little bottle in your pocket we could take a little right here on the street. If we were in West Baton Rouge, I believe, or New Orleans, we could go in a saloon, but the people are not liberal here. I would be the last man in the State to give the keepers of these saloons an opportunity to insult and humiliate me.' He replied, 'I invite you; it is not you inviting me, and I have more money than all of them put together and they will not dare refuse you in my presence.' Mr. John Hill then took me by the hand and said, 'Allain, if you do not come with me and take a drink, I shall never speak to you again.'

The Tempter, through the agency of John Hill, so persuaded Mr. Allain to accompany him to a bar, where the proprietor refused to allow him to drink because of his color. Mr Allain says:

In 1879, while the Constitutional Convention was in session and the momentous question was being discussed as to whether the seat of government should remain at New Orleans or be moved to Baton Rouge, a delegation composed of Messrs. Wm. Garig, R. H. Burke, W. G. Randolph, and Chas. Wieck, sent for me at the St. Charles Hotel, and said to me that our delegates in the convention, Messrs. Jastremski, Herron, and Young have done and are doing all that men could do for Baton Rouge, but we are whipped; unless you use your influence with colored members of the constitutional convention to cast their votes in favor of Baton Rouge we are gone; and then assured me that if the capital be removed to Baton Rouge, public privileges before the law would be accorded the colored members of the General Assembly.

We do not doubt the bar-room proprietor was guilty of an unlawful act. The convention pledge to be interpreted fairly needs a "bill of particulars," and Mr. Allain was lacking in shrewdness if he failed to require it at the time. The question, what constitutes "public privileges?" is the one at issue. The *Capitolian Advocate* regards entrance to a whisky shop as a "social" privilege, and hence not nominated in the bond. The place of arbitration is a court of law. The delegation could not reasonably pledge something over which they had no control, and Mr. Allain knew the prevailing views on the subject of "social equality."

It is Mr. John Hill, and not Mr. Allain, his invited guest, who should have been heard with a loud voice on this occasion. The insult, in no chivalrous sense, belongs to Mr. Allain, whose chief cause for humiliation should be that he suddenly and painfully found himself in a bad situation. Let him solemnly resolve never to do so any more. We have no information as to the subsequent action of Mr. Hill, or whether his money and influence is to be heard from in pro[illegible] " right to take a glass of liquor with any man he deems respectable enough; but we do know that in the Constitutional Convention a proposition was brought up to establish a State University for people of color, and this measure was consented to on alleged grounds of policy by Mr. Allain among others. This proposition was as violative of the Fourteenth Amendment and civil rights laws as the refusal of admission to a Baton Rouge bar-room, and, like the seductive promises of the Baton Rouge delegation, it has come to naught—is a disastrous failure. The consistency of yielding to separate schools for people of color, and appealing for equal rights in liquor saloons, does not appear clearly to the average mind. Let convictions for the right be clearly enunciated, without any bowing-down before bar-rooms and race-caste, and the Negro race will sooner be lifted out of the valley of bondage and humiliation.

The New Bishops of the M. E. Church South.

Five men thrust into the office of a Bishop by one General Conference is a new era in the ecclesiastical history of the M. E. Church South. These five were elected on three ballots, showing a good degree of unanimity. Of these A. W. Wilson, D. D., of the Baltimore Conference, takes the lead. He is a native of Maryland, a graduate of Columbian College, Washington, D. C., joined the Baltimore Conference in 1853. He is a progressive man of great vigor of mind, and is reported to be a very popular preacher.

The youngest of the body, Atticus G. Haygood, D. D., is a native of Georgia, was born, we believe, in 1839, and is a graduate of the Emory College, of Oxford. Dr. Haygood is a bold thinker, a fine writer and eloquent preacher. He is President of Emory College, and for the past four years has been editor of the Wesleyan *Christian Advocate*. He is author of two books that have had an immense sale, "Our Children" and "Our Brother in Black. His Freedom and His Future." Few books have created more interest over the whole country than this last. And few men are better liked or more justly respected. His blood is of good Methodist type, and he will be a strong, calm, earnest, progressive officer of the Church; he is bound to win as a bishop as he has in all his previous positions.

J. C. Granberry, D. D., is a native of Norfolk, Va., and is about 53 years old. He has filled the chair of practical theology in the Vanderbilt University since 1875. As a writer and scholar, it is said that he has few equals in the M. E. Church, South.

Linus Parker, D.D., is a native of Kentucky, was born in 1825, and is a self-educated man. In 1847, he joined the Louisiana Conference, and whether as circuit rider, stationed preacher, presiding elder or editor, Dr. Parker has been a winning man. The members of the M. E. Church, South, here in New Orleans and Louisiana, have seen him face to face these many years. He is said to be fluent of speech, clear of brain, and fertile of thought. We wish for our neighbor the largest measure of success as a bishop of his church.

Robert K. Hargrove, D.D., was born in Pickens county, Ala., September 17, 1829. He was educated in the University of Alabama and joined that conference in 1857. He is said to be an able preacher, learned and lovable, and loves Methodism with all his heart, might, mind and strength; he has rendered to his church valuable service. We doubt if there is a better balanced mind on the board.

P. S.—We learn that Dr. Haygood, because of his connection with the College of which he is now President, declines ordination as Bishop.

After June 15, there will be no postage upon newspapers in Canada. This marks a step in advance in that country. The present postage on newspapers has always been unpopular and has been regarded as a tax upon the circulation of intelligence among the masses. Here in the United States there should be no postage as tax upon newspapers sent to actual subscribers by the publishers. All reformers move slow, but we trust that our legislators will reach this point by and by.

From time immemorial there has existed a law in the United Presbyterian Church forbidding the use of instrumental music in their churches. By a vote of 616 to 606 this law has been repealed. We are glad of it, glad that our good brethren have in the year 1882 come to recognize the command to "Praise Him with the sound of the trumpet; praise Him with the psaltery and harp; praise Him with stringed instruments and organs." This is a step in the right direction.

The anniversary exercises of Straight University takes place next week, as follows: Sunday 11 a. m., Baccalaureate Sermon by Rev. Dr. Alexander, at Central Church; examinations Monday and Tuesday; literary exercises, Wednesday 12 m., in the Chapel and at night at Central Church. Tuesday night Alumni exercises at Central Church. The general public are respectfully invited. Admission free.

The number of pupils at La Teche Seminary, is now reported at 244, of whom exactly one half are males and one half females. The Normal Class numbers 8; Biblical Class 8. Four conversions recently. During the absence of Dr. Godman, who goes North for health, Prof. G. W. Wells is in charge.

The National Brewers' Association is sending out large sums of money to defeat temperance legislation in the Western States.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Hon. C. C. Washburne, ex-member of Congress and ex-Governor of Wisconsin, died at Eureka Springs, Ark.

—General Joseph G. Barnard for many years at the head of the Department of Engineers, U. S. Army, died at Detroit, Mich.

—By invitation of the Mower Post, G. A. R., Hon. J. R. G. Pitkin will deliver the oration at Chalmette Cemetery on Decoration Day, 30th inst.

—The *Western Christian Advocate* publishes a Minneapolis dispatch, May 15: "Bishop Foss is better, though very low. The physicians are encouraged.

—New Orleans is represented by two Bishops in the M. E. Church South—Keener and Parker—and both were promoted from the editorial chair of the N. O. *Advocate*.

—Hon. H. C. Dibble, late of New Orleans, is an applicant for the district attorneyship of Arizona. President Arthur would gratify many friends of Judge Dibble in this city by giving him this appointment, for which he is well qualified.

—Dr. Buckley, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, says that he has studied the German language, but when he attends a German conference he never addresses them in their native tongue for the reason "I never met a German who could understand me when I spoke German."

—Rev. I. G. Pollard, presiding elder of Little Rock district writes, May 18th: "I am at home with my sick family, and will not be able to get out on my district before the first Sunday in June. Wife and children all down with measles. Pray for us."

—Rev. Duston Kemble, one of our missionaries laboring in Mexico, passed through this city on his return to Leon, Mexico. Bro. Kemble seems to be in fine health, full of vigor, and plans for the development of his new field of labor. He says that New Orleans is better known in that Republic than any American city.

—We were pleased to receive a call from W. D. Godman, D. D., Agent of the Orphans' Home and President of La Teche Seminary. Dr. Godman was on his way North to secure funds to complete the Home and erect a boarding house for the students of the Seminary. He has a heavy burden to bear, and we commend him to the Christian public.

—Rev. A. A. Johnson, of the Austin Conference, has been spending a few days in Cincinnati on business connected with Church and college affairs in Texas. He is presiding elder of the Fort Worth District, which embraces the north half of the State, where our work is growing rapidly.—*Western*.

—During the last Winter while on his way to the Seventh Street Methodist Church in Minneapolis, Minn., Bisop Foss stepped upon an insecure board in the sidewalk and slightly sprained his ankle. It did not seriously inconvenience him then, but on Feb. 5, while at Litchfield, just before entering the church, the same ankle, the right one, received another severe injury, the Bishop stepping upon something which gave under his foot. Four weeks ago erysipelas set in, and inflamation followed. Despite the most careful medical attendance a low form of typhoid fever followed, from which he is now suffering. On the 9th he was reported as very low and rapidly failing, on Monday morning (May 15,) we had the following telegram from Rev. Dr. C. A. Van Anda: "Bishop Foss slightly better. Physicians encourged. He is very low, but evidently slightly stronger than yesterday."—*Central*.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "There is not a criminal in Cincinnati, of high or low degree; not the keeper of a disreputable house; not a street walker; not a gambler; not a thief; not a tramp; not a highwayman, that is not on the side of the saloon keepers who are combined to defeat the laws."

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

C. Angrum, Comite: "Our Sunday-school is getting along nicely. We have five teachers."

A. J. Ford, Houma: "Our church here is being blessed greatly by the Lord. The church at every service is crowded. We are having a protracted meeting, with twenty-five penitents since we started. Out of that number there are four who have found Christ."

Stephen Priestley, Union Chapel: "I find a people with great faith and courage, still trying to finish their large church. We hope to accomplish it this year, with the help of the good Lord and our friends. Our revival was a success, with seventeen souls converted to Christ, and thirty who have joined on probation. Our Sabbath-school is healthy, and has fine singing on every Sabbath. Many of the adults attend the school. For the purpose of working on our church the members and friends of the Church rallied on the first Sunday in May, (7) and we collected over $316. Our work will commence soon. We have been favored with sermons from the following ministers this month: S. Osborne, P. King, R. Beal, T. Montgomery, A. Albert. Pray for our success."

The Church Extension Society have granted to our people at Live Oak, a donation of two hundred dollars, towards their new church.

TEXAS.

G. Bragner, Denison: "I am doing all I can to build up a church here. We have a lot and the deed for it. My Sunday-school is good."

S. Smith, Belton: "When I reached this charge I obtained an agreement by the members to contribute one dollar each for improvements. There is now a parsonage for preachers to live in when they are sent here. It is good sized and worth about $200."

W. H. Jackson, San Felipe: "Rev. F. C. Moore held our second conference. The brethren were prompt and their reports were thrilling. A new church in this place has been named Downey's chapel. There are three Sunday-schools on the circuit with 198 scholars; collection for elder was $10.20."

John Jackson, Clarksville: "I have added to the church this year, eight persons. The times are hard, and there have been many deaths. My church is a flat top box house and the people desire a new building. If the crops are good we will be able to do something. Bros. C. C. Pierson and J. B. McCulloch, are superintendents of the Sunday-school, and doing good work."

D. W. Tucker, Lavernia: "Since the visit of Elder Henson the work has been growing, I have raised by subscription at Stephenson's colony for the church $18,10, and we are still at work. Have also raised $19,90 for the Conference Seminary. I intend this shall not be the fourth of what we raise during the year. Pray for my success."

P. Carmichael, Victoria: "Elder Henson met a large representation of brethren in quarterly conference. We listened to an able sermon from W. A. Fortson at 3 p. m., and from G. J. Starnes at 7 p. m. Elder's collection was $26,30. There were many visitors and we had a pleasant session."

J. C. Mays, Cuero: "We have about seventeen members here, having no place to resort for worship but the public school house. This is about fifty yards from the Baptist Church, and is uncomfortable. We had expected to have a house up before this, but the failure of crops has prevented it. There are sixty-five members on the work; some need a little more oil in their lamps. Elder Henson visited us, battling for the Lord. Pray for us."

ARKANSAS.

J. P. Mack, Little Rock: "I am still attending Walden Seminary, and ride fifteen to twenty miles on Saturdays to visit every point on my circuit. We have held profitable meetings, and are preparing for a grand time on Children's Day. God bless the cause of our Church."

MISSISSIPPI.

W. B. Kendrick, Atlanta: "I have got my work in fine condition, with fine Sunday-schools and good congregations. Received seven in full connection. I am repairing two of my churches, and will build one new one this year. The members are all coming to my support, and working like brethren, and all the official boards (God bless them), they mean business this year. I have not missed an appointment since I took hold of the circuit, for punctuality is the key that unlocks the door for a good congregation. I have to stand over the anvil from Monday noon until Friday noon, and my studying is done at night and in the saddle; but it requires work to get to heaven. Fraternity is taking shape. Ostracism is now in this country very unpopular, especially with the laity. Some few of our brother preachers turn on the stream a little, through policy, but the best remedy, I think, is true and simon-pure religion. Pray for your servant and his work."

D. W. Calvert, Starkville: "We took a collection here on Sunday, April 23, of $50, to pay back to the Church Extension Society money loaned to build a church at this place. We have built a belfry upon the church, which cost $[illegible]."

TENNESSEE.

J. B. Marbrey, Brownsville: "My second quarterly conference closed with glorious results. Elder J. P. Price held a Sunday-school institute with much credit to the cause, and on Saturday, in Key Chapel, Bro. Wm. Dwegans, of Bell [illegible] [illegible] The trustees reported they had 3000 feet of lumber to improve the church in the country and had $24 on hand to plaster the church in town, and are doing all they can in making ready for our annual conference. Our people are much encouraged in having the conference here. They paid the preacher $41, the presiding elder $10 15, raised for missions $3, Freedmen's Aid Society $3 15, the other [illegible] ten cents each. Seventy-two members partook of the Lord's Supper. All persons are pleased with Elder Price; he is wide awake to the interests of our Church, and his sermons and lectures are like good seed sown in good ground. Seven joined our church, baptized three, read into full connection eight. Our Sunday schools are growing at each church. Brethren, pray for me."

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Notes from Waco.

MR. EDITOR—The Seventh Session of the Waco District Conference convened, in Waco, April 13th, 1882. Rev. S. Gates the presiding elder being absent, the Secretary of the last conference, Rev. H. Swann, called the roll. Nearly all the brethren being present, Rev. B. F. Smith was elected Chairman *pro tem*. After opening exercises, committees were appointed and time fixed. Friday morning Rev. S. Gates and family arrived. At the second session reports from local preachers, exhorters, district stewards, class leaders and Sunday-school superintendents were called for and read with interest. During third days' session a communication from J. J. H. Dozier was received and after some debate referred to a committee of five. The presiding elder then read his report, which was encouraging: there was several new churches in course of erection and a general improvement at nearly every point. The pastors' reports were gratifying, showing a spirit of a revival at nearly every charge, and the temporal work in rapid progress. The afternoon was devoted to brief lectures on Sunday-school work, by Revs. B. F. Smith and H. Swann. Dallas was the choice of the conference for its next session in Septerber. The Sunday-school was addressed by Revs. P. Gates and H. Swann. At 11 o'clock, Rev. H. Swann preached on water baptism; the sermon was full of thought and power. At 3 o'clock S. Gates on baptism of the Holly Ghost. The Lord's Supper was administered to 212 communicants. We can say the witness of the power of God was felt in every heart. Rev. P. Gates gave us another rousing sermon at night. In connection with the District Conference, a week before its sitting, our worthy pastor, Rev. B. F. Smith, commenced a protracted meeting in which, I am glad to say, up to date of this writing, we have been blessed to see forty-eight souls happily converted, and fourteen accessions to the Church. All that have been converted have joined the church. We are only sorry that this is his last year with us, as he has served us his full time, and has not only been a shepherd by name but one in deed and truth. He is beloved by all.

B. J. HENRY.

May 6th, 1882.

The Austin Seminary.

MR. EDITOR: I wish to say a few words in favor of the conference seminary at Austin. The students are in a progressing condition, and seem to be prospering. Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Richardson are taking great pains in trying to advance the cause of education. The spring term will cease about the 30th of May. We think that the spring term has been conducted to advantage, and our teachers have discharged their duties fully toward each student. Mr. G. O. Richardson is an efficient teacher, and understands his duties thoroughly.

G. H. SMITH.

Austin, May 5, 1882.

May 18, 270 carloads of wheat arrived at this city direct from San Francisco via the New Orleans and Pacific Railroad, which will be shipped to Europe on a ship now lying at Gouldsboro, just across the river.

[illegible]

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

SECOND QUARTER. Lesson ix. May 28, 1882.
PRECEDING CHRIST. (Mark viii, 34-ix, 1).
(Condensed from the Western.)

Jesus was still in the vicinity of Cæsarea Philippi. When alone with his disciples, *en route* from one village to another, he had questioned them about the people's and their own opinions concerning himself. The following lesson is a fitting sequel to his annunciation of his own death, as given in last lesson, [illegible] general in its character as to be applicable to all the people as well as to his disciples. They were with him, and he told them as he went to death, so must they, in [illegible] generation, likewise understand that a similar fate awaits [illegible]. Or, if some escape yet the [illegible] great, and the spirit [illegible] equal to bearing the worst. The general principle applies to all Christians, to whom the will of God must be supreme, at the expense of every privation and suffering if required. Whoever is not prepared to follow Christ in the sense indicated, but weakly draws back, and spares himself these sufferings, virtually renounces Christ, and in eternity will lose his soul. In gaining the world the soul becomes the bond-servant of sin, from whose power the person can not release it, and is held by the law of God, subject to divine penalties, from which he can not redeem it. But there is a Redeemer, though this thought hardly emerges here. The value and alternative destinies of the soul are there brought forward to impress the necessity of deciding aright the great question about following Christ. During the lifetime of some there the kingdom, now so seemingly weak and despised that no one cared to oppose its cause, would exhibit a powerful manifestation. This began in the outpouring of Pentecost; was signally advanced in the destruction of Jerusalem, in which the old dispensation passed away; in the fruitful labors of the apostles and others; and will close in the final coming of the Son of man in judgment.

A Household Need Free.

Send address on postal for 100-page book, "The Liver, its Diseases and Treatment," with treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Address, Dr. Sanford, 24 Duane St., New York. 41-eow.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

In the *North American Review* for [illegible] W. B. Allison has a [illegible] "The Currency of the [illegible] in which he indicates the [illegible] that we have to be taken [illegible] by issuing a standard [illegible] after the national [illegible] extinguished. "A [illegible] at a Venture," by [illegible] is an explanation [illegible] in trenching upon [illegible] regarded as [illegible] treatment, [illegible] and Grand Subscription," [illegible] Dr. Leonard Woolsey Bacon [illegible] a philosophical review of [illegible] of dogmatic be[illegible] Hon. George [illegible] to China, [illegible] "Mongolian [illegible] makes an argument [illegible] the anti-Chinese legislation [illegible] W. Dowling, Dean [illegible] York Homœopathic College, [illegible] to the defense of the Hahnemannian School [illegible] against a recent attack [illegible] principles and methods [illegible] Frothingham has a [illegible] article on Swedenborg [illegible] important pa[illegible] "Has Land a Value [illegible] L. Rice, being a [illegible] fundamental [illegible] George's political [illegible] Charles F. [illegible] papers that a [illegible] to a same ita[illegible]

[illegible] *Reader* (Boston, [illegible] for May is at [illegible] usual fine pictures [illegible] matter in bold type.

[illegible] *Agriculturist* for [illegible] plan for a country [illegible] $700, [illegible] illustra[illegible] schedule [illegible]

[illegible]

relative to wines, in connection with Scriptural use. A handy volume for reference on this subject.

JACKIE; OR, FOR MAMMA'S SAKE. By Mrs. Mary D. Brine. New York; American Tract Society. New Orleans; Presbyterian Publishing House.

Mrs. Brine knows how to get hold of the secret spring of feeling, and her books are always interesting. It is hard to quit reading one of them, when you have begun. This book is one of the best, and will be read by thousands.

LITTLE TWINS; OR, THE CHILDREN AT LOCUST GROVE. By Cousin Ella. New York; American Tract Society. New Orleans; Presbyterian Publishing House.

This is a charming and interesting volume, pleasant and wholesome for young people to read. It is rich in all that pertains to the right.

FROLIC ON A JOURNEY. By Mrs. M. F. Butts. New York; American Society. New Orleans; Presbyterian Publishing House.

No human being can read all of the books of all the new and old authors. The present volume is one that ought to be read. It is replete with facts and will be read with interest by all who love the truth.

WHAT IS BRIGHT'S DISEASE; its Curability. By Seth Pancoast, M. D. For sale by the author, 917 Arch street, Philadelphia. Price $1.

Dr. Pancoast has issued a timely work. He says that he has demonstrated the curability of Bright's disease. He writes as one having authority to speak on a subject so vital to thousands. If his theory is correct this little volume will bring the greatest consolation to many.

A SMALLER HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Josiah W. Leeds. Philadelphia; J. B. Lippincott & Co. New Orleans; J. C. Eyric, 130 Canal street.

We like to get hold of a book that deserves strong commendation—one that will be a real help to the student. Such is this work of Mr. Leeds. We most heartily commend it. It is the book for intermediate schools or for home students. A better history for the young was never prepared. It is free from those blemishes that mar so many of our text books.

A Sure Preventive of Fever and Ague.

As an antidote against malarial poison, fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, nothing equals Brown's Iron Bitters. A true tonic! A perfect safeguard!

It is all humbug about tramps being lazy and not willing to exert themselves. One of them, named Marshall, chased a farmer a mile and a half with a club.—*Texas Siftings.*

Needless Misery.

Many people miserably drag themselves about with failing strength feeling that they are sinking into their graves when Parker's Ginger Tonic would begin with the first dose to bring vitality and strength back to them.—Sun.

Attorney-general Nash, of Ohio has decided that the liquor dealers' associations of Cincinnati formed for mutual protection against infractions of State law, can not legally become corporate bodies.

"Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c. boxes.

Advice from Wrangell, Sitka, indicate that the recent trouble there grew out of the whites' interference in a quarrel between two Indian tribes.

King David Kalakaua opened the Hawaiian Legislature at Honolulu on the 29th ult. He spoke of his reception during his recent tour of the world, and congratulated his Parliament on the flourishing condition of the country.

The Highest Rank.

Made from harmless materials, and adapted to the needs of fading and falling hair, Parker's Hair Balsam has taken the highest rank as an elegant and reliable hair restorative.

According to the Bath (Me.) Times, a cat in that town went to a window which was covered with steam, and, not being able to see out, wiped the steam from the glass with its paw, and gazed intently through, "just like a grown person."

Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed breaks up colds and fevers, cures neuralgia and rheumatism, and is the best liniment for sprains and bruises. 50 cents. By druggists.

The managers of the Ring Theatre, Vienna, the burning of which [illegible] the loss of so many lives were sentenced to four and eight [illegible] imprisonment with one day's fast each month. The Director, Jauner, received a sentence of four months' simple arrest.

The Baltimore Episcopal Methodist [illegible] Simmons Liver Regulator is acknowledged to have no equal as a liver medicine, containing those Southern roots and herbs which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where liver diseases pre[illegible]

[illegible] Minister at Washington [illegible] that [illegible] Trescott had communicated to [illegible] Montero the Chilian [illegible] of truce, which were the [illegible] of the province of Tarapaca [illegible] obligation to sell to the [illegible] province of Arica [illegible] the truce.

[illegible]

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Sick Headache.
For the relief and cure of the distressing affliction take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Malaria.
Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action.

Constipation
should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator, it is so mild and effectual.

Piles.
Relief is at hand for those who suffer day after day with Piles. Simmons Liver Regulator has cured hundreds, and it will cure you.

Dyspepsia.
The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

Colic.
Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simmons Liver Regulator is administered.

Buy only the genuine, in white wrapper, with red "Z." Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
Sold by All Druggists.

DEATHS.

Sister Viney Hopson, aged about 60 years, departed this life May 14, 1882. She was a faithful member of our Church. She said she had finished her work and was ready to go at any time. She leaves a husband and several children to mourn her loss.
H. CAWTHORN.
Enterprise, Miss., May 17, 1882.

Brother Stephen Minor died April 30, 1882, aged 55 years. He was a native of Tennessee, a member of the old Baptist Church of New Orleans, and has been striving in the cause of the Lord for 29 years; and when he came to press his dying pillow the last words he said were that all was right with him and the Master and he was ready to go, and was prepared for death.

Sister Rosa Rayne suffered for twelve months, but never murmured. She died shouting praises to the Lord. H. PRIMM.
Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Mrs. Sarah A. Burton, wife of Rev. T. J. Burton, passed to the glory beyond, May 10, 1882, at Holly Springs, Miss., in her 28th year. Her mother, Mrs. Lucinda Harroll, brought her remains to Grenada, where her dear relatives and many friends accompanied them to their last resting place. She was converted in 1870, and promptly united with the M. E. Church, of which she remained a devout, exemplary and useful member. Thoroughly consecrated to God, her zeal for His glory and the salvation was accompanied with an uncompromising and fearless antagonism toward sin and the follies of the world; and yet her meekness, gentleness and sacrifice for others, her untiring devotion to the cause of Christ, her patience in suffering and love for all that was good, true and noble, greatly endeared her to all who knew her best. She leaves a husband and three little children to mourn her loss. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints."
A. M. TROTTER.

John W. Austin was born in Clinton Co., Ohio, June 4, 1840, and died in Nashville, Tenn., April 20, 1882. He served in the army during the war as private, and for meritorious services was advanced to the rank of first lieutenant. He was wounded in the battle of Champion Hill; was again in active service and was taken prisoner at Missionary Ridge, and spent nearly two years in Southern prisons, from which he was released at the end of the war, a mere physical wreck. He suffered much from the effects of his wound and treatment while in prison. He united with the M. E. Church while a child, was converted when young, and lived a faithful, consistent Christian life. His fidelity to duty was a marked characteristic. This was true in all relations of life—the smallest as well as the more important duties were most carefully discharged. His religious experience was rich, clear and full. He held various offices in the Church and had the fullest confidence of his brethren. He was a wise counsellor, a firm friend, and faithful and affectionate in all the relations of life. He stood firmly by the Church of his choice in Nashville, where he had lived since 1866, doing, in his quiet way, what he could for her advancement. At the time of his death he was superintendent of the Capitol. It is said he never used profane or obscene language, nor used tobacco or intoxicating liquor. He was for ten years a trustee of the Central Tennessee College, and dared to have convictions on the education of the colored people and do what he could to promote it. He died in peace, his only trust in Jesus.
J. BRADEN.

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the card of Messrs. Skardon & Wilson. They keep constantly on hand a full supply of the very choicest family groceries. Our friends will do well to give them a call.

The Detroit *Post* states that it is a fact that within a week six Irish-women of that city are to marry negro men.

The beauties of the face of women are often obscured by tormenting humors easily got rid of by using Dr. C. W. Benson's Skin Cure. It heals eruptions of the skin or scalp and renders the cuticle smooth and fair. An excellent toilet.

The saloons of Elgin, Wisconsin are required to pay $500 license fees.

[illegible] a year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Have Pity on the Stomach. Forbear to nauseate it with loathsome pills. Don't drench it with sickening potions. All the purgative, correcting and anti-bilious elements necessary for the cure of constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint and nervous debility are combined in that exhilarating and delicious draught—TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. It is anti-febrile, purifying, invigorating, alterative. In fact, it is half a dozen sanitary blessings mingled in one cooling, foaming febrifuge.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 30 2t

SILVERWARE
—FOR—
CHURCH SERVICE.

Churches in need of cups, bowls and plates can obtain from us a good article, at 40 per cent. discount from retail price.
PHILLIPS & HUNT,
tf 106 Camp Street, New Orleans.

[illegible] week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me. [illegible]

Conference Notices.

Plan of Episcopal Visitation.

Fall Conferences, 1882.

Conferences.	Place of Session.	Date	Bishop
Germ'y & Switz'd.	Frankf't on M.	June 7	Harris
Denmark Mission	Odensee	June 16	Harris
Sweden	Goteborg	June 29	Harris
Norway	Laurvig	July 6	[illegible]
Japan Mission	Yokohama, Jap.	July 6	Hurst
Utah Mission	S't Lake City, U.	July 13	Hurst
Delaware	Centreville, Md.	July 20	Foster
Montana Mission	Bozeman, Mon.	July 21	Hurst
Colorado	Col Spri'gs, Col.	Aug 3	Foster
Columbia River	Baker City, Or.	Aug 10	Hurst
Indiana	Sullivan, Ind.	Aug 24	Simpson
S-East Indiana	Indianapolis, I.	Aug 23	Wiley
Black Hills Miss.	Deadwood, Dak.	Aug 24	Merrill
N.-West Indiana	Mich. City, Ind.	Aug 23	Peck
Oregon	Albany, Or.	Au 23	Hurst
Southern Illinois	Mt Vernon, Ill.	Aug 30	Simpson
Central German	Toledo, O.	Aug 30	Andrews
W. Nebraska Miss.		Aug 31	Merrill
Cincinnati	Dayton, O.	Sept 6	Bowman
Iowa	Muscatine, Ia.	Sept 6	Wiley
Michigan	Coldwater, Mich.	Sept 6	Andrews
North Ohio	Millersburgh, O.	Sept 6	Warren
St. Louis German	Belleville, Ill.	Sept 7	Simpson
Nebraska		Sept 7	Merrill
N.-West Swedish	Chicago, Ill.	Sept 7	Peck
S. California	S. Luis Obispo	Sept 7	Hurst
North China Miss.	Peking, China	Sept 8	
Des Moines	Winterset, Ia.	Sept 13	Wiley
West Wisconsin	Portage, Wis.	Sept 13	Andrews
Detroit	Detroit, Mich.	Sept 13	Peck
Central Ohio	Sidney, Ohio	Sept 13	Warren
North Nebraska	Fremont, Neb.	Sept 14	Merrill
Ohio	Ironton, Ohio	Sept 20	Harris
Upper Iowa	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Sept 20	Wiley
Illinois	Lincoln, Ill.	Sept 20	Warren
West German	Sedalia, Mo.	Sept 21	Bowman
N.-West German	Le Mars, Ia.	Sept 21	Merrill
Kentucky	Louisville, Ky.	Sept 21	Andrews
N.-West Iowa	Sheldon, Ia.	Sept 21	Foss
California	Oakland, Cal.	Sept 21	Hurst
Bulgaria	Sistoff, Bul.	Sept 22	Foster
Erie	Warren, Pa.	Sept 27	Simpson
Central Illinois	Lexington, Ill.	Sept 27	Harris
Wisconsin	Fond du Lac, Wis.	Sept 27	Wiley
Pittsburgh	Indiana, Pa.	Sept 27	Andrews
East Ohio	N. Philad., O.	Sept 27	Peck
N. W. Norwegian	St. Paul, Minn.	Sept 28	Merrill
Nevada	Reno, Nev.	Sept 28	Hurst
Rock River	Aurora, Ill.	Oct 4	Harris
Minnesota	Owatonna, Minn.	Oct 4	Merrill
West Virginia	Clarksb'g, W. V.	Oct 4	Andrews
Genesee	Olean, N. Y.	Oct 4	Warren
C. China Miss.	Kiu Kiang	Oct 4	
Chicago German	Milwaukee, Wis.	Oct 5	Wiley
Dakota Mission	Parker, Dak.	Oct 5	Foss
Cen'l New York	Ithaca, N. Y.	Oct 11	Peck
Holston	Chattanooga, T.	Oct 12	Simpson
East Tenn.	Morristown, T.	Oct 19	Simpson
South India	Calcutta	Nov 8	Foster
Foochow	Hinghwa, Chi.	Nov 3	
Cent'l Tennessee	Morris Chapel	Nov 16	Warren
Austin	San Antonio, Tex.	Nov 23	Bowman
Tennessee	Brownsville, Ten.	Nov 21	Warren
Georgia	Resaca, Ga.	Nov 21	Foss
South'n German	Sequin, Tex.	Nov 30	Bowman
Alabama	Wedowee, Ala.	Nov [illegible]	Foss
West Texas	Columbus, Tex.	Dec 7	Bowman
Cent'l Alabama	West Point, Ala.	Dec 7	Foss
Savannah	Atlanta, Ga.	Dec 13	Foss
Texas	Hempst'd, Tex.	Dec 14	Bowman
New Mexico Mis.	Albuquerque		
Arizona Mission	Tucson		

To the Ministers of the Holly Springs District.

DEAR BRETHREN—Owing to the suspension of travel on account of high water, the District Stewards' meeting was not held at the time of the call for said meeting. I hereby call it again to meet me in Oxford, Miss., June 16th. Please notify the District Stewards, and, so far as possible, see that they attend. L. BRADFORD, P. E.
Grenada, Miss., May 19, 1882.

LaTeche District—Louisiana Conference

SECOND ROUND.

Glencoe	May 31 June	1—2
Jeanerette and St. Peter's	"	3—4
New Iberia and Thompson	"	4—5
Opelousas and Blocks	"	6—25
Bayou DeGlaze	"	8—9
Holmesville	"	10—11
Booneville	"	11—12
Cheneyville	"	13—14
Stuart's Chapel & Spring Creek	"	15—16
Avoca and Regolets		17
Alexandria and Pineville	"	18—19
Waxie and Petit Prairie		21
Flat Town and Chicot Prairie		23
Washington	"	24—25
St. Martinsville	"	27—28
Pecan	"	29—

Brethren will please make all due preparations for their quarterly meetings. See that the reports of the local preachers, exhorters, leaders, Sunday-school superintendents, and other quarterly reports are all written in proper form, and, according to the instructions of our last annual conference, bring up prominently, at this time, the temperance question before the people. The Gilbert Haven School of Theology subscription matter and other conference benevolences should also command a large share of attention at present.
A. E. P. ALBERT, P. E.

Nashville District—Tenn. Conference.

THIRD ROUND.

Franklin	May	27—28
Spring Hill	June	3—4
Lewisburg	"	10—11
Mill Creek	"	17—18
Gallatin	"	24—25
Gallatin Circuit	"	24—25
Hartsville	July	1—2
Mitchellsville	"	8—9
Springfield	"	8—9
Dickson	"	15—16
Cumberland Furnace	"	15—16
Dover	"	22—23
Clark Chapel	"	29—30
Nashville Circuit	"	29—30
City Mission	Aug.	5—6

JAS. PICKETT, P. E.

Gulf District—Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND.

Liberty	May	20—21
Crystal Springs and Georgetown	"	25
Hazlehurst	"	27—28
New Hope	"	31
China Grove	June	3—4
Columbia	"	5—6
Brookhaven and Summit	"	10—11
Meadville	"	15
Hamburg	"	17—18
Bay St. Louis & Pass Christian	"	24—25
Handsboro and Ocean Springs	"	26—27
Augusta	July	1—2
Pascagoula	"	8—9
Union Church	"	12—13
Fayette	"	15—16

J. CAMPBELL, P. E.

Programme Hot Springs Conference.

Hot Springs District (Little Rock) Conference will convene at Hot Springs, with programme as follows:

1. G. W. Sams, P. E., on the origin of the M. E. Church.
2. G. W. Taylor, on Temperance.
3. R. Boone, on Baptism.
4. U. S. Kitchens, on Sanctification.
5. A. J. Phillips, on Education.
6. A. E. Car, on Sunday-school.
7. W. J. Pernell, on Duty of a Pastor.
8. W. H. Crawford, on Duty of Stewards and Class-leaders.
9. W. R. R. Duncan, on Baptism of Children.
10. M. Lackman, Relation of Parents to the Sunday-school.
11. E. Spencer, How can a Pastor get a Slothful Member to attend Church.
12. R. Christian, How can we Succeed as a Church.
13. Wm. Pope, on Relation of Baptized Children to the Church.
14. T. Smith on Discipline.
15. Joseph Vagner on Creation.
16. J. P. Mack, on Parsonages.
17. G. W. Baber, on Building Churches.
18. Foster Wallace, on Protracted Meetings.

Note—Each paper followed by criticism and discussion. Length of each paper fifteen minutes.
W. H. CRAWFORD,
W. R. R. DUNCAN,
Committee.

Programme of Commencement Exercises of Walden Seminary.

May 21-26, 1882.

Sunday 21, 3 p. m.—Annual Lecture, Rev. I. G. Pollard. 7:45 p. m.—Annual Sermon, Principal.
Monday 22—Thursday 25—Annual examination of classes.
Friday 26, 9 p. m.—Literary exercises by the school. 8 p. m. Anniversary exercises of the Promethean Literary Society.
THOS. MASON, Principal.

—THE—
Temperance Reform,

and its Great Reformers. An Illustrated History, with over twenty portraits of the chief reformers, and an appropriate selection from their best writings and addresses. Price $3. A few copies of this excellent work on sale at this office. Sent post paid to any address.
PHILLIPS & HUNT,
tf 106 Camp street, New Orleans.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure dyspepsia, heartburn, malaria, kidney disease, liver complaint, and other wasting diseases.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS enriches the blood and purifies the system; cures weakness, lack of energy, etc. Try a bottle.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is the only Iron preparation that does not color the teeth, and will not cause headache or constipation, as other Iron preparations will.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
Ladies and all sufferers from neuralgia, hysteria, and kindred complaints, will find it without an equal.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, May 22, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

Cotton, ℔ ℔.	
Ordinary	10¼
Middling	12
Good middling	12¼
Middling fair	12¾
Sugar, ℔ ℔.	
Yellow clarified	8¼
White clarified	9
Molasses, in bbls., ℔ gallon.	
Common	45
Fair	50
Choice	60
Rice, Louisiana, ℔ ℔.:	
Common	—@6
Fair	—@6¼
Choice	@7¼
GROCERIES.	
Butter, ℔ ℔.:	
Western	26@27
Coffee, ℔ ℔.:	
Ordinary	8¼
Prime	10¼
Cheese, ℔ ℔.:	
Western factory	12¼
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	4 40
Flour, ℔ bbl.:	
Fancy	7 25
Choice family	6 75
Lard, ℔ ℔.:	
Choice, in kegs	@12
Choice, in tierces	11¼
Salt, ℔ sack:	
Coarse	87½
Fine	1 22½
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl.	4 00
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl.	3 50
Onions, ℔ bbl.	4 25
Apples, ℔ bbl.	
Cabbages, ℔ 100	10@15 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	5@10 00
Oils, ℔ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	19@30
Coal, in bbls.	—@—
Linseed, raw	62@64
Linseed, boiled	65@67
Cotton seed	51@53
GRAIN AND FEED.	
Corn, in sacks, ℔ bu.:	
Yellow	94
White	97
Mixed	94
Oats, ℔ bu.:	
Western	64
Bran, ℔ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	1 10
Hay, ℔ ton:	
Prime	23@24
Choice	25@26
PROVISIONS.	
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	20 25
Bacon, ℔ ℔.:	
Breakfast	14
Shoulders	9¼
Sides, clear rib	12¼
Sides, clear	12¾
Hams, sugar-cured	15¼
Dry Salt Meat, ℔ ℔.:	
Clear rib sides	10¼
Clear sides	10¾
Shoulders	8¼

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Handbook on Mormonism

Every mail brings letters from the East to the missionaries in Utah asking for documents, facts, etc., to enlighten the people on the subject of Mormonism. To collect these documents and answer these letters is a great tax on the time and the purses of the missionaries. But it is all important that this information be scattered broadcast over the country, and that the information be so reliable as to secure confidence. Hence a Handbook on Mormonism has been compiled by Prof. J. M. Coyner and Rev. R. G. McNeice. It has over 100 pages, octavo size, bound in paper covers. The following is the table of contents:

Origin of Mormonism.
Letters on Mormonism, showing the organization, the plans, purposes and morality of the Mormon Church.
The Christian Conflict against Mormonism.
The Mormon Situation.
Polygamy.
The Endowment Expose.
Blood Atonement. Extracts from Brigham Young's Sermons, and J. D. Lee's Confession.
Are the Gentiles of Utah a Marauding Set.
Mormonism vs. Jurisprudence.
The Mountain Meadow Massacre.
Mormonism Exposed.
History of the Mission Work of Episcopal, Methodist, Congregational, and Presbyterian Churches.
An Appeal to the Christian World in behalf of Utah.

We believe this book will be of great value to those who wish to obtain a correct knowledge of the Mormon problem. And the only object in its publication is to scatter such information as will enable every American citizen to fight a good fight in the coming moral contest in favor of a unified Christian home and of free American institution.

This book will be sent postpaid on receipt of 25 cents.
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1t Salt Lake City, Utah.

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3. The chemicals keep the glasses cold, and the result is that the optic nerves are always cool, doing away with any feverish sensation to the eye.
4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the light having no effect on the eye, with no distressing or tiresome sensation, which necessarily improves the eye.

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CRESCENT CITY SPECTACLE COMPANY,
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In Chronological Order Shown on
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BY REV. A. P. STOUT.

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Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's [illegible]
Positively Restores the Hearing, [illegible] Only Absolute Cure for Deafness [illegible]
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Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. All orders for Gas Fitting and Plumbing promptly attended to. 8 37

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A collection of NEW SONGS FOR THE SUNDAY [illegible]
BY J. H. ROSECRANS
[illegible]
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MRS. COX,
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Superior Board. Moderate Summer Prices. Elegant Suites and Single rooms. 21-3m

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By the Month, Week or Day,
—AT—
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MRS. C. ROBERTSON, Proprietor.
3-6m

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ENGR[illegible]
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MRS. M. L. DALE,
Wishes to inform her friends that she is prepared to Accommodate Gentlemen, Ladies and Families with Board, by the MONTH, WEEK OR DAY, at Pass Christian, Miss., on FRONT STREET, short walk from Rail and Depot and Boat Landing. Any one visiting the Pass will do well to give her a call. 20-1y.

—Early Dew.

A Dangerous Friend.

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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

John Franklin, Simsport: "I have not been to my church since Feb. 15. The water is high yet, but is falling fast."

Mr. C. B. Mason, superintendent of our Sunday-school at Houma, writes: "Our church is moving on grandly. Nineteen have been converted to God, and still they come. The power of the Lord to heal and save is gloriously manifest."

TEXAS.

Rev. R. Williams, Walker county, writes: "I found the work in a low condition, and the people badly scattered. Rev. W. B. Pullam held our second quarterly meeting April 16, and we had a good time while he was with us. We had some converted to God, and over thirty have been received on probation."

Vital Vim for Women.—Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., has made the discovery. Her Vegetable Compound is a positive cure for female complaints. A line addressed to this lady will elicit all necessary information.

Mr. Sherman presented to the Senate the petition of Mrs. Bettie [illegible], of Virginia, setting forth that she is owner by inheritance of the family Bible of George Washington, and offering to sell it to the government.

"Buchupaiba."

[illegible] quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult [illegible], kidney diseases. $1, at [illegible] La. Depot, I. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

[illegible] passed a joint resolution, [illegible] flags to the Charlotte, [illegible] authorities for the anniversary celebration of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence.

Answer This!

[illegible] a case of Bright's Disease of [illegible] Kidneys, Diabetes, Urinary or Liver [illegible] that is curable, that Hop Bitters [illegible] cannot cure? Ask your [illegible] if they can.

[illegible] Chicago Times, Aug. 10, '81.

The World's Epileptic Institute.

[illegible]

[From the Home Journal.]

A Remarkable Discovery.

A REAL SKIN CURE.

THERE IS ONLY ONE AND THAT WITH SIMPLE NAME.

Beware of impostures, pirates, or any old articles which now suddenly claim to be best. They have been tried and found wanting, while this has been proved a remarkable success.

NO POMPOUS NAME.

This curative needs no pompous or incomprehensible title of Greek or Latin to sustain it, but its simple English name appeals directly to the common sense of the people. And the people are signally manifesting their appreciation of this frankness by selecting and using Dr. Benson's SKIN CURE in preference to all other professed remedies.

Dr. C. W. Benson has long been well known as a successful physician and surgeon and his life study has been the diseases of the nervous system and of the skin; since he has been persuaded to put his New Remedy and Favorite Prescription as a "Skin Cure" on the market, various things have sprung up into existence, or have woke up from the sleepy state in which they were before, and now claim to be *The Great Skin Cure*.

Beware of imitation, or the various articles which have been advertised for years or struggled along, having no real sold or merit on the public, that now endeavor to keep head above water by advertising themselves as "The Great Skin Cure." None is genuine and reliable except Dr. C. W. Benson's Skin Cure. Each package and bottle bears his likeness. Internal and external remedy, two bottles in one package. Price $1.00, get at your druggists.

Relief for all Overworked Brains.

CAUSE AND CURE.

Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills are valuable for school children who suffer from nervous headaches caused by an overworked brain in their studies, and for all classes of hard brain workers whose overtasked nervous centers need repair and sedation. Nervous tremor, weakness and paralysis are being daily cured by these pills. They correct costiveness, but are not purgative. Price, 50 cents, or six boxes for $2.50, postage free to any address. For sale by all druggists. Depot Baltimore, Md., where the Doctor can be addressed. Letters of inquiry freely answered.

C. N. Crittenton, New York, is wholesale agent for Dr. C. W. Benson's remedies. 33tchrly

Mrs. Mattie Copeland, an elderly colored woman, was tried in the Newark Special Sessions yesterday on a charge of larceny, John Fisher, colored, alleging that she had robbed him of $3. The old lady defended herself, and proved that it is not always true that the person that who has himself or herself for a lawyer is a fool. She cross-examined the witness and broke down the case against her so effectually that she was promptly acquitted. The Court complimented her by saying that she had managed her case quite as well, perhaps, as if she had an experienced lawyer. She said she had only visited Newark occasionally, but every time she got on Jersey soil she got into trouble, but she intended to shake the dust of Jersey from her feet forever. She left court a very happy woman.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions. $1, at druggists, La. Depot, I. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

In the Democratic caucus to consider the South Carolina contested election case of Mackey vs. O'Connor, Mr. Kenna, of West Virginia, offered a resolution that no consideration of the case be allowed, but that Democrats filibuster from the very beginning. Ellis, of Louisiana, offered a resolution that discussion be allowed to such an extent as to acquaint the country with the full nature of the case. It was voted down by seven majority, and Kenna's resolution was adopted.

The Weaker Sex.

Are immensely strengthened by the use of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which cures all female derangements, and gives tone to the system. Sold by druggists.

The committee on elections submitted a report on the election case of Lowe vs. Wheeler, from Eighth Congressional District of Alabama, declaring the contestant, Lowe, entitled to the seat.

Advice to Consumptives.

On the appearance of the first symptoms—as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night sweats and cough, prompt measures of relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs; therefore use the great anti-scrofulous or blood-purifier and strength-restorer, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to Cod-liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections it has no equal. Sold by druggists. For Dr. Pierce's treatise on consumption send two stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has asked for an appropriation of $3300, to enable the Surveyor General of Lousiana to employ competent and necessary clerical force to complete an exhibit of all the private land claims of the State.

Floreston Cologne is grateful to invalids, it is refreshing without the sickening effects of most perfumes.

A conference of Georgia Liberal Democrats and Republicans recommend Alexander H. Stephens for Governor.

Forty Year's Experience of an Old Nurse

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never [illegible] by millions of mothers for [illegible]. It relieves the child from [illegible] and diarrhoea, griping [illegible]. By giving [illegible] rests the mother. 33-1y

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Samaritan Nervine

Cures Epileptic Fits, Spasms, Convulsions, St. Vitus Dance, Virtigo, Hysterics, Insanity, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Nervous diseases. This infallible remedy will positively eradicate every species of Nervous Derangement, and drive them away from whence they came, never to return again. It utterly destroys the germs of disease by neutralizing the hereditary taint or poison in the system, and thoroughly eradicates the disease, and utterly destroys the cause.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Female Weakness, general Debility, Lucorrhœa or Whites, Painful Menstruation, Ulceration of the Uterus, Internal Heat, Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder, Irritability of the Bladder. For Wakefulness at night, there is no better remedy. During the change of life no female should be without it. It quiets the Nervous System and gives rest, comfort and nature's sweet sleep.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Alcoholism, Drunkenness and the habit of Opium Eating. These degrading habits are by far the worst evils that have ever befallen suffering humanity. Thousands die annually from these noxious drugs. The drunkard drinks liquor not because he likes it, but for the pleasure of drinking and treating his friends, little thinking that he is on his road to ruin. Like the Opium Eater, he first uses the drug in small quantities as a harmless antidote. The soothing influence of the drug takes strong hold upon its victim, leading him on to his own destruction. The habits of Opium Eating and Liquor Drinking are precisely what eating is to alimentiveness, as over-eating first inflames the stomach, which redoubles its cravings until it paralyzes both the stomach and appetite. So every drink of liquor or dose of opium, instead of satisfying, only adds to its fierce fires, until it consumes the vital force and then itself. Like the gluttonous tape-worm, it cries: "Give, give, give!" but never enough until its own rapacity devours itself. Samaritan Nervine gives instant relief in all such cases. It produces sleep, quiets the nerves, builds up the nervous system, and restores body and mind to a healthy condition.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Nervous Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Syphilis, diseases of the Kidneys and all diseases of the urinary organs. Nervous debility, caused by the indiscretions of youth, permanently cured by the use of this invaluable remedy. To you, young, middle-aged and old men, who are covering your sufferings as with a mantle by silence, look up, you can be saved by timely efforts, and make ornaments to society, and jewels in the crown of your Maker, if you will. Do not keep this a secret longer, until it saps your vitals, and destroys both body and soul. If you are thus afflicted, take DR. RICHMOND'S Samaritan Nervine. It will restore your shattered nerves, arrest premature decay, impart tone and energy to the whole system.

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Cured my little girl of fits. She was also deaf and dumb, but it cured her. She can now talk and hear as well as anybody.
PETER ROSS, Springwater, Wis.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Has been the means of curing my wife of rheumatism. J. B. FLETCHER, Fort Collins, Col.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Made a sure cure of a case of fits for my son. E. B. BALLS, Hiattsville, Kan.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of vertigo, neuralgia and sick headache. MRS. WM. HENSON, Aurora, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Was the means of curing my wife of spasms. REV. J. A. EDIE, Beaver, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of asthma, after spending over $3,000 with other doctors.
S. B. HOBSON, New Albany, Ind.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Effectually cured me of spasms.
MISS JENNIE WARREN,
740 West Van Buren st., Chicago, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured our child of fits after given up to die by our family physician, it having over 100 in 24 hours. HENRY KNEE,
Vervilla, Warren co., Tenn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of scrofula after suffering for 8 years. ALBERT SIMPSON, Peoria, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my son of fits, after spending $2,400 with other doctors.
J. W. THORNTON, Claiborn, Miss.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me permanently of epileptic fits of a stubborn character. REV. WM. MARTIN, Mechanicstown, Md.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my son of fits, after having had 2,500 in eighteen months. MRS. E. FORBES, West Potsdam, N. Y.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of epilepsy of nine years' standing. MISS ORLENA MARSHALL,
Granby, Newton co., Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Has permanently cured me of epilepsy of many years' duration.
JACOB SUTER, St. Joseph, Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of bronchitis, asthma and general debility. OLIVER MYERS, Ironton, O.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Has cured me of asthma; also scrofula of many years' standing.
ISAAC JEWELL, Covington, Ky.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of fits. Have been well for over four years. CHAS. E. CURTIS,
Osyka, Douglas co., Minn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured a friend of mine who had dyspepsia very badly.
MICHAEL O'CONNOR, Ridgeway, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Has permanently cured me of epileptic fits.
DAVID TREMBLE, Des Moines, Iowa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my wife of epilepsy of 35 years' standing. HENRY CLARK, Fairfield, Mich.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my wife of a nervous disease of the head. E. GRAHAM, North Hope, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my son of fits. He has not had a fit for about four years. JOHN DAVIS,
Woodburn, Macoupin co., Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my son's wife of a case of epileptic fits. REBECCA LADUE,
Middleport, New York.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured me of fits of many years' standing.
EMMA A. BUSWELL, Holyoke, Mass.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my little girl of fits. Has not had a fit for over three years. JAS. MURPHY,
Cuba, Fulton co., Ills.

Samaritan Nervine

Is for sale by druggists everywhere, or may be had direct from us. Those who wish to obtain further evidence of the curative properties of Samaritan Nervine will please enclose a 3-cent postage stamp for a copy of our Illustrated Journal of Health, giving hundreds of testimonials of cure from persons who have used the medicine, and also their pictures photographed after their restoration to perfect health.

Address

DR. S. A. RICHMOND & CO.,
World's Epileptic Institute,
8-1y ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Lost Friends.

(We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.)

DEAR EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my daughter Mary Ann. I was sold from her in 1846. At that time we both belonged to Daniel Priest, who lived in ——, Montgomery county, Ky. I was sold to Daniel Bains, who lived in Bourbon Co., Ky. Afterward I was sold to a trader named Pierce Griffin. He carried me to Louisiana, on Bayou Plaquemines, twenty-five miles below Baton Rouge. My name at that time was Emily Priest; now it is Emily Wilson. The last time I heard from my daughter she was in Natchez, Miss., living with a doctor whose first name was John, last name I never heard. Address me at Topeka, Kansas, 504 Monroe street. 21-m6t

MR. EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my father, Thomas Beankum. The man that owned him is Ben Beankum, who lived at Kentucky, Hickman county, near the line of Tennessee. And my brother Henry Thomas, who lived at the same place owned by the same man. Next Patsy Thomas, at the same place. Emeline Thomas, at the same place, Isabell Thomas, America Thomas. My mother died at New Madrid Bend, near the banks of the Mississippi river. My sister died on Green Watson's, in New Madrid Bend. Yours,

Address me on Valence between Royal and Jersey streets, New Orleans, La. BENJ. THOMAS.

New Orleans, May 16th, 1882.

MR. EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my mother, who was taken from Davison county, North Carolina, in 1838. Her name was Charity Smith. She belonged to Major Geo. Smith, and he sold her to a trader. We learned the trader carried her to Georgia and sold her to a Mr. Fulwider. Her sister was Sarah Ann; grandmother was Millie Smith; aunt, Mary Smith; uncle, Alex. Smith. When mother was sold from me I was only two years old. After the death of old Major Smith, all of these persons as property fell to his daughter, Miss Anna. She married John Smith, and he brought us to Scott county, Miss., twenty-six years ago. Father is James Madison Moore. Address me at Forest, Miss.
MADISON MOORE.

MR. EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my brothers and sisters. Henry, Forbes, Billy, and James Brown belonged to Robert Brown. Sister Mary belonged to Willett Brown; Sister Harriet, to David Brown, the same man I belonged to. Sister Jane Chatman was sold to John Chatman, and he carried her to Alabama. Mother was Hannah Brown. I went by the name of Drusilla Brown, but it is now Walters. Sisters Dolly, Pinkey, and Rosa all belonged to Mr. Babe Brown. I have an uncle Bailey Brown. Father was Abner Sanders. Address me at Georgetown, Texas, care of Rev. E Henderson. DRUSILLA WALTERS.

The Egyptian Cabinet has submitted to the Khedive.

High Authority. Dr. W. E. Scott, President of the College of Physicians, Montreal, writes:

I have recommended Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator as the best preparation used for debility, indigestion, dyspepsia, fever, ague and loss of appetite. Remember the name, Colden's—take no other.) Of druggists generally.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

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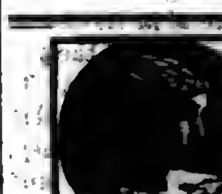

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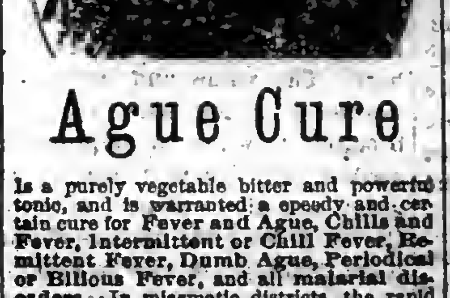

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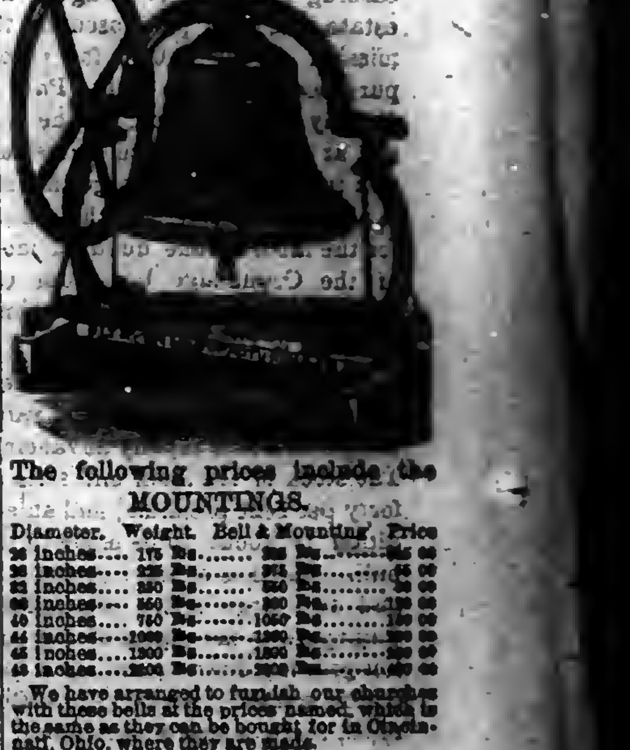

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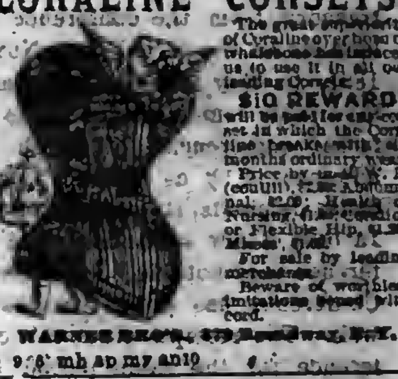

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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—Sunday.

The Holy Whine.

BY AN OLD TIME BAPTIST MINISTER.

[illegible]

that "er er" often enough to fence in a moderate-sized cow-pen or turnip patch. I can't do justice to this man and his style, for, to be appreciated, it must be heard; but I will try to give a sentence or two. "My breeth-ring-er, I stand before you-er to-day-er to speak-er of *death-er, hell-er* and *judgment-er*. My lovely, dying congregation, we are all one foot in the grave-er and the other all *but-er*." etc.

The wicked, uncircumcised ears would look for anything ludicrous and amusing, and so they caught at the last sentence and said "they liked the other foot best, as it was all butter."

Another noted divine (?) was one day preaching from the text "Marvel not," and was counfounding his text with the innocent games of *marbles* that the boys played at. Said he, as he warmed his subject: "Breeth-ring and sister-ing, Christ said marvel not, and therefore, we should not marvel." And continued: "Marveling leads-er to lying-er, for, as I 'rid' along to-er my appintment-er to-day-er, I passed by-er a squad of men-er marveling, and one said, 'Thar! I'm fatter!' and, my breethring-er, he was the leanest and lankest-er man in the crowd-er. So you see-er that marveling-er leads-er to lying-er." Sometimes this suffix was sounded as *ah*, and each sentence was profusely interlarded with ah! and ah! and ah!

It was used in reading Scripture and sacred poetry, and was regarded as a necessary part in worship and prayer. Often have I heard the ministry of that day read the hymns introducing these "grace notes" according to taste or habit:

"Awake, my soul, stretch every nerve,
And press with vigor on-ah;
A heavenly race demands thy zeal
And an immortal crown-ah."

Then there was a sing-song cadence in the voice that was very acceptable to the hearers, which can no more be described on paper than could the sound of the wind (it was mostly wind), and unless my young readers will pay me a visit, they must lose this part or draw on their imagination for it. Brother Hoyt, you can come to see me; and when you meet them at the Associations this fall you can tell them for me.

To persons (mostly primitive and ignorant ones) this style of preaching had a charm that made it more prized and appreciated than the best sermons of our most learned divines. If one of the latter preached for them, they invariably went fast to sleep and didn't appreciate the effort at all; but when "their man" preached, they listened, "except inspired," and came so into sympathy that they would sway their bodies to and fro and shout and give expressions like this: "Glory!" "Amen!" "Bless the Lord!"

I have heard a story of a D.D. who once went up into the mountains about Cæsar's Head, in his flight from the mosquitoes and "Yellow Jack" of Charleston, and took another D.D. from Greenville along with him. As they spent Sunday there, they inquired for a [illegible] Church, and, finding one [illegible], went over. The pastor, an old-time Baptist preacher, invited [illegible] preachers to "exercise" for him, and it was agreed that Dr. W. should preach and Dr. B. follow. The first named preached a charming sermon—one of the best, [illegible] of thought and eloquence, de[illegible] most chaste language, [illegible] which he was famous; and the [illegible] mountaineers, not used to [illegible] straightforward talking, just [illegible] sitting down in the chair [illegible] his neighbors," all went [illegible] he had gotten [illegible] with his introduction and [illegible] on till he had finished his [illegible] my brethren."

[illegible] B., who was remarkable for [illegible] practical, good, hard [illegible] as well as theology, [illegible] and rose, and [illegible] hymn in the "holy [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] people; then, [illegible] upside [illegible] hymn, he pro[illegible] the people: "My [illegible] as I [illegible]

and the dog was a-gainin' on the varmint-ah fast-ah. And just then I forgot that it was Sunday-ah, and I slapped my hands-ah and said 'sick him-ah; and he cotcht him-ah right thar-ah." By this time the audience was in intensest sympathy with the speaker, and, as he in his description, clapped his hands, an old sister sprang up and clapped her hands, and shouted, vociferously: "Glory! Glory! Glory!"

In those days it was common for the preacher in warm weather to pull off his coat, lay it over the rail of the pulpit, and then "go at it" in true rail-splitting style. As he became interested, and grew warm and interlarded generously with "ah," he would spit on the floor of the pulpit, scrape it with his foot, fling his hands and arms wildly, pound the Bible with his fists, sometimes spit in his hands and rub them, and push back his shirt-sleeves, and loose his collar, and grow more and more nervous and noisy, till he would have the people in profoundest sympathy, not with the sentiment, but with the sound; and the climax would always come by a general shouting and audible expressions of approbation and enjoyment. —*Baptist Courier.*

The Indians Again.

Editor of The National Baptist:

Permit me to thank you for your excellent and timely article setting forth so clearly our governmental injustice and the cruelty of our present relations to the red race. Thank you also for calling attention to that true Indian picture by Nast in *Harper's Weekly*, to the new and able pamphlet by Hon. J. W. M. Newlin on the Indian question, and for your present and many past kind allusions to the work of our Association. But most, we thank you for your strong appeal for governmental "*honesty and justice*" toward Indians, and, therefore, for the abolition of the present Indian policy which, by its oppressions, make paupers, criminals, and slaves of Indians, and is thus an effectual prevention to their general civilization and Christianization.

If a Republican government is the best, purest, and nearest Christian of all forms of government, is it not the best for all races among us in our own Republic? If education, business, responsibility, and thrift were in the case of the negro necessitated by his enfranchisement, why would they not also be in the case of the Indian? If to endow man with the status, privileges, and responsibilities of citizenship is most surely to elevate him, why not begin the cure of the pauper-criminal-slavish-reservation system by granting American citizenship to every Indian who desires it? Of these, there are already many, as the late reports of Secretaries of the Interior, and of other officials prove. If sure legal tenure of property is an inspiration to all that is best in man regarding this life, why not allow such sureness to the Indian? Why, if there is sincerity in our professions of right feeling toward Indians, should we longer practically ignore the fact that he is human, having human characteristics, emotions, and capabilities?

You refer, Mr. Editor, to the present Indian war in Arizona, and suppose the occasion of this to be the usual "encroachment, oppression, and breaking of faith on the part of the whites towards the Indians." Alas! it is the same dreadful record written again and imperishably, as so often before, by Christian America in blood, and against herself. And this means that each Christian man and woman bears and must bear a definite share of blood-responsibility, if not praying, speaking, voting, or acting against that policy whose oppression necessarily occasions these Indian outbreaks. The present one in Arizona was prefaced by the usual wrongs. I quote from the *Philadelphia Inquirer*:

The facts in this case are briefly these: In 1849, the military commander in this region was convinced that large gold deposits were to be found on it, and he openly advocated the policy of prompt extermination of the Indians as the only way of obtaining possession of it. From that date, until 1862 [illegible] policy was pursued unflinch[illegible] General Carleton's orders [illegible] were: "All Indian [illegible] whenever or wher[illegible] If the Indians send [illegible] then you have [illegible]

not deserving punishment. The avowed purpose was to exterminate them to get possession of the mining district.

In 1860, but one thousand Apaches were left. The commander writes: "I have encouraged the troops to root them out as they would wild animals. Since my last report, over two hundred have been killed." In 1871, about three hundred Apaches assembled at Camp Grant, stating that they had no home, as, wherever they went they were hunted like vermin by the troops. The officer in command, Lieutenant Whitman, set them to farm work for his post, for which he gave them half rations. More than five hundred Apaches came in and *went to work eagerly*. Lieutenant Whitman says: "I respected men who, ignorant and naked, were ashamed to lie or steal; and for women who, untaught, held their virtue above all price." On April 30, 1871, a band of the citizens of Tucson (who sent the despatches the other day) set upon this peaceful Indian camp, killed and mutilated women, men, and babies at the breast; in many cases, beating out their brains with clubs and stones.

Since 1871, other expeditions have been sent out against the Apaches, until there are but 578 of them remaining.

A year ago, extensive deposits of coal were found upon the San Carlos Reservation, these being of peculiar value where fuel is so scarce. At once "miners and prospectors poured in," and were, "with great difficulty, excluded." Then followed various efforts, lawfully, to obtain possession of the coal. "Appeals," "requests," and "propositions," asked exchange of these lands for others, and finally, the agent secured from the Indians a fifty years' lease "of all coal or other mineral lands" on the reservation. But this magnanimous consent—magnanimous because, as they knew, perilous to themselves—did not dis-possess the Indians, and so "the department" promptly disapproved the contract, and proposed to "remove" the tribe, though "it was admitted that there was no other place in the territory where they would be *less in the way* of railroads and of white settlements." When it is remembered that to all the outrages of the past have been added the fact that five times within ten years their land-area had been reduced, till they had but 1,600 acres of tillable land left, and that the threatened "removal"—most hated oppression of all—would not only rob them of property, but forever, by unavoidable rebellion to armed tyranny, put "*out of the way*" of living white men a large proportion of the remainder of the tribe, one cannot wonder at the present outbreak. What a spectacle it presents!

Can American Christians be silent, inactive, when so great wrongs are done by the government *which represents us, and for whose deeds we are responsible*, since they could not be done but for our silence and inaction? What shall be our answer to him who declared that "for this purpose he was manifested, to destroy iniquity," and who himself said, "As my Father hath sent me, so send I you." Is there not practical Christianity enough among the ten millions of American Christians, to "destroy" the "iniquity" of our national Indian policy, and to "bring in righteousness" for but a quarter of a million native Americans? Geographical remoteness from the white race is no longer possible anywhere within our national limits, and, therefore, enforced "removals" of Indians are as foolish as wicked. But utter remoteness from national pillage, murder, and armed ejectment, from their own governmentally-assured reservations, should be absolutely certain to every Indian tribe among us. And, if this cannot be, let us, at least, not applaud our Colonial Fathers for choosing to die as Freemen, rather than live as slaves, and yet, with the same lips, call the red man "savage," because he will not meekly see his property possessed by another, his home wantonly invaded, and his wife and children starve, that thieves may thrive; nor let American Christians insult his untutored conscience by appearing before the red man to teach him the religion whose every precept condemns ourselves.

A. S. QUINTON,
Sec'y Indian Association.

France is still in great trouble about the territory in Africa south of her newly acquired regency of Tunis as well as that of Algiers. The borders of the desert afford a great many hiding places for the wild tribes of Arabs who are continually making raids toward the [illegible] and annoying the army posts [illegible] the peaceful settlers near them.

The Needs of the Colored People.

Education and religion are the only things that will elevate and advance our interests as a people and lift us from the dark night of ignorance to the true light of an intelligent manhood. With us the great question is, how is this work to be done. Can the negro work out his own educational salvation? We answer, no. For full 245 years an awful night of darkness has been upon our ancestors. They were held as chattels, bought and sold like beasts of burden, till nearly every element of rational manhood was crushed out of them. Will the nation be able to accomplish this work? We fear not. Much less the States in their single capacity. To the question who are to educate the negro the writer of this paper has but one answer and he thinks that all of those who take the time to look this question full in the face will come to the same conclusion. The Negro, if ever educated, this work must be done largely by the Christian Church, and here the *Old Mother Church* must lead the van. She proclaims by words and works that the Negro shall be educated. No organization in this country is doing so much for our education as the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our emancipation was a great and grand work. All honor to the heroes who made us free, but double honor to the noble men who are laboring for our education, for emancipation without education would be more of a curse than a blessing. It is ours to accept with gratitude the God-given opportunity, and improve upon all of our blessings and make ourselves a name of honor among the nations of earth. The Old Mother Church comes here to Houston, our own dear city, and, at the expense of $7,500 opens up a school where our own people can receive all the benefits of a classical education, and thus lift themselves up to a high and honorable position. We say then, God bless the Freedmen's Aid Society, our friend and benefactor. Now my Christian friends upon the Houston District, come and help us; come with your hundreds, your fifties, your tens; give as your circumstances will admit; give lovingly; give as unto the Lord, and His blessings will be upon you and the children of your love in after years will praise you.

L. L. JAMES,
Financial Agent Houston College.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Life of a Student.

BY REV. L. W. ELKINS

No error, perhaps, is more generally cherished than that the life of a student is one of refined ease and pleasure—a life possessing everything that is desirable, not marred by the discouragements which are attendant upon other vocations. This impression, doubtless, arises from a misapprehension of the student's position, of the object which he has in view, and the means by which he proposes to accomplish that object.

If we consider the sacrifices which he is obliged to make, and the natural inclinations which he is compelled to overcome, we shall find that no other class of persons is more deserving of our sympathy, encouragement and commendation.

In the very vigor of youth he tears himself away from the family fireside, from all the luxuries of life, from the home of his childhood, it may be from the alluring pleasures of society, from the ties which so strongly bind man to the place of his nativity, to become the devotee of knowledge. Shut up in his narrow apartment, from early dawn till the last rays of the setting sun are withdrawn, from day to day, from week to week, from year to year, he pores over difficult tasks and slowly wends his weary way through the intricate labyrinths of science—now pouring out upon some difficult problem every effort of his mind, which he can possibly command; and now with careworn, though youthful look, exulting over some newly made conquest. Now penetrating the caverns of the earth in search of hidden beauties; and now soaring heavenward, he holds sweet communion with the planetory worlds, while his firmly knit brow, his mind, heart and soul gushing through fixed eyes, speak in eloquent language of his devotion to his studies. When his midnight lamp fails to perform its double office, with a mind reeling beneath the burden of his labors, he seeks his couch to revel in feverish dreams of future bliss. Mental labor having exhausted his physical strength, he becomes pale and emaciated, yet he struggles on with victory ever looming up before his vision, inspired to action, it may be, by the hope of outstripping his classmates, or by the allurement of fame and honor hidden in the deep recesses of an impenetrable future. What is nobler, more worthy of admiration, more commendable than a life thus devoted to the pursuits of true greatness—a youth spent in manfully combating the alluring temptations and delusive pleasures of early life? Yet how often do we find those whose minds are poisoned by an insatiable thirst for wealth, and who, having acquired a pretty sum, imagine themselves raised upon a royal eminence, sneering contemptuously at the less ostentatious, though far more ennobling position of the student. But it is the sneer of envy, excited by a consciousness of inferiority. From this class the student receives no favorable consideration, nor need he desire it. The motives which prompt him to action are of a higher nature; and while the favorable opinions of others should not be despised, those of the good only are desirable.

Accustomed, as he is, to constant mental exercise, his opinions are the result of calm deliberation. He considers life a great battle-field, and expects to meet its difficulties; hence he is prepared to smile with indifference, perhaps commiseration, upon the hollow pretentions of pompous dignity. But the student's pleasures are also great. The consciousness of self-improvement; the unselfish friendship and warm attachments of students' life are enjoyments which the selfish world of business can neither experience nor understand.

Sheboygan City, Wis., May 19th, 1882.

Letter from Thibodaux.

MR. EDITOR—Allow me a space to let your many readers know what we are doing in Thibodaux in the way of building up the cause of Christ. We have been holding a protracted meeting which, so far, thank God, has been fruitful of much good, adding twenty-three converts to the Church, fifteen of whom are young men. We are still going on with the good work, animated by the spirit of God. Rev. Wm. Smith, of Donaldsonville, and Rev. Milton Spyies, of the Baptist Chuch, were with us two nights, doing yeomen service. We are having a glorious time.

The Sabbath-school is in a prosperous condition, and anticipate having soon a grand union picnic in conjunction with the Sabbath-schools of Bros. Carr and Hunter.

Our pastor, Rev. F. T. Chinn, has been a powerful instrument in building up the cause of Christ through the grand old Methodist Church. His thirty-fourth birthday came on the 24th of April, on which occasion the stewardesses presented him, through Sister M. C. LeBlanc, one of their number, a fine suit of spring clothes, after appropriate remarks.

Next came the Sunday-school (of which he is Supt.) with roses and other mementoes expressive of their love and appreciation, nor was this all, the cry was "Still they come" for they were soon followed by Sister Hester Hill with a fine clock; Josephine Wilson, a hat; Jane Taylor, slippers; Annie McCrossie, a table-cloth of her own make; Mary Hollins and C. Hart, handkerchiefs; Bro. and Sister Henry Bell, shoes and umbrella; E. Walker, socks. This, I think, is pretty good evidence of the estimation in which our pastor is held by his charge.

We expect to have our pro rata for the Gilbert Haven School of Theology ready by the middle of August, next. We are sincerely thankful to our worthy Bishop Peck, beloved Elder M. Dale, and the conference for sending our pastor back to us. I omitted to mention above that after the presentations to the pastor, he preached and held his large audience entranced for the space of half an hour.

The people at last are becoming to realize the great importance of education, as is evidenced by the flourishing condition of the public school here. Its roll being larger, I think, than ever before, taxing our large and commodious building to its utmost capacity to accommodate the large number of pupils that daily throng its doors.

The water is falling slowly, despondency has given place to hope, and a better feeling pervades all classes. Pray for our success.

E. H. THORNHILL.

Thibodaux, La., May 12th, 1882.

Dr. Buckley and Hartzell in an Insane Asylum.

Dr. Buckley, of the *New York Advocate*, in writing to his paper from Augusta, Maine, has the following interesting account of a visit to an Insane Asylum. He heads the paragraph:

"SOME STRANGE EXPERIENCES.

While in Augusta I was most outrageously abused, both by men and women, and the most intemperate language used concerning my character and religious connections. The persons who did this were not intoxicated, and frankly expressed their opinions. And some of them were, professedly, Christians. The above may serve as an instance of the way of putting things. Dr. Hartzell was the guest of ex-Governor Morrill, who is a trustee of the State Lunatic Asylum, and invited the Doctor to go out there with him. An invitation sent to me was promptly accepted. And this abuse was received there.

The Superintendent, Dr. Harlon, who has been connected with the institution for thirty-seven years showed us every courtesy, and made the visit exceedingly pleasant. A minister confined there, addressing me and pointing to Dr. Hartzell, said, "You are a Methodist, but he is a gentleman." If Dr. H. had not also been a Methodist, the remark would have been terribly significant. I was told by a lady that I had sunk so low that no one would take care of me but a negro. Hoping to get even with the Doctor, I asked if he was the person who took care of me, but it was denied. At last both he and I were described as the worst products of the lower regions. We remained till the evening, when a grand musical entertainment was given, attended by marching and dancing. The lunatics, to the number of more than 200, were present, and the marching and dancing were done by them. A Quaker trustee of an Asylum, when the matter of allowing dancing was presented for discussion, was expected to oppose it. On the contrary, he rose and said, "I favor it, and it is my opinion that it should be confined wholly within the walls of an Insane Asylum." One of the patients who had abused me in the afternoon was completely won over in the evening by the gift of a lead-pencil.

Giving Rewards in the Sunday School.

While disapproving of prizes in the Sunday-school, we have taken no exceptions to a wise system of rewards. As in accord with our views on this point, Mr. D. C. Taylor, of New York, reports to us his method of stimulating scholars to effort, punctuality, and good behavior. It will be seen that this is calculated to accomplish the result aimed at in prize-giving, while it avoids its possible evil consequences. In his school, Mr. Taylor has established "Sunday-school Bands of Honor," having the following titles and conditions of membership:

BRIGHT AND EARLY BAND.—Those never late during three months and afterwards, nor absent without good cause.

BAND OF GOOD BEHAVIOR.—Those who are attentive, orderly, polite, and gentle every Sunday during three months and afterwards.

BRINGING IN BAND.—Those who bring in one or more new scholars.

BAND OF BENEVOLENCE.—Those who every Sunday, for three months and afterwards, give money to the school, to be used in doing good.

BIBLE BAND.—Those who every week, for three months and afterwards, do their best to study and recite the lessons of the school.

BAND BRIGHTEST AND BEST.—Those who are members of all the other bands. They shall be the superintendent's guard of honor, and in any general entertainment or distribution of gifts shall be entitled to special distinction.

Band membership is forfeited by any failure to comply with the above conditions, and requires a new start,—except in case of absence with good cause. In the latter case, all missed recitations and contributions have to be made good. A roll of each of the bands is kept posted in the school-room. Perhaps other superintendents will feel like trying this bane idea.—*S. S. Times*

A bill has been passed by the New Jersey Legislature providing that after a jury has been out more than six hours, a verdict signed by nine members shall be considered legal. A similar law ought to be placed on the statute books of every State, then there would be an end to the power of one or two suborned, vicious or obstinate men to defeat the demands of justice in jury trials.—*Donaldsonville Chief.*

General News Items.

The Georgia Republican con[illegible] tion will meet in Atlanta, Aug [illegible]

The exceptions in the Guit[illegible] case were overruled and a [illegible] trial refused.

H. L. Gosling was confirmed [illegible] U. S. Marshal for the Western District of Texas.

John G. Saxe is wealthy [illegible] cattle speculation in Texas, [illegible] from writing poetry.

A fire in the Jewish quarter [illegible] Kovna destroyed 105 houses. [illegible] damage is 600,000 roubles.

It is generally considered th[illegible] the presence of Turkish troops [illegible] be necessary to prevent an outbr[illegible] in Egypt.

The bishop of Limerick has [illegible] fused to sanction the reap[illegible] ment of Father Sheehy to [illegible] curacy in his diocese.

The Governor in consequence [illegible] the approach of French ad[illegible] parties is prepared, if necessary [illegible] send a strong force to the fro[illegible] of Tripoli.

Hellet Killburn has amended [illegible] petition in his suit against [illegible] at Arms Thompson. He places [illegible] damages at $350,000.

The latest advices from the [illegible] of the steamer Manitoulin [illegible] was burned near Killarney, [illegible] places the number of persons [illegible] at from 20 to 25.

Five men who attempted [illegible] troy the bridge on the [illegible] National Railway, were caught [illegible] by order of the Governor [illegible] State of Mexico they were [illegible] ately shot.

Edward King telegraphs the [illegible] Journal that the Russian [illegible] was ordered to quit, [illegible] report of the ministers of [illegible] not to discuss the question.

Alexander H. Stephens d[illegible] that he authorized the [illegible] that he would accept a [illegible] from the Independents for [illegible] or of Georgia. He will be [illegible] nated by the Democrats, says [illegible] Colquitt.

The Crivoscians being de[illegible] of all means of carrying o[illegible] revolt have crossed the [illegible] rin frontier and surrendered [illegible] arms to the Montenegrin [illegible] They were then interned. [illegible] revolt is thus ended.

In a speech recently deli[illegible] Congress by Mr. Mills, of T[illegible] was stated that in the [illegible] States there was one hundred [illegible] sand miles of railroad, over 8,000 locomotives drawing [illegible] 000 passenger cars, and [illegible] freight cars.

The title to the [illegible] property having [illegible] and accepted by the [illegible] the deed was signed by [illegible] Knox. The amount to be [illegible] the United States is [illegible] anticipation of this [illegible] arrangements have been [illegible] the payment of a divid[illegible] circular issued announ[illegible] dividend of 15 per cent will [illegible] on or about June 1.

The last distillery in K[illegible] been moved to St. J[illegible] law is now as well enforced [illegible] other law, and the time [illegible] when liquor selling will [illegible] appear. Prohibition [illegible] success in Kansas, but [illegible] success. The law is better [illegible] there to-day than the most [illegible] prohibitionist could have [illegible] in the brief time it has been [illegible] force.

A State Methodist [illegible] will be held at Indian[illegible] June 27-29. Many prom[illegible] isters and laymen have [illegible] ed as speakers, and the [illegible] will doubtless exert a [illegible] ence throughout the St[illegible] designed, in this way to [illegible] the semi-centennial of [illegible] Methodist Conference [illegible] which met in New Al[illegible]

Bishop Moore, in his [illegible] dress before the Con[illegible] Methodist Episcopal [illegible] at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. [illegible] there are 22 annual [illegible] with six Bishops, and [illegible] erty to the amount [illegible] During Monday's [illegible] op commented on [illegible] members of the con[illegible] ually use tobacco. [illegible] severely, saying [illegible] from the dignity [illegible] the church.

If you [illegible] brief; [illegible]

[illegible]

The New Orleans University.

The school year, just closed, has been one of marked prosperity. The University has never, in its history, been so largely attended. 193 students have been in attendance, distributed as follows: Seniors, 2; Juniors, 6; Sophomores, 7; Freshmen, 15; Preparatory, 85; Primary, 82. Full 100 students have been refused admission for the want of room. Could they have been accommodated, we have no doubt that, instead of 193, over 400 students would have been enrolled. The great want of wants is a new building. The present building, being formerly but a small dwelling house, has but four small rooms—one of which is used for a chapel.

The University has no apparatus and scarcely any library. The accommodations for young people, coming from a distance, are so limited and poor, that many of the children of Methodist parents go to other schools in the city. We state this fact with sadness, and with a deep sense of humiliation. We know that the Methodist Church cannot afford to allow other people, in any locality, to educate her young men and women. Of all places in the South, New Orleans is the centre of colored population; hence the best location for a school. Our cry is for better buildings and facilities for the education of these masses. The advanced students in the school are young men and women of great promise. In their training great pains have been taken, and their teachers may justly feel [illegible].

The University graduated its first class in 1878, of three young men and one young lady; its second in 1880, of three young men and one young lady; its third class this year, one young man and one young lady. The work done at this point has settled in the minds of all people the problem of higher education among the Negro race. That problem is no longer an experiment. One of these graduates has entered a school of theology in Chicago, and we are assured, on the very best authority, that his examination would have done credit to any college in the land.

The public schools of this State [illegible] evident that the University [illegible] to take students from [illegible] classes; hence, they [illegible] from the first ranks [illegible] and, [illegible] are not [illegible] they are all repre[illegible] [illegible] All this work [illegible] the year [illegible] teachers. President [illegible] the sciences and [illegible] Prof. Gifford [illegible] class in theology [illegible] and Greek languages [illegible]

Highway Robbery of Commerce.

The *Times-Democrat* of last Saturday pointedly makes objection to the bill prepared by the State Board of Health, and reported favorably by legislative committee, as an unjust tax upon commerce. The bill provides for a charge of $30 for every ship, $20 for every bark, $10 for every brig, $7 50 for every schooner, $5 for every steam boat (except towboats), $30 for every steamship, and if inspections are made between sunset and sunrise, the charges to be doubled. The money so obtained to be used to support a quarantine physician and assistant, whose united salaries amount to $7000, to pay boatmen, watchmen, hospital stewards, nurses, etc., necessary to a proper care of the buildings and the sick, men to attend to fumigating vessels, etc. In this inconsiderate and senseless way a small corporation of the medical fraternity have annually driven away commerce from this port. Vessels from healthy ports with clean bills from government consuls, and without a case of contagious disease on board, have been compelled, on a national highway, by agents of a State forbidden by the National constitution to impose a tax on tonnage, to stand and deliver quarantine fees, and to submit to the damage of their cargoes by means of villainous fumes alleged to be disinfectants. We have been surprised that the commercial community should quietly submit to this unreasonable imposition.

There ought to be a strict and efficient quarantine law fully maintained, as the *Times-Democrat* says, out of the general fund of the State. The interests to be served are mainly local. The Nation through its own officers may take care of itself through the operations of a National Board of Health, and vessels actually infected be required to go to fixed stations before entering the mouths of rivers or harbors.

The Legislature is reminded that a bill of the kind mentioned, if it becomes a law, will do more in a few months to break down commerce than the expenditure of large amounts of capital and the energy of years can do in building it up. One firm has successfully resisted the payment of quarantine tax, because it was illegally levied; and if through undue influences a medical monopoly again attempts to fasten itself upon this unfortunate city, merchants and shipping men should combine as did the men who threw the stamped tea into Boston harbor.

Miss Clara M. Cushman, a young lady who was sent out by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society to Peking, China, was called upon by one of her correspondents to "tell some ways in which our woman's work is efficient, where men would not do as well." This is her answer: "I think men could not do this work as efficiently or well as we, for the very good reason they could not do it at all! And so you see in all the ways in which we do it, they could not do as well as we! I make no plea for the superiority of our sex, or of the work we do. I merely maintain that the work we are doing would be left undone were we not here to do it. It is a work for women and girls, and must be done by their sisters."

To George W. Cable, we suppose, we are indebted for a copy of the Constitution and laws of the Prisons and Asylums Aid Association. The object embraces everything of interest to society in general in connection with institutions, and their inmates. The association is formed by, and appeals direct to, philanthropists of New Orleans. Mr. Cable is the author of this movement, and we shall wish to hear more of it. The roll of officers, place of meeting, and conditions of membership might be published, to satisfy many inquiries from persons interested in the object of the association.

Mr. E. L. Godkin, editor of "*The Nation*," offers a forcible answer in the June *Century* to the plea that civil-service reform would entail "The Danger of an Office-holding Aristocracy." He claims that such tendency is wholly foreign to the genius of the American [illegible], and that whether the [illegible] politicians like it or not, civil-service reform is inevitable and [illegible] near at hand.

The catalogue of Walden Seminary [illegible] has been received. This institution of our Church, at [illegible], Ark., is well officered and conducted. Our ministry is being strengthened and reinforced [illegible]. Rev. Thos. [illegible], is principal.

[illegible] of the Central [illegible]

PERSONAL MENTION.

— Mrs. Amanda Smith has recovered from African fever and is now engaged in evangelistic labors in Liberia, Africa.

— The Hon. Judge J. H. Carpenter, a prominent layman in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Indiana, died at his residence, in Garret, Ind., May 11.

The Western Methodist Book Concern pays more than half as much tax on personal property as all the thousands of saloons in Cincinnati.

The remains of Chief-Justice Chase are about to be transferred from Washington to Cincinnati, where a monument is to be raised to his memory.

— Bishop Kavanaugh, M. E. Church South, preached in Nashville on a recent Sabbath two sermons of great power and effectiveness, yet he is over eighty years old.

The House is now considering the South Carolina contested election case. The Republicans have resolved to seat Mackey, the Democrats to sustain the candidate of tissue ballots and other admitted election frauds.

— Mrs. W. E. Kellock, Madison, Wisconsin, has four daughters. The two oldest are well educated physicians with large practice; the third is a successful and popular minister of a church near Chicago; the fourth is a successful dentist at Chicago.

— Among the visitors who have honored us with a call is Linden E. Bentely, the genial gentlemanly editor and proprietor of The Donaldsonville *Chief*, a clean, family newspaper. Mr. Bentley is always sure of a warm welcome at our office.

— It will be seen by reference to the death notices in this issue of the SOUTHWESTERN that Rev. and Mrs B. F. Williams, of Fort Bend, county Texas, have met with a severe loss in the death of their only son and child, Benjamin Thomas. We deeply sympathize with our beloved brother and sister in this time of sorrow.

— The youngest divine in attendance at the C. M. E. Conference is Rev. J. B. Wilkins, of Verona, Miss. Rev. Wilkins is only 26 years of age. He was ordained Elder during his 20th year. He is also president of the Colored Mutual Benefit Association, of Mississippi, which is the strongest colored organization of the kind in the United States.—*Washington Critic.*

— Professor Isaiah U. Mullen, former Professor of Greek and Latin in the New Orleans University, but now connected with the Medical Department of the Central Tennessee College, gave us a call last week. His visit to New Orleans was a source of great pleasure to his former students and many friends in the city.

At the session of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Conference, Poughkeepsie, May 17, the special Committee appointed to interview Homer Ramsdell, regarding the outrage on Bishop Moore and others on the steamer J. L. Hasbrouck, reported that Mr. Ramsdell had apologized for the same, and did not indorse the action of the steward of the boat; whereupon a resolution was adopted thanking Mr Ramsdell "for his open apology and manly, outspoken principles."

— Dr. W. H. Gray and wife, late of Morgan City, are now at their old home in Bethel Maine. Here is an extract from a private letter from him: "Maine is a good State to live in, notwithstanding the cold, for those who wish to enjoy the comforts of civilization. But there are some things you have in Louisiana that we miss very much i. e. saloons and drunken men. * I feel five years younger since I came here. I fear I must take some medicine to destroy my enormous appetite."

— We learn that the services of Rev. W. C. Webb, late pastor of Ames, but now at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, are highly spoken of. Bro. Webb is preaching to crowded congregations, and additions are made to the membership every Sabbath. The *Baltimore Methodist* says: "The Grace people are now casting about for another $100,000 to build the church they have in contemplation, and which with their present spacious and elegant chapel it is thought will be the finest Methodist edifice ever yet completed." With Bro. Webb for their pastor, Grace may look for a grand time.

— Latest dispatches read: May 21st. "The condition of Bishop Foss is less favorable to-day. His mind is somewhat clouded, and he is suffering from pyæmia and typhoid fever. His trouble originated in a sprained ankle, and his right leg has wasted to half its natural size." May 22d. Mrs Foss to N. Y. *Advocate*: "Saturday, symptoms seemed most favorable. Complications this a. m. make the case more serious." Says the editor: "A private letter from W. G. Eustis, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, leads us to fear the worst. He speaks of persistent delirium and weakness."

— On the 13th inst., in the city of Detroit, Bishop Peck fell in attempting to enter a carriage. He passed over a stone step on to the flagging. His shoulder was partially dislocated and he suffered other severe injuries. He returned to his home Tuesday morning in charge of Bishop Foster. His injuries have been skillfully treated, and with good nursing he has commenced again to improve. With great difficulty and at some risk he, Sunday, ordained two men to go abroad. His restoration will require time, and he cannot expect to do work of any kind in advance of his conference sessions.—*Northern.*

— We had the pleasure of receiving a call from Rev. J. W. Bowen, A. B., teacher of Languages, History and Mathematics, in the Central Tennessee College for the past four years. Bro. Bowen is a native of this city, and a graduate of the New Orleans University. He has done good work at the Central and represents the College as having had a year of marked prosperity, 454 students having been enrolled during the year. He feels that God has called him to the one work of preaching the Gospel. He leaves the Central with the purpose of entering this coming August the Theological Department of the Boston University.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

Rev. T. Jackson, Natchitoches, says, as a result of a two weeks protracted meeting, 23 back-sliders were reclaimed and 13 converted to God and are now happy in the Lord. Our second quarterly meeting was held May 13–14; 150 came to the communion, collection $19.

T. Montgomery, of First Street Church, reported at the quarterly Conference that the Sunday-school was flourishing, and has made a present to the church of a fine marble topped table. The Social Circle presented three chairs costing $25. These gifts show the loyalty of the people, and are also things of beauty. Last quarter 18 were baptized, 20 received on probation, 13 in full membership, 15 converts. Protracted meeting is still going on, with promise of fruitful results.

MISSISSIPPI.

P. Blue, Greenwood: "We have been scouting from high water at considerable expense. Stock has died in large numbers, and sickness threatens the people. Preached in Carrollton court-house and took up a subscription of $80 to build a church in town. We need one there badly. We left our list in the hands of the kind Sheriff to canvass the whites for us."

E. Collins, Carthage: "My first quarterly conference was presided over by Elder Barney. The people are much pleased with his administration. My people are very poor but are doing all they can for the Lord. I have six appointments. One of my churches burned down March 14th, but we are going to build again. There are 150 pupils and 8 superintendents of my Sunday-schools, which are all missionary societies."

H. Heslup, Durant: "Elder G. W. Barney held our first conference, and lectured before the Sabbath school. Collection was $11 25."

L. Clayton, Deerbrook: "The first quarterly conference, Elder Dunn presiding, was a good occasion. Paid elder $11 05. Administered sacrament to 106"

J. W. Dunn, Greenwood: "As it is generally known that the home of my family is in the portion of the county that has been very recently under water, and I of course had to rally to their relief. I presume it unnecessary to state why I am late in publishing my second round. I am now trying to mend up breaches made by the overflow."

W. McDonald, Aberdeen: "Our church is in a prosperous condition. On Easter Sunday we had prayer meeting at daylight, and the church was decorated beautifully. The Sabbath-school, the following week gave a concert for the benefit of the church, and realized $20."

TENNESSEE.

Rev. H. Dunlap, of Mansfield, gives a cheering account of his work. His P. E., J. P. Price, held his second quarterly meeting May 6. Six were converted to God, five joined the church. We collected for our Elder $10 20, for benevolent objects $4.70, and for the pastor $34.

Wm. Dwegan, Alamo: "The elder held my quarterly with a grand institute. Many beautiful essays were read, and we had a crowded house all of the time. Collected for elder $14,65. I am geting along very well with my work, and have 16000 feet of lumber to build with. Rev. J. B. Marbrey, of Brownsville, preached for us acceptably."

J. L. Massey, at Linden, says his people are good Methodists, but can do little in the way of supporting the church, and are praying for good crops. Many are begging for something to eat. They did not make corn last year to fatten their hogs. "I have ridden my horse to a preaching place 20 or 25 miles, and could not get an ear of corn for it. I stop with families and leave early without getting anything to eat. Have taken in two new points, and have not missed an appointment. Have collected for pastor $27, 30, elder $11,80, bishop $1, missionary $1,40, Freedman's Aid 35c, church extension 60c."

TEXAS.

S. C. Coleman, of Waelder, writes that the Sunday-school has forty in attendance, well supplied with books from the Elder G. W. Richardson. The pastor, Rev. Lee Reid, has had a protracted meeting, with 73 converts this year.

Edwin Eason, Columbus: "The church is on the up grade under the pastorate of Rev. W. H. Davis, who is doing all he can to elevate the people. This year we have built the best parsonage in the West Texas Conference. We had a protracted meeting a few weeks ago, in which twenty-two souls professed a hope in Christ. Our second quarterly conference, held by Elder Richardson, was a nice affair."

I. B. Scott, Houston: "A club, made up of some of the nice young people of the city, gave an entertainment for the benefit of our new church. Their singing and literary productions were both highly complimented. They turned over to trustees $49 90. On Trustees' Sunday we collected $17 50. Festivals given by members realized about $90. Workmen are busy plastering and painting. To date, no conversions in our protracted meeting. Several additions to the church. Pray for us, brethren."

Frank Hamilton, Mooresville: "We are making fair progress in educational matters, and have one of the best teachers in the State. We are prospering in every respect."

To the Ministers and Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in semi-annual meeting, assembled in the City of Detroit, May 11, 1882, respectfully ask your attention to the following recommendation of the Ecumenical Conference:

"We beg also to say that it is time that our Chapels, Churches and Institutions of Learning, should be relieved from debt, and no more of the Lord's precious money be sunk in interest. We are persuaded that with the proper determination this might be achieved in a brief period of time. We entreat our brethren to move forward in this great enterprise promptly, and, as nearly as possible, simultaneously throughout the world."

We believe that there can hardly be any movement (next to a more faithful use of usually recognized means of spiritual power), more important than this. We fully agree with the Ecumenical Conference, and believe that its proposition is entirely practicable.

We do not, of course, assume to advise our churches respectively as to the method to be adopted to accomplish this desirable result. You can judge of this much better than we can. But let us get this work upon our hearts. Let the thought of this grand achievement pervade the whole Church. Let it be a subject of prayer, of self-sacrifice, and of strong resolution, becoming practically irresistible.

By order and in behalf of the Bishops.

E. G. ANDREWS, Secretary.

Washington, D. C., May 22, 1882.

The Shreveport District.

MR. EDITOR—I have made my first round on the district. I was at Monroe, March 5th. Bro. Frank Walker was at his post. We had a grand time. Owing to the high water, I could not get to Bastrop and the Island. When I left Monroe the water was one and a half feet at the church. Coming from Monroe to Shreveport, a distance of 110 miles, the entire county was overflowed. In Shreveport, March 12th. I found Bro. Thompson at his work, and from appearance in earnest. At this charge Bro. J. T. Marshall was pastor last year. He left a lasting impression on the minds of the people that will be gathered many days hence, especially on the temperance question. Bro. Thompson has made a good start, and will continue repairing the church.

Dixon's Cross Road I could not reach. Bro. Fopps had to come out from his home in a skiff.

I met the brethren and pastor at Scott Chapel March 25th. Bro. P. B. McDonald is one of our young men. He has made a grand start and the people all love him.

April 14th, I was at Fairfield. Bro. Frank Harvey is stationed there. He is like a general leading his army to victory.

At St. James Church the prospects looked bright, but since that time things have changed. The great storm has thrown it down. It had an indebtedness of $800. God does all things for the best. The disaster aroused all concerned. I have examined the records in the Court House, and found that the land on which the church was built has never been paid for. We shall go to work and pay for the land before we build again.

April 9th, at Mansfield; found Bro. Johnson wide awake. He was carrying on a protracted meeting, resulting in 17 converts.

At Springs, 10th and 11th; found Bro. Brooks going ahead.

At Conshatta, the people love Bro. Moore, and are doing all they can to make him happy.

At Pleasant Hill, Bro. Pickett found neither church nor parsonage, but he has succeeded in building a splendid parsonage and the foundation of the church is laid. He has gained the esteem of all.

On the district we are having the hardest times for some years.

S. DUNCAN.

Shreveport, La., April 29, 1882.

Letter from Bastrop.

MR. EDITOR—I landed here pecuniarily feeble, with no friends except those a preacher usually finds when he lands in a strange town. I proceeded to raise means to get my family here, which was confronted by considerable opposition from those who said, that getting my wife here would be like many others who had been cheerfully helped to get their families here, but never got them. The tide, at one time bearing me means to get them, seemed to move away from me, but it turned, and the faithful few, which it must be acknowleged are in all churches, with many of the worldly people, came to my assistance, and I started off for them, delighted with having stemmed the tide of opposition; but, sometimes when we think our way is all clear, there is just ahead of us an obstruction of the worst kind. We went on all night till we got to Long Bridge Bayou (which is about seventeen miles south of this town), which was high with water, and the driver, not being well acquainted with it, plunged in, and about the time we got middle way of the stream, over went the hack and I was tilted into swimming water. I had been fighting sin, but now I had to turn my attention to fighting water, which I assure you I did manfully till I reached a place where I could consider myself secure. With this exception, I reached home safe, got my wife and children, and am now back here to the surprise of many of my bold opposers, who declined to help me on account of what others (preachers) had done.

I have started a revival. Sunday night Bro. Washington was up to see me, and, with his assistance, caused 13 to join the church, on probation.

I have also found it somewhat tantalizing to engage in anything like having an objection to my people using whiskey. But I am, at present, busy carrying around a paper for our people to sign to prohibit the barbarous habit of using so much of it; have been quite successful, so far as getting names on paper is concerned. It remains yet to prove whether it will be a benefit to the people of this community.

My Sunday-school is in tolerable good condition. I am busy now getting my work in shape. The church should be remodeled. It is rather rickety for a large congregation. It needs good benches and lights and a parsonage, which, I hope, in the course of time, by the help of the Lord, we may have. The times are hard now, and the people are unable to do what they are willing to do. I have found the white people very liberal, and are, almost to a unit, unwilling to recognize any thing like immorality on my part. They look on any minister with disdain who does not let his morals be strictly unimpeachable.

The town itself is quite a pleasant little place, of about twelve hundred inhabitants. Most of the stores are neatly built of brick. It is quite healthy here. Water is good and, as a general thing, so is health. None of the contagious diseases reach here, nor the high waters. I have written this letter to you because I know you desire to hear how we are getting along, etc. I will commence shortly to take subscribers for you. Yours in Christ. Fraternally,

J. S. PATTERSON.

Bastrop, La., May 4, 1882.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

A Sunday-school Picnic.

MR EDITOR — Having noticed several accounts of picnics, and other festive occasions, enjoyed by the young people, I write you a short account of a Sabbath school picnic enjoyed by our young people—and old ones too—on the 6th inst.

On that morning the scholars, teachers, parents and friends gathered in a beautiful grove near Swan's Chapel, where a procession was formed. The procession marched to the music of a sacred air to the platform prepared for the crowning of the Queen.

The chosen Queen was Miss Mary Huff. The crown and scepter bearers, Miss Rosa and Miss Callie Huff. The proceedings were opened by right beautifully dressed floral girls; following these were all the other willing subjects of the beautiful "Queen of May."

Then came speeches suitable to the occasion by various members of the Sabbath school. After these appropriate and interesting addresses were delivered by Rev. Carper and Mr. Hasty. In the course of their remarks, they paid to Mr. Carter, our teacher, great credit as a noble worker and teacher.

After this came, what to the little ones, is the crowning event of the day — the dinner, and you know yourself that, on such occasions everyone, even an editor himself, is prepared to do his share at eating. There was enough and to spare, and all seemed to eat heartily.

The afternoon was spent by the children, and others, in different ways of amusement and enjoyment, until toward evening when the people partook themselves to their homes, feeling that the day had been well spent in the innocent amusements and exercises of the day. Yours truly, PIC NIC.

Luling, Texas, May 11th, 1882.

Sunday-School Temperance Day, July 2.

The attention of the church is called to the appointment, under the approval of the bishops, of Sunday, July 2, 1882, as a Sunday-School Temperance Day in all the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-schools of the land.

A temperance service will be prepared. The lesson for the day need not be omitted, for it is the lesson on "Home," discussing marriage and childhood; the lesson in which occurs the beautiful passage "Suffer the little children and forbid them not to come unto me." No more appropriate lesson could possibly have been selected for the furtherance of the temperance work than the one which happens to be on the list for July 2.

Will our ministers, Superintendents, teachers and scholars everywhere co-operate in making it thunder all around the horizon in the interest of temperance on July 2, 1882? J. H. VINCENT,

Sec. S. S Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

New York, May 1, 1882.

Longfellow Memorial Association.

CAMBRIDGE, May 15, 1882.

The death of the poet Longfellow has taken from the world one upon whom the affections of all English-speaking people unite.

To provide some lasting memorial which shall testify to future generations the tender respect in which his contemporaries hold that pure and gentle life is the purpose for which the Longfellow Memorial Association has been formed.

From his early manhood Mr. Longfellow lived in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in a house already famous as for a time the home of Washington.

This venerable house stands facing the Charles River, the poet's favorite view, towards which looked the windows of his study, and of which he wrote:

> "—long years of mingling feeling
> Half in rest and half in strife,
> I have seen thy waters stealing
> Onward, like the stream of life."

The Association hopes to raise enough money to secure that part of Mr. Longfellow's grounds which lies between the house and the river, there to erect an enduring memorial to Mr. Longfellow, and to keep the spot, doubly rich in associations, forever open to the people. It is also included within the plans of the Association to provide for the permanent preservation of the house, should it ever pass out of the possession of the family of Mr. Longfellow.

In order to accomplish this, or to erect some other public and appropriate memorial near to the scenes of the poet's life, this Association calls for a national subscription. It asks for contributions of one dollar each, for which a certificate of honorable membership will be given.

Contributions should be sent to John Bartlett, Treasurer, P. O. Box 1590, Boston, Mass.

[illegible] Rooms.

[illegible] Mission.—The work of [illegible] mission is in a very interesting state in many ways. Rev. [illegible] reports that the [illegible] of the late series of meetings [illegible] the reception of over thirty probationers for the Church. He also states that Mr. Ahok, the merchant and [illegible] of the College, was one of the number. The greatest portion were from the schools of the Mission. Mr. Chandler will be compelled to return home by the critical condition of his health. One of his lungs is very seriously affected as the result of a severe attack of pneumonia experienced some two years ago. This obliged his suspension of labors for some months, but he has since continued his work in hope of persevering with [illegible] yields, with great [illegible], to the necessity of return. "I have been intent," he writes, "on remaining here [illegible] and a [illegible] years. I am in more trouble about returning to America than I experienced in leaving it." There is hope that with prolonged rest he will yet recover strength to return again to his so much loved work.

Death of Rev. J. Kihlstrom of the Swedish Mission.—We have sad news from Sweden. It is but recently that very inspiring reports were transmitted to us of the work of God in the Stockholm [illegible] Conference [illegible], Presiding [illegible] District, and now we [illegible] to chronicle his sudden death [illegible] accident, on the 29th [illegible]. He was, at the time, [illegible] his district, to hold a [illegible] quarterly conference on one [illegible] charges. Rev. Charles A. [illegible], pastor at Upsala, [illegible] the event: "Bro. [illegible] had visited several of [illegible], rejoicing to see [illegible] God had prospered [illegible] year, and was coming [illegible] of his district when [illegible]; several passengers [illegible], and Brother [illegible] instantly killed. [illegible] arrived at [illegible], May 30, and [illegible] place on the 5th [illegible] and a son, [illegible] mourn the [illegible].

[illegible]

own at Foochow. The mission has 96 members and 40 probationers. The Central American Mission, beginning at Mexico City in 1873, reports a membership of over 1000. There is a prosperous Mexican Border Mission, chiefly in the State of Texas along the Rio Grande. The Brazil Mission has struggled with hindrances to its progress. The Womans' Missionary Society is helping here as elsewhere. For home and foreign purposes it raised $28,000 in 1881.

These facts concerning the foreign missions and much else of interest to all Methodists concerning the home missions of the M. E. Church South may be found in a compact volume of 144 pages (price 50 cents) recently prepared by Rev. A. W. Wilson, D.D., who, having been four years Missionary Secretary, has recently been elected Bishop of the M. E. Church South.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

Second Quarter. Lesson X. June 4, 1882.

The Transfiguration. (Mark ix, 2–13)

About a week after the events of last lesson, the disciples Peter James and John were permitted to see the raising of the daughter of Jairus, and later the Lord's passion in Gethsemane. Ordinarily his appearance did not differ from that of a human being, though his inward nature was sublime and out of all proportion to his outward appearance; now, his outward appearance took on a form approximating more nearly his true character. God the Father, present in the cloud, spoke in audible tones to the disciples, and the sound came to them from the direction of the cloud. *This is my beloved son*—That is, Jesus is the Son of God the Father, and well beloved, a truth he would impress on the disciples. *Hear him*.—Believe and obey him. As in times past God had spoken to the fathers by the prophets, in these latter times he now speaks by his Son. That is, neither the law, as represented by Moses, nor the prophets, as represented by Elijah, should longer continue as the supreme authorities among the people of God; but Jesus, who came to fulfill and supplement both, now assumes authority and gives laws to the people of God. Matthew relates that their fear was so great that they fell on their faces, that Jesus came to them and assisted them to rise, and that looking about after rising they saw no man. *He charged them that they should tell no man what things they [illegible]* [illegible] it might excite incredulity [illegible] all events it would not be understood. No good would come [illegible] publication, and harm might [illegible] it. They asked each [illegible] *what the rising from the dead* [illegible] the general doctrine [illegible], or life after [illegible] acquainted with [illegible] it meant especially [illegible] of the Messiah. They [illegible] understand why he should [illegible] to this process, and his [illegible] of it left them [illegible]. It did not seem to comport with popular notions of the glory of the Messiah.

$1500 a year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

NEW BOOKS.

R. Hoe & Co's catalogue of printing presses and material for 1882, 172 pages, is a valuable printer's [illegible].

We are in receipt of *Good Will*, by J. M. Sullivan and T. Martin [illegible] a new collection of Sunday-school and Gospel Meeting Music [illegible] Straub [illegible] pages [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

names "Once upon a Time." There are two other full page drawings, one of them bears the legend, "The Summer Boarder goes to Church," the other, "Hunting the Four-leaved Clover." A charming Ruskin paper by Mrs Bolton, entitled "The Ruskin May Day at Whitelands College," with pen-and-ink portraits of Mr. Ruskin and Miss Osborn, the May Queen, and for Mr. Ober's illustrated paper upon the Zuni Indians—"How a White Man Became the War Chief of the Zunis;" and, of course, there are first rate stories, and beautiful poems, and valuable papers—the Chautauqua Young Folks' Reading Course being equivalent to a second magazine bound up in the same cover. Only $2 50 a year. D. Lothrop & Co. publishers. Boston.

The June *Popular Science Monthly* begins with an article by Judge J. B. Stallo, of Cincinnati, entitled "Speculative Science." It is a reply to an attack upon "The Concepts and Theories of Modern Physics," by Professor Newcomb. The article is witty and pungent, but brilliant and solid; and, besides its skillful polemics, it throws much valuable light upon fundamental questions in speculative and historical physics. "The Eye-like Organs of Fishes," by Dr. Ernst Krause, editor of "Kosmos," describes some remarkable formations, almost exactly resembling real eyes in appearance, that have been observed on the bodies of certain small fishes living near the bottom of deep seas, the nature and objects of which are a puzzle to naturalists. An explanation of "The Zuni Social, Mythic, and Religious Systems," is by F. H. Cushing, who has made a special study of the subject to the extent of having become a Zuni himself for the purpose. Not the least in interest is Dr. von Dollinger's review of "The Jews in Europe," and the treatment they have received at the hands of the Popes and Christian nations. The portrait and biographical sketch are of Mr. Darwin, and the latter is the fullest account of the illustrious naturalist that has been given to the United States. New York: D. Appleton & Company. Fifty cents per number, $5 per year.

A dispatch from Breaux Bridge, La., says: Last Monday, Jos. E. Jenkins shot his brother-in-law Raphael Castille, in the night. The next day, on an affidavit by Coroner Guilbeau, he was arrested and put in jail at St. Martinsville to await trial. To-day about 300 men gathered here and went to St. Martinsville and took him. They brought him to the spot where he killed Mr. Castille, passing through Breaux Bridge, and hung him to a tree about a half a mile from town. The same crowd, while on their way to Breaux Bridge, seized a colored man by the name of Eugene Azar, innocent of the charge of killing a young man, and then under bond. Both men were escorted to the spot where Castille was killed and there were hung on the same tree. It is reported that Jenkins' wife witnessed the execution. Gov. McEnery immediately telegraphed Sheriff Guilbeau, stating that he had offered $2000 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons engaged in hanging Jenkins and Azar.

A Household Need Free.

Send address on postal for 100-page book. "The Liver, its Diseases and Treatment," with treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Address, Dr. Sanford, 24 Duane St., New York. 4t eow.

The Charleston *News* is in a towering rage that the district attorney who is prosecuting South Carolina offenders against the Federal election laws should bring "white men to trial upon the evidence of Negroes alone." The district attorney is a Southern born white man, and the *News* brands him as false to his blood and a traitor to his race." Such talk reminds us of the days of slavery, when a Negro could not testify in any suit to which a white man was party, and when a white man could kill a "Nigger" in the presence of a thousand "Niggers" with perfect impunity, so far as any trial is concerned. The *News* has plainly forgotten in what age it is speaking.—*N. Y. Independent.*

Opinion of Eminent Dr. H. R. Walton, Annapolis, Md.

Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator is a most excellent preparation. It is par excellence, superior to cod liver oil or anything I have ever used in wasted or impaired constitutions and an excellent preventive of malarial diseases. (Remember the name, Colden's—take no other.) Of druggists generally.

Rev. Mr. Albert, in his lecture on Africo-American commerce, published in the SOUTHWESTERN, gives some most valuable statistics. [illegible] Britain has twenty-three [illegible] as much trade with Africa as the United States has, and France fifteen times as much. Great Britain's commerce on the West Coast alone amounts to over [illegible] millions of dollars, and that of France to over fifteen millions, [illegible] to a little over a quarter [illegible]. There are at least [illegible] ports between Liberia's [illegible], Cape Palmas and [illegible]. Send for the SOUTHWESTERN [illegible] *Advocate.*

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Sick Headache.

For the relief and cure of this distressing affliction take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Malaria.

Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action.

Constipation

should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator, it is so mild and effectual.

Biliousness.

One or two tablespoonfuls will relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state, such as Nausea, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, a bitter, bad taste in the mouth.

Dyspepsia.

The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

Colic.

Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simmons Liver Regulator is administered.

Buy only the genuine, in white wrapper, with red "Z." Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

Sold by All Druggists.

MARRIAGES.

Near Brenham, Texas, by Rev. T. Jackson, Miss Josephine Fletcher to Rev. Major Reeves.

DEATHS.

Jacob Kennedy, the oldest member of Todd's Chapel, Saulsbury, Ark., died March 11, 1882. Aged 75 years. Bro. Kennedy was a good man and true to God and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

H. H. McAllister.

Benjamin T. Williams, son of Rev. B. F. Williams, died at the residence of his father in Fort Bend county, Texas, May 13, 1882. Benjamin was an only son, and Bro. and Sister Williams were anxious that he should have all the benefits of a thorough education. In 1878, he entered Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., where he remained till 1881, when poor health made it necessary for him to return home, where after a lingering sickness, but without a cloud between him and the future, he died in great peace of mind and with a perfect trust in God.

S. Hardwell.

Samuel Snell died at Rolling Fork, Miss., May 9, 1882, aged 81. Bro. Snell was a native of Georgia; came to Mississippi in 1876. He was a good man and leaves many relatives to follow him to the better land. For eight years Bro. Snell was a traveling preacher and did good work.

London Danzy, a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, died April 15 1882, aged 35 years. His life was a good one, his testimony clear. He leaves a wife and five children to mourn his loss.

John Russell died in perfect peace May 22, 1882. Aged 36 years.

Alice Williams died May 8, 1882 Aged 30 years. Sister Russel was a faithful member of the M. E. Church, and has only been transported to the Church above.

C. S. Steward.

On January 1st, the mother of Sister Margaret Grant, aged 93 years, passed from labor to reward. The same day an infant died, and both were carried to the grave at the same time. This was an unusual sight. January 2d, an infant child of Bro. and Sister Touse was burned to death. The 25th, an infant was accidentally killed in a fight between its uncle and father. February 18th, Miss Amanda Buford was overcome by death, and left no encouraging words for the living. March 9th, little Johnny Putney, of the Sabbath-school, fell asleep in the arms of Jesus. March 17th, Sister Francis Davis joined the other part of God's family. April 23d, Sister Emma Fountain went to bed well and hearty; at 3 a. m., she woke her husband, saying she was going to die; she did not want a doctor, and speedily passed away; she was a member of the L. P. O. U. Society. On Sunday, little Etta Hill was baptized and passed from this world.

W. H. Davis.

Sister Malinda Kisey has gone to meet those who have gone before.

Mooresville, Texas.

F. Hamilton.

Young and middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, premature old age, loss of memory, and kindred symptoms, should send three stamps for Part VII of pamphlets issued by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

What is ministerial success—crowded churches, full aisles, attentive congregations, the approval of the religious world, much impression produced? Elijah thought so; and when he found out his mistake and discovered that the applause on Carmel subsided into hideous stillness, his heart well-nigh broke with disappointment. Ministerial success lies in altered lives and obedient, humble hearts,—unseen work recognized in the judgment day.—*F. W. Robertson.*

"Buchupaiba."

New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases. $1, at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

While hereabouts we are talking of Civil Service Reform—and only talking—Japan is going right ahead in developing the idea, only those educated in the University being allowed to hold office. And not only so, but according to the latest returns not less than 71 per cent. of the entire school population of Japan is in school all the time.—*Central.*

The Day Kidney Pad cures diseases of the kidney and bladder when all else fails. $2, of druggists, or mailed, postpaid. Children's Pad (cures "bed-wetting") $1.50. Day Kidney Pad Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Tariff Commission should be made up of men of moderate views and of large experience. It is by no means important that they should be men who are conspicuous protectionists, but those who recognize the fact that the country is committed to the policy of protection, and that any radical change, such as the free-traders would advocate, would involve every industrial interest in ruin.—*Boston Journal.*

A true assistant to nature in restoring the system to perfect health, thus enabling it to resist disease.

Conference Notices.

Palestine District — Texas Conference.

THIRD ROUND.

San Augustine & Nacogdoches	June	24–25
Saline and Shelby	"	26–27
Tyler and Tyler Circuit	July	1–2
Mineola	"	8 9
Union Circuit	"	15–17
Henderson and Trupe	"	22 28
Jacksonville	"	29–30
Palestine & Palestine Mission	Aug	5–6
Jewett	"	9–10
Centreville and Shilo	"	12–13
Leona Circuit	"	13–14
Madison Circuit	"	19–29
Crockett	"	23–24
Butler	"	26–27
Fairfield	Sept.	2–3
Cotton Gin	"	9–10

Walter Ripetoe, P. E.

Navasota District — Texas Conference.

THIRD ROUND.

Brenham Circuit	June	21–25
Brenham Station	"	25 26
Hempstead	July	1–2
Hempstead		2–3
San Felipe Circuit	"	8–9
Courtney "	"	15–16
Navasota "	"	22–23
Plantersville "	"	29–30
Anderson "	Aug.	5–6
Prairie Plain "	"	12–13
Bryan "	"	1[illegible]–20
Bryan Station	"	20–21
Iola Circuit	"	23
Burleson Circuit	"	26–27
Hearne Circuit	Sept.	2–3

Navasota District Camp-meeting will commence July 13th, 1882. Campers from all parts of the District are expected.

F. C. Moore, P. E.

Hot Springs District—Little Rock Conference.

SECOND ROUND.

Sweet Home	June	3
Conway	"	10
Marlton	"	15
Van Buren	"	17
Fayetteville	"	24
Little Rock Circuit	July	1
Jacksonport Station and Jacksonport Circuit	"	8
Batesville	"	15
Newport	"	22
Argenta Circuit	"	29
Hot Springs	Aug	5
Caddo Gap	"	12
Paraclifta	"	19
Centre Point	"	26
Washington	Sept.	2
Magnolia	"	9
Lewisville	"	13
Texarkana	"	16
Millwood	"	23
Camden	"	30

Dear Brethren—Owing to the largeness of my district this year, I can't make but three full rounds, and will do well to do that well.

Therefore your second and third quarterly conferences will be held together.

G. W. Sams, P. E.

Murfreesboro, Ark., May 8, 1882.

Meridian District — Miss. Conference.

SECOND ROUND.

State Line	June	3–4
Waynesboro	"	5–6
Shubuta Circuit	"	7–8
Shubuta Charge	"	10–11
Quitman	"	14–15
Enterprise Charge	"	17–18
Enterprise Circuit	"	20–21
Paulding	"	24–25
Garlandsville	"	27–28
Hickory	July	1–2
Meridian Circuit	"	3–4
Lauderdale	"	5–6
Meridian Charge	"	8–9
Shuqualak	"	10–12
DeKalb	"	22–23
Philadelphia	"	25–26
Daleville	"	29–30
Brookville	Aug.	2–3
Ex Prairie	"	5–6
Macon	"	12–13
Mashulaville	"	15–16
Louisville	"	19–20

J. W. Dunn, P. E.

West Tenn. District—Tenn. Conference.

THIRD ROUND.

Cypress Circuit	May	27–28
Memphis Charge	June	3–4
Memphis Circuit	"	10–11
Fayette	"	3–4
Mason	"	10–11
Brownsville	"	17–18
Bells	"	24–25
Gardner	"	28–29
Mansfield	July	1–2
Henderson	"	8–9
Linden	"	15–16
Lawrence	"	22–23
Waynesboro	"	29–30
Purdy	August	5–6

Will the pastors please see that the claim for the Freedmen's Aid Society be promptly attended to on this round, as requested by the last annual conference. Don't neglect the second Sunday in June as the children's day.

Jesse P. Price, P. E.

To the Ministers of the Holly Springs District.

Dear Brethren—Owing to the suspension of travel on account of high water, the District Stewards' meeting was not held at the time of the call for said meeting. I hereby call it again to meet me in Oxford, Miss., June 16th. Please notify the District Stewards, and, so far as possible, see that they attend.

L. Bradford, P. E.

Grenada, Miss., May 19, 1882.

Heartily Recommended.

Don't condemn a good thing because you have been deceived by worthless nostrums. Parker's Ginger Tonic has cured many in this section, of kidney and nervous disorders, and we recommend it heartily to such sufferers.—News.

The Turkish troops have reinforced the camp on the frontier between Tripoli and Tunis. This has irritated the French authorities, who now regard the submission of insurgent Arabs as improbable.

Enjoy Health and Be Happy.

For depression of spirits, general debility and ill-health, also a certain strengthener of every part of the system, nothing equals Browns Iron Bitters.

Egypt is in an excited condition. The army is in rebellion, and the Khedive refuses to reinstate Arabi Bey at its demand. The Porte sustains the Khedive, and the English and French squadrons are on hand to preserve order. A crisis is near.

Many a merchant of brilliant faculties, has been stricken down in career by paralysis of his nerves, and is left out in the race of life. Such unfortunates should be treated with Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills. Restoration is probable.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

The Gentle Way is Best.—In dyspepsia, liver complaint, and constipation, the diseased organs are preternaturally sensitive and tender. Do not use them roughly. An alterative like Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient, that tones, corrects and purifies the system without unduly exciting or irritating either the stomach, the liver, or the bowels is the true specific in such cases. Reason teaches this, and experience confirms it.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 22 21

No Whiskey!

Brown's Iron Bitters is one of the very few tonic medicines that are not composed mostly of alcohol or whiskey, thus becoming a fruitful source of intemperance by promoting a desire for rum.

Brown's Iron Bitters is guaranteed to be a non-intoxicating stimulant, and it will, in nearly every case, take the place of all liquor, and at the same time absolutely kill the desire for whiskey and other intoxicating beverages.

Rev. G. W. Rice, editor of the *American Christian Review*, says of Brown's Iron Bitters:

Cin., O., Nov. 16, 1881.
Gents:—The foolish wasting of vital force in business, pleasure, and vicious indulgence of our people, makes your preparation a necessity; and if applied, will save hundreds who resort to saloons for temporary recuperation.

Brown's Iron Bitters has been thoroughly tested for dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, weakness, debility, overwork, rheumatism, neuralgia, consumption, liver complaints, kidney troubles, &c., and it never fails to render speedy and permanent relief.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

Southwestern Office, May 29, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

Cotton, ℔ lb.	
Ordinary	10½
Middling	12
Good middling	12¾
Middling fair	12¾
Sugar, ℔ lb.	
Yellow clarified	8¼
White clarified	9
Molasses, in bbls., ℔ gallon.	
Common	45
Fair	50
Choice	60
Rice, Louisiana, ℔ lb.:	
Common	—@6
Fair	—@6½
Choice	@7½
GROCERIES.	
Butter, ℔ lb.:	
Western	25@26
Coffee, ℔ lb.:	
Ordinary	8½
Prime	10½
Cheese, ℔ lb.:	
Western factory	12
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	4 40
Flour, ℔ bbl.:	
Fancy	7 25
Choice family	6 50
Lard, ℔ lb.:	
Choice, in kegs	@12½
Choice, in tierces	12
Salt, ℔ sack:	
Coarse	87½
Fine	1 22½
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl.	4 00
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl.	3 50
Onions, ℔ bbl.	5 25
Apples, ℔ bbl.	
Cabbages, ℔ 100	10@15 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl.	5@10 00
Oils, ℔ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	19@30
Coal, in bbls.	—@—
Linseed, raw	62@64
Linseed, boiled	65@67
Cotton seed	51@53
GRAIN AND FEED.	
Corn, in sacks, ℔ bu.:	
Yellow	95
White	97½
Mixed	95
Oats, ℔ bu.:	
Western	62
Bran, ℔ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	1 80
Hay, ℔ ton:	
Prime	25@26
Choice	27@28
PROVISIONS.	
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	20 75
Bacon, ℔ lb.:	
Breakfast	14
Shoulders	9¾
Sides, clear rib	12¾
Sides, clear	12¾
Hams, sugar-cured	15½
Dry Salt Meat, ℔ lb.:	
Clear rib sides	10¾
Clear sides	10¾
Shoulders	9

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Washington, N. J., May 15.—Beatty's Organ Factory, located here, is running until midnight. The demand for Beatty's organs is increasing daily. Mayor Beatty informs your correspondent to-night that he will manufacture and ship 1500 Beethoven 27-stop $90 organs during this month. His Switch Back Railroad is about completed.

BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 stops, $90. Pianos, [illegible] $125. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. 20 1y

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For the purpose of placing this Pipe Top Organ upon the market without delay, so that all may see and acquaint themselves with its merits, I have fixed the price for the present at ONLY

$109.75

which includes a solid walnut Organ Bench, Music and Book.

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10 Sets Reeds.

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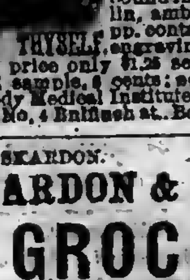

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Positively Restores the Hearing [illegible] Only Absolute Cure for [illegible]

This Oil is abstracted from [illegible] small White Shark, [illegible] known as Carcharodon [illegible]. Chinese fishermen knew its [illegible] restorative of hearing was discovered by [illegible] Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and many so seemingly [illegible] that the remedy was officially proclaimed over [illegible] Empire. Its use became so [illegible] over 300 years no Deafness has [illegible] Chinese People. Sent, charges [illegible] address at $1 per bottle.

HEAR WHAT THE DEAF [illegible]

It has performed a miracle in my case.

I have no unearthly noises in my head [illegible] much better.

I have been greatly benefited.

My deafness helped a great deal—think [illegible] bottle will cure [illegible]

"Its virtues are unquestionable and [illegible] character absolutely, as the writer [illegible] it both from experience and [illegible] once to Haylock & Jenney, 7 Dey [illegible] York, enclosing $1, and you will receive [illegible] a remedy that will enable you to hear [illegible] body else, and whose curative effects [illegible] manent. You will never regret doing [illegible]"—Editor of Mercantile Review.

To avoid loss in the mails, [illegible] money by Registered Letter.

Only Imported by HAYLOCK [illegible] (Late [illegible]) Sole Agents for America. 7 Dey St., [illegible] 18-1y

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WE will pay the above reward [illegible] of Liver Complaint, [illegible] ache, Indigestion, [illegible] we cannot cure [illegible] Liver Pills, when the [illegible] complied with. They are [illegible] and never fail to give [illegible] Coated. Large boxes, [illegible] cents. For sale by all [illegible]

OPIUM [illegible]

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B. Bolden: "I was appointed to Pecan but could find no Methodists there. I was told by the people that they were Congregationalists or Baptists, and I was not wanted, but I have spoken to them earnestly. I had no support from them, and the water overflowed my garden and house. I then went to the Island church and found six members. I came back to Pecan and the people were anxious to hear me, and I tried again but could not find a house. The water has [illegible] from my house and garden and I mean to hold on to my charge."

TEXAS.

A. M. Mason, Mission Valley: "My first quarterly conference was held April 22d and 23rd. Our Presiding Elder, M. Henson, was here and we had a nice time. Fifty [illegible] partook of the sacrament of the Lord's supper; also one infant was baptized. Collection for Elder [illegible]"

TENNESSEE.

J. F. Summerhill, Lawrenceburg: [illegible] to be in a proper condition. Rev. A. Bardett held my second quarter, accompanied by Rev. E. M. Manson. [illegible] the work very much. [illegible] raised some on benevo[illegible]. Paid to pastor this [illegible]. We are going to [illegible] floral exposition at St. John [illegible] Church for the purpose of [illegible] our church at this place."

MISSISSIPPI.

O. W. Ivy, Enterprise: "The tornado of April 23 prostrated one of my churches. It was 40x60 feet. I have received 21 in full connection, [illegible] two adults, one convert."

[illegible] Enterprise Circuit: [illegible] could not be present [illegible] rain and high water. [illegible] was held by pastor. [illegible] 31 accessions during the [illegible]. Paid pastor $64."

[illegible]

[From the *Home Journal*.]

A Remarkable Discovery.

A REAL SKIN CURE.

THERE IS ONLY ONE
AND THAT WITH SIMPLE NAME.

Beware of impostures, pirates, or any old articles which now suddenly claim to be best. They have been tried and found wanting, while this has been proved a remarkable success.

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This curative needs no pompous or incomprehensible title of Greek or Latin to sustain it, but its simple English name appeals directly to the common sense of the people. And the people are signally manifesting their appreciation of this frankness by selecting and using Dr. Beeson's SKIN CURE in preference to all other professed remedies.

Dr. C. W. Beeson has long been well known as a successful physician and surgeon and his life study has been the diseases of the nervous system and of the skin; since he has been persuaded to put his New Remedy and Favorite Prescription as a "Skin Cure" on the market, various things have sprung up into existence, or have woke up from the sleepy state in which they were before, and now claim to be *The Great Skin Cure.*

☞ Beware of imitation, or the various articles which have been advertised for years or struggled along, having no real merit on the public that now endeavor to keep head above water by advertising themselves as "The Great Skin Cure." None is genuine and reliable except Dr. C. W. Benson's Skin Cure. Each package and bottle bears his likeness. Internal and external remedy, two bottles in one package. Price $1.00, get at your druggists.

Relief for all Overworked Brains.

CAUSE AND CURE.

Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills are valuable for school children who suffer from nervous headaches caused by an overworked brain in their studies, and for all classes of hard brain workers whose overtasked nervous centers need repair and sedation. Nervous tremor, weakness and paralysis are being daily cured by these pills. They correct costiveness, but are not purgative. Price, 50 cents, or six boxes for $2.50, postage free to any address. For sale by all druggists. Depot Baltimore, Md., where the Doctor can be addressed. Letters of inquiry freely answered.

C. N. Crittenton, New York, is wholesale agent for Dr. C. W. Benson's remedies.

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A short time since two young ladies were accosted by a gipsey woman who told them that for a shilling each she would show them their husbands' faces in a pail of water, which being brought, they exclaimed, "We only see our own faces." "Well," said the old woman, "those faces will be your husbands' when you are married."

Needless Misery.

Many people miserably drag themselves about with failing strength feeling that they are sinking into their graves when Parker's Ginger Tonic would begin with the first dose to bring vitality and strength back to them.—Sun.

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Large treatise for three stamps, giving means of successful self treatment. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

"When there shall be neither a slave nor a drunkard on earth—how proud the title of the land which shall truly claim to be the birthplace and the cradle of both those revolutions."—Abraham Lincoln.

For the Miseries of Dyspepsia,

and they include almost every unpleasant feeling that belongs to physical disease and mental wretchedness, this patent medicine, Simmons Liver Regulator, is a certain and speedy cure.

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A gentleman once asked a distinguished dispensing druggist to explain the secret of the almost universal demand for Dr. Richmond's Samaritan Nervine. He said that it was in fact a genuine medicine—such a compound as every good physician would prescribe for the disease which it was advertised to cure. Of course it cost less than any druggist would charge for the same article supplied on a physician's prescription, and [illegible]

SAMARITAN

NERVINE.

Samaritan Nervine

Cures Epileptic Fits, Spasms, Convulsions, St. Vitus Dance, Virtigo, Hysterics, Insanity, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Nervous diseases. This infallible remedy will positively eradicate every species of Nervous Derangement, and drive them away from whence they came, never to return again. It utterly destroys the germs of disease by neutralizing the hereditary taint or poison in the system, and thoroughly eradicates the disease, and utterly destroys the cause.

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Cures Female Weakness, general Debility, Lucorrhœa or Whites, Painful Menstruation, Ulceration of the Uterus, Internal Heat, Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder, Irritability of the Bladder. For Wakefulness at night, there is no better remedy. During the change of life no female should be without it. It quiets the Nervous System and gives rest, comfort and nature's sweet sleep.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Alcoholism, Drunkenness and the habit of Opium Eating. These degrading habits are by far the worst evils that have ever befallen suffering humanity. Thousands die annually from these noxious drugs. The drunkard drinks liquor not because he likes it, but for the pleasure of drinking and treating his friends, little thinking that he is on his road to ruin. Like the Opium Eater, he first uses the drug in small quantities as a harmless antidote. The soothing influence of the drug takes strong hold upon its victim, leading him on to his own destruction. The habits of Opium Eating and Liquor Drinking are precisely what eating is to alimentiveness, as over-eating first inflames the stomach, which redoubles its cravings until it paralyzes both the stomach and appetite. So every drink of liquor or dose of opium, instead of satisfying, only adds to its fierce fires, until it consumes the vital force and then itself. Like the gluttonous tape-worm, it cries: "Give, give, give!" but never enough until its own rapacity devours itself. Samaritan Nervine gives instant relief in all such cases. It produces sleep, quiets the nerves, builds up the nervous system, and restores body and mind to a healthy condition.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Nervous Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Syphilis, diseases of the Kidneys and all diseases of the urinary organs. Nervous debility, caused by the indiscretions of youth, permanently cured by the use of this invaluable remedy. To you, young, middle-aged and old men, who are covering your sufferings as with a mantle by silence, look up, you can be saved by timely efforts, and make ornaments to society, and jewels in the crown of your Maker, if you will. Do not keep this a secret longer, until it saps your vitals, and destroys both body and soul. If you are thus afflicted, take Dr. Richmond's Samaritan Nervine. It will restore your shattered nerves, arrest premature decay, impart tone and energy to the whole system.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my little girl of fits. She was also deaf and dumb, but it cured her. She can now talk and hear as well as anybody.
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SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has been the means of curing my wife of rheumatism. J. B. FLETCHER, Fort Collins, Col.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Made a sure cure of a case of fits for my son. E. B. BALLS, Hiattsville, Kan.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of vertigo, neuralgia and sick headache. MRS. WM. HENSON, Aurora, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Was the means of curing my wife of spasms. REV. J. A. EDIE, Beaver, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of asthma, after spending over $3,000 with other doctors. S. B. HOBSON, New Albany, Ind.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Effectually cured me of spasms. MISS JENNIE WARREN, 740 West Van Buren st., Chicago, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured our child of fits after given up to die by our family physician, it having over 100 in 24 hours. HENRY KNEE, Verville, Warren co., Tenn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of scrofula after suffering for 8 years. ALBERT SIMPSON, Peoria, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits, after spending $2,400 with other doctors. J. W. THORNTON, Claiborn, Miss.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me permanently of epileptic fits of a stubborn character. REV. WM. MARTIN, Mechanicstown, Md.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits, after having had 2,500 in eighteen months. MRS. E. FORBES, West Potsdam, N. Y.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of epilepsy of nine years' standing. MISS ORLENA MARSHALL, Granby, Newton co., Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has permanently cured me of epilepsy of many years' duration. JACOB SUTER, St. Joseph, Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of bronchitis, asthma and general debility. OLIVER MYERS, Ironton, O.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has cured me of asthma; also scrofula of many years' standing. ISAAC JEWELL, Covington, Ky.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of fits. Have been well for over four years. CHAS. E. CURTIS, Osyka, Douglas co., Minn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured a friend of mine who had dyspepsia very badly. MICHAEL O'CONNOR, Ridgeway, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has permanently cured me of epileptic fits. DAVID TREMBLE, Des Moines, Iowa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my wife of epilepsy of 35 years' standing. HENRY CLARK, Fairfield, Mich.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my wife of a nervous disease of the head. E. GRAHAM, North Hope, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits. He has not had a fit for about four years. JOHN DAVIS, Woodburn, Macoupin co., Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son's wife of a case of epileptic fits. REBECCA LADUE, Middlesprite, New York.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of fits of many years' standing. EMMA A. BURWELL, Holyoke, Mass.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my little girl of fits. Has not had a fit for over three years. JAS. MURPHY, Cuba, Fulton co., Ills.

Samaritan Nervine

[illegible] everywhere, or may be [illegible] from us. Those who wish to obtain further evidence of the curative properties of Samaritan Nervine will please enclose a 3-cent postage stamp for a copy of our Illustrated Journal of Health, giving hundreds of testimonials of cure from persons who have used the medicine, and also their pictures photographed after their restoration to perfect health.

Address

DR. S. A. RICHMOND & CO.,
[illegible]

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my kin people. Mother is Sinthie Soule, father Chas. Cain, oldest brother Rufus Soule, eldest sister Inez Soule, brother Wirt Soule, I was raised to 18 years of age and came with James Gaze. There were also Ike and George Soule. Address me at Hallettsville, Texas. STEPHEN BRAZIL.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to find where mother, brothers and sisters are. I left mother in Eastern Texas. When I last heard of her she was living with a man that bought her, named Campbell. Mother had five children when I left her—one boy Joe, four girls. The oldest was Julia Ann Burns. Maria was given to a man who married in the Burns family. Mary went by marriage to the Burns. Lucinda was sold to John Kidd. We were all sold in January and set free in June of the same year. My name was Lucinda Burns, but I married. Address me at Reagan Texas.

LUCINDA SINGLETERY.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my sister, Leah Howard. My mother and father was named Suck and Green Howard. She had two brothers, oldest named Jim, younger Charley. Sisters—oldest Arro younger Jane. Sister Leah was taken to Texas by a man named Abanatha. She belonged to Miss Mary Ann Abanatha, Address me, Charley Howard, Muldon, Miss.

We clip the following from the *Western Christian Advocate*: "Can any one give information concerning a Rev. Thos. Wilson, now deceased, but supposed by his friends to have resided in or near Cincinnati? Can any one give information, also, whether the said Wilson had a wife living at the time of his death? Information is now sought by persons in Ireland. Responses may be addressed to Rev. J. A. Fullerton, Moundsville, W. Va.

"Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c. boxes.

Earache.—For earache, dissolve assafœtida in water; warm a few drops and drop it in the ear, then cork the ear with wool.

For aged men, women, weak and sickly children, without a rival. Will not cause headache. Brown's Iron Bitters.

No-license rule in Lincoln, Ill., reduced taxes $4,000 during its stay there.

The Highest Rank.

Made from harmless materials, and adapted to the needs of fading and falling hair, Parker's Hair Balsam has taken the highest rank as an elegant and reliable hair restorative.

Lord Brougham once, when he was in a facetious mood, being asked to define a lawyer said, "A lawyer is a learned gentleman who rescues your estate from your enemies and keeps it himself."

Bright's Disease, Diabetes

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It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva, which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.

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It Purifies the Blood.
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It Promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.
It carries off the Old Blood and makes new
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It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

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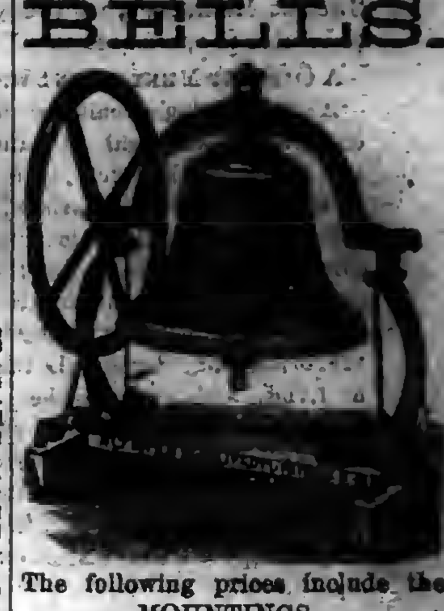

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36 inches	550 lbs.	[illegible] lbs.	[illegible]
40 inches	750 lbs.	1050 lbs.	[illegible]
44 inches	1000 lbs.	[illegible] lbs.	[illegible]
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[illegible] inches	[illegible] lbs.	[illegible] lbs.	[illegible]

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The Bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

VOL. 17.—NO. 23. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1882. WHOLE NUMBER 514.

THE SOUTHWESTERN

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

PHILLIPS & HUNT, Agents.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.

[illegible]

ADVERTISING RATES.

[illegible]

NEW YORK OFFICE:

WILLIAM BALDWIN, [illegible]

A MARRIAGE HYMN. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] under this charter they organized the 'Nauvoo Legion,' of which Joe Smith was the commander-in-chief, with more rank than was held by any officer in the United States army. In truth, he was prophet, priest, and king, as well as the executive, legislative, and judicial head of an *imperium in imperio*. This council passed an ordinance declaring in effect that the municipal court should have jurisdiction in all cases of arrest made in the city by any process whatever. Exercising this power, Joe Smith, who was several times arrested under warrants issued by the Governor of Illinois upon writs based upon requisitions from the Governor of Missouri, as a fugitive from justice, was released from arrest on writs of habeas corpus from the municipal court. Extending their powers to meet the necessities of the case, they later enacted that no writ issued from any other place than Nauvoo for the arrest of any person in the city should be executed without the approval of the mayor; if any officer did so, he should be subject to imprisonment for life, and that the Governor should not have the power to pardon the offender without the approval of the mayor." Now all this goes to show the audacity of the leaders of the Mormon people. If they can do this with their people in the face of the national, gubernatorial, and municipal laws, what may we not expect them to do hereafter? It proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that Mormonism claims the political, religious, and moral rights of its people in its own hands. They are working every moment for political power. They have the reins of government in Utah, and are driving at a furious rate, while their enemies are seen on all sides of the road. A spider could not have more securely wound a fly in his net than Mormonism has wound the Territory of Utah. Every member of the Territorial Legislature is a Mormon. The officers of the counties that are elected are Mormons. I know not but the Mormon elders distribute [illegible] churches [illegible] and no [illegible] his [illegible]

[illegible] but the [illegible] taxes [illegible] Govern[illegible] teach[illegible] "Give [illegible] of the [illegible] the na[illegible] Mormon[illegible] Mor[illegible] children [illegible] revelations [illegible] Church and State, but [illegible] growing up in [illegible] worse. [illegible] Romish [illegible] peo[illegible] all this [illegible] might [illegible] immigra[illegible] corruption; [illegible] Ireland, [illegible] liberty [illegible]

[illegible]

But will they not reform and leave off polygamy if let alone? We ask, can the leopard change his spots or the Ethiopian his skin? Why, sirs, they have not been interrupted for thirty years, and as to reform they can never do more in that direction than they have done and remain Mormons. They year after year widen their borders and fasten their fangs in every one with whom they come in contact. A young lady of respectability left the States and went to Utah for health, visiting relatives. She visited church through curiosity, and the Mormon elders—men who steal heaven's livery to serve the devil in—preached, visited, and quoted scripture to her to prove their point. The poor girl believed them, and the result was she joined their Church. This means, with Mormons, more than I would like to take time to explain. Her father hurried to her rescue and carried her back, but at times, even now, she declares her intention of returning. I ask, if these things be true has Mormonism no power? I think that whoever dares camp on this enchanted ground will find themselves next morning in the power of Giant Despair; whoever reclines under the shadow of Mormonism, his friends will find when too late that its effects are like that of the deadly upas tree.

Now the attitude assumed by these Mormons toward the government is of a menacing character. Brigham Young declared that the government, to impede the progress of Mormonism, would have to bridge the Rocky Mountains over and put a million soldiers on it. They do not fear to make known their intentions. The last-named Mormon leader declared in a sermon preached in 1856 that if his wife had borne him all the children she ever could, the celestial law taught him to take a young woman who would bear him children. Now these remarks were made twenty-six years ago, when they had hardly rested from their precipitate flight from the States. If he spoke thus that early, what think you they would do now? I am not ignorant of the fact that this government has come in contact with Human Slavery, Kukluxism, and Intemperance, but I know of nothing with which it has come in contact that will be as troublesome to get rid of as Mormonism. I remarked that they had no fear of legislative enactments. Just so, for George Q. Cannon, a Mormon leader, and some time United States Representative from Utah, said, in Salt Lake City, not long since, that the Government would be as powerless in the future as it had been in the past to enforce the anti-polygamy or any other law detrimental to the progress of the kingdom of God on earth (meaning the Mormon Church). He further said that nineteen years before Congress had enacted a law to prohibit and punish the practice of polygamy in the Territories. He then asked how many present had been punished and how much prohibition the law had effected. He said but two, and they furnished the evidence for their own conviction. Does such language, coming as it does from a member of Congress, mean nothing?

Now just what should be done I know not, only that it seems to me to be the duty of every man, woman and child who loves his wife, home and children, and every Senator and Representative who loves his country, and every preacher who loves his God, with every Christian who loves our holy religion, to lift [illegible] feel [illegible] upon the fair fame of our glo[illegible] country. That Congress re[illegible] the Mormon member [illegible] work, [illegible] work, and the power of our [illegible] of learning, with the [illegible] of our Christian religion, [illegible] brought to bear upon this [illegible] system of prostitution. [illegible] is the time to act, for to-mor[illegible] may find its fangs fastened [illegible] in the very vitals of [illegible] homes, impeding the [illegible] of our system of educa[illegible] and destroying our darling [illegible]

[illegible]

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

The Friend of Africa.

BY JOHN LEE.

From time immemorial Scotland has been the home of heroes. When Rome in the day of her greatness sent forth her conquering legions, they never halted in their northward march until the Grampian Hills and Scottish bravery said: "Thus far thou shalt come, and no farther." "Let us do or die," was the rallying cry of the lamented Wallace when he led his troops against the foe, and vowed his country should be free. This same spirit rolled back the tide of English invasion when Bruce and his army made Bannockburn a classic spot. And what "the land of the mountain and the flood" produced in the past, she produces in the present—heroes. If that life which is spent for the uplifting of humanity, be the noblest type of life, then has Scotland in the nineteenth century produced a man worthy to be remembered during all coming time. That man is David Livingstone the missionary, explorer, philanthropist, a man who in his hatred of slavery equaled Lincoln, in his love of humanity measured up to Howard, and in his missionary travels far surpassed even St. Paul himself.

Situated on the west coast of Scotland, in the same group with Iona, rich in missionary memories, lies the isle of Ulva. For many generations this was the dwelling-place of the Livingstone's, a family whose motto was: "Be honest." Poverty, often a blessing in disguise, compelled David's grandfather to leave his island home. Near Glasgow he commenced life anew. His father in the words of his illustrious son, was "too conscientious ever to become rich," but by "his kindness of manner, and winning ways," he secured a warm place in his children's affections. His mother was one of those pure, gentle, lovable characters, the fragrance of whose life seemed to be wafted from a holier and a happier sphere. From such a family was born the man whose name has become familiar in every household, the wide world over. The doings of childhood are in miniature the achievements of the coming man. They foreshadow what we may expect by and by. The love of literature, and the power to set difficulties at defiance, early manifested themselves in Livingstone. He entered a cotton factory at the age of ten, and with a part of his first week's wages purchased a Latin Grammar. The slim Scotch lad was compelled to be in the factory every morning at six, but the midnight hour often came and went, and found him batting away at the gate of knowledge. If you could have looked upon that youthful face, and read the expression there, it would have seemed to say: "I have a purpose to accomplish, and it must be accomplished," and the power to say this is the golden link in that unseen chain which connects humanity with Deity. Difficulties, by the very inherent force of his character, were swept out of his way like the trees of the forest in the path of the tornado. After several years of unremitting study he completed a medical and theological education and offered himself as a missionary to China. The mission directors, however, refused his application, but modestly suggested to the rough looking Scotchman who had broken down in his first sermon, to seek a less pretentious field.

When God has a work to do, He always finds a workman. The cry of Israel ascended to Heaven and Moses made his appearance. When Jezebel and the prophets of Baal were marching hand in hand in wickedness, Elijah, bold as a lion, went forth to execute the behests of Jehovah. When Deity was about to become incarnate, when the morning long foretold by patriarch and prophet, was about to dawn, John the Baptist commenced his mission. Slavery and heathenism had crushed millions of hearts in Central Africa. Century after century had passed away, and darker and darker grew the picture. The heart of Him who spared not his own Son, but delivered him up for us all," was [illegible]. The angel took a live coal from off the altar, touched the lips of a dweller in a northern home, and immediately the pulsations of a nobler life began. In the year [illegible] Livingstone sailed for that [illegible] with which his name [illegible] be forever associated. There

"Where Afric's sunny fountains
Roll down their golden sand"

he toiled, suffered, and finally died.

Picture to your minds a vast tract of country nearly 2000 miles in length and more than a thousand miles from east to west, comprising about a million square miles, all darkened by the humiliating fact that on its broad area the light of civilization had never dawned. Then parcel out this empire of moral darkness among scores of blood-thirsty rulers. Place your eyes now for a moment on a sight which makes the heart grow sad. It is a long line of manacled men, women, and children, perfectly naked, compelled to march over the desert's burning sands, while the sun's fierce rays pour down on their unprotected heads, and then recollect that this is only one of hundreds of scenes which are yearly enacted. Turn aside your gaze and see in the near distance a man. Heedless of consequences he liberates the poor downtrodden slaves. Now, the great controlling purpose of his life is to remove this terrible evil. To accomplish this, he traverses thousands of miles where the foot of white man never trod, where the voice of prayer or the song of praise never ascended, and using every means to bring before the world the evils of this iniquitous system, he permits no difficulties, however formidable, to deter him in the prosecution of his purpose. The lion wounds him, robbers track his path, savages threaten his life, once almost drowned, frequently exhausted with hunger, often oppressed with thirst, more than thirty times the fever prostrates him. Behold him month after month sleeping on the damp ground, wading through marshes, living on the poorest kind of native food, and scorning to regard this as sacrifice, and tell me then, if in the nineteenth century, earth received into her bosom or heaven into her mansions, a grander hero than David Livingstone?

In reading the lives of eminently successful men the question forces itself upon us, what were the elements in their character which contributed to their success?

Livingstone was a brave, manly soul, full of "the milk of human kindness." Like the granite of his native hills, he was rugged in form, but a finer, tenderer heart never throbbed in a human bosom. Did sadness cloud the brow of a daughter of Africa at the treatment she received from one of Stanley's men? Sorrow swept the heart strings of the great Scotchman. "He cast her off here," he writes in his journal: "She is somebody's bairn nevertheless." This is only one of the many incidents in his life, which reveal the innate goodness of the man. This quality—the reflection of God Himself—stamps itself upon every action of his childhood, reveals itself in every deed of his youth, is seen in every achievement of his manhood, pervades every page of his journal, follows him down to the grave, and passes home with him to heaven.

He was independent. To lean upon others for help would have been death to him. With his own hands he toiled to secure the means to fit himself for his noble work. In speaking of his college career, he says: "I never received a farthing of aid from any one." By his own unaided efforts he intended to go to China as a medical missionary. God ordered otherwise. In his appointment to Africa, only one thing detracted from his happiness. Let him speak for himself. "It was not quite agreeable to one accustomed to work his own way to become in a measure dependent on others." Livingstone possessed definiteness of purpose, untiring energy, unflinching perseverance, an iron will, a martyr's fortitude, and determination so invincible, that death itself would have been preferable to defeat.

The first element in true greatness is genuineness; the crowning quality, thorough devotion to God. Genuineness frequently wearies in the race; devotion, never. The former takes hold of man, the latter grasps the Eternal. Had Livingstone lacked this personal devotion, he would still have been a great man; possessing it, he becomes one of God's noblemen. Like all great natures, his piety revealed itself in deeds, not words. In him it was a steady burning flame. Self was completely lost sight of. Death, at any hour, would have been welcome, if by it slavery could have been suppressed, the reign of Christ inaugurated, and Africa set free.

Listen to the words of this friend of science, this lover of humanity, words addressed to his Creator only a year before he died: "My Jesus, my King, my Life, my All, I again dedicate my whole self to Thee; accept me, and grant, O gracious Father, that ere this year is gone I may finish my task. In Jesus' name I ask it. Amen. So let it be." Baalsm's prayer is the language of devotion, but it is as far above his life as the heavens are above the earth. Here is a prayer of intense devotion, but it is the outgoing of a soul actually consuming itself to make the "desert rejoice and blossom as the rose."

We have glanced at Livingstone in his childhood, observed the heroic efforts of his youth, seen him in his manhood fighting earnestly for the oppressed. Let us now turn our eyes to the closing scene. Like soldiers in battle, all true heroes die, "falling on the foeman's ground." It is the first of May, 1873. The sun has not yet risen. Higher up the eastern sky the morning twilight climbs, beautiful emblem of the day when Africa's moral night shall be no more. Silence reigns in the desert. In his lonely hut, on his weary couch, thousands of miles from home and kindred lies "the great white chief." From afar he hears the footsteps of him at whose icy touch the pen drops from the author's fingers, the sword from the warrior's hand, and the crown from the monarch's brow. By his bedside kneels the dying hero. Into his Savior's listening ear he breathes his heart's most ardent wish, and then the toil-worn traveller's journey ends. How potent the eloquence of such a life! It far outstrips the fiery words of Demosthenes. Ringing down the ages, echoing and re-echoing along the shores of time, it proclaims with a trumpet voice, Strike the shackles from the enslaved and tell them they are men. Attempt not to estimate the results of his labors. It is too soon. That can only be done when the weary watcher through the long centuries beholds the bow of hope spanning the mountains of the Dark Continent, sees the long expected sunrise, and hears the rolling sound of of the Gospel's chariot while coming with full pentecostal power, and in that glad hour it will be said: This is the morning for which Africa has waited long; her unrest has ceased; her last wail of sadness has been heard; her debasing idolatry has passed away; her last slave-master has thrown his weapons of cruelty down, and her last slave now breathes the air of freedom; her glens, her valleys and her hills have all become bright with the knowledge of Christ.

Often has the cry ascended to Heaven from the hearts of those who longed for Africa's redemption, "Will the morning never come?" and the silent watcher on the mountain-top, with gladness in his voice, at length replies, "The horizon is becoming brighter and brighter, the morning is almost at hand." Morning has come at last, the full-orbed sun pours down his flood of light, and beholding the splendor of that morning, calm and unprejudiced, listening to the last words of the slave's best friend, "All I can do in my solitude is to cry, may Heaven's rich blessing come down on every one, American, English, Turk, who will help to heal this open sore of the world," and having caught the distant refrain of the ascending songs from Africa redeemed, tell me then, does science number among her votaries, literature among her brilliant lights or religion among her most devoted sons a truer, nobler, grander soul than David Livingstone, the friend of Africa?

Evanston, Ill.

A colony of colored people are going from Mississippi to Dakota, and will settle near Bismarck. This is an important experiment, and will be attended with much risk; but the colony will be welcomed, for as the Bismarck *Tribune* says: "A man is not sized up by his color here, but by his worth." If the colonists are hard-working, intelligent men, they will succeed at Dakota, but that is no place for indolence or stupidity.—*Inter Ocean.*

Count von Moltke, the great Field Marshal of Germany, represents a small borough in the Reichstag, and is so conscientious in his attention to his duties as a Deputy that he never misses a sitting without a reason of the most urgent nature.

Subscribe for the SOUTHWESTERN.

He is Able.

Able to deliver us from the burning fiery furnace. Dan. iii. 17.

Able of these stones to raise up children unto Abraham. Matt. iii. 9.

Able to build you up, and to give you inheritance among all them which are sanctified. Acts xx. 32.

Able to make him stand. Romans xiv. 4.

Able to make all grace abound towards you, that ye always having all sufficiency in all things, may abound to every good work. 2 Cor. ix. 8.

Able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think. Eph. iii. 20.

Able to subdue all things unto Himself. Phil. iii. 21.

Able to keep that which I have committed unto Him. 2 Tim. i. 12.

Able to succor them that are tempted. Heb. ii. 18.

Able to save him from death. Heb. v. 7.

Able to save them to the uttermost that come from God by Him. Heb. vii. 25.

Able to raise him up even from the dead. Heb. xi. 19.

Able to save. James v. 12.

Able to keep you from falling, and to present you faultless before the presence of His glory with exceeding joy. Jude 24.

Believe ye that I am able to do this? —Jesus.

Dare you limit the Holy One of Israel? Ps. lxxviii. 41.—*Ex.*

Judge Melton is not satisfied with the result—the best that could have been attained with such juries—but he thinks the prosecutions will prevent similar frauds in the future. He has no hopes of fairness in the next election, but he believes that the Bourbon Managers will meet with difficulties in getting men to do their bidding when they know the Government will spare no efforts to punish them. Assistant Attorney Marshall is of the same opinion, and Mr. Saunders, it is said, left here convinced that "so long as South Carolina remains Democratic by the methods employed, every Northern State should continue Republican." The work of the courts, briefly summed up, is as follows: Five cases were tried, of the 400 on the docket; three persons were convicted, though the subsequent action of two of the jurors will probably cause the verdict to fail of its effect; one was acquitted by proving an alibi; two pleaded guilty to technical violations of the election laws, and sentence was suspended in their behalf, and mistrials were entered against 39 defendants. The cost for the pay of jurors and witnesses is estimated at $16,200, and the total cost, including salaries, it is believed will be $25,000.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Rev. Dr. John C. Waite, at the anniversary of the American Sunday-School Union held in Pittsburg, in speaking of the work done by that Society used these glowing words: "Oh, worthy Society that is made of the best in all the land, capable of larger views, capable of striking hands if need be, together over abysses, sinking all differences and unworthy experiences, and forming a grand unison that this mighty people at last may be trained in God's own ways; that it may be capable of achieving God's purposes. You know as well as I do what these purposes must be, how liberty must stand for one and equality to righteousness [illegible] how God and his knowledge and his truth must saturate the whole idea. Whatever noble things you may form before your minds, it seems to me that this shall be the part of the vision that will be conjured up when you look for the great American result. How shall it be accomplished? Men may say by some resplendent and very tangible and powerful process. This cannot be it. It seems to me that is to be by this slow, persistent process of education; this work, that the American Sunday-School Union is concerned about.

There are two little words in our language which I always admire—*Try* and *Trust*. You know not what you can or cannot effect until you try; and if you make your trial in the exercise of trust in God, mountains of imaginary difficulties will vanish as we approach them, and facilities will be afforded which you never anticipated.—*Samuel Smiles.*

General News Items.

Guitean is growing despondent.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided the Pond liquor-tax law to be unconstitutional.

The International Monetary Conference is again postponed from the coming autumn till April, 1883.

The "women's crusade" was slightly revived in Grant county, Indiana, recently. Seventy-five women shut up a saloon.

The army worm has appeared in great numbers in the vicinity of Louisville, Ky., and is destroying growing grain.

The New-Orleans Pacific Railroad track was laid through Shreveport on Sunday, May 28, to avoid protests of property holders.

Frank James has been promised a pardon by Gov. Crittenden, it is said, to allow him to settle down and live an orderly life hereafter.

The Senate military committee voted to report the bill favorably to make Fitz John Porter a colonel in the army, without back pay.

Earl Cowper, Lord Lieutenant, in receiving a deputation of the corporation of Limerick, said he trusted shortly to be able to liberate the last of the suspects.

In the House, May 31, the resolution seating Mackey was adopted—yeas 150 nays 8—and Mackey appeared at the bar of the House and was sworn in.

The 5000 graves of Confederate soldiers, prisoners who died in Camp Douglas, were decorated at Oakwood Cemetery by the Grand Army posts of Chicago.

Forty-five or fifty Radicals, who resigned on account of the action of the government at the time of the failure of M. Bontoux, have been re-elected to the Skoupchtina.

The State Supervisor of Registration and two policemen, of Charleston, S. C., were arrested on a charge of obstructing U. S. deputy marshals in the discharge of their duties.

A railway train from Mannheim came in collision with a train from Heidelberg near the latter place, and several carriages were smashed, eight persons killed, and twenty seriously injured.

It is reported from a reliable source that there will be a line of steamers to Australia on the completion of the Sonora and the Atchison and Topeka Railroad, connecting with New York, New Orleans, and Galveston.

The Maine Greenbackers nominated Solon Chase as candidate for Governor, adopted a straight-out greenback anti-monopoly anti-national bank platform, and resolved to cut loose from fusion and sail henceforth under its own flag.

The District Council of Brody has resolved to send a deputation to Vienna to urge upon the Emperor the necessity of fixing upon another town as the rendezvous of Jewish refugees from Russia. Baron Hirsch has contributed 200,000 florins to aid the emigrants.

At the second day's session of the American Baptist Missionary Union, the following officers were elected: Rev. Geo. Dana Boardman, D. D., of Pennsylvania, president; Hon. J. Warren Merrill, of Massachusetts, Hon. W. E. Smith, of Wisconsin, vice-presidents; Rev. H. S. Burrage, of Maine, secretary; besides a board of managers.

Advices from Kong Kong indicate that Commodore Shufeldt is about to undertake a new expedition to Corea. The news of the expedition has reached Corea, and has created considerable agitation. The non-intercourse party is strong; but the king thus far stands firm in his determination not to invite destruction by opposing every thing foreign. It is reported that the Roman Catholic missionaries will be permitted access to Corea in the course of the year.

M. Giers, Russian Foreign [illegible] has informed Sir Edward Thornton, British Ambassador, that [illegible] acting in concert with Germany, [illegible] and Italy, had instructed [illegible] at Constantinople [illegible] the policy pursued by [illegible] and France. The French [illegible] of iron-clads at Alexandria [illegible] be materially increased, as France [illegible] determined to make [illegible] Five additional war vessels [illegible] to Alexandria by the [illegible] left Suda with [illegible] It is plain that [illegible] European [illegible] of power in Egypt.

SOUTHWESTERN.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1882.

Six Months, One Dollar.

[illegible]

Abstinence from Sin.

The Bible abounds with warnings against the dangers and evils to which all persons, of all ages, characters, and conditions are exposed. There are quite as many cautions in the Scripture as particular precepts and prohibitions. While Christ was loving and tender, as the good Shepherd he was very watchful over all his disciples, and endeavored to guard them against all the dangers with which they must come in contact in this world. So with the apostles. they made it their practice to give special cautions and admonitions to all to whom they spoke or wrote. "Abstain from all appearance of evil." This is *Total Abstinence* from all sin; not only from sin, but what appears to be sin. In some instances sin, appears as it is. Then appearance and reality are the same. But in a vast number of instances there is a wide difference between the reality and the appearance. Certain things have perhaps more of the appearance than the reality of sin; in other words, they may be sinful only in appearance. They must, however, be avoided. In some cases vice and virtue may seem to approach very near to one another, and it may be very difficult even for some very conscientious persons to determine where holiness, real heart purity ends and sin begins. In all cases where right and wrong, holiness and sin, vice and virtue seem to be so nearly connected (for it is only in appearance, in reality there is a chasm deep and wide between them), every thing that has even the appearance of sin is to be avoided. It is not enough that we abstain from sin in general, nor that we avoid it in particulars; but just so far as any mode of speaking or acting appears doubtful it has the appearance of evil and is to be avoided. The child of God is to be dead indeed unto sin, not only to sin as a whole, but to each and all kinds, forms, and phases of sin. A partial abstinence proves nothing, and in one sense amounts to nothing. There must be a total abstinence from all sin. There must be respect to all of God's commandments. The thoughts of man run in a train, so one always leads to another. It is hardly possible for one thought, word, or action to stand entirely solitary or unconnected. Each is a seed sown. And it is for each person to determine [illegible] to good and what to evil. [illegible] leads to sin has the appearance [illegible] and must be avoided. [illegible] mode of amusement, mode [illegible], or company leads to [illegible] should be avoided. There the abstinence should be total. "Come [illegible] among them and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing," is God's sole [illegible] of full acceptance and rec[illegible]. It is when the Christian [illegible] light shine that men see his good works and glorify his "Father which is in heaven." It is then that [illegible] walk worthy of God as dear [illegible]. "Dearly beloved," says [illegible], "I beseech you as strangers and pilgrims, abstain from fleshly lusts which war against the soul; [illegible] your conversation honest among the Gentiles; that whereas they speak against you as evil doers, they may by your good works which they shall behold glorify God in the day of visitation."

[illegible] to be remembered that in the [illegible] Christians were charged with the most abominable vices, of [illegible] human nature re[illegible]. [illegible] of Satan is that [illegible] these things on [illegible] ignorance [illegible] not say, they [illegible] sin that [illegible] the closest ex[illegible] evil upon [illegible] seem to [illegible] or practices, [illegible] all things [illegible] of evil. [illegible] highest [illegible] ob[illegible] and man[illegible] the real [illegible] stand [illegible] and con[illegible] ex[illegible] harm[illegible] from [illegible] and all [illegible] may [illegible] this; [illegible] for [illegible] for [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible]

ordained; a board of Church extension was formed; the new chapter on temperance was adopted; the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society recognized. Arrangements were made to send out an agent to raise money for a colored school. The annual allowence of each bishop, which includes traveling expenses, was fixed at $3000. The following officers were elected: book-agent, J. B. McFerrin; missionary secretary, R. A. Young; missionary treasurer, D. C. Kelley; Church extension secretary, David Morton; Sunday-school editor, W. G. E Cunnyngham; editor of Nashville *Christian Advocate*, and book editor, W. P. Harrison. After an earnest debate provision was made to change the name of the Church to "Methodist Episcopal Church in America." The word "South," once so sunny and balmy, so historic, has become a "thorn," a "stone of stumbling," a "rock of offense," a source of weakness, indeed, a positive hindrance to the Church in her work. During this discussion, Rev. D. C. Kelley, D. D, whom the Conference had elected missionary treasurer, referring to the word "South," said that "he found that our present name was retarding our growth. It is a perpetual barrier to our success." Rev. E. K. Miller, D. D., said that "a change is now demanded;" that "a brother transferred to Kansas City from Louisiana hed written to the committee urging the change. To retain the name meant retrogression, decay, and death. To change it means perpetuity, advance, success." Rev. H. D. Hogan, D. D., said that "the greatest barrier to our success is the word 'South.' There is a great prejudice against it. Unless we do something in the direction of a change, we might as well build a Chinese wall around the Church." So that word "South" must be eliminated from the Church. Thus the old landmarks one after another, are being obliterated. "Skin for skin," one once said, "yea, all that a man hath will he give for his life." This desire, so strongly expressed for the removal of the suffix "South" need not be regarded as any reflection upon their past history, but as a purpose to adapt themselves to the present exigencies of the times. The next General Conference is to meet in Richmond, Va., in 1886.

Holiness Miscellany.

We have never seen a doctrinal statement of "Entire Sanctification" that was satisfactory to all classes of readers, and never expect to. In the book before us we have the doctrine stated, first, in that plain matter of fact style so peculiar in all the writings of Dr. Adam Clark; then in that clear, strong, and argumentative way that characterized Richard Watson. With either of these statements of the doctrine all who have ever had any experience on this line will be satisfied. This part of the book is valuable, and will have great influence with all candid minds. But the illustrations of this grace as furnished in the experiences of Doctors Peck, Wood, Cookman, Long, Steel, and Bishop Foster, will be its chief attraction. For nearly forty years we have held to the doctrine that men may be entirely holy in this life; that the depth of depravity as well as the guilt of sin may be washed away in "the blood of the Lamb." But never till 1870, while attending the National Camp Meeting at Hamilton, Mass., did we realize in our personal experience the joy of the great salvation. We have read this book; the doctrinal statements, and the wonderful experiences of these men of God, as here narrated, with the greatest satisfaction. It is not for us to make comparisons between these experiences. They are all precious, and will give direction to those who are "hungering and thirsting after righteousness," and strength to the weak. Rev. John S. Inskip and the National Association for the Promotion of Holiness have done a good work in preparing and sending out this volume. It bears the title *Holiness Miscellany*, and is sold by J. S. Inskip, 921 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., at fifty cents. It is remarkably cheap.

The Presbyterians.

The four days discussion of the Presbyterian Church South upon the subject of fraternal relations with the Presbyterian Church North better indicate the real spirit of that body than the resolutions that were adopted. During that discussion many things were said to make good the statement that clergymen in the South [illegible] less inclined to accept the new order of things than business men or the people at large. The Bourbon [illegible] were as fierce and furious as in 1861 and 1862. They did not want fraternal relations re-established at all. There were others who [illegible] to fear, as they did not [illegible] have any action that would [illegible] representation that the [illegible] were sorry [illegible] the rebel[illegible]

sembly wanted to make the [illegible] of theirs conditional, so they wrote out what they wanted their Northern brethren to say and presented it as their ultimatum. But the assembly at Springfield were not prepared like parrots to repeat the words dictated to them by their brethren at Atlanta. The Northern assembly had been loyal to the government, and had denounced treason and rebels. They had sent prayers to Heaven and men to the front, for the overthrow of the rebellion, and nurses to the hospitals, and were not prepared to say that they were sorry for all that they had said and done for the preservation of the Union. But they were anxious to have fraternal relations re-established between the two assemblies, and were willing to express regret for all that had been said concerning "schism, heresy, and blasphemy," but they had no sorrow, no regret, for what they had said about "loyalty and rebellion," nor for what they had done for the preservation of the government. And this was acceptable to the Southern assembly, and fraternal relations were re-established between the two assemblies.

Ask My Wife.

Years ago we read of a notorious character who was converted to God. His former associates and companions in sin taunted him with being a hypocrite. He replied: "If you want to know whether I have religion go ask my wife. She will tell you that once I was a miserable vagabond spending all the money I earned in drink. That my children fled from me as they would from a tiger, and hid when I came into the house. And she will tell you that now we have as happy a home as there is on this earth, and that our children watch and wait for my coming. She will tell you that I have good wages, and that I do not spend my money at the saloons. Yes, go ask my wife if you want to know what religion has done for me."

We know of men who would not be willing to refer this matter to their wives. True their wives in correctness of morals, in general intelligence and social culture, in self denying benevolence and unaffected piety, are at once an honor to the church to which they belong, and to the community in which they live. Yet for some mysterious reason they would never refer this question to their wives.

Moral—Christians ought so to live that those who know them best, will have the most confidence in their piety.

There comes to us the journal of one of our missionaries in Peking, China, from which we take the following:

"I take very great delight in the thought that the song of the Cross is sure to be sung in many a Chinese home through the years to come. Many who will not listen to the preaching will listen with pleasure to the singing. It seems to me that every singing is the sowing of a precious seed, and that some time we shall see the fruitage. God hasten the day when the chanting of the priests shall be lost in the swelling anthem that exalts the name of Him who has said "I will be exalted among the heathen;" when instead of the beating of gongs and bells before hideous idols, shall be heard the chiming of sweet bells calling this nation to the worship of Him of whom it was foretold centuries ago, "The idols He shall utterly abolish."

Preaching the gospel is not a profession, like that of being a physician or a lawyer. It is a calling. God calls men. And while it is all right and proper that the preacher should by a course of reading and study prepare his sermons, yet if he would be successful in winning souls to Jesus, he must not spend so much time in his study as to get no time to pay pastoral visits. We think that at least one-fourth of his time he should use in going from house to house looking up the sorrowful and the mourning, speaking comforting words to those that are cast down, calling sinners to repentance, and in doing all that one can do in trying to change this world, now so full of sin, wretchedness, and misery, to a world filled with righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost.

The Alumni Association of Straight University, on Friday evening, May 30, gave their first public exercises at Central Church. They were most gratifying to the friends who were present. But where were the thirty-two white graduates of Straight University, those young men who accepted an education in the same classes, under the same teachers, with their colored fellows? They had discovered that Straight, offered the cheapest facilities for their admission to the bar of the State, and with practical good sense ignored colorphobia, and are now in the enjoyment of the honors and perquisites of members of the legal fraternity. They should not be ashamed to extend the hand of fellowship and encouragement to their colored fellow-students.

"Our Brother in Black" and His Friends.

The following paragraph is from the *Central Methodist*, Catlettsburg, Ky., a Church South paper:

Surely "our brother in black" is being betrayed in the house of his friends. The universal cry from the North, that the South refuses social recognition to their colored brother, has not only ceased to be heard, but he is receiving worse treatment in that section than was accorded him where better known, and hence better appreciated. Recently Gen'l Robert Smalls, a colored Congressman, was denied entertainment at the Revere House, Boston, because of color; the Hudson River Company refused colored ministers a seat at their tables; the letter-carriers of Toronto, refused to continue in service because a colored man was appointed, while there are numerous other instances of similar treatment. Perhaps the "brother" is not now as important a factor as formerly, and hence must take his chances.

The public has not been informed by the vigilant Associated Press agents (who almost always give partial statements of facts where the Negro is concerned) whether the rebellious letter-carriers of Toronto were dismissed, submitted to better influences, or were successful in their mean and cowardly assault on the colored brother. Queen Victoria has granted social courtesies to colored men, and the nearness of Toronto to the conditions of American snobbery may somewhat excuse this seeming exception to the general British rule.

The president of the Hudson-River Company disapproved the conduct of his extra-officious employe, apologized to the ministers, and they by resolution thanked him for his manly course.

We have before us a copy of the Boston *Commonwealth*, and it contains a description of the reception of Gen. Robert Smalls, of South Carolina. It says editorially:

It is in execrable spirit for any hotel-keeper in Boston, at this day, to deny rooms to a respectable colored man; and yet this was what landlord Ferrin's agents, at the Revere House, did, on Saturday last, to Gen. Robert Smalls, the renowned pilot of Charleston, S. C., who, early in the war, run the rebel barriers and turned over the steamer "Planter" to the Union navy—an act that was resplendent for pluck and courage as any during the contest, and wor which the whole loyal country as aglow at the time. The poor excuse was offered that there were no rooms to be had, as spring replenishing was going on, though, if the story be correct, a white man, sent by the colored people twenty minutes after, got the refusal of a room when wanted. There must be a strata of ineffable meanness in a public purveyor who can deliberately treat a respectable man or woman in this way. It was to the lasting credit of Col. Walcott, of the Vendome, that when he heard of this outrage he tendered the hospitalities of his house to Gen. Smalls and his escort. Citizens of Boston that have any sheme at such transactions will make a proper discrimination when they have occasion to recommend our hotels to their friends, or engage them for club or social festivities.

There are men in Boston, who imagine they are on the road to wealth, when they bow to face prejudices. Judge Hilton sought to run a hotel at Saratoga, New York, and exclude the Jews. He did not prosper with that hotel, and has not with any other business since. There was a hotel in Boston which did receive Gen. Smalls, and there is something more to add to the credit of that city. Gen. Smalls was tendered a reception at the Baptist church and the building was filled. The Governor of the State presided, and delivered the speech of welcome. After the exercises the company repaired to the vestry, where a banquet was served. Imagine such a thing taking place anywhere near Catlettsburg, Ky! Gen. Smalls, in his speech, recited the interesting historical facts that in the war for independence the first to fall had been a colored man; in the Seminole war the colored men had given the whites all the assistance in their power; in the war of 1812 they had not been found wanting; and in the war of the rebellion they had freely given life and home for their country.

We hope Bro. Meek will publish such of the facts above given as were probably not known to him at the time of writing, and affect the statements of his paragraph. Let the interior of Kentucky be informed of what is going on in the outside world. He is mistaken when he speaks of "the universal cry from the North" for the social recognition of the colored brother. He has heard no such cry, but he has heard, and will continue to hear that the constitution and laws of the country relative to the civil and political rights of citizenship must and shall be obeyed. What is meant by this is clearly defined by the Lewiston *Journal*, published by an ex-Governor and Congressman from Maine:

The attempt of Mr. Tucker and Democratic organs to represent that the Republicans are trying to force equal rights for the colored man at the South, while they deny it at the North, has no foundation. The Republicans demand at the North as well as the South equal rights for the colored man before the law—an equal right to vote, to have his vote counted, to have his children educated, to have his life, liberty, and property protected, and to enjoy the advantages of institutions and conveyances and other conveniences supported at the public charge, or made public carriers and purveyors by law. So far Republicans affirm that black and white, rich and poor are entitled to equal privileges and protection North and South, East and West.

Beyond this limit law does not and cannot reach. Equality of mental capacity, equality of property, equality of income, equality of social condition, equality of attainments—these are impossibilities in this life where we find men with such a wide difference in God-given faculties and tastes. Because we demand that the most humble coal heaver shall have equal rights before the law, it is not necessary that we should invite him to our social gatherings or entertainments. We have no right to intrude ourself into any social circle without an invitation. Because we claim that a railroad chartered for public use shall allow a colored as well as a white man to ride on its trains, it does not follow that he has the right to participate in our social festivities. Equality before the law is one thing; social equality is a very different thing. The former is the right of every American citizen. The latter is the right of no one.

Will the great Teacher from whose lips fell the parable of the good Samaritan, and whose disciples are commanded to minister to all men, be pleased with the record of a Church, that preached as it claims, to a multitude of bondmen, to the end, by its own admission, that when the shackles were broken by others they should nearly all desert its fold? Does it not indicate something wrong in the practice and policy of that Church? The light which has partially dawned in Dr. Haygood may yet reach Bro. Meek.

Rust University.

Just as we go to press we receive the following telegram:

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., June 5, 1882.
Editor SOUTHWESTERN:
Board of trustees annual meeting changed name from Shaw to Rust University. W. W. HOOPER.

Whatever may be thought of this change in Cincinnati, and despite any protest founded in the natural modesty of dear Dr. Rust, we are confident it will be everywhere hailed with rejoicing. It is not proposed to allow a university bearing that honored name to suffer for want of support.

The Pittsburg *Colored Citizen*, Rev. T. J. Smith, editor, is a new paper, with a good appearance.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—The wife of Major B. M. Harrod died in New Orleans on the 1st.

—Bishop Foss is a little better. The physicians think the crisis has passed.

—Ex-President Hayes has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Distributors of the Slater Fund for the colored people of the South.

—Mr. John T. Roberts, Assistant Editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate*, was married on the evening of May 18 at Scriba, N. Y., to Miss Libbie Snyder.

—The post office address of Rev. Thomas M. Mason, principal of Walden Seminary, for the summer will be Francesville, Indiana. The school closed May 26th. The year was spent pleasantly.

—Miss Josephine Cowgill, missionary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, left the city by steamer, last Saturday evening, for a vacation in Ohio. She expects to resume her efficient labors here in the fall.

—Professor J. M. Williams. late of Wilmington Conference, and Principal of the Female Seminary, has been transferred to the Maine conference, and appointed by Bishop Andrews to the pastorate of Pine street Church, Portland

—Dr. J. F. McKinley, Professor of Histology and Microscopy in the Meharry Medical Department of the Central Tennessee College, Nashville, Tennessee, visited us last week. He was on his way to Texas, to look out for openings for graduates of the College.

—Rev. Charles B. Galloway, of Mississippi, whose writings have frequently appeared in its columns, succeeds Bishop Linus Parker as editor of the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*. The formal change was effected on the first instant. Editor Galloway will not take up his residence here until fall.

—Senator Hoar presented and received the signatures of sixty Senators to a letter addressed to Senator Hill of Georgia, expressing satisfaction at the news of his improved condition, and their affectionate regard for his courage and patience under severe trial. This is a pleasing exhibition of Senatorial courtesy.

—We learn from the Kansas *Methodist* that Rev. Felix Landor, pastor of the Asbury M. E. Church, North Topeka, died on Friday morning, May 19. Bro. Landor was formerly a member of the Louisiana Conference, in which he has many warm friends. He endured considerable persecution from bulldozers, and went to Kansas to enjoy the rights and privileges of a freeman. He was a faithful and earnest Christian.

—Col. Wm. M. Barwell of New Orleans is being urged for appointment as a member of the Tariff Commission. President Arthur could not select an abler, worthier or more competent man for the place from this part of the country. We doubt if any other citizen of the South possesses equal knowledge of the subject with which the Commission will have to deal or of the bearings of the tariff upon the interests and industries of the people of the Southern States. — *Donaldsonville Chief*.

— General Garibaldi, liberator of Italy, died at Caprera, on the 2d, of bronchitis. Condemned to death at the age of 27 for engaging in an attempt to overthrow the government of Sardinia, he was next heard of in charge of a cholera hospital at Marseilles from which the nurses had fled in dismay; then in the service of the Bey of Tunis; in 1836 struggling in behalf of the Republic of Rio Grande in South America; assailing, at the head of an Italian legion, the Dictator Rosas of Buenos Ayres, and in 1848 among the defenders of Rome, whose defeat by the French sent him once more into exile, after enduring with heroic fortitude the most terrible hardships. His residence on Staten Island, N. Y., engaged in the business of manufacturing soap and candles—was irksome to a man of his active temperament, and he returned shortly after to Caprera, where he engaged in farming. In the war of 1859, between France and Italy against Austria, Garibaldi distinguished himself as a leader of the Chasseurs of the Alps, an independent flying column of some 17,000 Italians. His daring enterprise, which resulted in the capture of Palermo and his subsequent entry into Naples with Victor Emanuel in triumph, was the realization of his most ardent wish—the union of the Italian States under one government. He served France during the great war with Germany. He always refused to accept office, and died at his island home, respected by all the world. The French Assembly adjourned in his honor, and the Italian government will order imposing ceremonies.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

The Vesta Social Circle, connected with the First St. M. E Church in this city, of which Sister Elisabeth Cochrane is president, and Bro. Andrew Jackson secretary, is an organization having the welfare of the pastor and his family always before them, and by its members he is never forgotten in his work and labor of love. They have made their present pastor, Rev. T. G. Montgomery, two very pleasant calls, and each time left him material tokens of their love and care for him and his family. At their first call Bro, Madison Gant was the speaker, and in a few well chosen words presented the pastor with presents too numerous to mention, but all valuable. Upon the second visit, Sister Cochran herself was the speaker, and in behalf of the Circle presented the pastor with ten dollars in cash, and it was agreed then and there that the pastor should have a new coat in which to shine. For these tokens of love Bro. Montgomery desires to express his thanks to all the members to the Vesta Social Circle.

MISSISSIPPI.

R. Snell, Athens: "We have built a new church on the circuit this year, and paid for it. We are at work for Shaw University."

TEXAS.

W. Goodwin, Goliad: "I was called away from my work Feb 27, on account of sickness, and returned April 13. During my absence there was a grand revival carried on by Prof. C. P. Westbrook, which resulted in 48 converts. The like has never been witnessed since the establishment of the church here. There is great interest manifested among the young men and women. We desire an interest in your prayers."

TENNESSEE.

G. N. Johnson, Galway: "Our church has steadily increased in membership since conference. Nineteen joined the Church. Of this number twelve have been converted in the past six weeks. Our Sabbath-school is in a flourishing condition, numbering about fifty in regular attendance. The teachers meet every Friday night to prepare the lesson for Sabbath. The officers and teachers are laboring hard to make it a success. The first Sabbath in each month is devoted to missionary collections. We have organized a Band of Hope, a temperance society, which meets every Sabbath evening. In connection with this we have the children to commit our Catechism to memory. We are a little embarrassed financially, but our motto is onward and upward, never intending to stop while heaven is in our view. We hope that every sinner around Galway may be saved by the blood of the Crucified One this conference year. Pray for us. Rev. S. A. Samuel preached for us last Sabbath."

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

"Our Brother in Black."

BY REV. G. E. CUNNINGHAM.

The above is Rev. Dr. A. G. Haygood's expression. I wish to borrow it. I am sure he will make no objection. I see it is being handed around from one to another with considerable relish. It is the well known title to his book which discusses questions relating to the colored people. For Dr. Haygood it is a happy expression, but perhaps for others unhappy, except when borrowed. The doctor evidently feels constrained, for good reasons to himself no doubt, to "Go Forward." Hence we praise rather than condemn his book. May he reach the "Promised Land" of one universal brotherhood. The title will finally lose its significance. If it helps to educate public sentiment up to the true idea of brotherhood among Adam's family, then I suppose the Doctor will gladly consent for the title to perish, because it is the principle more than the title that Reformers work for. I am opposed to race prejudice; some men are not. The Bible teaches the unity of the race. I, therefore, conclude that I am right. My "likes" and "dislikes" toward a man grow out of the question of character, instead of color. And I am prepared to co-operate with a man according to the question of ability, instead of color. Let us proceed on these two principles. First, I love to see such principles as purity and honesty and truth in one's character; they may exist by the grace of God, through faith in Christ. If a man can measure up to this standard in point of character, then he is worthy of my fellowship. If I fall below him in moral worth and purity then he should be respected and trusted before me, though my skin is white and his may be black, red or yellow. Let character be the uppermost question in your mind in measuring a man's worth and influence. Are all men equal in a moral sense? Hear this: "All men are sinners." Equal at this point. Salvation from sin is offered through Jesus Christ. Men reach a saved state by repentance and faith. Some have reached it. Then they are equal at that point. If there is anything unequal between the point of a sinful state and a saved state it is either because of a man's own personal sins or the consummate wickedness of others. That examples, attaching blame to the one or the other cause, do exist no one will deny. The man who is ignorant of moral light and duty may be an eye-sore to society, but society can not ignore him because he must be treated either as accountable or unaccountable. If he is to blame for his condition then the moral line may be drawn; but if he is not to blame for his condition, then speedy steps should be token to lead him up to the feeling of moral obligation. This later thing must be done before the moral line can be drawn. The white people of this nation have had good advantages. The colored people have had great disadvantages. Since Abraham Lincoln's proclamation of freedom the Methodist Episcopal Church has sought the salvation of this people morally and intellectually. The results are great and highly gratifying. Thank God for such results. Our Church is now providing for the poor whites. Their condition is just beginning to be recognized by the Church, it seems. Special appeals are made in their behalf. This work should awaken no jealousy between the two races. The South needs educational facilities among all its people. Our Church is laying plans for this kind of work. This work will bring a man's standing and moral worth in society up on the question of character. But before this can be reached preparatory school and moral work must be done. Then men must stand on their moral merits. Patience, love and organized labor will hasten the day.

Second. I am prepared to work at the same thing and in the same relation with my brother according to the question of intelligence or ability. As in the first question, character may be lacking either in one or the other. So, in the second question, ability may be lacking either in one or the other. The first is essential to our intimate fellowship; the second is necessary to our work. A man may possess both character and ability; another may possess character only; but they are united in love and faith because such principles spring from character. The first man is called by the Church into larger fields of usefulness. This is done because he is fitted in character and ability for these higher responsibilities. The second man remains at his post in the smaller fields. This does not separate the two men in point of character. Their fellowship remains the same. Purity is a vital principle uniting their hearts. Their work is soul saving. One is a

[illegible]

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

Rev. A. Luster, Opelousas: "Although our reported membership in the last Conference Minutes is 125 members and thirty probationers, thus far I have failed to find more than thirty-five in all. The church is prospering, however. The Lord has blessed us with four conversions and ten reclaimed."

Rev. Henry Green, Washington: "We have just closed our protracted meeting, which resulted in twenty-three accessions to the church and twenty conversions. We labored very hard, but were blessed with a glorious revival. I preached to the children, and collected $8 30 for missions. Pray for us."

Rev. Wm. Davis, New Iberia: "I have had hard work to push St. James off, but she is off the sand bar at last. We have twenty-five mourners and five converts."

Washington Brooks, Glencoe: "The Lord has blessed the work so far. In a revival meeting of three [illegible] have had seventy-five [illegible] twenty-five backsliders reclaimed, on probation forty-five [illegible] added to church this year [illegible] has been called to the [illegible]. Some of the worst gam[illegible] in the parish have been [illegible] On April 30 my [illegible] purpose of building [illegible] my helper. The [illegible] all be baptized the [illegible] in June. Admis[illegible] to 115; collection [illegible]."

TEXAS.

[illegible], Montgomery: "The [illegible] bad you could throw [illegible] the top [illegible] was no place [illegible] encountered many dif[illegible] have a nice Sunday-[illegible]."

[illegible], Morales: "The people [illegible] Sunday-school [illegible] Bro. A. J. John[illegible] Columbus, is teaching [illegible] Bro. F. F. [illegible] is teaching six miles [illegible]"

[illegible]

(From the Toledo Blade.)

SURPRISING EFFECTS OF EXTRACT OF CELERY AND CHAMOMILE UPON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

As Invariably Produced by Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills.

They have been tested time and time again, and always with satisfactory results. This preparation just meets the necessities of the case. Let me state just what my Pills are made to cure, and what they have cured and will cure: Neuralgia, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspeptic Headache, Sleeplessness, Paralysis and Dyspepsia. These diseases are all nervous diseases. Nervousness embraces nervous weakness, irritation, despondency, melancholy, and a restless, dissatisfied, miserable state of mind and body, indescribable.

These are some of the symptoms of nervousness; now, to be fully restored to health and happiness is a priceless boon, and yet, for 50 cents, you can satisfy yourself that there is a cure for you, and for $5, at the very farthest, that cure can be fully secured. These pills are all they are represented to be, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction if used as directed, and will cure any case.

Sold by druggists. Price, 50 cents a box. Depot 106 North Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. By mail, two boxes for $1, or six boxes for $2.50, to any address.

DR. C. W. BENSON'S SKIN CURE

Is Warranted to Cure

ECZEMA, TETTERS, HUMORS, INFLAMMATION, MILK CRUST, ALL ROUGH SCALY ERUPTIONS, DISEASES OF HAIR AND SCALP, SCROFULA ULCERS, PIMPLES and TENDER ITCHINGS on all parts of the body. It makes the skin white, soft and smooth; removes tan and freckles, and is the BEST toilet dressing in THE WORLD. [illegible] two bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment. [illegible]

C. N. Crittenton, New York, is wholesale agent for Dr. C. W. Benson's remedies.

That chart of Chaplain McCabe's which some [illegible] facetiously said was afflicted with the Methodist measles, we are afraid must be placed in quarantine, for it is becoming infectious. The Southern Methodists are catching it, and the logic of the one-church a day argument has impelled them to the formation of a Church Extension society.—*Pittsburgh Advocate.*

A Total Eclipse of all other medicines by Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is approaching. Unrivalled in bilious disorders, impure blood, and consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs.

God has written it upon the flowers that sweeten the air—upon the stem, upon the rain drops that refresh the spring of moss that lifts its head in the desert—upon its deep chambers—upon every pen[illegible] shell that sleeps in the caverns of the deep no less than upon the mighty sun that warms and cheers millions of creatures which live in its light—upon all his works he has written, "None lives for himself."

Extract of Report from the Celebrated Physician, Erasmus Wilson, of London, England:

Several cases of incipient Consumption have come under my observation, that have been cured by the timely use of Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator. (Remember the name, Colden's—take no other.) Of druggists generally.

If a pastor neglects to do his duty to the church he is appointed to serve, he should not complain if the church desires a change of pastors when Conference comes. Churches need pastors that will do the work of the pastorate. This [illegible] and no pastor should think of doing less. Faithful pastors are generally desired by their hearers.

[illegible]

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR: I desire to find my brother. His name was Oscar Jones. His father was Oscar, and two sisters Caroline and Emily, used to belong Capt. W. M. Kelley who lived in East Baton Rouge Parish. Oscar went off during the war, and I have heard from him but once since; he wrote to sister Emily about five years ago. She then lived in Baton Rouge. Address me at Clinton, La., in care of Rev. C. Monroe.

MR. EDITOR: I wish to find my two daughters Rose Land and Emily Land used to belong to Joshua Land who lived in Mississippi. I was separated from wife Maria Land. She was sold to a man by the name of John Nuson, who lived in Point Coupee parish, near Morganza; and any information of the whereabouts of Rose Land and Emily Land will be gladly received. Address me at Clinton, La. Henry Land in care of Rev. Chas. Monroe.

MR. EDITOR: I wish to enquire for brother McNolah who left me in Henry Co., Virginia, in 1843. He belonged to a Mr. R. Nolan. Address Spencer White, Lafourche Crossing, in care of Rev. F. T. Chinn, Thibodeaux, La.

MR. EDITOR: I am inquiring for my wife and three children. My wife went by the name of Caroline McAdams, and belonged to William McAdams. He moved to Texas in 1851, and carried my wife and two children. Their names Susan Eliza and Martha Luevinia. My son William Miller, was born after leaving Bellefontaine, Miss. I have not heard from them since July 1851. Address me in the care of Rev. W. M. Gatewood. Walthall, Sumner County Miss.

WM. MORRIS.

DEAR EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my kin-folks. Father used to belong to a man by the name of Smith. Mother to a man by the name of Good. Father named London, mother named Marinda. Brothers John, James, and Robert; sisters Margaret, Minerva, Ann, and my name is Mary. Making two brothers of us, and four sisters. My name is now Mary Green. I left them in Mecklenburgh county, Va., 32 years ago. Address at Marquez, Texas, Mary Green, care of [illegible] Whiting.

MR. EDITOR: I noticed in the SOUTHWESTERN, dated May 4th, 1882, an inquiry for some lost friends, who are as follows: Silvey, Tom, Ellen, Caroline, Quen, and Henderson Buckhanon. I would say for the information of the inquirer, that Silvey is dead. Tom we left in Arkansas, where they were brought to from Tennessee. The rest of the family are still living, and are in the neighborhood of Walker Station, Fort Bend County, Texas. The inquirer will direct her letters to Mrs. Caroline Bentley Walker Station, Fort Bend Co., Tex.

C. C. MINNEGAN.

Galveston, Texas, May [illegible], 1882.

MR. EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my uncle, and aunt. They belonged to Thomas Baxter, in Smith County Texas, and my uncle Major Baxter, I have not heard from since the surrender. My aunt was Lucy Baxter. They belonged to the M. E. Church. Address me at Mooresville, Fall Co., Texas.

FRANK HAMILTON.

MR. EDITOR: I want to inquire for my people. My father's name is Jack Silas and mother's Jellan, my oldest brother's Billie Silas, Sisters Francis and Cilvil Grace. I had two uncles by the names of Som[illegible] and [illegible]. Our owner's name was Mack Dodd. I left them in East Florida, Alachua County. I was seventeen years old when I left them. I came to Texas [illegible]. Address me [illegible] Spring, Harris county, Texas, in care of Rev. James R. Price.

[illegible] Asthma, or Phthisic, a pamphlet, [illegible] giving new and successful treatment, address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

[illegible] he had taken as his abode. "Oh!" he replied, "I'm living [illegible] for the present. [illegible] should be delighted if you'd drop in some evening." Then [illegible]

[illegible]

SAMARITAN NERVINE.

Samaritan Nervine

Cures Epileptic Fits, Spasms, Convulsions, St. Vitus Dance, Vertigo, Hysterics, Insanity, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Nervous diseases. This infallible remedy will positively eradicate every species of Nervous Derangement, and drive them away from whence they came, never to return again. It utterly destroys the germs of disease by neutralizing the hereditary taint or poison in the system, and thoroughly eradicates the disease, and utterly destroys the cause.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Female Weakness, general Debility, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Painful Menstruation, Ulceration of the Uterus, Internal Heat, Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder, Irritability of the Bladder. For Wakefulness at night, there is no better remedy. During the change of life no female should be without it. It quiets the Nervous System and gives rest, comfort and nature's sweet sleep.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Alcoholism, Drunkenness and the habit of Opium Eating. These degrading habits are by far the worst evils that have ever befallen suffering humanity. Thousands die annually from these noxious drugs. The drunkard drinks liquor not because he likes it, but for the pleasure of drinking and treating his friends, little thinking that he is on his road to ruin. Like the Opium Eater, he first uses the drug in small quantities as a harmless antidote. The soothing influence of the drug takes strong hold upon its victim, leading him on to his own destruction. The habits of Opium Eating and Liquor Drinking are precisely what eating is to alimentiveness, as over-eating first inflames the stomach, which redoubles its cravings until it paralyzes both the stomach and appetite. So every drink of liquor or dose of opium, instead of satisfying, only adds to its fierce fires, until it consumes the vital force and then itself. Like the gluttonous tape-worm, it cries: "Give, give, give!" but never enough until its own capacity devours itself. Samaritan Nervine gives instant relief in all such cases. It produces sleep, quiets the nerves, builds up the nervous system, and restores body and mind to a healthy condition.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Nervous Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Syphilis, diseases of the Kidneys and all diseases of the urinary organs. Nervous debility, caused by the indiscretions of youth, permanently cured by the use of this invaluable remedy. To you, young, middle-aged and old men, who are covering your sufferings as with a mantle by silence, look up, you can be saved by timely efforts, and make ornaments to society, and jewels in the crown of your Maker, if you will. Do not keep this a secret longer, until it saps your vitals, and destroys both body and soul. If you are thus afflicted, take DR. RICHMOND'S Samaritan Nervine. It will restore your shattered nerves, arrest premature decay, impart tone and energy to the whole system.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my little girl of fits. She was also deaf and dumb, but it cured her. She can now talk and hear as well as anybody.
PETER ROSS, Springwater, Wis.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has been the means of curing my wife of rheumatism. J. B. FLETCHER, Fort Collins, Col.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Made a sure cure of a case of fits for my son. E. B. BALLS, Hiattsville, Kan.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of vertigo, neuralgia and sick headache. MRS. WM. HENSON, Aurora, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Was the means of curing my wife of spasms. REV. J. A. EDIE, Beaver, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of asthma, after spending over $3,000 with other doctors.
S. B. HOBSON, New Albany, Ind.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Effectually cured me of spasms.
MISS JENNIE WARREN, 740 West Van Buren st., Chicago, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured our child of fits after given up to die by our family physician, it having over 100 in 24 hours. HENRY KNEE, Vervilla, Warren co., Tenn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of scrofula after suffering for 8 years. ALBERT SIMPSON, Peoria, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits, after spending $2,400 with other doctors.
J. W. THORNTON, Claiborne, Miss.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me permanently of epileptic fits of a stubborn character. REV. WM. MARTIN, Mechanicstown, Md.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits, after having had 2,500 in eighteen months. MRS. E. [illegible], West Potsdam, N. Y.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of epilepsy of nine years' standing. [illegible], Granby, Newton co., Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has permanently cured me of epilepsy of [illegible] duration. JACOB SUTER, St. Joseph, Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of bronchitis, asthma and general debility. OLIVER MYERS, Ironton, O.

[illegible]

Samaritan Nervine

[illegible]

DR. S. A. RICHMOND & CO., World's Epileptic Institute, ST. JOSEPH MO.

Impure Blood Can be Made Pure, boils, pimples and other eruptions removed—the skin assuming a clear and healthy appearance—all by taking Simmon's Liver Regulator, purely vegetable.

Bishop Hurst, in speaking of the great temperance movement in Iowa, June 27, at the Preachers' meeting at Chicago, Ill., said fervently, "I wish all would vote; I wish the women could vote." A fervent Amen, was the hearty response.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the great medicine for the cure of all female complaints, is the greatest strengthener of the back, stomach, nerves, kidneys, urinary and genital organs of man and woman ever known. Send for circulars to Lydia E. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

The United States census gives 92,653 Protestant churches, 71,662 Protestant ministers, and 9,003,030 members of Protestant churches.

How Women Learn.

Women everywhere use Parker's Ginger Tonic, because they have learned by experience that it overcomes despondency, indigestion, weakness in the back and kidneys and other troubles of the sex.—Home Journal.

Mr. Barnum, the great showman has been making a temperance speech in which, among other things, he says: "Alchohol is indigestible. There is no more nutriment in it than a pound of ten-penny nails. It is just as sensible to drink the glass itself as to drink what it contains. Some people think it is a fine social thing to say when they meet their friends, 'How are you my boy? Let's take a drink.' It would be a more sensible thing for a man to go out with his pockets full of baked potatoes, and say, when he meets a friend, 'How are you my boy? Let's take a potato.'" Upon the subject of total abstinence the head of Mr. Barnum is level.

"You are as full of airs as a music box," is what a young man said to a girl who refused to let him see her home. "That may be," was the reply, "but I don't go with a crank."

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

Health is Wealth!

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by F. FREDERICKSON, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, 139 Canal street, New Orleans. Orders by mail at regular price. 41 1y

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

A TRUE TONIC.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS are a certain cure for all diseases requiring a complete tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00 a bottle.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO., Baltimore, Md.

[illegible]

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

[illegible]

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S [illegible] in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy has in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT SAMUELS.

St. Louis, Mo., [illegible]

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

[illegible]

THE BEST AND SUREST COUGH MEDICINE EVER USED.

[illegible] 100 DOLLARS paid for a [illegible] Send for circular.

Parker's Hair Balsam

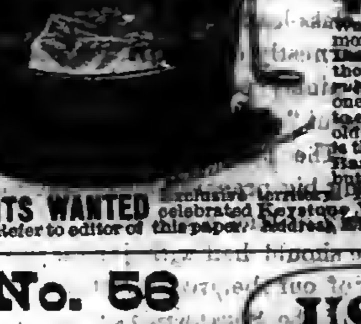
[illegible]

WHOLESALE LIST TURNIP SEEDS!

MERCHANTS! SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARD FOR TRADE LIST.

D. LANDRETH & SONS, PHILADELPHIA.

WALKER THE BEST WASHER.



Warranted [illegible] and money refunded. The Best, most [illegible] Washer in the world. [illegible] the only machine that will wash [illegible] one tub [illegible] another in a moment. [illegible] to operate that the most [illegible] old can do the work. [illegible] is the only Washer in the [illegible] that has the [illegible] Hand Out the Rollers, [illegible] buttons and injury to clothes.

AGENTS WANTED Exclusive territory. [illegible] sample, $2.50, [illegible] celebrated Keystone Wringers at Manufacturers' lowest price. [illegible] free. Refer to editor of this paper. Address [illegible] WASHER CO., Erie, Pa.

No. 56 St. Charles St.

A WONDERFUL and SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, as when first you use them. They have been carefully examined and analyzed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the sight if used in time, but in no case can the eye become impaired by their use, for the following reasons:

1. The chemicals soften the light to the eye, completely doing away with that tiresome sensation that is usually experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.

2. The chemicals make the glasses hard; they retain their polish. Hence you will always see through them as bright and clear as at first.

3. The chemicals keep the glasses cold, and the result is that the optic nerves are always cool, doing away with any feverish sensation to the eye.

4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the light having no effect on the eye, with no distressing or tiresome sensation, which necessarily improves the eye.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The MEDICATED GLASSES are distinguished on the frame H. HOUSAH, Medicated. NONE GENUINE UNLESS STAMPED.

WE DON'T SELL TO PEDDLERS.

Dealers Supplied Wholesale at Liberal Discount.

ALL EYES SUITED. Persons residing at a distance who may wish to procure these Spectacles can send for a circular containing description, prices, etc., and directions for insuring a perfect fit, and have them sent by mail, by addressing

Herc. Housah,

CRESCENT CITY SPECTACLE COMPANY,

56 St. Charles street, near Gravier, New Orleans.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Has been in constant use by the public for over twenty years, and is the best preparation ever invented for RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE.

It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

will change the beard to a natural brown or BLACK at discretion. [illegible] preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.

PREPARED BY R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine. 18-1y

BELLS.

[illegible]

PHILLIPS & HUNT, New Orleans, La.

[illegible]

OPIUM [illegible]

MOUNT HOLYOKE SEMINARY

[illegible]

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. [illegible] VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

EMPIRE [illegible]

Lithographs of John Wesley. [illegible] this office. [illegible]

Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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[illegible]

assigns as causes the facts for which man and man alone is responsible.

1. It tells us that men are lost because they make no effort to secure salvation at all corresponding to the importance of the subject. Christ tells us that many would be shut out of heaven at last because they would not "strive to enter in at the straight gate." They would "seek" in a half-hearted, careless way and fail; fail for the want of effort such as the evil to be shunned and the good to be secured demanded. The "man who built his house upon the sand" (Matt. vii: 26, 27) wanted the benefits of a house, but he chose for a site the place where the digging would be easiest. He wanted to be religious, but in the easiest possible way. It is no wonder the flood swept him away. Earnest, persevering effort is the price of anything worth securing. The conditions of salvation do not encourage a half-hearted, easy-going style of life. The Christian cannot consult his ease, nor wince at self-renunciation, nor shrink from self-denying toil. He has business on his hands to which all else is and must be secondary.

2. Men lose their souls through sins of omission. They "neglect the great salvation." (Heb. ii: 3) They bury their talents, that is, neglect to use them. (Matt. xxv: 27.) They "call not on the name of the Lord." (Ps. xiv: 4) They neglect to "put on the wedding garment." (Matt. xxii: 3 11) They did not feed the hungry and [illegible]

[illegible]

they rejected the light, and the things belonging to their peace were hidden from their eyes. (Luke xix: 42) The young ruler had a personal invitation from Christ, the Jewish Sanhedrim heard Stephen's sermon and Felix and Agrippa heard Paul. They did not improve their privileges. Christ speaks not less really to men now. His Providence, His spirit, and His messengers are at work. Hundreds are passing through times of special visitation, to yield themselves to God or to fall back into a deeper and more confirmed darkness. To many it may well be said, "Yet a little while is the light with you." (John xii: 35.)

8. And some are lost through apostasy, (Heb. vi: 4 6; x: 29,) the beginning of which is in a cold, worldly, backslidden state.

Plainly enough, the causes which are soon to end in heaven or hell are mightily at work in us now. They will produce their legitimate results. Wishing for a place in heaven when we are dead, will amount to little while we live on in neglect of Christ on earth. We shall reap that which we sow. Every man has a friend in God, but a terrible enemy in himself. The surest prophecy of what a man is to be is what he now is. To what is he devoted? Where are his affections? What is his supreme object? Thither he is going.—*Northern Christian Advocate.*

For the Southwestern.

West Texas Conference Seminary.

The West Texas Conference Seminary has just closed a successful session. On account of the inability of the Freedmen's Aid Society to render the necessary help, and the crop failure crippling home support, school was not opened last fall. At the last session of the Conference, the presence and promises of Dr. Rust and Dr. Hartzell imparted new life, and so revived their flagging courage, that over $5000 was pledged by the preachers in less than an hour for the purpose of erecting buildings for their school. It was also determined to resume school work, and Dr. Rust secured the re-appointment of Rev. G. O. Richardson as principal. This appointment displeased some of our influential preachers, as they felt that Bro. Richardson had forsaken them in the hours of deepest distress. The facts, however, were these: Prof. G. O. Richardson had labored five years for the school; rented buildings, hired teachers, met all expenses, including furniture, fuel, printing, and every thing from the tuitions, with less than than $100 a year from the Freedmen's Aid Society, and nothing from Conference. He gave notice that his personal resources were exhausted, and that unless some reasonable assurance of support could be given him he would have to look elsewhere. Nothing definite being presented, Bishop Haven's advice was sought. His reply came in the shape of a transfer and appointment in the Texas Conference. Prof. Richardson [illegible] spent the summer vacation in canvassing and lecturing in behalf of the school. Many students came, and being disappointed at not finding him at the head of the school, went to Tillotson Institute. This is an institution of the Congregational Church, supported by the American Board of Missions. Their building was just completed, furnished, and ready to garner the harvest we had been years cultivating. Some felt that the demand for our school had been supplied, but when adult members of our Church and children of our Church, boarding in Tillotson, were allowed to attend no services and Sunday-school outside the Congregational services of the Institute, it became evident that the American Board of Missions was intent on reaping a harvest for their denomination while diffusing general intelligence. This consideration roused many members of the Wesley Chapel M. E. Church, and they received Prof. Richardson and family with cordiality. Not so with the preachers, [illegible]

[illegible] property contributed not a little.

The school gained friends to the last, and the closing exercises surpassed the most exalted expectations of our friends. They were pronounced a success by competent judges. By the blessing of the Lord, sixty-nine pupils were enrolled, and good feeling prevails on the part of patrons, students, and teachers. It is our opinion that all interested would be pleased to have Prof. Richardson re-appointed. *

Austin, May 30, 1882.

For the Southwestern.

From Jeffersonville, Ind.

The District Conference, Indianapolis District, R. W. S. Hammond, P. E., was held here May 30th to June 2d, and was a perfect success. The excellent programme prepared by the elder was pretty well carried out, and the attendance was pretty general, when the extent of the territory is considered; besides, the brethren from the charges in Louisville came over as visitors. The quarterly meeting for Jeffersonville, Rev. S. S. G. Turner preacher in charge, took place the preceding Saturday and Sunday, and was attended with happy results. Gen. Jas. A. Ekin, commandant of the great military depot, quartermaster's department U. S. A., situated directly in the neighborhood of Bro. Turner's church, sent to the body a written invitation to attend the decoration services at New Albany, six miles below here, and also, at their convenience to visit the quartermaster's depot. This was acknowledged by vote, and a written acceptance sent to the General. Thursday, June 1st, led by Elder Hammond, the body paid their respects in person and were cordially received by General Ekin who responded in an encouraging speech to the one made by the elder, referring to incidents in the past. After viewing the beautiful grounds, inspecting the immense storehouses of Uncle Sam, visiting the museums, engine rooms and offices, they returned and gave a [illegible] song, which was also handsomely received by the General in words of commendation, wishing them glorious success in their work of saving souls and advancing their race, when he asked that the good old doxology, "Praise God," etc., might be sung. This was done with a will, and Bro. Hammond pronounced the benediction. It was an event to the brethren which will not soon be forgotten.

The high schools of our city have just graduated ten white and three colored students. The Democratic press, even, acknowledges that H. F. Taylor, a young colored student, had the highest general average, nearly 100, of the class of thirteen, and delivered the best oration that came from the high schools. The colored students in their examinations and graduating services proved they had brains, outstripping the pale faces. Rev. Bro. Hammond, being present at the commencement on Friday night, was called out and recited his original poem, "Ethiopia's Hope," which was rendered with thrilling effect, every one pronouncing it a fine production. More anon.

Truly yours. W. H. O.

Letter From Austin.

Dear Editor—Please say to the preachers of this district that the district conference will meet at Belton on the 26th of July, at 9 o'clock. All are expected to be present on time. Pastors will see on page [illegible] of the Discipline who are the members of the district conference, and notify them all to be present.

I have finished my second round but shall not make any report as there has been nothing done worth reporting. Some of the men on this [illegible] are neglecting some parts of their circuits too much entirely, and if they do not do better I shall be compelled to report them to the annual conference. The time has come when any kind of a preacher will not please our people, [illegible]

Yours, C. L. Madison.

Austin, [illegible]

Changes in Time.

[illegible]

venture to ask for my colleagues as well as my self the little privileges of rest which our plans will allow. Very thankful for the kind consideration and prayers of the Church, we are fellow laborers of all. Let this answer many letters.

Jesse T. Peck.

Prevention of Disease.

An old saying, but a true one for all time, is: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." We live in an age of progression and discovery, and when persons devote their time to originating or perfecting any system or mode of living that will ward off or prevent disease they may justly be considered benefactors of the human family.

My attention was some months ago called to the claims of the "needles" or tops of Florida pines for bedding, and, being impressed favorably with the idea, I investigated, becoming satisfied as the outcome of inquiries, that the use of this substance in mattresses, pillows, etc., has had a beneficial effect on all who have made the experiment of introducing such articles so made into their homes. These pine needles act in the mass as a preventive of disease, also eradicate it when it has fastened itself upon the system. I have called upon persons who have used the mattresses in cases of rheumatism, kidney difficulties, nervous afflictions, weak lungs and other forms of disease, and have uniformly found a universal expression of gratitude for the benefit received from the use of this material as bedding. I have tested it in several instances, one being a case of restlessness, and have found good results to follow from its use, and consider it superior to other materials for mattresses, on the ground of its dryness and electrical properties, as well as its durability. It contains the pine fragrance in a great degree, which is medicinal in its effect. I predict that the mattresses will, in the near future, come into general use in hospitals, hotels and families.—*Dr. A. S. Heyward.*

The Tariff Commission.

The following is the text of the tariff commission bill:

Be it enacted, etc., That a commission is hereby created to be called the "tariff commission," to consist of nine members.

Sec. 2. That the President of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint nine commissioners from civil life, one of whom—the first named—shall be the President of the commission. The commissioners shall receive as compensation for their services each at the rate of $10 per day when engaged in active duty and active travelling and other necessary expenses. The commission shall have power to employ a stenographer and a messenger, and the foregoing compensation and expenses to be audited and paid by the Secretary of the Treasury out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of said commission to take into consideration and to thoroughly investigate all the various questions relating to the agricultural, commercial, mercantile, manufacturing, mining and industrial interests of the United States, so far as the same may be necessary to the establishment of a judicious tariff or a revision of the existing tariff upon a scale of justice to all interests; and for the purpose of fully examining the matters which may come before it. Said commission, in the prosecution of its inquiries, is empowered to visit such different portions and sections of the country as it may deem advisable.

Sec. 4. That the commission shall make to Congress final report of the results of its investigation, and the testimony taken in the course of the same, not later than the first Monday of December, 1882, and it shall cause the testimony taken to be printed from time to time and distributed to the members of Congress by the public printer, and shall also cause to be printed for the use of Congress 2,000 copies of its final report, together with the testimony.

The following is the commission appointed by the President:

Wheeler, of New York; Hayes, of Massachusetts; Oliver, of Pennsylvania; Garland, of Illinois; Ambler, of Ohio; Phelps, of Missouri; Underwood, of South Carolina; Porter, of the District of Columbia, and [illegible], of Louisiana.

Those who have no dislike for the New Testament, but have only bad words for the Old, [illegible]

From Our Mission Rooms.

Rev. Thomas Craven, superintendent of the Lucknow *Press*, North India Mission, arrived in New York with his wife and four children, May 20, by the City of Rome. He left Bombay, March 10th, having spent some time on the continent of Europe and in England. Mr. Craven comes home after ten years service in excellent health, partly to accompany his family, that he may place his children at school, and hoping to further by his presence here the interests of the mission. He will probably return to his field of labor in December, and meanwhile holds himself in readiness for any work which may be required of him among the churches for the cause. Any letters sent to him at 805 Broadway, New York, will be forwarded. He expects to be present at the commencement exercises of the Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, June 10–20. He will also render service at Chatauqua in the latter part of July and early in August.

Mr. Craven is full of zeal and hopefulness concerning the mission work in India, and has much to say of its progress. He is particularly interested in the Sunday-school and press work. The necessity for the latter is constantly growing, as the activity of the Hindoo and Mohammedan press is unabating and is flooding India with a pest tide of influences hostile to Christianity. The reports of special progress in our North India Mission during the past year are confirmed by Mr. Craven. He agrees with others in believing that there are strong indications of the early and general conversion of the whole Chumar caste to Christianity. He gives the following distinct reasons for this belief: 1. The increasing spirituality of the converts of this caste. 2. The bold manner in which several of the number have recently renounced Hindooism. 3. The fact that the great body of the caste has by this time been thoroughly penetrated by the pastoral visitations of the missionaries and their assistants. The native preachers and helpers have been very faithful and persevering in this work. A great multitude of families have now each some relative, near or distant, connected with Christianity. It has been the policy of the mission thus to persistently follow up the advantages gained within a given social strata, and so avail itself of the very power of caste influences to break the spell of heathenism.

An essential demand of the mission now is that of trained men to take care of the number of native converts which may be expected. The school work therefore comes into special prominence. The Centennial School, at Lucknow, under the efficient direction of Rev. B. H. Bodley, is progressing finely. It has over 150 pupils. As already reported in these columns, a new and much larger school building will soon be erected, with liberal government aid, Rs. 5000, with an additional Rs. 5000 of local contribution. It is to be hoped that Mr. Bodley's earnest desire will be realized of developing the institution into a fine Christian college through the awakened interest and vigorous support of the people of India. The government is tending toward a policy of larger attention to primary education, leaving the higher education to be conducted by private and mission enterprise.

Rev. A. G. Cheney, who has been pastor of the English church at Nynee Tal, North India Mission, arrived at New York, May 17. He will render excellent service to any church or assembly which may secure his services for an address on the subject of the Indian Missions.

Key-Note.—Trinity M. E. Church, Chicago, made a magnificent advance last year. They were so well pleased with the result, that in the collection just taken they have made another advance of twenty-five per cent, giving over $2500 for missions that year.

Church Extension.

Pastors who prepare sermons and preach on the subject of Church Extension are often surprised at the result. Rev. D. Brough, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., did so, and to [illegible]

Subscribe for the Southwestern.

General News Items.

Alabama Democrats nominated Ed O'Neal for Governor.

The loss by fire at Pocahontas, Ark., is estimated at $40,000.

In Oregon the Republicans elected Congressman, and probably a majority of the Legislature.

The Texas wheat crop, now being havested, is the finest ever grown. Many fields yield 30 bushels per acre.

The Liberal and Prohibition convention of North Carolina nominated O. H. Dockery for Congress; and G. N. Folk for Supreme Court judge.

More than a quarter of a million people have arrived at New York from Europe since the 1st of January in search of homes and happiness.

The Ohio Republican State Convention nominated Charles Townsend to be Secretary of State, and John H. Doyle, of Toledo, Judge of the Supreme Court.

Governor Crittenden denies having offered Frank James a pardon, or of having made propositions to the Governors of other States for clemency for the bandit.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg states that the Czar has approved the detailed plan of the [illegible] festivities, which remain fixed for September 7 or within a week of that date.

A boat containing two boys and a dog was carried over the [illegible] Genesee falls. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The House Committee and Prohibition Memorials.

Perhaps there never has been a time in the history of Louisiana when there was a more general interest in the cause of Temperance than now. Petitions from all parts of the State have been sent to the Legislature asking that body to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the State prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal purposes. The House Committee on the Constitution has reported unfavorably on these numerous memorials, and asserted that the experience of the State of Maine proves that legislation on such a matter is a failure. With this conclusion all the liquor dealers in the State will rejoice, and say to the Committee "Well done, ye good and faithful servants!" But the friends of humanity, who are seeking the general welfare, and the removal of positive and costly evils to society, are disappointed. We have a few documents at hand to test the correctness of their statement.

Special reference is made to Maine. An examination of the facts in the case will show the folly and fallacy of such utterances, and afford a striking illustration of the truthfulness of the statement that it is almost impossible for the advocates of the whisky traffic to tell the truth on the subject; almost as impossible as it is for certain jurors and witnesses not to perjure themselves.

Judge Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court, recently deceased, speaking of Maine, says: "...the operation of the prohibitory law there has been a great diminution of crime." Judge Woodbury Davis, of the State Superior Court, says: "The Maine law is enforced far more than ever a [illegible] law was." Ex-Governor [illegible] says: "There is not a distillery or brewery in all the State. [illegible] of all kinds has been greatly [illegible], in many places there is [illegible] use for jails or for poorhouses."

We have plenty of evidence of [illegible] of a prohibitory [illegible]. Governor [illegible], in his [illegible] in 1880, [illegible] sale of the prohibition of intoxicating liquors.

In Kansas, four counties have already given notice that their jails are empty. The commitments to the penitentiary in Kansas in 1880 were 290, in 1881, under prohibition, 183, a good beginning, certainly, for the first year. Greeley, Colorado, was founded on prohibition. Their present population is over 3000. There is not a place where liquor is sold. They have no paupers, no criminals, and no police. Happy Greeley! Vineland, New Jersey, has over 10,000 inhabitants, but not a saloon; absolute prohibition prevails; they have no crime, criminals, or poverty; but instead they have twenty school-houses, twelve churches, and one of the most prosperous communities in the United States. In Georgia, a large number of counties have adopted local option and are under prohibition. The grand jury of Carroll county in a recent presentment says: "The prohibition movement in this county is a grand success."

Breabrook, Ireland, has over 4000 inhabitants, but no dram shop, poor-house, pawn-shop or police station. Lord Hamilton wrote of Tryone county, Ireland, in 1870, "No public house is allowed, there is not a single policeman in the district, the poor rates are not half what they used to be, and the magistrates testify as to the great absence of crime." The county has a population of over 11,000.

In 1880 the Brewers' Congress of the United States held its session at Buffalo, N. Y. President Betters in his address said that "only seven barrels of beer were produced in the State of Maine the previous year, and that Maine had now disappeared altogether from the list of beer-producing States." And he might have added, almost from the list of beer-consuming States. The fact is Maine has a less number of convicts or criminals in proportion to her population than any other State in the Union. Taking criminals of all classes, high and low and she has 25 per cent. less than New Hampshire or Massachusetts, 50 per cent. less than New York, New Jersey or Maryland, and not one-seventh as many as California or Louisiana. The experience of Maine and all other places where it has been tried proves that prohibition has been, and is now, a great success. One of the prominent speakers of the last Brewers' Congress, held recently at Chicago, said that "the prohibition movement had been a history of success," and the Congress was called upon "to use all the means which God and nature had put in their hands to thwart its adversaries"—referring to the prohibitionists.

These facts from Maine and elsewhere as to the success of the prohibitory movement are clear-cut, and cannot with the least degree of success be controverted by our [illegible], who, forsooth, would [illegible] the gates of death and hell [illegible] here in Louisiana because prohibition has been a failure in Maine. Had this wonderful committee reported non-concurrence, that would have been a little unfortunate for them in this age of the world, but when they report [illegible], and assign as a reason a statement which every well informed person knows there is not a single grain of truth in, they [illegible] not expect intelligent temperance people to be satisfied with [illegible] conduct. It is almost impossible to imagine upon what source [illegible] committee drew for its information, if it was not near the spigot [of] a beer cask or from an attorney [of] the distillers and brewers.

The Negro in Toronto.

We call the attention of Brother [illegible], of the *Central Methodist*, to [the] following [illegible] of the [illegible] that To[ronto] [illegible] refused to [illegible] because a col[ored] [illegible] was appointed. It is the [illegible] of the courteous [illegible] in our direct [illegible].

TORONTO, June 7, 1882.

[illegible]

F. M.

Temperance for July 2, 1882.

Dr. Vincent, as Secretary of our Sunday-school Union, and the Bishops have designated Sunday, July 2, 1882, as a Sunday Temperance Day in all the Sunday-schools of our Church in the land. And while a temperance service is to be prepared for the occasion the regular lesson on "Home" need not be omitted. It is earnestly hoped that all of our preachers, superintendents and teachers will co-operate in making this a memorable day in all of our Zion. The editor of this paper has been in the active ministry over thirty years. During this time he has given many of his leisure hours to the investigation and discussion of the temperance question, and publicly and privately in the villages and cities of New England, where he has lived, and in the South, he has contended for temperance, and whatever has looked an advance in this direction he has hailed with doxologies. July 2, 1882, is a sort of new departure, a step in the right direction. If the "ministers, superintendents, teachers and scholars everywhere co-operate" on that day they will make it "thunder all around the horizon in the interest of temperance." There is need for immediate and persistent action in this direction. All over this land there are hundreds of little waifs whose ways are now so crooked that they can hardly find the straight and narrow path. The land is filled, and badly defiled with bad liquor now. Drunkard makers are having things pretty much their way, and never were more successful in making drunkards than at present. It is high time for the people of God to hurry up and hurry on in this work of saving the young. During the past year sixty thousand sixty full regiments have completed their course, and now lie in the drunkards' grave, and to-day there is another army fully as strong marching on in the same direction. From whence do all the recruits of this mighty host come? To this question there can be but one answer. They are recruited from our children. We pause for a moment to look at the sixty thousand who have been sacrificed during the past twelve months, at the sixty thousand homes filled with shame and sorrow, at the twice sixty thousand hearts upon which there has settled an awful weight of darkness, to say nothing of the crime, the poverty, the pauperism, the worse than beastly brutality, the wild waste of vital and financial resources, and cannot resist the conclusion that there is no question before the American Churches of to-day that in any way compares in importance with the temperance question, and that calls so loud for united and persistent action. Let, then, the friends of Christ, ministers, superintendents, teachers, and scholars, of whatever race, family, or color, all unite, put their hands to the temperance plow, and take no look back. The times are auspicious. The things of earth and the things of eternity unite in calling for honest and earnest action.

Assaults and Reprisals.

The New-York *World*, on hearing that President Arthur had appointed Hon. Duncan F. Kenner, of Louisiana, on the National Tariff Commission, remarked, with the taste and discretion usual among partisan journals: "Mr. Kenner showed in the Returning Board of Louisiana the reckless indifference to national interests which he is expected to exercise in behalf of the sugar interests." It will be some time, undoubtedly, before the explanation can reach clear round the *World's* circle of readers that the *World* slandered the wrong man on this occasion. The *Times-Democrat* calls it a "very funny error." The *World* now knows there are two Kenners.

About the same time, the Chicago *Inter Ocean* was paying its compliments to Henry Watterson's great paper in this fashion:

When the *Courier-Journal* intends to crush somebody it should always be sure to light on the right man. Referring to Congressman Mackey, of South Carolina, who has just been admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives, it says:

[illegible]

It so happens that there are two [illegible] in South Carolina, one a [illegible] man, who never [illegible] Nebraska in his life, and has been given a seat in the House of Representatives, of which he has been twice defrauded by Democratic bulldozers and ballot-box stuffers.

The instances above mentioned go to show that the public should be slow in accepting as true personal assaults upon public men, as they are too often injudiciously made; and while serving party ends momentarily, they re-act by forcing honorable men out of active politics and useful public service.

Owing to race prejudices the State of Louisiana has attempted to run two State Universities—the lion's share of patronage going to the one for white people, at Baton Rouge; a small pittance to go to one for people of color, located at present nowhere. The negro is thus virtually defrauded of his share of higher education from the public treasury. Nor is this all; the university for whites suffers for want of funds because it receives its appropriation in depreciated warrant. How long is this farce to be kept up? Why not consolidate the funds, and support one university of the highest class, in accordance with the laws of this country, instead of this sickly attempt to divide a household that should be united in the favors and enjoyment of citizenship?

Editor Gilmore, of the *Sugar Bowl*, says: "We rode almost the entire length of Bayou Sale, St. Mary parish. Stores were closed, and it was the most quiet Sunday we have seen in the country in Louisiana. No crowds of noisy people, no drunken men were seen quarreling or racing. It was indeed a day of *rest* for the people. The change was brought about by one or two of the plantation stores being closed, and others seeing the effects followed the example. Some of the planters who have stores sell no liquors, either on pay-day or Saturday." The above well illustrates the effect of closing business places on Sunday, and is commended to our legislators at Baton Rouge.

The memorial services in New York on Decoration Day were very elaborate and impressive. The President, Gen. Grant, Gen Hancock, and many other distinguished people participated. Col. R. G. Ingersoll pronounced the oration which was of course very eloquent. But nothing could be more inappropriate than to invite a man chiefly known as a blatant and blaspheming infidel to speak over the graves of our dead soldiers. The surviving relatives of those departed heroes could take no pleasure in the words of a man who does his utmost to rob the world of its faith in the consoling and seeming truths of religion.

The Ecumenical Conference held in London September 1881, recommended that one day in each year be observed as Children's Day throughout the Methodist world. This day was started during the Centenary year. Since that period the Educational Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church has distributed over $65,000 for assisting needy students and Sunday-school scholars. In 1882 the Board has put to use $10,000. We hope that all of our preachers and Sunday-school superintendents have remembered this day. Let the collections be used to enlarge the Children's Fund of our Educational Board.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Bishop Foss continues to gain strength slowly.

—Rev. N. G. Cheney's address is 29, Columbus Avenue, Somerville, Mass.

—Gen. Grant did not lose heavily in Wall-street stocks. He did not invest in them.

—It is stated that Rev S. F. Craver, of our mission at Guanajuato, Mexico, is dying of consumption.

—Gen. John C. Fremont walks the streets of New York, lithe and erect, though showing his 70 years in his white hair and beard and sadly wrinkled face.

—Mrs. T. J. Scott, of Bareilly, India, arrived with two children, in New York, by the steamer Anchovia, May 31. Her address is Bridgeport, Belmont Co., Ohio.

—In the death of James Vick, the Methodist Episcopal Church of Rochester, N. Y. has suffered a severe loss. He has for 25 years been superintendent of the Sunday-school.

—R. E. Bentley, Esq., of the Donaldsonville *Chief*, sailed this week by steamer for New York. He will visit Philadelphia, Washington, and relatives in Ohio, and expects to enjoy a pleasant vacation.

—Hon. James Jackson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, a well-known Methodist, has [illegible]. His sickness prevented his [illegible] at the General Conference [illegible] May 28. He [illegible] at the Eureka Springs, Ark. [illegible] is an ardent friend of [illegible].—N. Y. Ad[vocate].

—John Bright, at the opening of the Birmingham Central Library, recommended the study of American poets, especially Whittier, the best gifts of whose genius were on the side of freedom. He also recommended a study of Bancroft's History of the United States.

—We have seen the statement repeated and re-repeated that Atticus G. Haygood, D. D., of the M. E. Church South, who declined to be ordained a bishop, was the youngest man that was ever elected to the Methodist Episcopacy. There is but one serious difficulty with this statement, it is not correct. Wilbur Fisk, D. D., when he was elected was but thirty-six, and Bishop Janes but thirty-seven when he was ordained a bishop.

—The following is a touching admonition in the will of the late Judge Wm. B. Spencer, of Louisiana: "I desire to impress upon my son Walter that when I am gone he ought to be the prop and mainstay of the homestead. To do so, however, he must make a man of himself, and this he can only do by study, labor, and perseverance, coupled with sobriety and integrity. I lay upon him my earnest prayer that he will not disappoint my hopes."

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

Wade Hamilton, Pineville: "We are getting along very well with our church and Sunday-school; though the times are hard, and people have little to eat or drink. Have received two dollars for pastoral support."

Thomas Kennedy, Algiers: "Our church was surrounded by water for over two weeks. This sadly interfered with our protracted meeting, and caused me some personal suffering. The people are impoverished because of high water."

J. J. Richardson, Centreville: "I have had a hard time. Last month a protracted meeting of two weeks, and two joined the church. On May 28 I received five into the church. The overflow broke up one of my Sunday-schools. The one in Centreville has 85 pupils enrolled."

A. J. Ford, Houma: "I arrived here on the 1st of Feb. I found 75 members and 10 probationers in the church. I was pleased to find a faithful few such as will be found in every church, and I entered into the work. Since that day the Lord has manifested himself in our midst. I am able to let your many readers know that our membership is as follows: 104 full members, 15 probationers. Total 119. The financial state of the church is also improving. On Sunday May 28, I baptized 19, and read 25 in the Church. We had a grand time. Few charges are blessed with the educational facilities that this has. I have never met a better class of people in my life, than the people of Houma in general. The church is largely attended at every service. The young men believe in our Church. Our Sabbath-school that numbered about 150 on my arrival, numbers at present 200. We have a very efficient Brother for our Superintendent, viz: M. O. B. Mason. Our people are wholly devoted to temperance. We anticipate raising on Children's Day the $50 appointed to this charge for the Gilbert Haven School of Theology. The Albert Total Temperance Society presented the Church with a sofa and table. Pray for us."

First Street, under the pastorate of Bro. Montgomery, is enjoying a year of marked prosperity. The Sunday-school is strong and vigorous. The congregations at the regular church services are always large, and frequently people go away because there is no room for them. The ladies have bought a nice set of pulpit furniture, all in the most modern style. The report of the stewards at the last quarterly conference showed that the annual expenses were promptly met, with over $350 in the treasury. The report of the classes is the best we have ever had at any point on the district; Class No. 1, members 50, average attendance 30, class collection $14 50; class No. 2, members 30, average attendance 19, class collection $10 35; class No. 3, members 50, average attendance 30, class collection $7 30; class No. 4, members 41, average attendance 18, class collection $7 40; class No. 5, members 51, average attendance 20, class collection $8 85; class No. 6, members 55, average attendance 25, class collection $16 15; class No. 7, members 51, average attendance 20, class collection [illegible]; class No. 8, members 36, average attendance 18, class collection $7 90; class No. 9, members 17, average attendance 12, class collection $3 15; class No. 10, members 36, average attendance 18, class collection [illegible]; class No. 11, members 48, average attendance 22, class collection $7 45. It is not for us to make any unfavorable comparisons; but [illegible] of these classes have done much better than [illegible]. Let us provoke each other to love and good works."

TEXAS.

Robt. Weaver, Fairfield: "I have had a hard time at this place, but thanks to the Lord I have made a start at last."

W. McKenzie, Moscow: "We have a good day school with 24 scholars, and as soon as the people gather their crops we will go on with the church building. Elder Pullman was with us, and helped us greatly."

R. K. Whiting, Jewett: "The church here is slowly increasing, despite the hard times. Our conference was held by Bro. Harmon. I report three converts and two probationers."

H. W. Wilson, Cold Spring: "Elder W. B. Pullam held our second quarterly, May 13 and 14. We had a good time. There was a goodly number that partook of the Lord's Supper. There were about eighty came forward for prayer. We are moving onwards slowly."

Lee Reed, Waelder: "I have suffered from sickness, but have recovered and had remarkable success in my work. Many converts have been brought into the church. We will commence a camp meeting at Peach Creek, July 24, and will be able to take care of all who come. Those coming to Waelder will inquire for Mat. White, and Oliver Bowens."

A. Foster, Port Sullivan: "Our second quarterly conference was held May 20-21 by S. Gates, presiding Elder. We had a good time. The Elder preached at 11 o'clock Sunday morning, and the sermon had its desired effect. 70 met around the communion table, and thus renewed their vows. The doors of the church were opened and three from the A. M. E. Church joined. We gave the Elder $18 30. In the evening he preached again, and 3 were converted. Four joined as seekers of religion. Our Sunday schools here are alive—good teachers—school well attended. Pray for us."

A letter from Louisa Cole, a general agent of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, Texas Conference, says that Mrs. Annie Cole, under the appointment of the district conference organized three societies in Houston and one in Hockley. The one in Galveston has 2[illegible]5 members. The work has been standing still since conference waiting on the Conference Board and the parent society at Cincinnati to accept it and advance it. They have failed to do so. Pastors are reminded of their pledges to sustain it, and Bro. Thomas Cole is commended for efficient service in establishing the work.

MISSISSIPPI.

J. P. Freeman, Rosemeath: "We are pleased with our pastor, Rev. P. Harris. He stood by us during the floods."

John Mayo, Central Grove: "Rev. Miles Proctor administered the sacrament; a good many of our Baptist brethren participated. Collection $4 25. Elder Shampert held our quarterly and preached. His collection was $12."

The writer did not give his name or residence, but we suppose this occurred at Grenada: "At an early hour last Saturday evening, human forms were seen darting into the church; and at about half past eight o'clock a grand procession was formed and moved quietly toward the parsonage. One might hear from the neighboring children and inmates of the parsonage, what are they going to do? Some body in the crowd answered, they are going to pound 'em. Into the reception room came the procession every one carrying a pounder. But instead of pounding our bodies with the pounds, they gently placed them on the table, chairs, and floor, and after the long and pleasant procession had retired, we had an hour of busy work, stowing away the trophies which the procession brought. This is by no means the first of these visits, and we extend many thanks to these kind visitors."

TENNESSEE.

A. Phillips, Murfreesboro: "Elder Key held our third quarterly meeting at Lawrence Chapel. He is an energetic man, and sticks to the discipline. His sermon edified the people. Collected $8 15."

T. Woods, Cedar Grove: "The Sunday-school institute, the second quarter, resulted in great good. We have nearly finished a parsonage with two rooms, a smokehouse, and three other buildings on the ground, valued at $500. We have raised a part of the benevolent money."

H. Friend, Murfreesboro: "My second quarterly meeting was held March 3, by Elder H. W. Key. Rev. O. E. Alexander, from Central Tennessee College, gave one of his best sermons Sunday night. The people will not forget him soon. In a meeting continued for three weeks, 20 were converted and 10 joined the church. Our class and prayer meetings are all good, and we have not forgotten our benevolent collections. Among those who helped us were Revs. H. W. Key, B. James, W. Lillard, A. Phillips, P. F. Brooks, G. W. Marsh, and Rev. M. Darby of the A. M. E. Church."

ARKANSAS.

Wm. Pope, Caddo Gap: "I want to build up a school and church. The people need books and tracts.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Woman's Mission Work.

DEAR EDITOR: In the course of my reading I meet with some things I cannot understand, as for instance, one of your correspondents (some time since) opposing those who are doing what they can to get us cheap literature for our schools. We are teaching the people to read, and if we do not place good books in their hands the Devil will get some one to give them bad books, and thus our efforts will be in a degree frustrated. If we each do our duty, try to cultivate the taste for reading in the young people around us, and recommend to them such books as in our judgment will suit them best, there need be little fear about our Book Concern. I believe the more cheap books are read, the greater will be the desire for higher-priced ones. I may be mistaken, but such is my humble opinion. Another correspondent in criticising the "Salvation Army" seems to forget that only those who have been drawn from the ranks of the degraded outcasts can fully understand the difficulties that have to be overcome before favorable impressions of the blessings of the gospel can be made upon the mind. I have no opportunity of judging their work, but the criticism seemed a little too severe.

Please request the friends interested in Woman's Home Mission Work to address me at Washington, Washington county, Texas.

Several of the brethren have failed to answer my inquiries. I have written about forty letters and postal cards since the annual conference, and am willing to give all the information I am able to through the mail if the friends will write to me. If each preacher will send me the name of a working sister, they will be conferring a great blessing on their own family as well as on those of their neighbors. Something must be done to raise the standard of female virtue before the preaching will accomplish the amount of good that it is designed to. The Woman's Home Mission will accomplish more in that direction than any agency working at present in this State. I am somewhat aware of the delicacy of the subject, but we must face the evil or suffer the consequences of our neglect.

Yours faithfully,

MRS. ISABELLA HOWELLS.

Washington, Texas, June 5, 1882.

He Wants to Work.

MR. EDITOR: I must do more for colored people than give them my money. Will they accept me as a preacher among them, or will they refuse me because I am a white man? I am aware of the prejudice against color caused by the sinful slave trade. Yet let it be remembered that the colored people themselves were slaveholders a few thousand years ago. I call attention to this fact that we may learn that human nature is the same among all people. Christianity puts all on a level. There is neither Greek nor Jew, barbarian, Scythian, colored nor white, but they are all one in Christ. Who knows how soon the righteous Judge may say, "I will no more be entreated for this people." Brother, do not say in your heart, "Lord, thou shalt not send by whom thou wilt. Let my people rather perish in their blood than be saved by the writer of this card." I can truly say, the spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he has called me to preach the gospel to the poor. I would like to have any reader of the above write to me concerning my acceptance. Please address me at Berlin Heights, Erie County, Ohio.

Yours in Christ, R. J. SMITH.

May 30, 1882.

In accordance with the request of a Joint Committee which met in New York, May 3, 1882, to promote the holding of an American Centennial Conference in the year 1884, the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in semi-annual meeting at Detroit, May 11, 1882, appointed the following persons to be a committee to co-operate with similar committees of other Methodist Churches, in making arrangements for the proposed conference:

Bishops—Simpson, Wiley, Andrews, and Hurst.

Ministers—Luke Hitchcock, C. N. Sims, Andrew Longacre, I. W. Joyce, C. H. Fowler, J. F. Goucher, Daniel Dorchester, Sr., M. D'C. Crawford, Sanford Hunt, D. A. Goodsell, Joseph Horner.

Laymen—G. I. Seney, J. B. Cornell, G. J. Ferry, A. V. Stout, Charles Scott, J. A. Wright, Wm. [illegible], Theodore Runyon, D. H. Wheeler, John Owen, Amos Shinkle.

[illegible] E. G. [illegible]

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

SECOND QUARTER. Lesson xii. June 18. THE CHILD-LIKE BELIEVER. (Mark ix, 33-50.)

Jesus came to Capernaum in company with his disciples; from the scene of casting out the demon from the child in the region of Cesarea Philippi, after an uninterrupted passage through Galilee. He knew of the dispute of the disciples, and when he asked them what it was, they were conscience struck. He taught them, by placing the child before them, that he who would be greatest in the kingdom of heaven must serve even the least, and the affectionate reception of one of the children is considered as service to Christ.

It is morally impossible for one who has attained to faith sufficient to work a miracle to change in a breath to a reviler and blasphemer. If he retained a vile nature he could not possess such faith; if he had the faith it involved the change of nature also, which could not in short time be changed. Now to prevent self seduction and thus prevent seducing others we had better destroy those organs without which indulgence would be impossible, thus preserving our own faith, and that of others also. The command to cut off hand, etc, is not to be taken in a literal sense, but as rhetorically impressing the supreme importance of keeping faith that others may not be offended.

"If the salt has lost its saltness wherewith shall ye season it," implying the extreme difficulty if not impossibility of it. That is, if the disciples lost their gracious power because on them, how should they hope at the critical moment to be among those acceptable sacrifices to God. To avoid such a calamity they are exhorted to preserve the wisdom and grace bestowed, and not jeopardize by their unseemly contentions about who is greater. It can be kept, but how regained if lost?

Mr. C. E. Young, of Allegheny City, Pa., writes: "Disease and suffering had completely discouraged me. I took no pleasure in [illegible] I found no comfort in living. I [illegible] my mind bordered [illegible] Dyspepsia and urinary diseases troubled me. I tried Brown's Iron [illegible] and now thank God, I feel myself [illegible] of any man. It has saved my [illegible]

NEW BOOKS.

[illegible]

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Senate passed the bill retiring army officers at the age of 64 years.

The President nominated E. J. Brulatour, of Louisiana, secretary of the legation at Paris.

The Republicans have carried the Legislature in Oregon, and elected M. C. George to Congress.

At length the trustees of the Cincinnati Wesleyan College have realized the impossibility of providing for the large indebtedness of the institution, and have consented to a decree of court ordering the sale of the property for the benefit of the creditors. Shall not this calamity be averted?—*Western Christian Advocate.*

A demonstration in memory of Garibaldi took place in Rome. There was an immense procession, in which a large number of societies with banners, etc., took part. The bust of Garibaldi was borne on a car drawn by six white horses. The procession left the Piazzo Del Popolo, and passed through the corso and forum to the capital, where the bust was received by the Municipality. An enormous crowd lined the streets and filled windows, balconies and house tops along the route of procession. The entire route was draped in mourning.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Freedmen's Aid Society, held June 2d, a committee, consisting of Bishop Wiley, Dr. Hoyt, and Dr. Rust, was appointed to report a plan for next year's work, including the salaries of teachers, the erection of buildings, and the subject of annuities. It was decided to erect a new college building for the Shaw University at Holly Springs, Miss. Aid was voted to the amount of $300 in erecting a new seminary building for Powell's Valley Seminary, in East Tennessee, which has lately been destroyed by fire. As the society is vigorously prosecuting its work, it is absolutely necessary that all pastors should be faithful and prompt in raising and forwarding moneys to the treasurer.—*Western.*

The unhappy wife who suffers from the petulence and ill humor of a nervous husband, should name the real cause in her complaint to the court, or remove that nervousness by presenting the defendant with Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills.

The lines of suffering on almost every human countenance have been deepened, if not traced there, by unfaithfulness to conscience, by departures from duty. To do wrong is the surest way to bring suffering; no wrong deed ever failed to bring it. Those sins which are followed by no palpable pain are yet terribly avenged, even in this life. They abridge our capacity of happiness, impair our relish for innocent pleasure, and increase our sensibility to suffering. They spoil us of the armor of pure conscience, and of our trust in God, without which we are naked amid hosts of foes, and are vulnerable by all the changes of life. Thus, to do wrong is to inflict the surest injury on our own peace. No enemy can do us equal harm with what we do ourselves whenever and however we violate any moral or religious obligation.—*Channing.*

Brain and Nerve.

Well's Health Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, etc., $1, at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The *London Quarterly Review* (New York: Leonard Scott Pub. Co.,) for April opens with an examination of New Testament revision and Wescott and Hort's Textual Theology; critical papers on Johnathan Swift, English poets and Oxford cities, Mr Lecky's England in the Eighteenth Century, Journals of Caroline Fox, the Manchester School, and Ireland, make up an entertaining number.

Frank Leslie's *Sunday Magazine* for July presents such attractions as to command it to public favor. The opening article is a history of "Martha's Vineyard," with seven illustrations; "St. Petersburg, the City of Contradictions" (with ten illustrations), "Musical Instrument of the Bible" by A. Hervey (twenty illustrations), "The Society of the Red [illegible]" (six illustrations), "Some of [illegible] Rights," by Dr. Talmage, [illegible] Stories of Jewish Home [illegible] and "A Visit to Abbottsford [illegible] Vicinity," are some of the [illegible] features.

[illegible] of yachting will be inter[illegible] paper on "The Evolution [illegible] Yacht," by S. C. W. [illegible] the July *Century*. It is [illegible] the growth of the sail-[illegible] the Dutch "pink," [illegible] of the first schooner in 1718, down to [illegible] [illegible]

Sick Headache. For the relief and cure of the distressing affliction take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Malaria. Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action.

Constipation should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator, it is so mild and effectual.

Biliousness. One or two tablespoonfuls will relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state, such as Nausea, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, a bitter, bad taste in the mouth.

Dyspepsia. The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

Colic. Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simmons Liver Regulator is administered.

Buy only the genuine, in white wrapper, with red "Z." Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
Sold by All Druggists.

MARRIAGES.

At the residence of the bride, Frank A. Roberson and Mrs. Maria Coleman, Morgan City, June 5, 1882, Rev. C. H. Claiborne officiating.

At the home of the bride, on May 25, 1882, Mr. Joseph Traves and Mrs. Henrietta Ratcliff were united in holy wedlock. A. M. Trotter, of Grenada, Miss., officiated.

Faded Colors Restored.

Faded or gray hair gradually recovers its youthful color and lustre by the use of Parker's Hair Balsam, an elegant dressing, admired for its purity and rich perfume.

DEATHS.

Sister Maria Mims died Feb. 21. She was a faithful member. April 27 sister Sibbie Steele passed away. B. L. NEVILS.
Houston, Miss.

Bro. Dizex Wilson died Jan. 9, aged 65 years. He is greatly missed. Sister Patience Bird died May 19, after a membership of 16 years. She passed away as the righteous do. R. WILLIAMS.
Huntsville, Texas.

Sister Caroline Johnson, after several months suffering, departed this life May 28, 1882, leaving a husband, two children and many friends to mourn her loss. Sister Johnson was a member of the M. E. Church in Morgan City, La.

On the 27th of May Sister Davidella Mullen passed away in full triumph of the faith. She married about five months ago. Her suffering was most intense, but, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord for they rest from their labors."
Grenada, Miss.

Sister Sarah Thomas departed this life April 26th, in triumph of faith. Sister Thomas was a good and faithful Christian. She leaves a father, two children, five brothers and many friends to mourn her loss. H. W. WILSON.
Cold Spring, Texas.

Sister Caroline Stolsworth, aged about 65 years, departed this life March 19, 1882. The last time I talked with her she said she was determined, by God's help, to make Heaven her home.

Mrs. Louisa Tabb, aged about 50 years, died April 29th. I talked and prayed with her, and before she died she said she felt the burden was relieved and she was not afraid to die. A host of friends attended her funeral.

Sister Eady Price departed this life April 29th. She was a faithful member of our Church, and died in full triumph of faith. She leaves a husband and three children to mourn her loss.

H. G. Dunlap was born March 10, 1862, and died May 22, 1782, in full triumph of faith. He was a useful young man, a teacher of the day school and also of the Sunday-school. He asked his father and all his school mates to pray that they might be saved. He leaves a father, mother, sisters, brothers and a host of friends to mourn his loss. H. CAWTHORN.
Enterprise, Miss.

On Tuesday morning, April 11th, at 7:10 o'clock, Georgenia Boyd, daughter of Jane Boyd, aged 20 years. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," Rev. XIV, 13.

Christ has wiped away your tears forever;
Ye have that for which we still endeavor;
To you are chanted
Songs which yet no mortal ear has haunted;
Ah, who would not, then, depart with gladness,
To inherit Heaven for earthly sadness?
Who here would languish
Longer in bewailing and in anguish?
Come, oh Christ, and loose the chains that bind us!
Lead us forth and cast this world behind us!
With Thee, the Anointed,
Finds the soul its joy and rest appointed.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

All the Gold and Diamond Mines of the earth are of less value than one healing Spring. The Seltzer Spa is worth all the treasure of California and Peru, and it has this advantage over them. Chemistry can produce it. In TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT its remedial ingredients are all present—while every useless element is omitted. The effect of this delicious effervescent preparation in dyspepsia, sick headache, heartburn, billiousness, constipation and nervous weakness, are among medical marvels which must be experienced to be believed.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 24 3t

ONLY $18. Fully Warranted for Three Years.

The WESTERN SINGER SEWING MACHINE has all the latest improvements, runs easy, sews fast, is handsomely finished, and is the best machine for family use in the market. Style No. [illegible], shown in cut, has cover, drop leaf and two drawers, all elegantly finished in black walnut. Other styles at equally low prices. Usual attachments with each machine. Sent everywhere on receipt of price. Buy direct and save from $15 to $20 of agents' commissions. Show this to your friends. Send for circular to WESTERN SINGER Co., 59 Walnut St., Chicago, Ill.

24-4t

WHISKY HABIT CURE, By DR. B. M. WOOLLEY, Atlanta, Ga. It Quiets the Nerves, Promotes Health and Morals, Costs less than Whisky. Try it. Office 33½ Whitehall street. 24-1year

COLLEGE OF

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Unsurpassed Clinical advantages are derived from the City Hospital, Maternite and Maryland Woman's Hospital, which are under the exclusive charge of this school. Apply for a catalogue to THOMAS OPIE, M. D., DEAN, 24-4t 39 E. Carey street, Baltimore, Md.

Lithographs of John Wesley. For sale at this office. Price [illegible] Mailed to any address. PHILLIPS & [illegible] 106 Camp Street, New Orleans.

Conference Notices.

Marshall District—Texas Conference.
THIRD ROUND.

Marshall, Ebenezer and Centenary	June	24-25
Woodlawn and Wiley University,	July	1-2
Jefferson	"	8-9
Jefferson Circuit	"	11-12
Pittsburg	"	15-16
Marion	"	22-23
Marshall Circuit	"	29-30
Cypress	"	29-30
Queen City	Aug.	5-6
Texarkana	"	7-8
Clarksville	"	12-13
Clarksville Circuit,	"	19-20
Paris	"	26-27
Red River	Sept.	2-3

W. L. MOLLOY, P. E.

Houston District—Texas Conference.
THIRD ROUND.

Tabernacle and St. Paul's, Galveston,	July	2
Trinity and Mt. Vernon, Houston	"	9
Harrisburg and Lynchburg	"	16
Richmond and Oak Hill	"	23
St. James and Houston Circuit	"	30
Spring Circuit	Aug.	6
Columbus and Chances Prairie	"	13
Frost's Chapel and Pittsville	"	20
Hockley and Rose Hill	"	27
San Jacinto	Sept.	3
Oyster Creek	"	10

M. H. NICHOLS, P. E.

West Tennessee District Conference.

Programme of the literary exercises of this Conference, which convenes for its next session at Mason, Tipton co., Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1882, at 7:30 p. m.:

S. B. Danley and E. M. Manson will preach the introductory sermons.

Regeneration	J. W. Pickett
Repentance	C. L Fields
Conversion	G. N. Johnson
Justification	L. M. Moores
Sanctification	J. B. Marbrey
Baptism	Wm. Dwegans
Lord's Supper	T. Woods
Education	A. Burdette
Temperance	F. R. Summerhill
Pastors' Relation to Sunday-school,	J. B. Bradford.
Duties of Stewards	J. L Massey
Duties of Class Leaders	H. Dunlap
Local Preachers	E. M. Manson
On Quarterly Conference	J. P. Price, P. E.

Our District Sunday-school will meet on Saturday at 11 o'clock a. m.

The following topics will be discussed:
1st. What are the best hours for holding Sunday-school?—J. J. Barr.
2d. How long should a Session continue?—M. Morrison.
3d. How much time should be given to the class study of the lesson—Henry Welch.

Local preachers and exhorters will select their own subjects. Each pastor is requested to see that each superintendent brings or sends a full report of the Sunday-school of all the benevolent monies, etc.

JAMES P. PRICE, P. E.
G. N. JOHNSON, Secretary,

Palestine District — Texas Conference.
THIRD ROUND.

San Augustine & Nacogdoches,	June,	24—25
Seline and Shelby	"	26—27
Tyler and Tyler Circuit	July	1—2
Mineola	"	8—9
Union Circuit	"	15—17
Henderson and Trupe	"	22—23
Jacksonville	"	29—30
Palestine & Palestine Mission,	Aug.	5—6
Jewett	"	9—10
Centreville and Shilo	"	12—13
Leona Circuit	"	13—14
Madison Circuit	"	19—29
Crockett	"	23—24
Butler	"	26—27
Fairfield	Sept.	2—3
Cotton Gin	"	9—10

WALTER RIPETOE, P. E.

Navasota District — Texas Conference.
THIRD ROUND.

Brenham Circuit	June	24—25
Brenham Station	"	25—26
Hempstead	July	1—2
Hempstead	"	2—3
San Felipe Circuit	"	8—9
Courtney	"	15—16
Navasota	"	22—23
Plantersville	"	29—30
Anderson	Aug.	5—6
Prairie Plain	"	12—13
Bryan	"	19—20
Bryan Station	"	20—21
Iola Circuit	"	23
Burleson Circuit	"	26—27
Hearne Circuit	Sept.	2—3

Navasota District Camp-meeting will commence July 13th, 1882. Campers from all parts of the District are expected.

F. C. MOORE, P. E.

Don't Die in the House.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bedbugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. Price 15c. a box.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, June 12, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

Cotton, ₩ lb.	
Ordinary	10½
Middling	12½
Good middling	12½
Middling fair	12½
Sugar, ₩ lb.	
Yellow clarified	8½
White clarified	9
Molasses, in bbls., ₩ gallon.	
Common	45
Fair	50
Choice	60
Rice, Louisiana, ₩ lb.:	
Common	—@6
Fair	—@6½
Choice	@7½
GROCERIES.	
Butter, ₩ lb.:	
Western	24@25
Coffee, ₩ lb.:	
Ordinary	8½
Prime	10½
Cheese, ₩ lb.:	
Western factory	12
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl.:	
Choice	4 65
Flour, ₩ bbl.:	
Fancy	7 25
Choice family	6 80
Lard, ₩ lb.:	
Choice, in kegs	@12½
Choice, in tierces	12
Salt, ₩ sack:	
Coarse	87½
Fine	1 22½
Vegetables:	
Irish potatoes, ₩ bbl	4 50
Sweet potatoes, ₩ bbl	3 50
Onions, ₩ bbl	4 50
Apples, ₩ bbl	
Cabbages, ₩ 100	10@15 00
Sour Krout, ₩ bbl	5@10 00
Oils, ₩ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	19@30
Coal, in bbls	—@—
Linseed, raw	62@64
Linseed, boiled	65@67
Cotton seed	51@52
GRAIN AND FEED.	
Corn, in sacks, ₩ bu.:	
Yellow	95
White	1 10
Mixed	95
Oats, ₩ bu.:	
Western	70
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	1 10
Hay, ₩ ton:	
Prime	27@18
Choice	29@30
PROVISIONS.	
Mess Pork, ₩ bbl.:	
Choice	21 75
Bacon, ₩ lb.:	
Breakfast	14½
Shoulders	10
Sides, clear rib	13½
Sides, clear	13½
Hams, sugar-cured	15½
Dry Salt Meats, ₩ lb.:	
Clear rib sides	10½
Clear sides	10½
Shoulders	9½

Railroad Column.

THE GREAT

Jackson Route

Having been re-built with

STEEL RAILS,

Equipment improved, Track ballasted and Speed increased, is now the Smoothest, Safest, and Most Attractive Line to all points

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As this special offer is limited and will not be repeated, if you have not all the money in hand, it will pay you to borrow a part from your friends, and thus secure the best organ that can be offered, at a less price than an ordinary organ by other makers is usually sold at.

Very truly yours,
DANIEL F. BEATTY.
Dated, Washington, New Jersey, June 15, 1882.

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Suitable for the Parlor, Chapel, Lodge, Church or Sabbath School.

This beautiful Pipe Top Organ is made from seasoned [illegible] walnut. It will stand the test of any climate. It is elegantly proportioned, the pipes are illuminated with brilliant colors [illegible] ornately carved. The case has a rubbed varnish finish, will not take the dirt or dust. It is called "BEETHOVEN," as its musical effects are the most wonderful yet produced at any price, hence it is named after the World's greatest composer.

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OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

A. George, Springfield: "Our pastor held our first quarterly. The water was so high that few could attend. We shall do all we can to aid the Missionary Society this year."

Z. T. Gayden, Whitehall: "Financially we are doing well. Those not prevented by high water from attending church have done their whole duty. Sunday school has 90 scholars, and is a missionary society. We meet with much opposition, but our protracted meeting resulted in 41 converts. There is much work to be done in this section, and more missionaries wanted to uproot erroneous doctrines. A great many believe there is a Baptist Bible."

TEXAS.

S. Smith, Belton: "My work is in a very good condition. Have built a parsonage worth over $300.

G. W. Townsend, Oakland: "Elder Richardson and wife were here. His collection was $15 95. Mrs. Richardson lectured to a large number on temperance, and all were well pleased. We took up the cause of the Conference Seminary, and secured $50. I had ten converts this quarter."

W. W. Brown, Brenham: "Misfortune has overtaken us. A storm visited our church, Saturday morning May 6, and blew the church flat, leaving only the brick basement standing. It was first wrecked by a storm in March. The last storm blew several houses off their blocks, and fences down. The brethren are not discouraged yet."

MISSISSIPPI.

D. B. Watkins, Shubuta: "We have a good preacher. Twelve have joined the church this year."

O. S. Steward, Millville: "The great floods caused much suffering and poverty. I held meetings in gin houses and carried on my work ... from it."

I. L. Pratt, West Point: "At ... quarterly conference elder J. ... Sumpert was with us. We raised $15 toward building our ..., and $7 for the elder."

... Stewart, Edwards: "My first ...ly meeting was held April ... 9. Elder Williams was with ... reports showed marked ... Pastor's showed an in... of nine received by letter. ...'s reported to have paid ... Sunday-school is doing ... Mr. P. N. Baldwin as its ...tendent, and Mr. Simpson ... O. M. Griffin, Mr. James ... teachers. Pray for our ... and the spread of temper... in Edwards."

TENNESSEE.

S. M. Mauson, Waynesboro: "The second quarterly conference met at Indian Creek April 15-16, Rev. A. Burdett presiding. Rev. J. L. Massey, of Linden circuit, was present and gave us a sermon ... We received in full mem... 19. On the 20th Bro. Bur... Collected on the ... $22; elder $12 90; ... 75c; missions 90; Freedman's Aid, $65a; tract 10c, educa... 25c. Paid pastor $23. The ... of the missionary money ... this year came from the Sunday-school, which is a promising one, with good Superintend..."

... Florentine College ... in permanence

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(From the Toledo Blade.)

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They have been tested time and time again, and always with satisfactory results. This preparation just meets the necessities of the case. Let me state just what my Pills are made to cure, and what they have cured and will cure: Neuralgia, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspeptic Headache, Sleeplessness, Paralysis and Dyspepsia. These diseases are all nervous diseases. Nervousness embraces nervous weakness, irritation, despondency, melancholy, and a restless, dissatisfied, miserable state of mind and body, indescribable.

These are some of the symptoms of nervousness; now, to be fully restored to health and happiness is a priceless boon, and yet, for 50 cents, you can satisfy yourself that there is a cure for you, and for $5, at the very farthest, that cure can be fully secured. These pills are all they are represented to be, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction if used as directed, and will cure any case.

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Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" always becomes the favorite remedy of those who try it. It is a specific for all female "weaknesses" and derangements, bringing strength to the limbs and back, and color to the face. Of all druggists.

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The Pittsburg *Colored Citizen*, Rev. T. J. Smith, editor, is a new paper, with a good appearance.

Overworked men and women, persons of sedentary habits, and others whose system needs recuperation, nerves toned, and muscles strengthened, should use Brown's Iron Bitters.

FARMERS' WIVES.

It is an evident fact that farmers' wives are afflicted with many diseases which are the result of overwork. They are constantly on one ceaseless routine of toil from daylight at morning until late at night. No change no relaxation, no rest! Farmers should note this fact, and be forewarned before it is too late. It is astonishing what an amount of labor the wives of farmers perform. Many of them get up and have breakfast ready before their husbands are out of bed. Then it is work, work, work until near midnight, their minds during the time being constantly occupied with their duties, and with thinking of how the food is to be supplied, when the washing and ironing is to be done, when time can be spared to scrub the floor, how the children are to be clothed and kept tidy, and innumerable other things not necessary to mention, all of which combine to overwork and break down the strongest woman in the land. In no case is it safe to be continuously thinking upon any one thing, and in cases where the brain has been weakened by too great a strain upon it, thereby producing insanity, epilepsy, vertigo, hysterics, female weakness, general debility, and a multitude of other diseases, the remedy is Rest and a few bottles of Dr. S. A. Richmond & Co.'s Samaritan Nervine. It acts directly upon the nervous centres and invigorates and strengthens the whole system. Many ladies have refrained from using Samaritan Nervine on account of an existing prejudice against advertised medicines. Let us ask a question: Are you prejudiced against sewing machines because you have seen them advertised, or can you doubt the ingenuity and skill required in their invention? Again, would you refuse to insure your house because the company advertised that it had paid millions of dollars in losses and yet had a capital of several millions left? Do such advertisements shake your confidence and create prejudice? Then why refuse to credit the testimony of those who have found Samaritan Nervine to be all that is claimed for it in overcoming those ailments peculiar to your sex? The following statement speaks for itself:

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Dr. Richmond—Dear Sir: This is to certify that my wife had fits for thirty-five years. They would last her for about one ... and sometimes longer. I happened to hear of your medicine, and sent for some of ... had no more fits after she took the ... She is now permanently cured ... is a great deal better than ...

SAMARITAN NERVINE.

Samaritan Nervine

Cures Epileptic Fits, Spasms, Convulsions, St. Vitus Dance, Virtigo, Hysterics, Insanity, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Nervous diseases. This infallible remedy will positively eradicate every species of Nervous Derangement, and drive them away from whence they came, never to return again. It utterly destroys the germs of disease by neutralizing the hereditary taint or poison in the system, and thoroughly eradicates the disease, and utterly destroys the cause.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Female Weakness, general Debility, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Painful Menstruation, Ulceration of the Uterus, Internal Heat, Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder, Irritability of the Bladder. For Wakefulness at night, there is no better remedy. During the change of life no female should be without it. It quiets the Nervous System and gives rest, comfort and nature's sweet sleep.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Alcoholism, Drunkenness and the habit of Opium Eating. These degrading habits are by far the worst evils that have ever befallen suffering humanity. Thousands die annually from these noxious drugs. The drunkard drinks liquor not because he likes it, but for the pleasure of drinking and treating his friends, little thinking that he is on his road to ruin. Like the Opium Eater, he first uses the drug in small quantities as a harmless antidote. The soothing influence of the drug takes strong hold upon its victim, leading him on to his own destruction. The habits of Opium Eating and Liquor Drinking are precisely what eating is to alimentiveness, as over-eating first inflames the stomach, which redoubles its cravings until it paralyzes both the stomach and appetite. So every drink of liquor or dose of opium, instead of satisfying, only adds to its fierce fires, until it consumes the vital force and then itself. Like the gluttonous tape-worm, it cries: "Give, give, give!" but never enough until its own rapacity devours itself. Samaritan Nervine gives instant relief in all such cases. It produces sleep, quiets the nerves, builds up the nervous system, and restores body and mind to a healthy condition.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Nervous Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Syphilis, diseases of the Kidneys and all diseases of the urinary organs. Nervous debility, caused by the indiscretions of youth, permanently cured by the use of this invaluable remedy. To you, young, middle-aged and old men, who are covering your sufferings as with a mantle by silence, look up, you can be saved by timely efforts, and make ornaments to society, and jewels in the crown of your Maker, if you will. Do not keep this a secret longer, until it saps your vitals and destroys both body and soul. If you are thus afflicted, take Dr. Richmond's Samaritan Nervine. It will restore your shattered nerves, arrest premature decay, impart tone and energy to the whole system.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my little girl of fits. She was also deaf and dumb, but it cured her. She can now talk and hear as well as anybody.
PETER ROSS, Springwater, Wis.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has been the means of curing my wife of rheumatism.
J. B. FLETCHER, Fort Collins, Col.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Made a sure cure of a case of fits for my son.
E. B. BALLS, Hiattsville, Kan.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of vertigo, neuralgia and sick headache.
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Was the means of curing my wife of spasms.
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Cured me of asthma, after spending over $3,000 with other doctors.
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Effectually cured me of spasms.
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Cured our child of fits after given up to die by our family physician, it having over 100 in 24 hours.
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Cured me of scrofula after suffering for 8 years.
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Cured me permanently of epileptic fits of a stubborn character.
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Cured me of bronchitis, asthma and general debility.
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SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has cured me of asthma; also scrofula of many years' standing.
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Cured me of fits. Have been well for over four years.
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SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured a friend of mine who had dyspepsia very badly.
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SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has permanently cured me of epileptic fits.
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SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my wife of epilepsy of 35 years' standing.
HENRY CLARK, Fairfield, Mich.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my wife of a nervous disease of the head.
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SAMARITAN NERVINE
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Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my daughter Mary Ann. I was sold from her in 1846. At that time we both belonged to Daniel Priest, who lived in ——, Montgomery county, Ky. I was sold to Daniel Balus, who lived in Bourbon Co., Ky. Afterward I was sold to a trader named Pierce Griffin. He carried me to Louisiana, on Bayou Plaquemines, twenty-five miles below Baton Rouge. My name at that time was Emily Priest; now it is Emily Wilson. The last time I heard from my daughter she was in Natchez, Miss., living with a doctor whose first name was John, last name I never heard. Address me at Topeka, Kansas, 504 Monroe street. 21-m6

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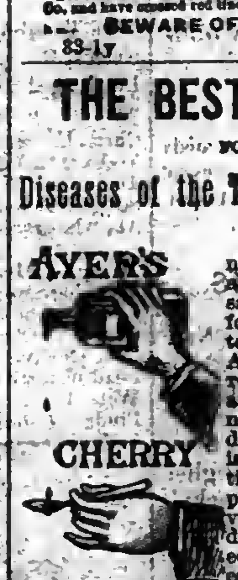

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Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting.	Price.
26 inches....	175 lbs....	225 lbs....	[illegible]
[illegible] inches....	225 lbs....	275 lbs....	[illegible]
32 inches....	300 lbs....	380 lbs....	[illegible]
[illegible] inches....	550 lbs....	800 lbs....	[illegible]
40 inches....	750 lbs....	1000 lbs....	[illegible]
[illegible] inches....	1000 lbs....	1250 lbs....	[illegible]
45 inches....	1200 lbs....	1500 lbs....	[illegible]
48 inches....	2200 lbs....	2800 lbs....	[illegible]

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TUNE—"Jesus, lover of my soul.
Jesus, Savior of my soul,
Thou, who once for me did'st die,
Teach me now and make me whole,
Now to Thee for health I fly.
Plunge me 'neath the crimson tide,
All my sins behind Thee cast,
Let that stream so deep and wide
Cover all the guilty past.

Other help I seek in vain,
Thou hast bid me come to Thee,
Precious Lamb for sinners slain,
From my sins now set me free.
Wilt Thou cast the sinner out
Who now comes to Thee for peace?
No, I can no longer doubt,
Thou will give a sweet release.

By Thy death my life I claim,
Now I grasp by faith Thy Word,
I am saved in Jesus' name,
Thro' the merits of my Lord.
Now my heart is filled with joy,
Christ hath set my spirit free,
Gives me peace naught can destroy,
Peace, which naught can take from me.
—Christian Standard.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

The Education of the Masses a Necessity.

Speech Delivered by Rev. E. D. Miller, at the Laying of the Corner Stone of a New Building for Rust University, at Holly Springs, Miss., June 6, 1882.

Mr. President of the Board of Trustees, Faculty, Friends of Rust University: Let me congratulate you, that after your patient, laborious, and to some extent, successful effort, in educating the children of our colored fellow-citizens during the last few years, a still brighter prospect is before you to-day, seemingly without limit. Enlargement is s[u]ccess. I am aware that your present position has not been reached without difficulties, may be even at times discouragements. I will not say that there are not still difficulties before you; but I will say that you have reason to be hopeful. You are not, either, alone in your arduous work. Already there are near forty similar institutions of learning in the South, in which are gathered hundreds of students of both sexes. Some of these college buildings are costly, imposing structures, as at Nashville, Richmond, Washington, New Orleans, and other cities, costing in the aggregate hundreds of thousands of dollars. These institutions were founded and are controlled by influential evangelical denominations of Christians—a circumstance that, in my judgment places them far above State institutions of learning in moral influence and ultimate destiny for good. [illegible] faculties are not only cultured [illegible] men and women, but their [illegible] is deep toned and confident. These institutions, too, have the [illegible] of the friends of Christian education and the well-wishes [illegible] every where. Added to [illegible] a number of Peabody State [illegible] the training of young [illegible] women for teachers in our [illegible] schools, giving them a [illegible] training in what, it is [illegible] be their life calling. [illegible] is done in all these [illegible] of learning is a neces[sity] [illegible] in which it can be [illegible] the material prosperity [illegible]? Are [illegible] [illegible]? Are person[s] [illegible] be held sacred? [illegible] of enlightened [illegible] of vicious ig[norance] [illegible] ignorance [illegible] every man out of [illegible] ye here? [illegible] the will of the All-wise Crea[tor] [illegible] the highest destiny. Aye, more [illegible] enterprising and ambitious of [illegible] highest type of civilization, make [illegible] industries, and literature of the [illegible] culture in the arts, sciences, [illegible] Christianity, endowed with [illegible] these feelings, controlled by [illegible] and take care of themselves. [illegible] prepared are any people to [illegible] the more enlightened the [illegible]

it, we must educate! or short will be our race from the cradle to the grave!"

Our education, however, should be symmetrical. That is, our moral faculties should be equally educated with the intellectual and physical. We should be as familiar with the ten commandments in everyday life as with the multiplication table. We should know as well how to decline a mean act as how to decline a noun or pronoun. We should know that a wilful, deliberate fraud or lie, that perils the property or reputation of another, is as deadly a poison as arsenic or prussic acid; that a healthy body is necessary to a healthy mind.

Mr. President, as I stand here there is constantly impressed on my mind as an illustration of the scene before me the almost sublime scenery of what is called our National Park. It is a region of wonder, situated on the crest of the Rocky Mountains. We are told that it is equaled by no other natural scenery in the world by one who was familiar with both the Alps and the Andes. There are mountain peaks lifting their heads high in the region of eternal frost, thousands of boiling springs, and numerous geysers, some of them lifting their jets hundreds of feet in the air. This is the beginning—the home—of the mighty rivers that drain our continent. There, in a few feet of each other, these vast rivers begin their courses in almost opposite directions, till they commingle at last their floods with the oceans that wash our widely separated shores. So, I fancy, that I am standing to day at the source, putting a part for the whole, of moral and intellectual influences which are to swell the river of human thought and moral power as it sweeps onward and onward down the coming ages. Nor do I believe, sir, that America is destined to be the chief theater upon which the moral and intellectual powers of this and kindred institutions of learning will display ultimately their greatest influence. For the universal dissemination of this power we can most devoutly sing—

"Flow thou to every land,
Nor in thy richness stay."

I may be alone in this thought; but as I view it here, in the very nature of things it must be limited and local, and this condition of things will continue, so far as I can see, for all time to come. Are we, then, to see no design of Providence in this? No divine hand pointing to a fatherland? A continent surprisingly rich in natural resources, containing more than two hundred millions of human beings, and yet almost destitute of native civilization of any kind! Is the fair continent of Africa, rich in climate, rich in broad and fertile valleys, capable of supporting almost the entire population of the earth, rich in vast river systems and beautiful chains of lakes, in mineral wealth, and vast untouched forests, and in harbors in which the navies of the world can ride at anchor in safety from the storm, to be doomed forever? I think not. I do think, however, that I am standing amid the springs that are to form the mighty current on whose bosom is to be borne the redemption of that benighted continent. I do not mean that there will be a great exodus from America. Not at all. Nor is such an event necessary either, so far as the result that I have indicated is concerned. Numbers are not the things for great reformations. Principles, living, heaven ordained and heaven-directed, are what we want. One Paul was enough to shake the pagan world, one Luther to revolutionize Europe morally.

There is in every enlightened human heart a strong race pride, a desire for the broadest possible liberty in which to work out the destiny of his people. Visions of fame, wealth, and national greatness will be constantly rising and floating across his field of view, and when restrained may break forth in acts of violence, as at this hour in unhappy Ireland, and in distracted Russia. The more enlightened the better prepared are any people to defend and take care of themselves. But these feelings, controlled by vital Christianity, endowed with broad culture in the arts, sciences, industries, and literature of the highest type of civilization, make men enterprising and ambitious of the highest destiny. Aye, more [illegible] the will of the All-wise Creator [illegible] ye here? [illegible] every man out of [illegible]

We may see but little evidence of such an influence, of such an ambition to-day. But remember, we live in an age of wonderful and astonishing transitions; and that the possibilities of human nature in its progress and accomplishments, are still in the category of the Unknowable.

It is true, sir, that we have a vast amount of illiteracy in our midst, especially among the adult population. But this very fact causes anxiety, is looked upon as a menace to our free institutions, as warranting greater effort in educating the rising generation, as a public good, for the public welfare. Leading men in all sections of our common country, of all political creeds, both in and out of Congress, are advocating national aid for our free public schools in view of this fact, which are open alike to the youth of both races and on the same conditions. In our last Presidential election more than 1,100,000 freemen in this Southern land could not read the names on the ballots which they deposited for Presidential electors! More than 800,000 of these were colored men. There is doubtless an equal amount of illiterate females. What a multitude! More than double the entire population of the State of Mississippi. In the Northland there are nearly 450,000 voters just as illiterate. Strict[ly] in view of this appalling fact such men, a few of whose appeals and declarations you will pardon me for detaining you to read in this connection, turn to the national legislature for help.

Mr. B. G. Northrop says: "But far above all business interests, it is our duty and privilege as a nation to rescue the South from the 'barbarism of ignorance.' The South asks this aid, and needs it and now deserves it."

Senator Brown, of Georgia, the day before his election to the Senate of the United States, before his State Legislature, uttered the following: "What, then, should be done in this state of things? My opinion is, that the Government of the Union should assume the burdens of aiding in the education of the people."

Ex-Governor Winthrop, than whom we have none purer, in his Yorktown address, reviewing the growth of his country during a century, spoke thus concerning the present duties of the Nation: "And there must be aids and appropriations and endowments by cities and States and by the Nation at large, * * * compared with which the gift of George Peabody, munificent as it was for an individual benefactor, is but as the small dust of the balance. * * * But let us beware of subjecting ourselves to the ineffable reproach of robbing the children of their bread and casting it before dogs, by wasting untold millions on corrupt and extravagant projects, and starving our common schools. The whole field of the Union is now open to education, and the whole field of the Union must be occupied. Free government must stand or fall with free schools."

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Connecticut State Teachers' Association after an address of Hon. J. L. M. Curry, general agent of the Peabody Educational Fund, in October, 1881, and it was subsequently "heartily approved by the State Board of Education:" "Resolved, That in view of the necessity of education to the perpetuity of free institutions, and of the great and disproportionate burden which adequate provision for universal education would impose on some of the Southern States, this Association expresses its conviction that it is the imperative duty of the National Government to extend to those States in which the burden and danger of illiteracy are greatest such pecuniary aid as shall enable them to provide that all the children and youth within their borders shall receive at least an elementary education."

The late President Garfield used this language in his inaugural, which has been read again and again all over our common country: "All the constitutional power of the Nation and of the States, and all the volunteer forces of the people, should be summoned to meet this danger by the saving influence of universal education."

President Arthur, in his message last December, recommends: "All that can be done by local legislation and private generosity should be supplemented by such aid as can be constitutionally afforded by the National Government. I would suggest that if any fund be dedicated to this purpose it may be wisely distributed in the different States according to the ratio of illiteracy, as by this means those localities which are most in need of such assistance will reap its special benefits."

Our free schools are the little springs of knowledge at which the multitudes drink. They are not what they ought to be, but they are as good as our limited means can afford, and, upon the whole, are doing good work. But when I remember that these schools furnish the only opportunity for an education that a vast majority of our youth will enjoy, I can not be very hopeful as to the intelligence of the next generation. Our free school curriculum is long, requiring ten years to complete it. Nor would I abridge it; rather increase it. Our people are an agricultural people, but in the schools they are taught nothing concerning atmospheric influences, the nature and adaptability of soils to the production and growth of plants, of the use and economy of improved agricultural implements, of the variety and comparative value of agricultural products, or of care for live stock. Their life work is left to chance. This, sir, is a grave mistake, and one, too, that runs through our whole educational system. We have not grown about everything of the past but our school curriculum, and this is just as it was 500 years ago. Is it so, that our only fossils are those in the hands of the faculties of our colleges and universities? Our free schools are modeled upon the idea that they are preparatory for college classes. Whoever keeps up with his life calling must make it a special study. We can hardly charge the State with a want of interest in the education of her children, when we know that, according to her ability, her free school fund about equals that of any other State in the Union. In 1883 her free school fund will aggregate more than $1,000,000. But this is not sufficient to accomplish the great work to be done in the State. This will require that our scholastic year be lengthened. We, too, must increase the pay of our teachers. These are difficulties that will take money to remove. For this purpose we, with others, have petitioned the General Government for aid. I referred a while ago to the speech of Hon. J. L. M. Curry, at Hartford, let me now read an extract from that speech: "Grandly as the Southern States have done, it is impossible for them to supply sufficient funds for the daily multiplying demands. The South has a school population of about 5,000,000, and pays annually for common school education over $7,000,000. To educate universally and properly would require an annual tax of $30,000,000 or $40,000,000, and it is absurd to ask the South to raise for free education three times as much as Connecticut or New York. * National aid is indispensable."

It may be necessary to have a modified compulsory as well as free system of education, if the entire school population is to be educated. Now at least one-fourth of the educable children in our State are not enrolled on our school registers. Still more, we must improve the teachers, and that in the very ground-work of education. Until this is done our work of education must progress slowly. We must have teachers thorough in the elementary branches, well trained in approved methods of teaching, and in school management, and of high moral character—those who both love and appreciate their profession. Then the broader their culture the better. But where are those teachers to come from?

Mr. President, as you depend largely upon our public schools for students, so are our eyes turned here and to the State Normal for our best teachers; and we must continue to look to these halls, who can tell how long? It seems to me, therefore, that your greatest work now, and for years to come, is to supply this demand for teachers. There is no one element of success we need more. You must supply this want. Thus, as the springs upon the mountain commingle in a common stream in their course to the sea, so we, in a common influence, must go to direct human thought, human morals and human destiny in its onward course to the shoreless sea. We must go forward or, finally, "*Apparent rari nantes ingurgite vasto.*" How vast the multitude that lies out before us to greet our coming! How it stretches away in the rising ages! And what a volume of influence is it destined to become when, under God, it shall have received its hundreds of tributary influences from virtuous and well ordered families, from intelligent and economical citizens engaged either in the many and remunerative industries of life, following learned callings, or filling professors' chairs.

But, I will venture to suggest, that, in my judgment, many subjects not now found in ordinary text-books, must be carefully taught here and in kindred institutions before the scene I have pictured will be realized. The plan of work in our institutions of learning needs recasting. It is now a kind of Procrustean bed that all must be shaped to, regardless of capacity or bent of mind. This is as unnatural as it is unphilosophical. Both the State and the world need the keenest intellects in the widely separated yet mutually dependent departments of varied life. The schools must find these varied gifts, and train them. We must teach that education is not an end but a means of enlightened and industrious employment in society building, in State building, in church building, and in subduing and controlling the powers of nature and making them subservient to the wants of man—that the tiller of the soil is brother to the professional man, the factory operative and miner to the princely merchant, the machinist and engineer to the salaried magnate, and he who carries the commerce of the world, the friend of mankind—that economy, industry and virtue are the conditions of pleasant homes, that the Bible, pure and holy, is the basis of all true greatness and an unfading crown of glory. With a full knowledge, therefore, of the great work to be accomplished and of the principles that underlie and pervade it, we lay to day the corner-stone of the new building of Rust University, soon to rise in stately proportions to greet the sunshine of coming years, and, if need be, to weather the storm, sacred to learning, sacred to the best interests of the State and religion—sacred to the world's greatest good. A noble end is thus proposed; one worthy the generous donations it has received from benevolent strangers, and of the great Christian denomination to whose fostering care it is committed. It will stand a monument, but, unlike the proud shaft that marks the spot where some hero fell in sanguinary strife, or where contending armies settled the late of States that had appealed to the arbitrament of the sword, it will be one of "good will to man," and a prophecy of an enlightened prosperous future. We have referred to some of the noiseless forces at work in what must be a grand regeneration; we have pointed out, too, some of the difficulties in the way of rapid success; we to-day look with increased confidence to the future. But, in the meantime, we crave the indulgence of the friends of education, and the "charity of the silence" of its enemies, if it has any, that they do not over anxious as to immediate results. Remember that we have poverty and improvidence to contend with, moral character to build up, and other things to discourage in addition to the ordinary work of education. Your impatience may cause you to forget these and unprepare you to judge correctly as to what results ought to be even at the end of the first score of years. This impatience reminds me of the African chief who had often heard of written language that some people could talk on paper, but did not believe it. An opportunity offered one day for him to test the truth of it. After a number of experiments, some quite amusing, he became thoroughly convinced of its truth. Then he became impatient to learn to write too. The missionary must commence at once to teach him. He gave him four or five letters on a piece of paper and went over them with the chief. He soon had these so he could repeat them. He was anxious to know it there were any more. His teacher made as many more on the paper. The chief soon became confused, in trying to learn the new ones he forgot the first ones. His patience gave way, he tore up the paper, exclaiming, "I knew you couldn't teach me; I know I couldn't learn to write." Thus ended his education—all in about an hour.

Come, at the end of a quarter of a century, after three or four thousand young men and women have even been but partially educated within these halls, and ask what results. We think the answer will be "Satisfactory." But should you defer your visit till the end of fifty or a hundred years, when not only thousands, from this and other like institutions, but three or four generations shall have been trained in these institutions, then we will point, as the answer to "what results," to pleasant homes, prosperous, intelligent communities adorned with beautiful churches and school-houses, to the hum of busy machinery, and to enterprising citizens.

I cannot close without reminding you, my colored friends, that the success which I have ventured to predict depends as much, yes more, on what you resolve to do for yourselves as on friends and their money. You hold these issues in your hands, and you say they shall or they shall not be. These can but provide opportunities. You must determine to reap the offered benefits. Remember, such opportunities are offered but once in the life-time of any. Your teachers are all that you could ask. Indeed, your President, as I have reason to know, with other suitable qualifications for the position he is called to fill, is unusually blessed with administrative ability. There is wanting, if any thing is wanting, but your determination to crown these efforts with success.

Young men and women of Mississippi, let it be your pride as your honor to be students of Rust University. Deny yourselves that you may be able to sustain yourselves here. And, finally, to those of you who complete the course of study here and take your degree, may your Alma Mater be honored in honoring you, and, by and by, as the years glide away, when likenesses of once familiar faces may hang in these halls, may they be the synonyms of lives well spent.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held June 1st, Fredrick H. Wolcott, Esq., Vice President, in the chair.

Upon recommendation of the Committee on Distribution appropriations of funds were made to the German Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, amounting to $5,868; to the Russian Agency, $125 for the purchase of Scriptures for Hebrew emigrants; and to the Evangelical Association of Geneva, $2,000 for Bible colportage.

Grants of books were also made to the value of about $13,400, including twelve pulpit Bibles to churches located in eight different States, and grants to Sabbath schools in nine States.

Secretary Hunt made a statement concerning his recent visit to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Nashville, Tenn. That body took advanced action upon the Bible cause, and adopted a report from which we take the following: "The multiplication and distribution of the Bible until it shall be printed in every spoken language and dialect, and a copy placed in every family throughout the world, is an undertaking superlatively grand in its conception, and worthy of the united prayers and labours of all churches, the full accomplishment of which would thrill earth and heaven with joy.

The American Bible Society has this work in hand. It may be truly called the greatest of all missionary movements foreign and domestic, in our land. We rejoice in its past history, and pray that God may bless its future a thousandfold more. One Bible society in Ohio, and another in Texas, were recognized as auxiliaries.

The total receipts for May were $39,754 62. The issues for May were 97,331.

Women and Wine.

Of the worst foes that women ever had to contend with wine stands at the head. The appetite for strong drink in men has spoiled the lives of more women, ruined more homes for them, scattered more fortunes for them, brought to them more shame, sorrow, and hardship than any other evil that lives. The country numbers tens of thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands of women, who are widows to-day, and sit in hopeless weeds, because their husbands have been slain by strong drink. There are hundreds of thousands of homes scattered all over the land, in which women live lives of torture, going through all the extremes of fear and despair, because those whom they love, love wine better than the women whom they have sworn to love. There are women by the thousand who dread to hear at the door the step that once thrilled them with pleasure; that step has learned them to reel under the seductive poison. There are women groaning with pain, while we write these words, from bruises and brutalities inflicted by husbands mad with drink. There can be no exaggeration in any statement made in regard to this matter, because no human imagination can create anything worse than the truth. The sorrows of a mother with a drunken son, are as near the realization of a hell as can be reached in this world. The shame, the indignation, the sorrow, the sense of disgrace for herself and children, the poverty, and not unfrequently the beggary; the fear and fact of violence, the lingering life-long struggle and despair of countless women with drunken husbands, are enough to make all women curse wine, and engage unitedly to oppose it everywhere as the worst enemy of their sex.—*Atlantic Highland Herald.*

Open Doors.

BY BISHOP WARREN.

Eighteen months ago, a few friends gave $400 to help found a school for our colored people at Morristown, Tenn., and afterward added $100 to aid in supporting a proper teacher. What is the result? They have a property worth $1,500, out of debt. There has been an enrollment of 193 students, an attendance of 90 per cent. of the enrollment at any one time; forty have been converted. The mayor of the city told me that the county superintendent of schools said to him that the school had a higher grade of excellence in the work done than any other school in the county, white or black; and besides, the principal has organized a church among the whites, with thirty five members, and hopes to build a $3000 church next year. Are the donors content with their investment?

There is an increase of 300-fold in money, and an increase of mental and spiritual wealth immeasurable by our standard, measurable only by Christ's valuation of soul and the Holy Ghost's unutterable groanings.

Few institutions can show a better record, even if they have $100,000 worth of property and a faculty of half a dozen professors.

$800 must be contributed toward the erection of other buildings for that school this summer. I could give similar facts about two other schools established in the past year with less help. I need $10,000 to develop other leads equally promising. God says to you, "Behold, I have set before you an open door, and no man can shut it." Walk in. *Methodist Advocate.*

The May Receipts.

EDITOR SOUTHWESTERN: The following amounts were received for Shaw University during the month of May:

Shaw University, by W. W. Hooper, $27, as follows: Miss Ella E. Plotner, $10.00, James Strickland and W. W. Hooper $5 00 each; N. W. Kirkpatrick $1 00 L. C. Forbes, S. J. Granderson, J. W. Brooke, T. F. Carter, S. Clardy, R. C. Hicks, J. C. Hibbler, P. P. Jones, S. D. Hudson, Addie Talbot, M. Warren, and R. Roberts, 50cts each. Gulf District, by J. Campbell, $22, as follows: J. Campbell and Mrs. M. Campbell, $10 each; Dr. J. S. Copes of New Orleans, La., $2.

Grenada Charge, by A. M. Trotter, $16; Corinth Charge, by W. H. H. Gallion, $5; Aberdeen Circuit, by A. Boyd, $5. Rev. W. H. H. Gallion has now sent $25, the total amount of his subscription, being the first in the Conference to raise the entire amount pledged at our last conference session. Who will be the next to pay out? While Brother Gallion has paid his total subscription how many there are who have raised nothing! Dear brethren, will you not begin at once and send us something for June, be it ever so small an amount? The walls of the basement story of our new building are now completed and the work goes on. Material must be secured and the workmen must be paid. May I not hear from every subscriber during the month of June?

W. W. HOOPER.

"You told me, sir, that the horse was entirely without fault, and yet he is blind." The dealer looked blandly into the irritated countenance of the loser by the transaction, and said with charming innocence: "I do not regard blindness as a fault: it is a misfortune."

General News Items.

A fire at Texarkana, Ark., caused a loss of $175,000.

Mrs. Garfield has been elected a Trustee of Hiram College.

The family of Garibaldi will leave Caprera shortly to reside on the mainland.

Republicans of the Third district, North Carolina, nominated W. P. Canady for Congress.

The two grandchildren of Garibaldi bear the names of Abraham Lincoln and John Brown.

Costa Rica has accredited a lady—Madame Beatrice—as her Envoy Extraordinary at Washington.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island re-elected Senator Anthony to succeed himself for a fifth term.

The Irish judges passed resolutions protesting against trials being held by a commission of three judges without juries.

The Tennessee Greenbackers nominated J. R. Beasley for Governor and reaffirmed the Chicago platform of 1880.

Col. Wm. Roy, of New Orleans, was appointed special agent of the Interior Department, with headquarters at New Orleans.

In the Halifax election cases the jury in the United States Court at Raleigh, N. C., found L. H. Bell and D. Bryant, Jr., guilty.

The Maine Republicans nominated Col. Frederick Robie, for Governor, and Reed, Dingley, Boutelle, and Milliken as candidates for Congress.

The Primitive Methodists had no existence as early as 1810. Now they have over 200,000 members, 6,221 chapels, and 383,250 Sunday-school scholars.

Many of the victims of the Alexandria riots show bayonet wounds. The Khedive has arrived there in safety. Europeans are leaving. Arabi Pasha is master of the situation.

The Wisconsin State Prohibitory Organization has been incorporated. Its objects are to secure the submission of a prohibitory amendment to the people, and to compel its enforcement.

The indemnity bill, as passed, authorizes and directs the President to pay to the government of Japan the sum of $785,000 87 in legal coin, through the United States Minister to Japan.

The British Foreign Bible Society has circulated since its organization over 94,000,000 copies of the Scriptures in 246 languages and dialects. Thus the Lord is sending out his light and truth to all nations.

The United Presbyterian Church has seven hundred and nineteen ministers being an increase of fifteen over 1881. The average salary for each pastor was $910. The contributions for the general work of the Church were $920,000.

In reply to a question from postmaster Gilfillan, of Rochester, Treasurer Gilfillan has written that United States coins affected by natural abrasion only, and not mutilated in any way, must be received by government officers at their face value.

The whole number of communicants in the Presbyterian Churches North and South in this country is said to be 598,696. Their united contributions for benevolent and religious purposes during the past year was $9,423,366, averaging a little over $15 73 to each member.

Sunday May 21, was missionary day in Cincinnati, in the Methodist Episcopal Churches. The collections at St. Paul's amounted to $1,402, Walnut Hill $659, Christie $460, Grace $142, Wesley $160, York Street $200. In the other charges similar amounts were contributed.

Major Burke, of the New Orleans *Times Democrat*, and Major Parker, of the *Picayune*, fought a duel yesterday, which resulted, by accident it would seem, in the wounding of Major Burke in his legs. Fortunately, accidents will sometimes happen in even the most carefully arranged duels.—*Courier-Journal.*

The Wesleyan Methodists of England hold their missionary anniversary at Exeter Hall, May 21st. The receipts for the year had been $759,000, the expenditures $737,500. The entire missionary force included 542 principal stations, 2,469 preaching places, 549 missionaries and assistants, 10,143 other special workers, 89,345 members, 12,983 on probation, and 97,754 persons in [illegible] day-school. This is one of the grandest missionary organizations.

[TH]E SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1882.

Six Months, One Dollar.

Our agents may now begin a [illegible] canvass for six months, [subscri]bers to the SOUTHWESTERN. [Many] who could not afford to pay [two] dollars for a year, may be [persuaded] to pay one dollar for six [months]. A short address to the [people] on the value of the church [paper] as a practical missionary [and] pastor's assistant, and an invi[tation] to subscribe, will add hun[dreds] to our lists. Push the can[vass].

The *Louisianian*, of this city, ceased [last] Saturday. On the 24th, a new [paper], the *Protectionist*, is expected to [appear], to which the business mat[ters] of the *Louisianian* will be trans[ferred].

[Hon.] James Black and Rev. D. C. [illegible] call upon Christians every [where] to supplicate God to bless the [effort] to amend the constitution of [illegible] prohibiting the manufacture [and sale] of intoxicating liquors as a [illegible] at the election of that [state] June 27th.

[According] to the *Congregational* [illegible] there has been a gain in [illegible] during the year of [illegible] churches, a loss of 2635 [illegible] a gain of 2785 Sunday-[school] scholars, an increase in benev[olent] contributions of $194,835 92, a [illegible] in home expenditures of [illegible] 91.

[Secretary] Folger has made a move [in the right] direction. He has issued [an order] forbidding the smoking of [cigars] in the halls or rooms of the [Treasury] department by any of the [employees]. This is very acceptable to [the] lady clerks, to whom the [cigars] and pipes by their male [associates] have been very offensive.

[The] *Richmond Christian Advocate* [says]: "The year 1829 was a [good year] in which to be born. It [is a coin]cidence that three of [the newly] elected bishops should [have been] born in that year—Har[ris] [illegible] Parker." It is [illegible] we missed that [illegible]

[illegible]

The Salvation Army Under Arrest.

The Salvation Army will soon attain all the notoriety in can reasonably desire. For some months it has been attracting a growing attention in this country. It has been attacked and defended by the press and pulpit, and popular demonstrations have been made for and against it. But the few things that have been wanting to make its notoriety complete are just being supplied. Certain citizens of Paterson, New Jersey, have caused the arrest of a detachment of the Salvation Army in that city for marching through the streets and singing a song the refrain of which was "Right, Left, Right, Left; the Lord is Right, the Devil is Left." We say nothing about the peculiar tactics of the Salvationists. In fact we care but little about tactics so long as the drunkard is made sober, the rowdy peaceful, and the brutal humane. We know of men who all their lives have been known as ardent defenders of the most orderly tactics, and to-day they could not beat up a corporal's guard in the kingdom of God. It never takes much grace to find fault. An idiot can spoil the most expensive time piece. Give us something that rescues men from vice and crime. We claim for the Army the protection of American law. This rough and ready fashion of Mr. Justice Lynch, of Patterson, New Jersey, might have done in the year 1682, but it will not do for 1882. High officials who can let Irish Nationalists or Irish Orangemen, Masons, Odd Fellows and such like organizations march through the streets with their bands of music, but assume such undisguised hostility toward the Salvationists are a scandal and an outrage to our boasted civilization. These same officials allow practices which are wholly vicious and immoral to run on without check, but the Salvationists, a band of men who, perhaps, in a very singular way labor to promote the purity and peace of society, are arrested. The case is down for a hearing, and the Christian opinion of America will be on the side of the Salvation Army. The English Bishops, at a late convocation at Canterbury, spoke in high terms of the wonderful work the Army is accomplishing among the most desperate classes in the larger cities of England, and to the evident sincerity and Christian deportment of the officers.

The world is not suffering now either for show churches or show men. There is a full supply of these. But we do need men who can forego the praise of men for the honor that comes from above, long enough to take us out of some old ruts of monotony and put us on a more vigorous and aggressive mode of conquest. We are ready to co-operate with such an "army."

Holiness People.

Sometimes it is presented as an objection against the doctrine of *entire sanctification* that so many who profess its attainment are so inconsistent in their lives. Certainly it can be no objection to the doctrine of *justification by faith* or of *regeneration* that so many who profess *justification* are unstable and unsteady in life and character, loose in morals and in manners vain. *Justification, regeneration* are not responsible, are not to be blamed for the unsteadiness of the life and character of any particular class. And for ourselves we have never been able to see how that so-called inconsistencies of men and women professing entire sanctification could be urged as an objection against the doctrine. Holiness is a subject of conscious and confessed experience, and should not be the object of cold indifference or contemptuous sneer. We do not like a mere hot-house religion, and yet we know that where the subject of holiness is only named to be denounced, people who need kindly aid and sympathy will soon wither and die, but who is responsible? Nor have we any special sympathy for religious gad-abouts, tramps, vagrants—we hardly know what to name them. But for real, old-fashioned holiness people, who fully trust God and go out and do and work for Him, and have but little to say about themselves, but a great deal about Christ and His [illegible] and power to keep, we have the most perfect admiration. We know of some such. They are always in the Sunday-school, prayer and class meetings, and do not take their service out [illegible] song. They [illegible] We like the [illegible] people who, by their life, [illegible] and how [illegible] of God they have [illegible]

The Lynchers in Jail.

All friends of law and order should rejoice that Judge Fontelieu has denied sixteen men the benefit of bail, who are now in custody for the lynching of Jenkins and Azor, in the parish of St. Martin, La. The *Sugar Bowl*, of New Iberia, says the decision has caused much feeling in that whole section, for it is believed the sixteen are not more guilty than some two or three hundred other participants; besides, some say that if Judge Fontelieu had always been so anxious to punish crime, there would have been no resort to lynch law. The counsel for the accused will apply for a special term of court to try the prisoners, and prevent them from lying in jail all summer.

The practice of lynching should at all times be discouraged. One of the victims in this case was lynched without any attending circumstance to establish even a plausible excuse. We refer to the young colored man Eugene Azar, innocent of murder, and then under bond, whom the crowd concluded to take up on their route with a real murderer. We do not know, and it is immaterial, what Judge Fontelieu's administration has been heretofore; the question of concern to the public should be, has he correctly enforced the law in the present case? It is not charged that the Judge has transcended his duty; but it is alleged, forsooth, that because some two hundred others, equally guilty, have succeeded in evading like arrest and commitment, therefore the Judge should have been more lenient to the sixteen.

We have no doubt that the whole affair was the result of rash counsel, and the strong impulses of a moment, under the specious plea that righteous ends to be subserved justified the means. This is the usual logic of lynchers, but with due regard to social safety it can not be accepted in atonement for violated laws. If there are two hundred others, let them frankly step forward, confess their transgression, throw themselves upon the mercy of the court, and accept uncomplainingly a nominal punishment. This would equalize the burden now borne by the sixteen, and besides would be brave and chivalrous, an act recognizing the majesty of the law and the highest duty of citizens to society. Such a course would be commended by right-thinking people all over the country, and go far to remove the taint of lawlessness which has adhered to St. Martin parish since the unfortunate occurrence, and which her best citizens deplore.

Schools for Agriculture.

There are now about fifty agricultural colleges in the United States. They are doubtless doing much for the science of farming. We wish them the greatest measure of prosperity. Perhaps we are a little old fogyish. We think, however, that men seldom become real practical farmers through such institutions. The students there have so delicate a time that they will not feel much like facing a northwest wind when it blows from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty miles per hour. Nor will they like to chop wood up in the New England States when the thermometer is from ten to twenty degrees below zero. It would be a little tough on them to work on the sugar cane and cotton plantations of Louisiana or Texas with the thermometer ninety degrees above zero. We think that the most successful farmers are those who in boyhood rise at early dawn, help milk the cows and get them out to pasture, eat a little corn cake, with some good fried pork and baked or boiled potatoes, and get off to the field to their work before one half of the people have come to their last morning's dream. The best farmers in the best farming regions of the world have come down in the regular farmer's line of succession. Their fathers, their grandfathers, and their great grandfathers were farmers who never read a single book on phosphates and subsoiling. They dug up with two brawny hands the science of successful farming out of the middle of sugar-cane, cotton, corn, and wheat fields. We approve the science of farming as taught in our agricultural colleges; but let no young man suppose that he can keep his soft hands and untanned face and be a successful farmer. We have a boy who is anxious to be a farmer. He has not much money to expend in experimenting with cows, pigs, and chickens, and an unheard of rotation of crops. His grandfather and great grandfather were successful tillers of the soil. They were never seen plowing or hoeing with their gloves on. We propose to send our boy North, where callous hands and a tanned face are not a disgrace, and put him in the furrow and there with his own hands learn the science of agricultu[re.]

[The] catalogue of Ohio Wesleyan [illegible] with the compliments of [illegible] received.

Imitating.

This is an age of queer things, but the queerest thing in Methodism that we have seen is the fact that our brethren of the African Methodist Episcopal Church evince so strange a love for high sounding titles. We see by the published minutes of some of their annual conferences that they give their Bishops the high sounding title Right Rev. Bishop. As we have no title, and never expect to have one to show even to our most intimate friends, we may be condemned as envious, but this is a mistake. Some of the most learned and efficient ministers have lived and died and gone home to glory without a single suffix to their names. Then we have known scores of men, innocent of theological attainments and mental power, covered all over with A.B., A.M., Ph.D., D.D., L.L.D. In the name of suffering humanity we enter our solemn protest against this great waste. It is an awful thing to put a clergyman of moderate attainments in a position which shall compel him to be always learned, great, profound and imposing like the title Right Rev. Bishop D.D., L.L.D. This may do for some heavy, pompous theological dignitary, but it is an unreasonable burden to impose upon any ordinary man, and, unless our African brethren mean to kill off their bishops, we ask them to lighten up a little in this direction. After the conflict is all over, things merely cooling and refreshing will be in order, but while the battle is raging give us a diet that amounts to something.

A Swindle Exposed.

Having called the attention of the United States Manufacturing Co., at 116 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa., to the fact that every particle of advertising done for that firm, by its own order, or through an advertising agent, had never been paid for; and that no answers were made to business communications addressed to it or agents; the following reply has been received:

The present U. S. Manufacturing Co., has nothing to do with the advertising in your paper, as it bought out the old firm some three months ago. U. S. Mfg. Co.
per H. O.

Our bill was not large, but the principle of fair dealing does not depend upon the amount of dollars and cents involved; hence we thought some of our Northern friends would like to know something about the singular way the firm adopts to repudiate its debts.

We have had the pleasure of a call from the Rev. B. Wood, Superintedent of South American Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, stationed at Montevideo, Uruguay. This mission embraces the Republics of Uruguay, Argentine, Bolivia, and the adjacent provinces of Brazil. This mission was organized in 1836, by Rev. John Dempster, but nothing was done in the Spanish language till 1867. It now has 500 members and about twenty preachers, all of whom but two, have been raised up on the ground, only six of whom receive any thing from the Missionary Society. There are connected with the Mission, over twenty appointments. Bro. Wood is also editor and publisher of a weekly paper in the Spanish language, which has a circulation of 500. The work in Mexico, he represents in the most glowing terms. The Church has seized upon the great centers of population and of social and political influence, and is evidently doing a more vigorous work than in South America. It is hardly possible to conceive of a mission more perfectly organized or aggressive than our mission in Mexico. Bro. Wood spent last last Sabbath with us, preaching at Ames in the morning and at First Street in the evening.

"May we raffle for charity?" asked a brother the other day. It is not good for charity to raffle; in fact, it requires a good deal of charity to understand why Christian men and women should want to raise money in this way. It is too much like the advice of an old man to his son when he said; "Do not go a fishing on Sunday, my son," but he quickly added, "if you go, be sure and do the best you can, and bring your fish home; we shall need them." One standard of morals seems about as elevated as the other. Both are full a thousand miles too low for the Christian.

The Des Moines *Register* says: "The ten thousand school ma'ams who go down the highways of Iowa every morning with linen aprons on and with the love of liberty and truth in their hearts have made Iowa what it is more than any other dozen forces in it—would take any State in the South and make its citizens liberal, intelligent, progressive and refined in ten years."

The Mississippi *Republican* of Jackson, has been revived for campaign duty.

The liquor dealers of Boston have an awful job on their hands. they have united to oppose prohibition, and to make the liquor business respectable. It is not difficult to oppose prohibition, but is quite another thing to make the liquor traffic respectable. Men never combine against what is harmless and ineffective. The objects of this union, as stated by the liquor dealers themselves, are proofs stronger than holy writ, that prohibition does restrict, and that for some cause the liquor traffic has become odious. There are now and then glorifying indications that people are fast coming to look upon the making and selling of liquors as odious. Not long since we read of a young man living in Tennessee who is a distiller and wealthy. He asked of a young lady the liberty to visit her with the view to marriage. Her reply was "No, sir, I can never accept the visits of a gentleman engaged in the business you are engaged in. I have nothing else against you, but this is enough." If all women would thus emphatically pronounce their verdict of disapproval against this most infamous business the day of its abandonment would be greatly hastened.

Our Presbyterian brethren North are having a good degree of success in their work among the Chinese in this country. In California they have two ordained missionaries, two churches, six native helpers, and 137 communicants, twenty-nine of whom have been received during the year. In Portland, Oregon, they have a Chinese night school with an attendance of twenty-four. In New York and Brooklyn, last year they reported six Chinese Sunday-schools, this year twenty-one. Others have been formed in the adjacent cities of New Jersey, while at Bradford, Pa., and Indianapolis, Ind., their work is full of promise. In the Second Presbyterian church, at the latter place, fifty-one have learned to read short sentences, and twenty-three are now able to read the Bible. Five have been converted and received into the Church during the past year.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Prof. H. A. Clifford, of N. O. University, had a pleasant trip to St. Louis and visit there.

—Hon. Wm. Dennison, first of Ohio's war-Governors, died in Columbus, on the 15th.

—Prof. Milo Parker Jewett, the first president of Vassar College, died in Milwaukee, June 9.

—A postal from J. M. Shumpert, presiding elder, informs us that H. H. Wilbourn, of the Columbus circuit, Mississippi conference, has been expelled.

—Special Agent J. D. Kennedy, of the U. S. Postal Service, is frequently heard from in the right way in the efficient discharge of his official duties.

—Dr. W. F. Warren, of Boston University, has gone to England as the fraternal delegate of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the Wesleyan Conference.

—Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, is in Glasgow, where his son is at school. Mr. Sankey is traveling in Germany with his son for the benefit of the latter's health.

—The Mississippi *Methodist* announces that it has secured the services of Rev. R. S. Porter (Gilderoy), of Verona, as one of its editors; also that an enlargement is contemplated.

—We can merely announce this week the death of Rev. Scott Chinn, a superannuate of the Louisiana Conference, which took place in this city on Saturday evening last. An extended memoir will be given hereafter. It was for some weeks apparent that his earthly career must terminate, and no doubt the dear old father is now at home in glory.

—According to the newspapers Rev. R. A. Young, D. D., the new Missionary Secretary of the M. E. Church South, stands six feet seven inches high in his socks, and weighs 225 pounds, without any surplus flesh. He is fifty years old, and by birth a Tennesseean.

—Governor Cornell, of New York, has nominated for one of the city physicians of Albany, Mr. Thomas Elkin, a well-known colored doctor of that city. Mr. Elkin is a native of Albany, sixty-five years of age, and has had the advantage of travel in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

—We believe in woman's rights, so we believe that Miss Belle Braden acted just right when she accepted of the position of treasurer of the Waynesburg and Washington Railroad, Pa. It is said that she is the only lady in the country who is a railroad officer. She is also paymaster, and on payday makes her regular trips over the road in the paycar. All the employees on the road are delighted with Miss Braden.

—We learn that the president of the Nebraska Conference Seminary is about to resign, and that an effort is being made to induce Rev. W. S. Fitch, A. M., principal of Baldwin Seminary, to accept of the presidency of the former institution. It would doubtless be a grand thing for our brethren in Nebraska, and perhaps a going up a little on the part of Bro. Fitch; but we fear that it will be bad for Baldwin Seminary and for our cause here in Louisiana. We do not like to change men quite so often.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

W. E. Hill, Clinton: "I organized a society about eight miles from Comite, in the midst of sinners. The number is increasing, converts 15, from other churches 4, on probation 23. Sunday-school is getting along well but it needs books. We are trying to secure a lot on which to build a church."

Rev. T. Gates, writes from St. Martinville: "I found a debt of $300 and a membership of 80. Ten have joined since I came here. I found a Sunday-school numbering 15 we now have 35. The people are poor, and need schools there is but one in the church who can write his name. Mrs. Gates has a day school with 24 scholars in regular attendance."

Edward Richard, New Iberia: "Our presiding elder was with us Sunday night and preached a sermon that will never be forgotten. Rev. Wm. Davis has been a powerful instrument in building up the cause of Christ in this town. The Sabbath-school is prospering. Rev. Davis has organized a temperance society numbering 75. He is also about to buy a piece of land for a church, seven miles from here".

W. E. Hill, Clinton: "I visited a country place, and found a lot of young men and women, and they agreed to become Methodist people. I preached to them and organized a church and Sunday-school. Have had a number of converts. We are trying to get up a library for the Sunday-school."

W. Carr, Terrebonne: "We hope to ceil the church this year but will not contract a new debt. There are now 138 in Sunday-school, 11 have joined on probation. We raised $45."

TEXAS.

S. Smith, Belton: "The elder visited us, held our second conference, and found our protracted meeting going on. Collection $10-60. Two or three have been converted."

C. Young, Columbus: "We have just closed protracted meeting with 73 conversions, baptized 25, 59 joined the church. Rev. G. W. Richardson held the quarterly conference; collection $12 30. Sunday-school is improving. We are going to try to build a new church on this circuit."

M. Wilson, Midway: "Have closed a protracted meeting. Eight souls were converted and received into the church, second quarterly conference was held June 10. I am now completing my new church at Midway, and will open a protracted meeting there. Total membership of the circuit 148."

E. Lee: "The Navasota and Millican charges are both doing good work in winning souls and improving the church property. We added 60 at Millican to the church 50 at Navasota; 20 conversions at Millican, 8 at Navasota; Total 28. We expect to commence our new church at Navasota in a few days."

A. C. Culbreath, Huntsville: "We had a grand pic nic May 25. The children, parents, teachers and superintendents all went into the woods and had a nice time. The Sunday-school is in a growing condition. On the 28th we had a grand time; a missionary sermon was preached and $4 collected for church extension."

H. Christmas, Hondo: "I have just closed my second quarterly meeting Thirty partook of the sacrament; collection for presiding elder $12. 50. Raised a subscription for the church of $152. It is in a prosperous condition, as is also the Sunday-school. On July 9th I expect to begin a camp meeting, and I desire the assistance of brethren; another will begin at Fredericksburg, Aug 20."

Robert Williams, Frost Chapel and Pittsville: "The second Quarterly Conference was held on May 28th 1882. Rev. M. H. Nichols presided. The charge is in a good condition, the Sunday-schools are progressing fine, with an average attendance of 50 at Frost Chapel and 35 at Pittsville. There was 40 communicants at the Lord's table on Sunday. I have had no conversions this quarter, but a good many anxious seekers."

I. B. Scott, Houston: "We have just closed our protracted meeting in which we were faithfully assisted by Rev. Paul Douglas of Mineola, who was visiting our city at the time. Other brethren of the city assisted us also. We were blessed with eleven conversions; twenty additions to the church, three of whom have not been converted. In our last report you made the trustees collection $17 50, instead of $117 50. Pray for us."

Peter Morgan, Marshall: "In a recent protracted meeting at Ebenezer church, continuing four weeks, the church was crowded to its utmost extent. The final result was the accession of 50 souls. Presiding Elder Molloy was with us a good part of the time, and preached effectively. During the year 75 have been added to the church. The Sabbath school has an average attendance of 80. We are doing all we can for the missionary cause."

A. R. Norris, Austin: "I am working very hard to raise money to build a new church. Have raised about $700 since conference. Protracted meeting continued three weeks, and resulted in 52 conversions; 48 joined the Church. The closing exercises of our conference school May 31 were a grand success. Prof. G. O. Richardson has done a hard and efficient year's work. A few of the best scholars acquitted themselves nicely. There were speeches by Prof. W. E. Brooks, of Tillotson Institute; C. L. Madison, presiding elder of Austin district; Mr. Filmore, county judge of Travis county. The church was filled to the utmost capacity. Let some good friend of the colored people make a liberal endowment, so we can put up the Seminary building."

W. H. Jackson, Patterson: "The Sunday-school had a fine pic nic. Miss Malinda Pugh was crowned May queen by Mr. P. E. Jennings with Misses Georgia Asbury, Ruthia Smith Martha Byries, and A. Pierson, as maids of honor. After a short address by the writer and the queen, Revs. Daniel Adkins and Wm. Josey followed, on the value of Sunday schools. A well spread table was enjoyed, as was also the evening concert. The proceeds of concert were $4.85. We wish you could have witnessed it."

S. W. Harvey, Caney: "I have 7 converts, 6 on probation and 3 Sunday-schools. We will have a camp meeting June 22."

MISSISSIPPI.

J. D. Brandon Smithville: "Our second quarterly conference held by Elder Shumpert. The reports showed a rapid ingathering of souls, and the general propensity of the church. Received during the quarter for minstr $57 30, of which $5 30 was paid to elder. The Sunday-school collection in addition to this was $4 45. Rev. R. Snell is a live minister, and under his charge we anticipate prosperity throughout the entire circuit. The next conference will be held at Quincy."

R. Hays, State Line: "Elder Dunn held our second quarterly conference. We had a good time, On Sunday he preached to a large congregation. Have had 4 conversions, 8 on probation. There are two good Sunday-schools."

TENNESSEE.

G. W. Marsh, North Lebanon Circuit: "We are having good meetings and a good many converts. The times are hard and the the people are suffering. At one of my churches all the members save twelve have moved West. It once numbered fifty members. They are paying me about five dollars a month. I fear I shall soon be without support."

A. Fisher, Danville: "I took this work the first of April, have two appointments, and have one church house deeded to the M. E. Society. I have two fine Sunday-schools with 75 children enrolled. I have had one protracted meeting. During the time of our meeting the Presiding Elder, W. B. Pullam, held his quarter with me and preached four rousing sermons, and we have had 18 souls to come and join the Church, also some converts The Presiding Elder gave the children and old people a fine lecture on education, and a famous school teacher from Walker county came over and brought his children and joined with us for the day. He took his seat with the children, and while they sang he played the organ. The day passed off nicely."

Letter From Luling.

DEAR EDITOR.—We have just finished a protracted meeting and can report that in five days 27 have been converted, 30 have joined on probation, have baptized 13 children and 2 adults. Our Quarterly meeting followed immediately. It was children's day and, appropriate to the occasion, Prof. G. O. Richardson, of the West Texas Conference Seminary was with us as Presiding Elder pro tem. Bro. Richardson is no stranger in our community, and was cordially received

Dr. Neal, a graduate of Meharry Medical School, Central Tennessee College, addressed the Sunday-school. His words were fitly spoken. We are glad he has located here, and expect him to build up a good practice.

At 11 a. m. Bro. Richardson gave us a rousing sermon on education, which was heartily endorsed by the people. The Presiding Elder's collection, $9 15, had been raised by the envelope system and was out of the way. So when Bro. Richardson had finished his discourse he called for a collection for the Conference Seminary. The people responded heartily, and, considering the hard times occasioned by last year's crop failure, gave a large collection, $5 10. Many expressed their regrets that they could not give more, and promised to give of the first of their fruits liberally at our next quarterly meeting. Our communion service and love feast were blessed meetings. Indeed it was a field day for Luling Circuit. Our camp-meeting will commence the last Thursday in July and continue over two Sabbaths.

LARKIN CARPER.

Luling, Texas, June 12, 1882.

Letter From LaTeche.

DEAR EDITOR—No doubt you would like to hear a little tiding from this part of God's vineyard. We are moving on slowly but surely. We have every reason to believe that God is on our side despite the opposing influence.

Through the untiring energy of our people the church has been repaired and comfortably seated. On the 11th of June, being the children's day, the church was beautifully decorated by our missionary, Miss Isabelle, and our Secretary, Miss Patty, to whom we tender our thanks, through you, for the taste so artfully displayed The day was ushered in with a peculiar brightness, and as the children took their seats under the floral bowers, an expression of cheerfulness could be seen depicted upon every countenance. Bro. Wells, the Superintendent, whose voice they have learned to love, opened the exercises of the day. They were then examined with marked precision, to which they responded with equal accuracy, upon the Life of Moses, the giver of the moral law, and the catechism. On the whole the children did well, and we seldom see such a spirit of delight and satisfaction as was manifested by old and young. The day closed with addresses by Bros. Francis, Patty, Anderson and Alexander.

Pray for us that we may continue to abound in grace.

ERNEST LYON.

LaTeche, La., June 13.

Freedmen's Aid Society.

In times past several troupes of colored singers have been in the field with a view to obtain money to assist in the erection of buildings for institutions of learning in the South, or for the support of such institutions. The Freedman's Aid Society for a time gave its indorsement to one or more of these troupes. But it has been found, after experience, that the effect upon the society's interests has been any thing but beneficial. The society therefore some time ago took formal action declining to give any such indorsement in the future, and the executive committee requested that this fact be announced in all our Church papers. The society took no action, as a matter of course, either for or against any particular troupe. This is a land of freedom, and any numbers or set of individuals have a right to organize and travel through the country to obtain patronage for their orchestral or vocal efforts. But it should be understood that they act on their own responsibility, and that the patronage bestowed on them is in no way solicited by or in any way a benefit to the society named.

Another matter was also recently voted upon by the executive committee. Requests have often been made to the committee to employ persons as special agents to collect funds, and in the great need of more liberal contributions to meet the pressing needs of the society there has been a strong motive to listen favorably to such requests. But with a view to avoid expense as much as possible, and to foster in the Church the principle of systematic benevolence, it was voted to refuse all proffers for paid special services in collecting funds, and rely upon the pastors, as in the missionary and other departments of Church benevolence.—*Western.*

The Boston correspondent of the Washington *Bee* says: The feeling of indignation rife in this city, occasioned by the refusal of the proprietor of the Revere House, the home of Rebeldom, to accommodate General Robert Smalls during his recent visit to this city, has by no means subsided. The house is to be pr[osecuted] under the Civil Rights Act at a[n early] date, and no compromise [will be] allowed in the case by the [complain]ants.

The President, to fill va[cancies by] resignation appointed the [illegible] members of the Tariff [Commission] Alex R. Boteler, of W[illegible] Wm. H. McMahon, of [illegible]

From Our Mission Rooms.

MISSIONARY CONCERT PROGRAMME, JULY, 1882.

Subject—The North India Mission.

1. Scripture reading—Isaiah xliv.

2. Hymn 930.

3. The general interest of the theme—India as a Whole—may briefly occupy attention. Let one or two persons be specially prepared to present to the meeting some thoughts on this topic—one, perhaps, on the false religions of India; another on the general progress of missions there. India is a country of remarkable interest in the history of mankind. The control of its commerce, the possession of its territory, has been, in ancient and modern times, a stimulus for the greatest nations. It was this impulse which led to the discovery of the New World. Our race, now dominant here, is closely allied in blood and language to the Brahman, being of common Aryan stock, the progenitors of both having migrated from Central Asia, the one part westward, the other eastward. Some of the so-called sacred writings of the Hindus, in their purer form, date probably from an early period, perhaps as early as Moses; and, though the religious system which professes to revere them became a corrupt idolatry, similar to that of Greece and Rome, these writings themselves seem akin to a primitive revelation. The course of degeneracy in departing from the true God, as described in such passages as Rom. i. 18-23, is well illustrated here. Yet the superior intellect of the race, however darkened by religious error, manifests its vigor and kinship with our own, ascending all the heights of mental and moral problems with the European. The providential dominance of England over India only adds immensely to the obligations which we owe to the Hindus, on the score of affinity, on the score of profoundly allied human interests, and by virtue of our special welcome as disinterested philanthropists, to urge upon them the message of the Gospel.

The extent of India has been estimated at nearly 2000 miles in extreme length from north to south and [illegible] to west. The population [illegible] an average 215 to the square [illegible], while in the neighborhood of [illegible] Madras, and Calcutta it [illegible] density to from 400 to 800. [illegible] territory over which England [illegible], through Provincial Govern[illegible], is said to contain the vast pop[illegible] of 252,000,000. In religion, [illegible] to Rev. Dr. Bainbridge, [illegible] Around-the-World Tour of [illegible] Missions") the Hindus, [illegible] and Parsees number [illegible]; the Mohammedans, [illegible],000; the demon worshipers, [illegible]. Though Buddhism had [illegible] in India, the sect is now [illegible] mainly to Burmah, Nepaul [illegible] Himalayas. There are the [illegible] of the Punjab and Jains of [illegible] India; but Brahmin[illegible] supposedly based upon the [illegible] teaching the worship of [illegible], Vishnu, and Siva, and en[illegible] the system of caste is so[illegible] is the prevalent religion. [illegible] religious system of India [illegible], however, a corrupt, multiform [illegible]. The number of the so[illegible] gods is indeed incalculable; [illegible] is the figure sometimes [illegible]. Whatever of pure teaching [illegible] inculcation of virtue there may [illegible] certain parts of the "sacred [illegible]" or in the discourses of the [illegible], so dark and foul have [illegible] of Hinduism, [illegible] its dominion over the [illegible] society, so cruel its rites [illegible], that Dr. Henry M. [illegible] his observations, thus [illegible] his judgment upon it: [illegible] all its elements together, [illegible] must rank as the most [illegible] most cruel, and the [illegible] is called religion [illegible]. There is no other that [illegible] uptarns moral dis[illegible] and makes evil good and [illegible]

[illegible] horrid oppression under [illegible] of Satan, for the in[illegible] human sacrifices in [illegible] the burning of wid[illegible] pilgrimages and the [illegible] of the people, the [illegible] during near [illegible] establishment in [illegible] to have no pity. But [illegible], the end of missions [illegible] divine Providence [illegible] the day of Christ. [illegible] of Prayer [illegible] of England [illegible] Carey, the [illegible], who still [illegible] the Danish [illegible] The Danish [illegible] 1706, [illegible] in 1750, [illegible]

now seen in public view. Caste exists. If it has any value as a system, its hideous deformities are recognized, and it will go down. Vast preparatory work has been done. The Bible has been translated into nearly all the considerably extended languages of India, and for some of the languages a fair beginning in general Christian literature has been made.

Inspired by the missionaries with some just sense of its obligatons, the British Government is at last working along with gospel effort for the real good of India. The country is being covered with railroads, canals are dug, agriculture is aided by extensive irrigation, native manufactures are fostered, a better style of living pervades the mass of the people, and it has now become the study of government officials how most widely to extend the system of primary education. The face of the better class of Hindus no longer wears a stolid air. The light of intelligence, in sympathy with the modern and Christian era, is on the countenance. Newspapers in the vernacular, or language of the country, are multiplying. Knowledge of the English language is spreading rapidly; the Bible in English and English literature are increasingly demanded. "India," says Max Muller, "seems to me riper for Christianity than any nation that ever embraced the gospel."

But the earlier age of missionary toil in India was one of the severest trials to faith. The London Society labored thirty years in a portion of the Madras Presidency without a convert. The American Baptists at Nellore had only twenty-three conversions in twenty-one years. We hardly reach more than the preparatory stage, according to Sherring, before 1830, when, including Ceylon and Burmah, there were seven societies at work, and 47,000 nominal Christians. Now, there are thirty-five societies. The progress of missions in India since 1850 is well illustrated in the following table, prepared by the Rev. B. H. Badley, of Lucknow, in 1880:

	1850.	1861.	1871.	1880.
Foreign missionaries	339	479	623	689
Native preachers	11	97	225	369
Native Christians	91,092	38,731	224,258	340,623
Communicants	14,661	42,976	52,616	103,444

The 340,623 Christians signifies those who are baptized. Besides these Mr. Badley reckons 150,000 adherents—persons who are "almost Christians" in the sense of meetness for baptism. The "adherents" of the several missions are therefore now reckoned at 500,000. It has been said on good authority that, at least in our North India field, including the outlying circle, who are more or less imbued with Christian sentiment, the figures for "adherents" might be trebled.

4. Prayer for God's blessing on India—on the British Government there, that its administration may be more and more controlled by Christian philanthropy; on all the missionaries and missionary societies, and that a wide-spread awakening may speedily make the whole land Christian.

5. Hymn 932.

6. The geographical position of our North India Mission can be easily presented by enlarging upon the blackboard the map found in Dr. Reid's History, or the *Manual* for January, 1882. The latter is in the hands of every pastor, at least, and should not fail to be brought into use for this occasion. See a general description of the territory occupied by us in the January *Manual*, p. 17, and in Dr. Reid's History, vol. 2, pp. 106, 107. It will be easy for some person to be ready to point out the principal stations on the map, and give the names of the missionaries, the numbers of Church members and of Sunday-school scholars in each. For this resource must be had to the last report, which the pastor possesses. Let the location of the orphanages and schools for higher instruction, both of the Parent and Woman's Society, be remembered. (See January *Manual*, pp. 27-30, and April *Manual*, pp. 192, 193.) Let the woman's work in zenanas and the medical department be also called to mind. (January *Manual*, pp. 31-33.) For the outline history of the mission we have again but to refer to the January *Manual*, where twenty pages are occupied with it. The main points should be recalled—the date of Dr. Butler's opening the Mission, (1857,) the founding of the Mission press, (1859,) organization of the Conference, (1864,) beginning of the woman's work, (1870,) new impulse to the Sunday-school work at Lucknow, (1871,) founding the Theological School, (1872,) the Memorial School, (1878,) the Centennial School, (1877,) the development of the native preachers and the setting off of the first native presiding elder's district, [illegible] in which the [illegible] occupied,

special parts of the work; for particular missionaries; for God's blessing on their preaching, that it may be followed by numerous conversions; for the native Christians and the native preachers.

8. Hymn 920.

9. While the foundation of the whole work is the preaching effort of the missionaries, conducted in various ways, certain prominent interests of the Mission which come into view at the present day should be particularly remembered. See the report for 1881, and the January *Manual*, pp. 190, 191. We here call attention—

(1.) To the Sunday-school work. This is the most rapidly developing element in the Mission. Our Church has decidedly led the way in India in bringing the non-Christian native children into the Sunday-school. This is the great object for which the Rev. T. Craven and others have labored, beginning at Lucknow in 1871. It is a wonderful success. The Hindoo and Mohammedan children take to it; they sing Christian hymns and Bible texts with zeal. The number of scholars has grown from 8,958 (1880 Report) to 13,111 the past year, and the advance for the current year bids fair to be still greater. The schools are conducted much as at home. The returned missionary brings a picture of some of his scholars, as having passed a perfect examination for first-class certificates for reciting Golden Texts and selected verses. Four are the chief singers of the school. Above them is the banner with the inscription, *Rastbazi ki dhundho*—("Seek after righteousness")

(2) The educational work, especially in the higher grade, is becoming more and more an essential part of the Mission. The special need of it, to which we here refer, is the training of teachers and preachers to guide and instruct the people who will soon, it is expected, come out from Hinduism in large numbers. Well-trained native men are the great want of the times.

(3.) The press is doing a work of incalculable importance—a most indispensable force in the Mission. It has now to supply the Christian reading which the spread of education demands for the people; and it must work with all the resources at its command to counteract the increasing productions of the Hindu and Mohammedan presses, for these are not idle. Readers multiply on every hand for them, also. Books of all sizes are being made by them. There are 31 anti-Christian presses in Lucknow. One employs 720 men, and issues hundreds of publications; 14 editions of the Koran, and 9 editions of the Ramayana, the popular Hindu poem, recounting the adventures of the god Ram. Millions of tracts issue from these presses yearly—tracts on the professed miracles of the heroes or gods, or on the worship of Monkadev and other deities, or appeals to sensual passion. The worst of the latter are abundantly printed, and publicly circulated. Now to meet all this, we have our one Christian press at Lucknow, and it is doing a grand work. It issues thousands of different publications yearly—Sunday-school papers and attractive picture-books. For Theological students it has translated parts of Whedon's Commentary and other like works; it has tracts for general circulation setting forth the nature of the Hindu gods in a true light, and the evil results of superstition and idolatrous teaching. Speaking the languages in which our press prints (the Hindi and Urdu) are 100,000,000 people. What, then, is the one Christian press "among so many?" Still "the harvest truly is great and the laborers are few." This is a heavy burden the Mission feels to-day. The press must be strengthened; it must be enlarged greatly.

10. Pray, then, earnestly for God's blessing on our Lucknow press, its tracts and its books as they go out, that help may somehow come to it for an expansion of power. Pray for the training schools and their work, and their enlargement. Pray that benefactors of these schools may be raised up in India, in England, in America, and that help may come to them speedily. Pray for the glorious Sunday-school work, that God may be pleased to prosper it more and more, and that so, out of the children's mouths, he may "ordain strength" for a divine "conquest of India." *Massih ki jai!* "Victory to Christ!"

11. Hymn 908.

12. Benediction.

The subject for the next month will be "The South India Mission."

[Valuable letters and articles on India and our North India field will be found in the Church papers. The most recent are: "Do you know North India?" by the Rev. C. P. Hard, *Baltimore Methodist* April 1; SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN [illegible] 1881 in In[illegible] Rev. Joseph Cook in India," *Northern Christian Advocate*, May 11; *Zion's Herald*, April 19. "Letter for the Children," by the Rev. H. Kerr, *Michigan Christian Advocate*, April 22. "The Hindu Girl's Letter," *Central Christian Advocate*, May 5. "Mission Work in India," by Benjamin Aitken, *Buffalo Christian Advocate*, May 25. "A Voice from North India," by the Rev. C. P. Hard, *California Christian Advocate*, May 10. For other equally important articles we refer to the Missionary Index in the *Manual* for October, 1881, January and April, 1882. The last mentioned number devotes ten pages to a notice of books on India.]

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

SECOND QUARTER—REVIEW, June 25th.

In the first lesson we were taught that in actual labor the disciples of Christ are trained for duty. In the second, the death of John the Baptist showed the hatred of the wicked for the reproving servant of God. In the third, by the feeding of the five thousand, Jesus illustrated the hunger and thirst for righteousness. In the fourth, Christ walking on the sea, exhibited his power over the elements. In the fifth, obedience to the word of God, in spirit and in truth, was shown to be of more importance than mere forms and ceremonies. In the sixth, was exhibited His sympathy with the sorrow and sickness of the people. The seventh, explained the leaven of the Pharisees. In the eighth, he prophesied about his death; and rebuked Peter, who objected to his dying thus, while he possessed power to prevent it. In the ninth, the general principle was taught that whoever follows Him must take up his cross. In the tenth, the transfiguration is a decisive testimony to the divinity of Jesus. In the eleventh, the malignity of demons is made very apparent, in the long continued and fearful manner in which this child had been treated, and especially when the demon was commanded to depart. In the twelfth, the child-like believer illustrates who is the greatest in the kingdom. It is he who becomes humble and charitably useful.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Rust University.

This school has just closed its twelfth year as a chartered institution. The class examinations, exercises of the Literary societies, musical entertainments, and religious meetings were all well attended and much enjoyed.

A comparison of these exercises with similar ones of former years would convince any one that those attending the school have made quite an advancement in scholarship, culture, and moral sentiment. The attendance during the year has been larger than could well be accommodated, but a new building is now in process of erection which, when completed, will more than double the facilities of the school. The most noteworthy occurrence during commencement week was an act of the Board of Trustees, by which the name of the school was changed from the Shaw to the Rust University. The following are the resolutions passed:

Whereas, it was the original design of the Rev. James Shaw, for whom our University was named, that the money given by him should be used for the support of a chair of Natural Science; and,

Whereas, the time has come when the interests of the institution demand that such a chair be established, therefore,

Resolved, that we do hereby establish such a chair to be known as the Shaw Professorship of Natural Science, and that all moneys realized from the gifts of said James Shaw be placed to the credit of such chair.

Resolved, further, that,

Whereas, The Rev. Doctor R. S. Rust, of Cincinnati, O., was the leader in the establishment of this and many other similar institutions in the South, and has given to their support the labors of the best years of his life,

We do hereby change the name of our institution from the Shaw University to the Rust University, and appoint a committee to secure the necessary legislative enactment.

The vote was unanimous and hearty, and the news of the change is every where received with rejoicing, for all hold Dr. Rust in the highest esteem.

With a new building and a new name we predict for the University a grand work in the future. Thousands will be taught within her walls, and hundreds of thousands will be blessed and led to higher places of life through the labors of those who go out full of the knowledge, culture, and enthusiasm received from her instructors.

W. W. HOOPER.

The President appointed to be members of the Board of Registration and Election in the Territory of Utah—Alexander Ramsey, of Nebraska; ex-Senator Paddock, of Minnesota; G. F. Godfrey, of Iowa; Ambrose B. Carleton, of Indiana; James [illegible], of Arkansas.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From the International News Company, New York, we have received "*Something to Read*," an English journal containing novels and a chromo, with a monthly part. Price 25 cents.

The *Edinburgh Review* for April (New York; Leonard Scott Publishing Co.) gives papers on the Fall of the House of Stuart, Rosetti's Poems, the Empire of the Chalifs, the Comedies of Terence, Origins of English History, the Panama Canal, the life and writings of Edward Frisco, the late Lord Tweeddale's Orinthological Essays, Sir Thos. Brassey on the British Navy, the Haigs of Bemersyde, and Lord Beaconsfield's Speeches and Literary Works. The Quarterly teems with literary and general information most welcome to students and others with leisure hours on hand. Price, 75 cents per copy.

The Boston *Musical Herald* for June describes the New England Conservatory of Music, has four pieces of music, and an abundant miscellany.

Mr. Froude, the biographer of Carlyle, has written a short preface to go with Carlyle's posthumous "Reminiscences of My Irish Journey," when they appear in book form, the serial publication being completed in the fourthcoming July number of *The Century Magazine*. Mr. Froude adds, in part: "The Irish problem has not been solved since Mr. Carlyle's visit, nor has it been made more easy of solution by the policy of successive ministries, which has been precisely opposite to what Mr. Carlyle would have himself recommended. His remarks, rough and hasty as they are, can not be injurious and may possibly be useful." Mr. Froude quotes from Carlyle's journal of November 11, 1840, in which the latter sums up his Irish experience: "Ugly spectacle: sad health: sad humor: a thing unjoyful to look back upon. The whole country figures in my mind like a ragged coat; one huge beggar's gaberdine, not patched or patchable any longer; far from a joyful or beautiful spectacle."

The *Original Chatterbox* for June (Boston: Estes & Lauriat) with its charming tales and illustrations, is on our table. Price 10 cents per copy. Subscription price $1 per year.

The *Little Folks Reader* for June tells about Jumbo and Uncle Jack's story. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston; 75 cents a year.

NEW BOOKS.

VIGNETTES FROM NATURE. By Grant Allen No. 33 of the Humboldt Library of Science. J. Fitzgerald & Co., Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, New York. Price 15 cents.

Of the twenty-two essays of which this volume is composed, there is not one which does not bear the impress of original thought and intimate knowledge of natural history. The author possesses that genuine feeling for Nature which makes a man find unfailing delight not only in what is grand and imposing, but in the lowliest objects that meet the eye in a ramble afield. The work affords most delightful summer reading. For sale by newsdealers.

"Ten Nights in a Bar Room," the famous book by T. S. Arthur is now sold by the Revolution Temperance Publishing House, Chicago. For $1 you get one copy and thirty-nine extra copies thrown in. It will be sold in no other way, say the publishers.

Feverish Colds

are very prevalent, and can be cured by Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-weed. This is a diaphoretic, and cures rheumatism and neuralgia. It is the best liniment for sprains and bruises. Sold by druggists.

The good people of Maryland are moving for a prohibitory amendment to their constitution. Already two-thirds of the counties have prohibition, and it is believed the amendment will soon be adopted.

Druggists say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best remedy for female weakness that they ever heard of, for it gives universal satisfaction. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

Miss Bell Bladen has recently been elected for the second time treasurer of the Waynesburg and Washington railroad in Pennsylvania. She is also pay master, making regular trips over the road in the pay-car. She is probably the only lady in the country who is a railroad officer.

Insist upon obtaining Floreston Cologne. It is preeminently superior in permanence and delicacy of odor.

The debt of thirty thousand dollars, which has been on St. Paul Church, Cincinnati, for several years, has been fully provided for. Less than forty persons subscribed the entire amount.—*Western.*

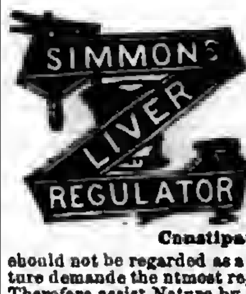
Social Success

can never be effected by the sufferer from catarrh. The symptoms, so unpleasant to others as well as to the sufferer, can be quickly removed by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche it is certain. Sold by druggists.

The Chicago *Advance* points out the absurdity of the United States government shouting in one breath. The Chinese must go! and in the next, humbly beseeching the czar of all the Russias to please let the hated Jews stay.

The countenance of mortal man or woman cannot be celestially radiant and pure but with Dr. Benson's Skin Cure, it can be made smooth and free from tetter, scaly eruptions, freckles and climatic discoloration. A lovely toilet dressing.

Beware of mutual benefit associations run by white men under colored men's names.



Sick Headache.
For the relief and cure of the distressing affliction take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Malaria.
Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action.

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should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator, it is so mild and effectual.

Biliousness.
One or two tablespoonfuls will relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state, such as Nausea, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, a bitter, bad taste in the mouth.

Dyspepsia.
The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

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Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simmons Liver Regulator is administered.

Buy only the genuine, in white wrapper, with red "Z." Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
Sold by All Druggists.

DEATHS.

Sister Alcy Bait died May 13th. She had been a member of the Church 35 years. She passed away in full triumph of faith, aged 70 years. J. D. W.

Brandon, Miss.

Caroline Peter died at St. Martinsville, May 20th, leaving six children and many friends to mourn her loss.

Bro. Skilling James died April 10th.

Sister Mary Grayer died April 12, 1182. Both were faithful Christians. J. EANES.

Starkville, Miss.

At his residence in Fort Bend county, Texas, Eegey Tessa, aged 71 years. An African by birth, and a member of the M. E. Church for 30 years. She died triumphing in the faith of Jesus Christ.

ROBT. WILLIAMS.

On the 29th of May death visited our little city and carried away Nannie Griffin, wife of Henry Griffin. She was raised in this place, and leaves a host of friends to mourn her loss. She found the Savior a few days before her death. S. A. COWAN.

Holly Springs, Miss, June 6, 1882.

Mrs. Caroline Wilkinson died March 29, leaving a husband and five children. Mrs. Jennie Bounds died March 29, leaving a husband and ten children. She was a member of the church for 23 years. Pray for those bereaved families.

C. H. BULLINGTON.

Prairie Plains, Tenn.

Sister Flayer Platt, a faithful Christian for many years, died April 19. Sister Ailse Twyner died May 6, leaving a husband and four children. Bro. Jacob Parker died 1, in full triumph, aged 76 years, leaving a wife and seven children. R. HAYES.

State Line, Miss.

Mr. B. B. Bruce, of Cleveland, O., writes: "I felt generally unwell. Not desiring to get into the clutches of some rapacious doctor, I stepped into a drugstore and inquired if they had a remedy that would cure anything and everything. The clerk promptly handed me a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters. I said 'is it good for dyspepsia?' He replied 'There's nothing better.' I said 'My urine isn't just the right color, I guess my kidneys are out of order.' 'Just the thing,' said he, for kidney disorders, you will find it strengthens all parts of the body, and very refreshing to the mental faculties.' 'Just the thing I want,' thought I, and it suited my complaint precisely. I never before believed in 'cure-alls,' and now I make Brown's Iron Bitters the only exception, for I really believe it will relieve any disease that human flesh is heir to."

J. H. Henderson, a young colored lawyer of Okalona, Miss., agent for the Colored Mutual Benefit Association, of Verona, Miss., was in the city this week, and informs us he intends locating an agency for the association in Cairo. It is composed of some of the staunchest men in the state, spiritually, morally and financially, and we believe is destined to result in much good to the colored race, encouraging as it does pure, legal and holy marriage, giving each member thus married a handsome start in cash. The association did well to secure the services of such a high toned, Christian, sensible young man as Mr. Henderson. He left for St. Louis Thursday evening, on a short visit, and will return in a few days.—*Cairo States.*

Gen. De Cissey is dead.

Republicans of sixth district Ohio, renominated Gen. Tom Brown, for Congress.

Satisfaction for Ten.

In our family of ten for over two years Parker's Ginger Tonic has cured headache, malaria, and in fact all other complaints so satisfactorily that we are in excellent health and no expense for doctors or other medicines.—Chronicle.

Three colored men have been elected members of the City Council of Vicksburg.

Arkansas Democrats nominated Judge James H. Berry, for Governor; C. B. Moore, attorney general; D. W. Carroll, chancery judge; W. P. Campbell, commissioner of State lands; Jas. L. Denton, superintendent of education; C. B. Breckenridge, for Congress at large.

All the Gold and Diamond Mines of the earth are of less value than one healing Spring. The Seltzer Spa is worth all the treasures of California and Peru, and it has this advantage over them. Chemistry can produce it. In TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT its remedial ingredients are all present—while every useless element is omitted. The effect of this delicious effervescent preparation in dyspepsia, sick-headache, heartburn, biliousness, constipation and nervous weakness, are among medical marvels which must be experienced to be believed.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

Conference Notices.

Hot Springs District Conference.

The District Conference for the Hot Springs District, Little Rock Conference, will meet at Hot Springs, August 2, at 9 o'clock a. m., 1882.

The opening sermon, August 1, at 8:30 p. m., by Rev. A. J. Phillips. Rev. W. R. R. Duncan, reserve,

Dear brethren, let each member of the Conference try to be present.

G. W. SAMS, P. E.

1102 State st., Little Rock, Ark., June 13.

Huntsville District—Texas Conference.

THIRD ROUND.

Huntsville Circuit	June	24-25
Huntsville	July	1-2
Walker Circuit	"	1-2
Lovelady Circuit	"	8-9
Danville	"	12-13
Willis	"	15-16
Montgomery	"	22-23
Cold Springs	"	29-30
Livingston	Aug.	5-6
Moscow	"	2-3
Orange	"	9-10
Beaumont	"	12-13
Liberty	"	26-27
Wallisville	"	19-20
Woodville	"	26-27

W. B. PULLAM, P. E.

Beaumont, June 8, 1882.

Marshall District—Texas Conference.

THIRD ROUND.

Marshall, Ebenezer and Centenary	June	24-25
Woodlawn and Wiley University,	July	1-2
Jefferson	"	8-9
Jefferson Circuit	"	11-12
Pittsburg	"	15-16
Marion	"	22-23
Marshall Circuit	"	29-30
Cypress	"	29-30
Queen City	Aug.	5-6
Texarkana	"	7-8
Clarksville	"	12-13
Clarksville Circuit	"	19-20
Paris	"	26-27
Red River	Sept.	2-3

W. L. MOLLOY, P. E.

Houston District—Texas Conference.

THIRD ROUND.

Tabernacle and St. Paul's, Galveston,	July	2
Trinity and Mt. Vernon, Houston	"	9
Harrisburg and Lynchburg	"	16
Richmond and Oak Hill	"	23
St. James and Houston Circuit	"	30
Spring Circuit	Aug.	6
Columbus and Chances Prairie	"	13
Frost's Chapel and Pittsville	"	20
Hockley and Rose Hill	"	27
San Jacinto	Sept.	3
Oyster Creek	"	10

M. H. NICHOLS, P. E.

West Tennessee District Conference.

Programme of the literary exercises of this Conference, which convenes for its next session at Mason, Tipton co., Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1882, at 7:30 p. m.:

S. B. Danley and E. M. Manson will preach the introductory sermons.

Regeneration	J. W. Pickett
Repentance	C. L. Fields
Conversion	G. N. Johnson
Justification	L. M. Moores
Sanctification	J. B. Marbrey
Baptism	Wm. Dwegans
Lord's Supper	T. Woods
Education	A. Burdette
Temperance	F. R. Summerhill
Pastors Relation to Sunday-school,	J. B. Bradford.
Duties of Stewards	J. L. Massey
Duties of Class Leaders	M. Dunlap
Local Preachers	E. M. Manson
On Quarterly Conference	J. P. Price, P. E.

Our District Sunday-school will meet on Saturday at 11 o'clock a. m.

The following topics will be discussed? 1st. What are the best hours for holding Sunday-school?—J. J. Barr.

2d. How long should a Session continue?—M. Morrison.

3d. How much time should be given to the class study of the lesson—Henry Welch.

Local preachers and exhorters will select their own subjects. Each pastor is requested to see that each superintendent brings or sends a full report of the Sunday-school of all the benevolent monies, etc.

JESSE P. PRICE, P. E.

G. N. JOHNSON, Secretary,

$1500 a year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

Forty Year's Experience of an Old Nurse

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. 20-1y

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, June 19, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

Cotton, ℔.	
Ordinary	10¼
Middling	12¼
Good middling	12¼
Middling fair	12¾
Sugar, ℔.	
Yellow clarified	8½
White clarified	9
Molasses, in bbls., gallon.	
Common	45
Fair	50
Choice	60
Rice, Louisiana, ℔.:	
Common	—@6
Fair	—@6½
Choice	@7½
GROCERIES.	
Butter, ℔.:	
Western	24@25
Coffee, ℔.:	
Ordinary	8½
Prime	10½
Cheese, ℔.:	
Western factory	12
Corn Meal, bbl.:	
Choice	4 40
Flour, bbl.:	
Fancy	7 25
Choice family	6 50
Lard, ℔.:	
Choice, in kegs	@12½
Choice, in tierces	12
Salt, sack:	
Coarse	87½
Fine	1 22½
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, bbl.	4 00
Sweet potatoes, bbl.	3 50
Onions, bbl.	4 00
Apples, bbl.	
Cabbages, 100	10@16 00
Sour Krout, bbl.	—.5@10 00
Oils, gallon:	
Coal, in cases	19@30
Coal, in bbls.	—@—
Linseed, raw	62@64
Linseed, boiled	65@67
Cotton seed	51@52
GRAIN AND FEED.	
Corn, in sacks, bu.:	
Yellow	94
White	1 05
Mixed	93
Oats, bu.:	
Western	64
Bran, 100 ℔s.:	
Choice	1 00
Hay, ton:	
Prime	26@27
Choice	28@29
PROVISIONS.	
Mess Pork, bbl.:	
Choice	22 00
Bacon, ℔.:	
Breakfast	14½
Shoulders	10
Sides, clear rib	13¾
Sides, clear	13¾
Hams, sugar-cured	15½
Dry Salt Meats, ℔.:	
Clear rib sides	10½
Clear sides	10¾
Shoulders	[illegible]

So They Were Married!

—BY—

WALTER BESANT

—AND—

JAMES RICE.

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R. Canton Woodville and Frank Forestier,

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That Beautiful Wretch.

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Harper's Weekly for June 17,

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CAN BE CURED!
Thousands bear testimony to the fact. Send for circular giving particulars. Address, L. D. McMICHAEL, M. D., 63 Niagara St., BUFFALO, N. Y.
25-4t-eow

BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 stops, $90. Pianos, $125. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. 50 1y

$500 REWARD!
WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. 41 1y

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WHISKY HABIT CURE. By DR. B. M. WOOLLEY, Atlanta, Ga. It Quiets the Nerves, Promotes Health and Morals. Costs less than Whisky. Try it. Office 23½ Whitehall street. 24-1yeow

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Carpenter and Bricklayer,
Also, can do Whitewashing and Calcemining. Address, 121½ Perdide street, New Orleans, La. 18-3m

Lithographs of John Wesley. For sale at this office. Price 25 cents each. Mailed to any address. PHILLIPS & HUNT, tf 106 Camp Street. New Orleans.

[illegible] BEARD ELIXIR [illegible]

[illegible] SAWFILER, Sent by MAIL. [illegible] W. S. NEWTON, [illegible]
24-13t

HIRES' IMPROVED [illegible] 25c. package [illegible] licious, wholesome, [illegible]. Ask your druggist [illegible] C. E. HIRES, 48 N. Dela. Ave. [illegible]

THRESHERS [illegible]

Young Folks' Corner.

THE WINGS OF THINGS.

[illegible] sat by her mother,
[illegible] heard of some curious things,
[illegible] lady said to the other:
"[illegible], money has certainly wings."

"[illegible] has it!" thought little Molly,
"[illegible] never knew that before!"
[illegible] questioning, looked at her dolly,
[illegible] calmly sat on the floor.

[illegible] entered a breathless caller,
[illegible] shawl hanging quite unpinned;
[illegible] a thunder-storm should befall her,
She had come in "on the wings of the wind."

"[illegible] wonder where she would leave them."
Thought Molly, and looked about;
[illegible] the window she couldn't perceive them,
They had flown right along, no doubt.

[illegible] quite reconciled Molly
[illegible] this confusion of things:
[illegible] was safely tied to her dolly,
[illegible] his mamma had no wings.

—*St. Nicholas.*

A Parable.

"O dear, I am so tired of Sun[illegible]!" So said Willie, a playful [illegible] boy, who was longing for the [illegible] to be over, that he might [illegible] to his amusement.

"Who wants to hear a story?" [illegible] a kind friend who was present. "I, sir," "and I," "and I," [illegible] the children, as they gathered [illegible] him. Then he told them a [illegible] Our Saviour when he was [illegible], taught the people by par[illegible].

[illegible] parable told the little boys [illegible] of a kind man, who had some [illegible] apples hanging on a tree. [illegible] man was passing by the [illegible] the owner, and stopped to [illegible] this beautiful apple tree. [illegible] these rich golden pip[illegible] were just seven of [illegible]. The rich owner could afford [illegible] them away; and it gave [illegible] much pleasure to make this [illegible] happy that he called [illegible]:

"[illegible], I will give you a [illegible] fruit." So he held out [illegible] received six of the [illegible]. The owner had kept one [illegible].

[illegible] think the poor man was [illegible] his kindness? No, in[illegible] wanted the seven pip[illegible] himself, and at last he [illegible] to watch his op[illegible] go back and steal [illegible].

"[illegible] that?" said Willie, [illegible]. "He ought to [illegible] of himself, and [illegible] punished for [illegible]."

[illegible] there in a [illegible] his friend. [illegible] Willie, blushing [illegible] began to under[illegible] and he felt an [illegible] at his heart [illegible] to whisper to [illegible] a boy to be [illegible] who is unwill[illegible] day to lay aside [illegible]. Ought not he to [illegible] will not remem[illegible] day to keep it [illegible].

[illegible] Thankful.

[illegible] supper," said [illegible] but bread and [illegible]—just the same [illegible] take a [illegible], not notic[illegible] [illegible] so long as [illegible] pleasant [illegible] they came to [illegible], where the hous[illegible] she wanted [illegible] mamma, [illegible] the corner [illegible]

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.
31-1y

A Philadelphia correspondent of the *Boston Commonwealth* praises Mr. Plumer's American Hotel, opposite Independence hall, "where," he says, "a black man is presumed to have a white soul whether he be the 'renowned pilot' of Charleston or the poor negro by whose heroism the young girl was saved from the devouring element at the recent fire in New York. Wonder if the tavern-keeper of Boston would prefer to perish in the conflagration of his hotel rather than be saved therefrom by a son of Ham? Rather guess not! It was a great mistake of Ferrin, and I doubt not he has repented ever since. We have had the Fisk Jubilee Singers here twice within as many years, and nobody objected; certainly the landlord did not."

Prof. James A. Sewell, A. M., M. D., Of Medical Faculty Laval University, Quebec, states: "I have found Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator particularly useful in advanced stages of consumption, weakness, dyspepsia and nervous Afflictions. In pregnant women it has been retained while every other article of food was rejected. I can recommend it as convenient, palatable and easy of digestion. (Remember the name, Colden's—take no other.) Of druggists.

While a colored man, Lewis Lowry, was plowing in his field, six miles east of Opelousas, his plow struck something which, on examination, proved to be a ten gallon jar filled with Spanish silver coins of 1779 bearing the imprint of Charles III. The amount found is estimated at $8,000 or $10,000. One of the coins, a dollar piece, was brought to town, and it appeared almost like a new piece. It is said by those who saw the money that all of it was of this description, and none of it less than a hundred years old.

The best and safest way to increase the appetite, assist digestion, cause the food to assimilate properly, and the absorbents to take up nourishment, induce full and regular evacuation, produce easy expectoration, and stop decay of the lungs, heart, liver, urinary and digestive organs, is by using Brown's Iron Bitters. It has given satisfaction in more than a million instances.

"Where do people go who deceive their fellow-men?" asked a Sunday school teacher. "Sometimes to Canada; but mostly they goes to Europe," was the reply of the youngster whose uncle had recently been a trusted officer in a local bank.

Esthetics is the science of the beautiful. The meed of merit for promoting personal esthetics is due to J. C. Ayer & Co., whose incomparable Hair Vigor is a universal beautifier of the hair. Harmless, effective, agreeable, it has taken rank among the indispensable articles of the toilet. To scanty locks it gives luxuriance; and withered hairs it clothes with the hue of youth.

The American Tract Society has elected Wm. C. Chapin president. During the last year twelve millions of pages of tracts were issued in excess of the previous year. Receipts for the year, $379,291; expenditures, $374,997.

If Nearly Dead
after taking some highly puffed up stuff, with long testimonials, turn to Hop Bitters, and have no fear of any kidney or urinary troubles, Bright's Disease, Diabetes or liver complaint. These diseases cannot resist the curative powers of Hop Bitters; besides it is the best family medicine on earth.

North Carolina Republicans nominate Mr. Dockery for Congress at large; Mr. Folk for the Supreme Court, and most of the other nominees of the Liberal convention.

A Smart Man
[illegible] does his work quickly and well. [illegible] Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" does as a blood-purifier and strengthener. It arouses the torpid [illegible], purifies the blood, and is the best [illegible], which is scrofula [illegible] of the lungs.

[illegible] very little account of what [illegible] think of you, but [illegible] what God thinks of [illegible].

The Social Problem.

Dr. Ure, of London, has said, "I see the time coming when less than 100,000 men will perform all the work of England, now requiring 12,000 of men." That the introduction of labor-saving machinery is revolutionizing almost all constructive processes is patent to every person. What is to be the result upon our social system is the great problem of the day. The establishment of a Republic in lieu of a monarchical government is the very limit of political action, but it scarcely touches the question of social changes. The introduction of a machine that displaces a hundred men upon whose daily toil one hundred families are depending for support, is a fact of more than political import, for it is a matter of life, instead of one of rights. What can society do in the face of this great problem, to remain stable and peaceful? The question deserves profound consideration.—*Forney's Progress*

Don't Die in the House.
Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bedbugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. Price 15c. a box.

Alexander H. Stephens says Attorney General Brewster is the ablest man who has filled the office since William Wirt held it.

How Women Learn.
Women everywhere use Parker's Ginger Tonic, because they have learned by experience that it overcomes despondency, indigestion, weakness in the back and kidneys, and other troubles of the sex.—Home Journal.

The Brookfield bank robbers, four in number, were captured near Kirkesville, Mo., on the 9th.

If You are a Miserable Sufferer
with constipation, dyspepsia and billiousness seek relief in at once in Simmons Liver Regulator. It does not require continual dosing, and costs but a trifle. It will cure you.

A man was the other day arrested in Lexington, Ky., and fined $36 40 for blasphemy.

Extravagance
is a crime; and ladies can not afford to do without Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which by preserving and restoring health, preserves and restores that beauty which depends on health.

John Fribblis, aged 12 years, was lynched for murder in Minnesota.

The Czar of Russia rejoices at a daughter, born on the 13th.

Catarrh of the Bladder.
Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges, cured by Buchupaiba. $1. at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

Michael Davitt has sailed for this country.

Skinny Men.
Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions $1, at druggists, La. Depot, I. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

"Don't go chopping away at the branches," said an old woodman to his son. "Lay your axe at the root of the tree." And, like a dutiful boy, he did as he was told. He laid the axe at the root of the tree and then went off for a day's fishing.

Faded Colors Restored.
Faded or gray hair gradually recovers its youthful color and lustre by the use of Parker's Hair Balsam, an elegant dressing, admired for its purity and rich perfume.

"What is the difference between me and St. Paul?" asked one man of another. "St. Paul was all things to all men, and you are nothing to nobody," was the reply.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
Is a Positive Cure
[illegible]

(From the Toledo *Blade*.)

SURPRISING EFFECTS OF EXTRACT OF CELERY AND CHAMOMILE

UPON THE

NERVOUS SYSTEM AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

As Invariably Produced by Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills,

They have been tested time and time again, and always with satisfactory results. This preparation just meets the necessities of the case. Let me state just what my Pills are made to cure, and what they have cured and *will cure*: Neuralgia, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspeptic Headache, Sleeplessness, Paralysis and Dyspepsia. These diseases are all nervous diseases. Nervousness embraces nervous weakness, irritation, despondency, melancholy, and a restless, dissatisfied, miserable state of mind and body, indescribable.

These are some of the symptoms of nervousness; now, to be fully restored to health and happiness is a priceless boon, and yet, for 50 cents, you can satisfy yourself that there is a cure for you, and for $5, at the very farthest, that cure can be fully secured. These pills are all they are represented to be, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction if used as directed, and *will cure* any case.

Sold by druggists. Price, 50 cents a box. Depot 106 North Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md.. By mail, two boxes for $1, or six boxes for $2.50, to any address.

DR. C. W. BENSON'S
SKIN CURE
DR. BENSON'S NEW REMEDY. — AND FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION.
Is Warranted to Cure
ECZEMA, TETTERS, HUMORS, INFLAMMATION, MILK CRUST, ALL ROUGH SCALY ERUPTIONS, DISEASES OF HAIR AND SCALP, SCROFULA ULCERS, PIMPLES and TENDER ITCHINGS on all parts of the body. It makes the skin white, soft and smooth; removes tan and freckles, and is the BEST toilet dressing in THE WORLD. Elegantly put up, two bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment.
All first class druggists have it. Price $1. per package.
C. N. Crittenton, New York, is wholesale agen for Dr. C. W. Benson's remedies.
33eow1y

HOME QUESTIONS.

TO THE SICK AND DEBILITATED.

Is it worth while to endure penal torture every night from wakefulness, inability to sleep, nervous prostration, etc., when you can be immediately relieved and permanently cured by so agreeable a remedy as

Samaritan Nervine.

Does it pay to be compelled, by debility and languor, to abandon active business when brain, nerve and muscle can be braced up and the whole system can be restored to a healthy condition by a course of

Samaritan Nervine

You nervous dyspeptics, why approach the dinner table daily with a positive disgust for all that is savory and delicious, when a vigorous appetite for even the plainest food is created by the use of

Samaritan Nervine

Is it wise to live in this bright world as though it were a dungeon, constantly miserable and discontented, when the worst case of epilepsy, nervousness or hypochondria is cured in ninety days by such a pleasant and wholesome an exhilerent as

Samaritan Nervine

Can it be possible that any person of a nervous temperament will run the risk of apoplexy or paralysis when he can tone and regulate the nervous centres with

Samaritan Nervine

Is it not a species of moral insanity for any merchant, mechanic, farmer or traveler to be without the best known antidote against disease,

Samaritan Nervine

Considering the harrassing and depressing nature of the functional derangements to which woman is subject. Is it not astonishing that any invalid of the feebler sex should hesitate to seek the certain relief afforded in such cases by the general operation of

Samaritan Nervine

These are questions of deeper interest than any of the political dogmas of the day, and those whom they concern are invited to give them something more than a passing thought

Solid Silverware

925/1000 Fine.

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GORHAM M'F'G CO

An experience of over fifty years in the manufacture of SOLID SILVERWARE, combined with the advantages that large capital and a constantly increasing business afford, enable the GORHAM COMPANY to stand PREEMINENT in this department of art industry.

These wares have been sold and indorsed by every prominent dealer in the United States, and the trade mark [trade mark] has become as sure a guarantee for pure metal in this country as is the STERLING Hall Mark of England.

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This Association is a legal incorporation whose object is to aid young men and ladies at their marriage by paying them an endowment, provided they sustain *good moral* character. Best of references given as to business integrity of officers. Address, for full particulars.

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$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

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Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any bogus, counterfeit or imitation HOP BITTERS especially Bitters or preparations with the word HOP or HOPS in their name or connected therewith, that is intended to mislead and cheat the public, or for any preparation put in any form, pretending to be the same as HOP BITTERS. The genuine have cluster of GREEN HOPS (notice this) printed on the white label, and are the purest and best medicine on earth, especially for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others, and of all pretended formulas or recipes of HOP BITTERS published in papers or for sale, as they are frauds and swindles. Whoever deals in any but the genuine will be prosecuted.

HOP BITTERS MANFG. CO.,
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$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

SAMARITAN

NERVINE.

Samaritan Nervine

Cures Epileptic Fits, Spasms, Convulsions, St. Vitus Dance, Vertigo, Hysterics, Insanity, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Nervous diseases. This infallible remedy will positively eradicate every species of Nervous Derangement, and drive them away from whence they came, never to return again. It utterly destroys the germs of disease by neutralizing the hereditary taint or poison in the system, and thoroughly eradicates the disease, and utterly destroys the cause.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Female Weakness, general Debility, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Painful Menstruation, Ulceration of the Uterus, Internal Heat, Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder, Irritability of the Bladder. For Wakefulness at night, there is no better remedy. During the change of life no female should be without it. It quiets the Nervous System and gives rest, comfort and nature's sweet sleep.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Alcoholism, Drunkenness and the habit of Opium Eating. These degrading habits are by far the worst evils that have ever befallen suffering humanity. Thousands die annually from these noxious drugs. The drunkard drinks liquor not because he likes it, but for the pleasure of drinking and treating his friends, little thinking that he is on his road to ruin. Like the Opium Eater, he first uses the drug in small quantities as a harmless antidote. The soothing influence of the drug takes strong hold upon its victim, leading him on to his own destruction. The habits of Opium Eating and Liquor Drinking are precisely what eating is to alimentiveness, as over-eating first inflames the stomach, which redoubles its cravings until it paralyzes both the stomach and appetite. So every drink of liquor or dose of opium, instead of satisfying, only adds to its fierce fires, until it consumes the vital force and then itself. Like the gluttonous tape-worm, it cries: "Give, give, give!" but never enough until its own rapacity devours itself. Samaritan Nervine gives instant relief in all such cases. It produces sleep, quiets the nerves, builds up the nervous system, and restores body and mind to a healthy condition.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Nervous Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Syphilis, diseases of the Kidneys and all diseases of the urinary organs. Nervous debility, caused by the indiscretions of youth, permanently cured by the use of this invaluable remedy. To you, young, middle-aged and old men, who are covering your sufferings as with a mantle by silence, look up, you can be saved by timely efforts and make ornaments to society, and jewels in the crown of your Maker, if you will. Do not keep this a secret longer, until it saps your vitals, and destroys both body and soul. If you are thus afflicted, take DR. RICHMOND'S Samaritan Nervine. It will restore your shattered nerves, arrest premature decay, impart tone and energy to the whole system

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my little girl of fits. She was also deaf and dumb, but it cured her. She can now talk and hear as well as anybody.
PETER ROSS, Springwater, Wis.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has been the means of curing my wife of rheumatism. J. B. FLETCHER, Fort Collins, Col.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Made a sure cure of a case of fits or my son. E. B. RALLS, Hiattsville, Kan.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of vertigo, neuralgia and sick headache. MRS. WM. HESSON, Aurora, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Was the means of curing my wife of spasms. REV. J. A. EDIE, Beaver, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of asthma, after spending over $3,000 with other doctors. S. R. HOBSON, New Albany, Ind.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Effectually cured me of spasms. MISS JENNIE WARREN, 740 West Van Buren st., Chicago, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured our child of fits after given up to die by our family physician, it having over 100 in 24 hours. HENRY KNEE, Vervilla, Warren co., Tenn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of scrofula after suffering for 8 years. ALBERT SIMPSON, Peoria, Ill

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits, after spending $2,400 with other doctors. J. W. THORNTON, Claiborn, Miss.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me permanently of epileptic fits of a stubborn character. REV. WM. MARTIN, Mechanicstown, Md.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits, after having had 2,500 in eighteen months. MRS. E. FORBES, West Potsdam, N. Y.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of epilepsy of nine years' standing. MISS ORLENA MARSHALL, Granby, Newton co., Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has permanently cured me of epilepsy of many years' duration. JACOB SUTER, St. Joseph, Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of bronchitis, asthma and general debility. OLIVER MYERS, Ironton, O.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has cured me of asthma; also scrofula of many years' standing. ISAAC JEWELL, Covington, Ky.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of fits. Have been well for over four years. CHAS. E. CURTIS, Osakis, Douglas co., Minn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured a friend of mine who had dyspepsia very badly. MICHAEL O'CONNOR, Ridgeway, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has permanently cured me of epileptic fits. DAVID TREMBLE, Des Moines, Iowa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my wife of epilepsy of 35 years' standing. HENRY CLARK, Fairfield, Mich.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my wife of a nervous disease of the head. E. GRAHAM, North Hope, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits. He has not had a fit for about four years. JOHN DAVIS, Woodburn, Macoupin co., Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son's wife of a case of epileptic fits. REBECCA LADUE, Middlesprite, New York.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of fits of many years' standing. EMMA A. BUSWELL, Holyoke, Mass.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my little girl of fits. Has not had a fit for over three years. JAS. MURPHY, Cuba, Fulton co., Ills.

Samaritan Nervine

Is for sale by druggists everywhere, or may be had direct from us. Those who wish to obtain further evidence of the curative properties of Samaritan Nervine will please enclose a 3-cent postage stamp for a copy of our Illustrated Journal of Health, giving hundreds of testimonials of cure from persons who have used the medicine, and also their pictures photographed after their restoration to perfect health.

Address

DR. S. A. RICHMOND & CO.,
World's Epileptic Institute,
15-1y ST. JOSEPH MO.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR: I wish to enquire for my fellow servant Jordan Hays. I have not heard from him since 1868. My mother was Priscilla Hays, brother Sonny or Lewis Hays. They are still at Enterprise, Miss. Address me at State Line, Miss. ROBERT HAYS.

MR EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my wife's kin people who went to Mississippi in 1873, named Martha, Judy, Gerald, Sealy, Nancy, Jane, and her three children, Lee, Bill and John. They all went from Texas. She has two brothers and four sisters in Mississippi, named John and Lee Robinson, Emma Mary and Margaret. Wife's name is Sabbra. She was brought here by Miss Bird. Address me at Montgomery, Texas.,
GEORGE GALVESTON.

Health is Wealth!

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT: a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order recived by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee or the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by F. FREDERICKSON, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, 139 Canal street, New Orleans. Orders by mail at regular price. 41 1y

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IRON
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BITTERS
A TRUE TONIC.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS are a certain cure for all diseases requiring a complete tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00 a bottle.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO.
Baltimore, Md.

See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co. and have crossed red lines and trade mark on wrapper.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
83-1y

Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and in every way the most effectual alterative medicine known or available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood, and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions. It promotes energy and strength. It restores and preserves health. It infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair, who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial. Remember, the earlier the trial, the speedier the cure.

Its recipe has been furnished to physicians everywhere; and they, recognizing its superior qualities, administer it in their practice.

For nearly forty years AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has been widely used, and it now possesses the confidence of millions of people who have experienced benefits from its marvellous curative virtues.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
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Agents wanted. $5 a Day made selling our NEW HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES and FAMILY SCALE. Weighs up to 25 lbs. Sells at $1.50. Domestic Scale Co., Cincinnati, O.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Sample worth $5 free Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.4

J. R. MORRIS,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE, STOVES AND CASTINGS,
Railroad and Mill Supplies,
AGENT FOR
Charter Oak Stoves, Disstons' Saws, Old Hickory Wagons, Howe Scales and Avery's Plows.
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and its Great Reformers. An Illustrated History, with over twenty portraits of the chief reformers, and characteristic selections from their best writings and addresses. Price $3. A few copies of this excellent work on sale at the office. Sent post paid to any address.
PHILLIPS & HUNT,
tf 106 Camp street, New Orleans.

DR. HARTER'S
A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy, has in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians, have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT SAMUELS,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 26th, 1881. 3104 Wash Avenue.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

IRON TONIC.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.
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PARKER'S GINGER TONIC
Invigorates without intoxicating, cures disorders of the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys and lungs, and is the greatest strength restorer and blood purifier, and
THE BEST AND SUREST COUGH MEDICINE EVER USED.
If you are suffering from Female Complaints, Nervousness, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, or any disease, use the TONIC to-day. 100 DOLLARS paid for a failure to help or cure, or for anything injurious found in it. Send for circular.
Parker's Hair Balsam — Satisfies the most fastidious as a perfect Hair Restorer and Dressing. 50c. & $1 sizes. Hiscox & Co., N.Y.

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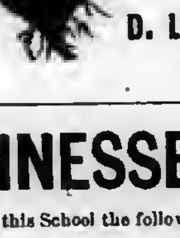
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SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARD FOR TRADE LIST.
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There are now organized in this School the following courses of study:

COMMON ENGLISH, BUSINESS, NORMAL, ACADEMIC, SCIENTIFIC, COLLEGIATE, THEOLOGICAL, MEDICAL AND LAW.

The Seventeenth Annual Session will begin Monday, SEPTEMBER 4.
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Special efforts to prepare teachers for their work.
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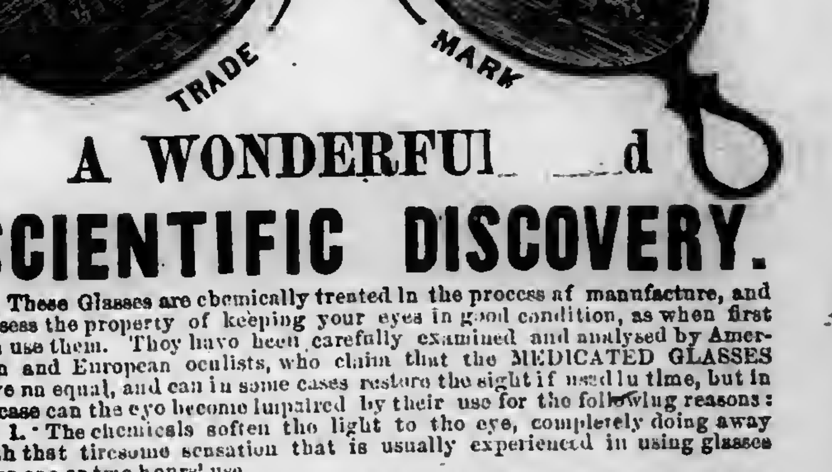

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SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, as when first you use them. They have been carefully examined and analysed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the sight if used in time, but in no case can the eye become impaired by their use for the following reasons:

1. The chemicals soften the light to the eye, completely doing away with that tiresome sensation that is usually experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.

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4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the light having no effect on the eye, with no distressing or tiresome sensation, which necessarily improves the eye.

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The MEDICATED GLASSES are all stamped on the frame H. HOUSAH, Medicated.
NONE GENUINE UNLESS STAMPED.

WE DON'T SELL TO PEDDLERS.
Dealers Supplied Wholesale at Liberal Discount.

ALL EYES SUITED. Persons residing at a distance who may wish to procure these Spectacles can send for a circular containing description, prices, etc., and directions for insuring a perfect fit, and have them sent by mail, by addressing

Herc. Housah,
CRESCENT CITY SPECTACLE COMPANY,
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EARS FOR THE MILLION!
Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil
Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known.

This Oil is abstracted from peculiar species of small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as Carcharodon Rondeletii. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and *many so seemingly miraculous*, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese People. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at $1 per bottle.

HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY!

It has performed a miracle in my case.
I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better.
I have been greatly benefited.
My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.

"Its virtues are *unquestionable* and its *curative character absolute, as the writer can personally testify, both from experience and observation.* Write at once to Haylock & Jenney, 7 Dey street New York, enclosing $1, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—Editor of Mercantile Review.

To avoid loss in the mails, please send money by Registered Letter.

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18-1y-p3

BELLS.

The following prices include the MOUNTINGS.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting	Price
26 Inches....	175 lbs.......	325 lbs.........	$45 00
28 Inches....	225 lbs.......	375 lbs.........	55 00
32 Inches....	350 lbs.......	550 lbs.........	80 00
36 Inches....	550 lbs.......	800 lbs.........	120 00
40 Inches....	750 lbs.......	1050 lbs.........	160 00
44 Inches....	1000 lbs.......	1350 lbs.........	200 00
45 Inches....	1300 lbs.......	1800 lbs.........	[illegible] 00
46 Inches....	2100 lbs.......	2900 lbs.........	400 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The Bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

PHILLIPS & HUNT,
New Orleans, La.

ROBINSON,
The Lightning-Rod King,
—MANAGER OF—
THE NEW-ORLEANS LIGHTNING-ROD CO
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AN ANSWERED PRAYER.

"Oh give me a message of quiet,"
I ask in my morning prayer;
For the turbulent trouble within me
Is more than my heart can bear.
Around there is strife and discord,
And the storms that do not cease,
And the whirl of the world is on me—
Thou only can give me peace.

I opened the old, old Bible
And looked at a page of psalms,
Till the wintry sea of my trouble
Was soothed by its summer calms,
For the words that have helped so many,
And the ages have made more dear,
Seemed new in their power to comfort
As they brought me my word of cheer.

Like music of solemn singing
These words came down to me—
"The Lord is slow to anger,
And of mercy great is He;
Each generation praiseth
His works of long renown,
The Lord upholdeth all that fall,
And raiseth the bowed down."

That gave me the strength I wanted!
I knew that the Lord was nigh;
All that was making me sorry
Would be better by and by;
I had but to wait in patience,
And keep at my Father's side,
And nothing would really hurt me
Whatever might betide.

—Marianne Farningham.

The Care of Young Converts.

BY J. O. PECK, D.D.

Thousands of young converts have been added to the Church the past winter. The spring conferences are meeting, and pastors are being changed. The point that strikes most severely the effectiveness of the itinerancy is the relation of new pastors to the nurture of young converts. The new minister has before him the problem of keeping them alive or killing them off. Some do one and some the other thing, equally effectively. Then the first class of ministers report the work of their predecessor a thorough work, and the latter class report the work of their predecessor a superficial and trashy [illegible] The predecessor may [illegible] the same persons in different [illegible] followed by the above [illegible] successors making the [illegible] reports; and how [illegible] the logical conclu[illegible] the different results are [illegible] difference or indiffer[illegible] successors? Mak[illegible] allowance for all exceptional [illegible] every careful observation [illegible] years in a pastorate [illegible] familiar with New En[illegible] the West, the South, and [illegible] has clearly con[illegible] writer that keeping or [illegible] converts of a pre[illegible] largely on the [illegible] work of the successor. [illegible] some places the [illegible] Mr. Harrison noto[illegible] small percent[illegible] Christian life af[illegible] three years. I could [illegible] but will not [illegible] like Meriden, [illegible] Park Church [illegible] pastors, en[illegible] and faithful is [illegible] three per [illegible] Bishop Wiley de[illegible] Conference [illegible] the same, his [illegible] work the [illegible] the same in [illegible] difference [illegible] to the [illegible] act opposite of the pastor who has led many into the Church. It needs the same kind of pastoral care (though gifts may differ) to nurse and bring to maturity converts that led them to Christ. Yet when they are orphaned of that care, and feel the chill and loneliness of their orphanage, the charge is made that their conversion was not thorough. It is the lame apology of those who let them die of neglect! The blame is largely at their doors. How many children born into this world would "hold out" if they were not cared for and nursed during tender years? It is the nursing of young converts that keep them faithful. And it is the first and greatest duty of a Methodist minister to feed and nurture the lambs of the fold. The saving of souls is his only business. This involves, first, securing their conversion; it involves, second, instructing and confirming them in Christian living. Not only is he to preach for this, but visit from house to house, become personally acquainted with each soul, know its needs, difficulties and dangers, and by warm sympathy and personal counsel and indefinite hard work, save those souls to the Church and to Christ.

Rhetorical sermons, splendid oratory, may dazzle the people popularize the preacher; but pastoral work, warm prayer meetings and class-meetings, and vigilant personal care of each convert, are ten times more effectual in nurturing souls—and it is as much a minister's duty to nurture souls as to secure their conversion, to be a pastor as to preach, to feed the lambs as to feed the sheep. He will imitate the Divine Shepherd—"He shall feed his flock like a shepherd: he shall gather the lambs with his arm, and carry them in his bosom."

In our Discipline (page 95) pastoral visitation is made our chief work. Let me quote:

¶ 142. But it is objected:

§ 1. "This will take up so much time that we shall not have leisure to follow our studies." We answer, 1. Gaining knowledge is a good thing but saving souls is a better. * * * But, 4. If you can do but one, let your studies alone. We ought to throw by all the libraries in the world, rather than be guilty of the loss of one soul.

This is strong language, but forms the keystone of the arch of our success. From the beginning it has been the secret of the most spiritual and effective of our pastors. Mr. Wesley, at the age of fifty-five, writing from Colchester, where he found the church had decreased, though they had had good preachers, but not pastors, declares;

By repeated experiments we learn that though a man may preach like an angel, he will neither collect, nor preserve a society that is collected, without visiting from house to house.

At seventy-one he writes:

I began at the east end of the town to visit the society from house. I know no branch of the pastoral office that is of greater importance than this.

Now let me formulate the care of young converts.

1. The pastor must shepherd them. He must know them by name. He must become personally familiar with their needs, and minister to them. He must make that interest felt. Seeking them out at home and in all the meetings of the Church, he must shake hands with them specially and warmly, speaking a timely word, inquiring as to their Christian life, cheering and encouraging them, "line upon line, line upon line; precept upon precept; here a little, and there a little," and, in all a good deal of shepherding he must give them.

2. The pastor must teach them specifically. Not only pulpit instruction, but special meetings must be held for them. A monthly meeting for instruction in the doctrines and duties of the church is sure to give them vertebrate strength. It grounds them in the truth as we hold it. They become intelligent Methodists. The older members of the church have often asked to attend, and greatly enjoyed and profited by this service.

3. The pastor must carefully classify them. To get them to attend class with delight is a great art. He must know the qualities of his leaders, and classify the converts so that there will be a fitness of [illegible] Many converts are assort[illegible] Some leaders ought to [illegible] in their resigna[illegible] possible better [illegible] is [illegible] godly women, for young ladies and children, and even boys of fifteen, the best leaders I have ever known. Then let the pastor frequently visit the classes and speak cheering words. Leaders and members are quickened with new interest and zeal.

4. The pastor must endeavor to make the older members nursing fathers and mothers. Alas! too many of these never attend class, or speak in prayer-meeting, and need to be converted over again. They are social icebergs and spiritual Greenlanders. They do nothing to help young converts, but are quick to condemn them as not genuinely converted if they become as lukewarm and neglectful of duty as themselves. But there are many living, loving Christians who are ready to help. Many even crave something to do. One of the most excellent methods I know of I claim as a personal invention.

Suppose there are three hundred converts. Select with care, with nice adaptation, three hundred of the best members of the Church, and assign to each one of these a young convert. This member is to be the guardian angel of that convert, to see the convert once a week at least, to know him, to encourage him, to counsel him, to see that he is at all the meetings, to visit him if sick, to seek him out and lead him back if he wander. This was originally the class leader's work, but they cannot or do not do it in our large classes. The above method promotes three good things: 1. Social intercourse; 2. Benefits the members; 3. Saves many converts.

In conclusion, the care of young converts is the pastors most Christ-like work. The brightness of the firmament is the glory of the minister who is instrumental in saving souls.—*N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

Mississippi Teachers.

At a meeting of the colored teachers of East Mississippi, held at West Point June 8, 1882, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That we, as colored teachers assembled, heartily endorse the Teachers Institute now in session here under the supervision of our worthy Superintendent of Education, T. B. Dalton, and that the thanks of this Institute be, and are hereby, tendered to him for the interest he has shown in our advancement and improvement as teachers.

2. That in the selection of professors, J. G. Dupree and G. W. Turner, by our Superintendent, as lecturers, he has displayed much wisdom, as their exemplifications of the latest and most approved methods of instruction have been of incalculable benefit to us.

3. That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the West Point *Leader* and SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication, and a copy be forwarded to Hon. John F. Slater, Norwich, Conn.

SCOTT SYKES, Pres't.

D. C. THOMPSON, Sec'y.

Letter from Texarkana.

MR. EDITOR: Please say in your paper that the Colored churches M. E. of Texarkana, Arkansas, are pushing ahead and doing all they can for the cause of Christ. Our city is on the line of Arkansas and Texas, and is a beautiful little town of about 7000 people. We have one colored Baptist church and one African Methodist church. Both these churches throw every obstacle in our way they can.

I remember that Mr. Wesley had eight or ten followers when he first commenced to teach the truth as it is in Christ. We at this place did not have that many. Since the 19th of last March we have added to our little band thirty-five or forty members, and are determined to push the good cause on. Now, after great trouble and the loss of time in finding some one able and willing to preach and instruct us and at last we find in one Bro. W. M. Fuller a man of good character, and fully competent in all things to point us to heaven.

We have purchased a lot that cost us one hundred dollars. We paid fifty dollars cash, and fifty will be due in six months. We thank God we are getting along as well as we are. Rev. G. Sams was here on the 24th of April, and examined our work and found it good.

Our Sunday-school will be organized on the fourth Sunday of this month. Brethren, pray for us that we may come to Christ and be sincere in all things. Lord bless the M. E. Church, is our prayer. Push the great cause through the world.

ROBERT ROBERSON.

[illegible], June 20, 1882.

The Iowa Battle.

The proposed amendment to the Iowa Constitution is good, brief and to the point. It reads as follows: Section 26. No person shall manufacture for sale, sell or keep for sale as a beverage, any intoxicating liquors whatever, including ale, wine and beer. The General Assembly shall, by law, prescribe regulations for the enforcement of its provisions herein contained, and shall thereby provide suitable penalties for the violations of the provisions thereof." And it seems to be heartily supported by the best elements of the population in that State. The Des Moines *State Register*, published at the capital and the leading paper of Iowa, supports it with vigor and directness, and throughout the counties it has a large following among the smaller papers. The churches are as a unit in the matter, radical and determined, and the temperance associations, led by Hon. Aaron Kimball, are announcing a long list of prominent speakers for the coming contest. The election promises to be non-partisan, Republicans, Democrats and Greenbackers giving it earnest support. Judge McHenry, of Des Moines, and one of the leading Democrats, and Col. Haper, prominent in the Greenback ranks, are with and in favor of the movement, and friends anticipate a large majority. If it prove true, the moral impetus to prohibition can scarcely be anticipated. If men of acknowledged standing in political circles, if the churches, if the papers there can stand radically for an amendment absolutely prohibiting the sale of liquors, if the election shows how possible such an amendment and such a victory really is, it is not too sanguine a hope to entertain that prohibition may at no distant day, become the belief and practice in the majority if not all of the States. Yet still Wisconsin sleeps!—*Christian Statesman.*

The Colored People of Kentucky.

W. H. Ongley, Esq., of Jeffersonville, Ind., has favored us with the following clippings from the Indianapolis *Times*, of 16th inst.:

The colored people of Kentucky met in convention at Lexington on Wednesday, and passed resolutions demanding their rights as citizens, the full protection of the law and the abrogation of all discriminations, against them on account of race or color. The resolutions are well framed and evince the spirit of earnest, honest men, who ask nothing more than their rights. Among the speakers at the convention was an old colored man named Lewis G. Clark, of whom the Louisville *Commercial* says:

He made a speech that reminded one of Demosthenes. Half a dozen reporters for as many Louisville and Cincinnati papers started to take his speech down, but found themselves listening to him with open mouths. Everything was forgotten in the magic of his oratory. An old white-haired man, with wrinkled visage and deep set eyes, his gestures were inimitable. He kept the convention spell-bound for an hour, and when he concluded the audience stormed for ten or fifteen minutes.

The Louisville *Commercial* thinks the address and resolutions of the recent convention of colored citizens of Kentucky were "were couched in fine temper, and will produce a fine impression over the State." There is no doubt about the first part of the proposition, nor about the second either, so far as just and fair-minded men are concerned. But, unfortunately, there is a large class in Kentucky who are neither just nor fair-minded in anything relating to the colored people. We mean of course the Bourbon Democracy, and upon these, we fear, the temperate and manly address of the colored convention will have little or no effect. Time works wonders, however, and even the Bourbon Democracy of Kentucky will eventually have to yield to the progressive spirit of the age and to do justice to the blacks. If not this generation, some other.

We are indeed surprised that a public official should thus openly violate the law by dueling. It is sadly true that our new Constitution, unlike that of 1867, does not disfranchise those who fight duels, but the law nevertheless regards as a murderer a man who kills another in a duel. It is murder in the eyes of God, and we believe is so regarded by nine tenths of our people. The custom, instead of being an honorable one, is but a relic of barbarism. A real gentleman, if he has wronged another, will readily make amends, and he who is not willing to wright a wrong is no gentleman, and a good man should not risk his life in combat with such an one. Thus we place the question on high grounds, and ere long hope to see public opinion crystalized into wholesome law on the subject, which will forever stop dueling.—*Sugar Bowl.*

Something to Ponder.

The closing of A. T. Stewart & Co.'s business, which is now fixed for June 30, suggests much thought.

Alexander T. Stewart was a great shop-keeper—perhaps the greatest shop-keeper the world has ever seen. But outside of this line his mind appears to have been narrow, his thoughts scattering, and his plans characterized by indecision. from his death till to-day his schemes have languished. Their fate is a graphic illustration of the ancient words, "In that very day his thoughts perish."

The mausoleum built for his body is supposed to be empty, and greater uncertainty from this side the dark river may be felt concerning the condition of his soul. Over his palace on Fifth Avenue, his great hotels and greater store, over his factories, his villages, his churches, and his lands, might with propriety be written, "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, * * * but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, * * * For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also."

When his secular confessor, who entered so woundrously upon his possessions, barred out the Jewish banker, Seligman, and all other Jews from the Grand Union Hotel, Seligman, with the wrath of a Mordecai of old against Haman, declared that the house of A. T. Stewart & Co. would not last five years. His prophecy is in substance fulfilled, though there may be no connection between that act of arrogance and the end. Yet there may be.

On the whole, the toppling of overgrown fortunes and the disintegration of enterprises of portentious dimensions bodes no ill to the people.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

Homes Needed.

Amid all the efforts made for the elevation of the masses, very little or nothing has been done towards giving them the first great necessity, a clean, well-ventilated home, with plenty of good water. Nearly all the murders and suicides committed in New York City the past year have had for their theatre miserable tenement rooms, whose heat, filth and discomfort might almost tempt a well-disposed man to "drink and forget his misery," and being drunk to be reckless both of his own and every ones life, where life had so little to make it desirable Poisoning with filth ought to be as unlawful as poisoning with prussic acid, and the same laws that condemn bad fish and meat and unwholesome fruit, should also condemn all dwelling-houses unfit for pure and healthy existence. Landlords have complained very bitterly of late at what they term the "exactions" of the sanitary and health committee; but they ought to consider themselves mercifully treated in being compelled to do right; for if fines and imprisonments could atone for fever-slain tenants, there are many rich who ought to be poor, and many far too free for their deserts. Preachers may sow the seed, but it falls on bad ground in these wretched houses. A man must have a home before he will become a good husband, father and citizen.

Our brethren beyond the "border" have held their General Conference and now are to address themselves to a quadrennium of *doing*, in respect to which they have good grounds for encouragement and hope. This, however, applies chiefly to their regular and executive church work, while it is evident that their wise ones do not see an open sea and plain sailing before them ecclesiastically. A sign of this is seen in the movement made just before the final adjournment to change their denominational name, and in the debates upon that question. The suffix "South," (not "prefix," as the speakers persisted in calling it) though awkward and ungrammatical, is descriptive of the peculiar character of the body, as differentiated from that out of which the new organism was derived, and the condition of things which that name indicated was the chief *reason to be* of the new body. The word "South" at that time had a definite and distinctive meaning, which was felt and confessed in all the land in respect to a well ascertained portion of the country, with its political, ecclesiastical, and, above all else, its social affairs. But that "South" has ceased to be, and "reconstruction" has become inevitable. Some, probably old men, who seemed not to have learned anything from the events of the last twenty years, plead for maintaining the original name and position; and others, with something of the foresight of statesmen, declared that the logic of the proposal for change of name was "simply to go bodily back to the M. E. Church." The subject was at last referred to the annual conference for consideration, and memorials to the next General Conference, during which interval "time, the avenger," will continue its work.—*The Methodist.*

The Sermon That Accomplishes.

A sermon that is to accomplish an end and to be worth listening to, must embody real thoughts, thoughts that have some connection with the interests and issues of life, and must be instinct with the living convictions of the preacher. To be such a sermon, it must come from the preacher's mind and warm heart, with the very life blood of his soul at the moment of its delivery. But how a preacher can stand up before an audience and proceed to read as a message to living men a sermon which he wrote thirty, twenty or even ten years ago, I cannot understand When written, the sermon doubtless was a real transcript of the writers thoughts, convictions and emotions. But during the rush of intervening years, what changes, if there has been a soul within him, have passed over his spirit? To write that sermon now would be simply impossible. And yet he tries to put himself into it, and in that guise presents himself to an audience of thinking people. An old coat that he wore twenty years ago might be aired, and the dust whipped out of it, and he presents himself in it with much more propriety than in that old sermon. No treatment of the sermon can relieve it of its smell of age. Like an old bouquet of flowers, its once delicate fragrance has sunk into a sickening odor.—*President Robinson.*

Heart Treasures.

A wealthy nobleman who died some years since had an iron safe or chest all locked up, but marked, "To be removed first in case of fire." After he died his friends opened that chest, supposing of course that some valuable documents or deeds of property, rich jewelry, or costly plate would be found. But what was their astonishment when they found nothing but the toys of his little child, who had gone before him. Richer to him were they than all the world's wealth, richer than his coronet, brighter than all the jewels that sparkled on its crest. Not his estate, nor his jewels, not his equipage, nothing great and glorious in this world, but the dearest objects to him were the toys of his little child.

Once in a while we still hear the old croak that religion has lost its hold on the general public; that the church and its pulpit are no longer a power in the world; and that religious reading has given place to the daily newspaper. To this venerable fiction there is no better answer than that given by the annual statistics of the number of books in the several classes of literature published published in America and England. From the figures of the English book-trade for the last year, it appears that, 'as usual, theology heads the list with nine hundred and forty-five works; educational and classical publications are second, with six hundred and eighty-two,' etc. Publishers issue books to sell, and they are not accustomed to put forth year by year that which nobody buys; so that the regular publication and sale of religious books is a perfectly fair test of the general demand. That little coterie of readers which no longer cares for religious books, makes the ostrich's mistake of measuring the capacities of other heads by the situation of its own.—*Sunday School Times.*

The normal temperature of the body is 94.4 to 98.8. There are two scales, one on that of collapse, when the temperature will run down to 92.3, which is the fatal limit in that direction. Moderate fever is from 101 to 102 in the morning and 103 in the evening; considerable fever, 102 to 103 in the morning to 104 in the evening; high fever is above 103 in the morning and above 104.9 in the evening, dangerous fever, 104 to 106; fatal high temperature is 107.6, except in certain classes of fever.

Submission and Trust.

There is a story narrated in the classic history of Augustus Cæsar that a troublesome pirate, who had destroyed many of the Roman vessels, and Cæsar, having hunted him in vain for some time, offered a reward of ten thousand talents for the pirate's head. Now, the pirate, knowing the case to be hopeless, and perhaps somewhat relenting, came himself to Cæsar, and laying his head down before him in the dust, he said, "Ten thousand talents; I have brought the pirate's head." Cæsar looked at him with astonishment, but said, "You have trusted the generosity of Cæsar, and no man shall trust him in vain. You are pardoned; there are the ten thousand talents too." Poor, guilty, trembling sinner, "Go thou and do likewise."

The Wife.

Let a man have a cheerful and confiding wife, full of the love of Christ, and one that will help and encourage him when trials and adversity come, one that will not complain and frown because she cannot have all her wishes gratified—let a man have such a wife and he will be strong. Though clouds may hang over his life for a time, he will yet see them dispersed, and success will crown his labors. Such a couple will be happy notwithstanding all their discouragements and trials.

Dr. J. G. Holland and five other well-known citizens formed a corporation under the name of The Metropolitan Coffee-House Company of New York, "to establish, maintain and carry on coffee-houses for the use and enjoyment of the public generally, and especially of the working classes; and in connection therewith to establish, maintain and operate reading rooms, libraries and halls in which lectures, concerts and entertainments, and secular and religious meetings may be given and held; and in more particular terms, the nature of the business of the said corporation is to be the compounding, preparation, sale and supply of such refreshments, foods, drinks and beverages, as shall not be of an intoxicating nature, and of tobacco, and to provide, by purchase or otherwise, and fit up stands, stalls, rooms, halls, shops and other buildings, either of a permanent or temporary nature, and to supply the same with books, newspapers and publications generally, and to contract for, arrange and operate lectures, concerts, entertainments and secular and religious meetings, and to do all such other things as incidental and conducive to the attainment of the above objects."

We want our schools taught by men and woman who understand teaching in its true sense, not by those who are teaching to get a little money to go into the grocery or some other business, but by those who, being fully conscious of the responsibility of the work, go into it with a determination to live and to die. When this is done the public will begin to realize that teaching is an important work, and that those engaged in it will be looked upon with respect.—*Ed. Review.*

All church members ought to be active in keeping things up. One of the great faults in churches is that so much is left to church officers and other officials of societies. Whereas each member ought to be personally active in that in which he is interested; and he ought to be interested in every work. The way to make healthy and useful church officers is to back them. Do not make it necessary that officers in the church and societies should drag you along. You were not designed to be dragged, but to walk and to run, with a voluntary glad step.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

Some fallacies about the prosperity that comes with high wages were very well made plain the other day by Senator Vance, of North Carolina, when he spoke of the boy who boasted that he had sold his hen for one hundred dollars and had taken his pay in two fifty-dollar puppies. "The law of wages," said Prof. Summer, "cannot be better stated than it was by a working man, who said: 'I know when two bosses are running after one man, wages are high; when there are two men running after the one boss, wages are low.'"

Teacher asked of a little boy: "What is a reptile?" "Don't know," said the boy. "Oh, yes, you do, something that crawls." "Oh, a baby."

General News Items.

The Senate passed the National Bank charter bill. Twelve Democrats and Jones, of Nevada, voted against it.

The silk trade at Macclesfield is more depressed than it has been for a quarter of a century. Hundreds of weavers have emigrated to America.

Jenny Lind is quoted as advising American girls to study music at home, because "the music is just as good as in Europe, and the husbands much better."

Ayoub Khan's intrigues in Afghanistan have rendered necessary an exchange of views between the Foreign Ministers of Russia and England with reference to their future policy.

Steps are being taken to erect a monument over the remains of Rev. Isaac Owen, who was sent by our Bishops in 1848 to superintend the work of planting Methodism in California. He died in 1866, and was buried in the Santa Clara Cemetery.

It is announced that Prof. Swing has retired from the editorial control of the Chicago *Alliance*, and will be succeeded by Geo. C. Miln, whose antagonistic views recently caused his retirement from the pastorate of Unity Unitarian Church.

At Danville, Ill., June 22, Allie Mills, aged 14 years; Mary Ogile, aged 17, and Mary Jones, aged 12, committed suicide by taking arsenic. Alice Mills gave as her reason that her father lived with a shameless woman; Miss Ogle's that she was an orphan, and Mary Jones took the drug because the others did.

The following estimate is made of the damage done by the cyclone in the various counties of Iowa: Boone $20,000, Story $30,000, Jesper $50,000, Powarhiek $10,000, Keokuk $100,000, Henry $1,200,000, $Pochantas $10,000. The Chicago and Rock Island Railway Company lose in merchandise and property $41,000, and the Iowa Central Railway Company $10,000. The total loss is estimated at from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000.

George Bennett, an Iowa farmer, was accused of criminally obtaining money by contracting to deliver grain which he did not possess. He protested that he knew nothing whatever about the matter, but the evidence against him convinced a jury, and a year ago he was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary. The man who personated Bennett has now been detected, and the convict's innocence is made clear. The Governor has pardoned him, and will ask the Legislature to vote him $5,000, besides a parchment on which the facts in the case are officially inscribed.

The French Protestants propose to raise a monument to Admiral de Coligny, whose murder by the Guises was the preface to the massacre of his coreligionists on the night of Aug 24, 1572. After the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Coligny's corpse was decapitated and dragged to the gibbet of Montfaucon, where it was hanged amid those of the malefactors executed there. It is proposed to erect a tomb to him in the space between the Protestant Church of the Oratoire and the Rue de Rivoli, and a Committee has been formed which includes many Roman Catholics as well as the elite of Protestant society.

The platform adopted by the Tennessee Democrats, and upon which Gen. W. B. Bate was nominated for Governor, declares the recent settlement of the State debt at 60, 63, 54, 65, 66 as unwise, because it is not in accord with the views of the people, also that there is a portion of the State debt, such as the bonds issued for building our Capitol, for the purchase of the Hermitage, Capitol, etc, with accrued interest, the validity of which has never been disputed by any portion of our party, we consider a valid and sacred obligation of the State and favor the payment of the same in full; that we tender to our creditors a settlement of the remainder of the State debt by paying one half of the principal and accrued interest by issuing the bonds of the State, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. The State Credit Democrats, who withdrew from the convention because of the adoption of the foregoing platform, held a conference, and decided to call a convention, to be held in Nashville on July 11, to nominate a candidate for Governor. They are very hopeful of success in the coming campaign.

[illegible] SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
[illegible] ALBERT, D. D., [illegible]

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1882.

Six Months, One Dollar.

Our agents may now begin a [illegible] canvass for six months, [illegible]ribers to the SOUTHWESTERN. [illegible] who could not afford to pay [illegible] dollars for a year, may be [illegible] to pay one dollar for six [illegible]. A short address to the [illegible] on the value of the church [illegible] a practical missionary [illegible] pastor's assistant, and an invi[illegible] to subscribe, will add hun[illegible] to our lists. Push the can[illegible]

The Last Paper.

[illegible] who subscribed for six [illegible], beginning January 1, 1882, [illegible] notified that the present [illegible] last number they will receive [illegible] they renew their subscrip[illegible] We do not desire to part [illegible], and confidently expect to [illegible] soon from a great ma[illegible]

[illegible] of President Gar[illegible] the penalty of the [illegible] (Friday) June 30.

[illegible] evening, July 3, Rev. [illegible] expects to have [illegible] flag jubilee at [illegible]. Representatives [illegible] to be on hand with the [illegible] flags of the leading na[illegible] world. They are to be [illegible] with speeches and national [illegible] will decorate the [illegible]. The exercises will [illegible] out of doors, where [illegible] and room will be found. [illegible] will be 25 cents. It will [illegible] be an enjoyable occa[illegible] be generously pat[illegible]

[illegible] from Oregon [illegible] victory com[illegible] Republican [illegible] State ticket in 1880. [illegible] be elected by not less [illegible] in the State, the [illegible] to any candidate. [illegible] Governor, has about [illegible]. The Republicans [illegible] by a certain [illegible], which may be in[illegible]. This secures [illegible] a Republican United [illegible]. The man who [illegible] partisan tura to [illegible] not only [illegible] devoid of both [illegible] stand awfully [illegible]

[illegible] Gibson, member [illegible] the First Louisi[illegible] favored us with [illegible] on the river [illegible] the House, June [illegible] on this occa[illegible] the Mississippi Val[illegible] repair of levees [illegible] overflows. His [illegible] review of the [illegible] National Govern[illegible] of eminent engi[illegible] commerce [illegible] appropria[illegible] improvement of the [illegible] has rendered [illegible] his constituents [illegible] statesmanlike

[illegible] on the rampage [illegible]

Whitefield and Prayer Meeting.

Whitefield, it is said, was preeminently a man of prayer. He loved the prayer meeting. It was his bethel. Frequently he spent the entire night in prayer. It was his custom to preach three or four sermons during the day, and then spend as many hours in social or private prayer at night. Doubtless, his wonderful powers of eloquence had much to do with his success; but to us not half so much as the time he spent in public and private prayer. There were times when his heart was so full that he would break over the established rules and lay aside the prayer book, and rush to a throne of grace and pray without the book as the Spirit gave utterance. Red Cross street, London, was a place where the Wesleys and Whitefield frequently spent the entire night in prayer, and where the power of God came down so mightily upon them that many fell to the floor and cried out for exceeding great joy. Praying and preaching, these men went on from strength to strength doing the work of their Master.

Rev. Dr. Phillips says that "the prayer meeting was to Whitefield what the third heavens were to Paul, the finishing school of his ministerial education, the school of his spirit." If he was indebted to Pembroke College for his learning, it was the "praying meeting," as he calls it, that gave him his unction. "Here," he says, "I found spiritual strength." Here he caught the holy heroic fire, the overflowing, the all-pervading baptism that enabled him every where to preach the word, and warn sinners to flee from the wrath to come. "In these praying meetings," he says, "God gives me heaven upon earth, and makes my heart leap for joy almost continually. Here I have often seen persons overwhelmed with the divine presence and crying out, 'Will God indeed dwell with men upon earth?' How dreadful is this place! This is not other than the house of God and the gate of heaven." It was till after he heard John Wesley "expound the word and exhort" in one of these praying meetings that he overcame his scruples and ventured to preach in the open fields. It has been said that "God often hangs the greatest weights on the smallest wires." To Whitefield these prayer meetings were the strongest wires in all the machinery of the moral universe. It was the ten days prayer meeting that fired Peter's heart and gave him the unction to preach that Pentecost sermon that resulted in the conversion of three thousand souls in one day.

Shall They be Educated?

In most of our churches throughout the southwestern portion of our country, we have a few young men and women who have formed a high estimate of the importance of a thorough, a liberal education, and they have resolved to obtain it. They intend to give some years to the study of mathematics, the languages, natural sciences, philosophy, and general history, and thus lay a good foundation for a life of usefulness in whatever sphere Providence may place them. To all such we need not say that we approve of their choice, nor that we bid them God speed. We devoutly pray that they may never falter nor become discouraged. The good to be won, and the goal to be attained, will more than a thousand fold compensate for the money, the time, and labor expended. But few of these young men and women have money at command to meet their expenses, but they most uniformly have what is much better, they have health, and vigor of body, and can easily acquire the necessary money to meet all of their expenses, and thus thrown upon their own resources they feel the responsibilities of life, and become more devoted to their country, the Church, and God.

But while we write, we think of the thousands of another class. A few in this class are debating the question, and we fear a wrong decision. We know their surroundings and that the probabilities are six to four in favor of the wrong conclusion. And upon this class who read the SOUTHWESTERN we press this important matter. We ask for immediate decision. We care not what inviting opportunity of a more worldly nature is before [illegible], not how large the remunera[illegible] promised. We ask you to [illegible] to spend from four to six [illegible] in preparatory study. Do not [illegible] advisers, to men [illegible] you that a liberal ed[illegible] will be of no advantage [illegible] the needs and necessities of the Church or world. We look out on this great harvest field and this cry rings in our ears: "Educate, educate, qualify these young men and women for the accumulating work of these and future years." The Methodist Episcopal Church needs one hundred thousand educated young men and women in Southern fields to-day. She needs and must have an educated ministry. To place an ignorant man in the pulpit would be as great a folly as to clothe a fool in the ermine of a judge. Every man's common sense tells him he who would teach must first be taught. Sermons can no more flow from empty brains than meal from mills without supplies of corn in their hoppers. In this age of the world there can be no rational plea for an ignorant ministry. Methodists universally believe that every man who undertakes to preach the Gospel should be more or less educated. But we do not address ourselves particularly to this class.

All of our young men and women need by education to qualify themselves for usefulness and to fill any station in society and the Church. As a Church we are not a whit behind any other religious organization in providing ample facilities for the education of the young men and women connected with our church and congregations. The opportunities have been furnished, and we say to all of our young people, educate yourselves as thoroughly and as liberally as you can. Take for this great object all the time you need. Time thus spent is time saved, and money thus expended is money saved. All through the South we have our schools, and we say to our young people most emphatically go to them, let your scholarship be as broad, exact, and complete as these institutions can furnish. Remembering that your aim is future usefulness rather than present pleasure. Lay then a good foundation. Study, study, study, and in coming years you will never regret the time and money spent in securing your education. No barren and empty head has any thing to give to another. Let young people think of these things and turn their attention to the seminaries, colleges, and universities of learning and seek the highest preparation possible to their circumstances.

Knowledge is power, the time spent in getting an education is amply repaid by the increased force it gives both to heart and brain.

Never be in haste to get away from school. Time spent here is not time lost, it is a grand investment making sure returns in increase of power, position, and usefulness.

Bourbon Tactics.

A controversy between Hon. George L. Walton, President pro tem of the Louisiana State Senate, and Hon. David Young, member elect of the House of Representatives, growing out of the unseating the latter on the ground of alleged defalcation while a school treasurer of Concordia parish, discloses some ugly facts. Mr. Young claims that by virtue of the suspension of the Freedmen's Bank, in which bank the money was deposited, an amicable settlement with his successor in office, and a decision of the Supreme Court in his favor, he is not a defaulter. He has been twice elected to the House from a parish where the blacks and whites are in the proportion of eight to one, but the House, which is largely Democratic, has twice denied him a seat, asserting that he is ineligible because a defaulter. Mr. Walton, a Democrat, and member of the Concordia school board, knew all the facts in Young's case, yet entered into an agreement with Young looking to their mutual benefit as candidates, and other Democratic candidates agreed to a compromise by which they were elected by Republican votes. Mr. Walton is now at the head of the Senate, his election due to negro votes, and the representative of those negro votes, Mr. Young, is refused admission to the House on a pretext without apparent fairness. He seems to have the right to complain of the denial of his rights as a member elect of the House, and of bad faith on the part of Mr. Walton and his political friends. Mr. Young rejects the imputation that the settlement with him was a forced one because his bondsmen were "men of straw," as asserted by Mr. Walton, contending they are all responsible and solvent. The sharp practice adopted to deprive a Republican constituency of a representative deserves condemnation, and is as mean as bulldozing with shotguns. If Mr. Walton and other members of the Concordia school board knew Mr. Young to be a defaulter, it is [illegible] duty to proceed at law against [illegible] his sureties. Yet Mr. [illegible] they withdrew suit [illegible] and it is notorious that they afterward affiliated and acted with Mr. Young politically. Such conduct does not tend to good feeling between the two races, or the prevalence of common honesty in public affairs. It is humiliating to think that Mr. Walton, elected in the corrupt manner pointed out, would become acting Governor of the State on the death or inability of Gov. McEnery.

The Methodist Advocate.

The Pittsburg *Advocate* expresses regret that there is danger that embarrassment may come to the *Methodist Advocate*, of Atlanta, for lack of money to continue its publication. The General Conference of Cincinnati directed the agents to discontinue it, if the demand to meet its expenses exceeded a specified sum. The amounts appropriated prove to be insufficient, and there is no way but to abandon it, unless help comes from private sources. We believe that all who understand the situation at the South entertain no doubt as to the misfortune that must come to our work, especially among the whites, if the paper that has done such valiant service shall "cease at once to work and live."

We are in the South, and have some personal knowledge of the situation, and entertain no doubt as to the misfortune that must come to our work, not as among the white or colored (we are humiliated when we see our Church papers making these distinctions), should the *Methodist Advocate* of Atlanta be discontinued. And while we rejoice in the assurance that the paper is not to be strangled to death, we can but think that it is a little out of place for the great Methodist Episcopal Church to make one of her General Conference papers in any way dependent upon private beneficence. Bishop Warren has spent some time in the South. He understands and appreciates the situation, and while some of our doctors differ somewhat in their views and tastes, his opinions are not of a rose-water kind. The discontinuance of the *Methodist Advocate* would indeed be a misfortune to "the neglected whites of the South," but much more so to "our brethren in black," "who, educated, are destined to come to the front." We are more thankful than we can tell that Bishop Warren is leading on in this matter, and without the least hesitation give it as our opinion, to use a Texas phrase, that he in connection with Dr. Fuller will pull the *Advocate* through.

The Qualifications.

To a young lady who offered to go as teacher to South America for three years, Miss Whitfield, preceptress of our Female College in Santiago, Chili, sent the following reply:

"We want Methodists of good health, good education, experience, and success in teaching, good disposition, good common sense, not mercenaries, but missionaries, not sight-servers, but soul-savers, by the power of God. Persons wholly consecrated to God, who will honor the marriage relation of their souls with the Divine Bridegroom, who will go with the *Man* who made the world to help Him save it, and stay with Him in foreign lands till He shall bid them return. We don't send any body for 'three years,' nor for ten years. They must go to do the will of God. If we send any who don't fill the measure, we want them to return as soon as possible. If they are whole-hearted in it, we could not persuade them to return. Any body is at liberty to return whenever they want to, but if they are worth sending, they won't want to, unless duty calls them home. I am not speaking of natural love of home, but of high moral responsibility, and the higher love of helping Jesus in His great undertaking."

We have never seen the needs of our Southren work more appropriately expressed. Of mere adventurers or persons broken in health, coming here as the sick go to some grand hospital, or as an experiment, we have had enough. We need men of conviction and clearness of vision, who can look far enough into the future to see a little of the grand results of their trials and sacrifices, (if we may be allowed to use that word in connection with a work so glorious and full of promise,) as to get strength form present emergencies. Of all fields in the wide world for earnest, loving, Christian workers, to us this is the most promising.

The New-York *Times* has a carefully prepared forecast of the political character of the next House of Representatives. It gives the Republicans a majority of twenty-one as compared with a majority of fifteen in the present Congress when it was organized.

Local boards of health should be given ample powers to secure frequent inspections of dwellings and places of business; and also to put in operation schemes for better drainage whenever the public health demands it.

The debate in the House of Representatives over the bill for the expenses of the Yorktown Centennial Commission brought out a fact of the most disgraceful character. The original appropriation was $40,000, but the expenses overran the appropriation by $23,000. This was certainly bad enough, but what makes the matter worse, it appears that one of the special items in the expenditures was a bill for $7460 for wines and liquors. It was expected that the members of the commission would act with becoming dignity and propriety; but it appears that they "drank like fish," and acted more like wild men and brutes than like patriots and statesmen. The whole thing was more like a roystering junket carried on regardless of expense than a grand celebration. It was a disgrace to the country.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Rev. Dr. Matlack, of Wilmington, Del., is slowly recovering from a severe attack of chills and fever.

—Rev. E. J. Smith for the third time delivered the Decoration address at Chardon, O. A copy of a local paper containing it has been received.

—Under date of May 31, Rev. J. W. Butler announces to the Secretaries that Brother Craver, of the Mexico Mission, is considered out of danger. There are hopes of his recovery.

—Last Wednesday, Rev. Thos. B. Woods, of our South American Mission, ended his short and pleasant visit to New Orleans, by going to New Mexico, via the Southern Pacific route. He will visit relatives there, and return to the East.

—Rev. J. G. Vaughan, the new pastor for Ames, writes that he will be in New Orleans to enter upon his work as soon as July 20. Mr. Vaughan has had four years experience as a pastor, and is a graduate of Drew School of Theology, Madison, N. J., and of the Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.

—Rev. F. D. Bookman, one of the best men of the Texas Conference, writing to this office and referring to Brothers Moore and Malloy, says, "God grant the day may soon come when we shall have the pleasure of welcoming to our Conference a full score of such Christian-hearted men to labor with us and for us. We need them."

—It is said that Spurgeon, the great Baptist preacher, has the misfortune of being frequently called upon by lunatics. But he shows an uncommon amount of good sense in managing them. One recently called to see him and said, "Mr. Spurgeon, you and I are one. I think the same things that you do, and I wish the same things that you wish." Mr. Spurgeon said, "Is that so? Do you really wish just what I wish?" "Yes," was the answer of the lunatic. "Well I wish that you would go away," and he had sense enough to go.

—On the seventieth birthday of Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," etc, there were grand festivities at the residence of ex Governor Wm. Claflin, at which were many of the Beecher family and notable literary guests. Among other letters read on the occasion was a graceful one from G. W. Cable, Esq, of this city, as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, June 9, '82.

DEAR SIRS—I thank you most gratefully for the kindness that remembers me at such a distance, and regret exceedingly my inability to respond in person. To be in New England would be enough for me. I was there once—a year ago—and it seemed as though I never had been home till then. To be there again, to join friends in rejoicing over the continuance on earth of one who has earned the gratitude of two races of humanity, is greater than the measure of my cup. I can only send blessings on the day when Harriet Beecher Stowe was born.

Yours truly,
G. W. CABLE.

Bible Distribution on San Antonia District.

Was forwarded to me from the American Bible Society, February 4th, 1882, and received March 8th in good condition, pulpit bibles for the following churches: San Marcos, Hays county; Riddleville, Kansas county; Seguin, Gaudalupe county; Mount Pleasant, Gaudalupe county. Came in same box for Bro. G. W. Richardson's district: Haven's Chapel, Alerton, Colorado county; Lockhart, Caldwell county. Bro. C. L. Madison's district: Simpson's mission, Austin, Travis county Texas. All through the kind promptness of Superintendent W. B. Rankin. Applications were made to him which met his approval and received his attention, and we have the results. These are handsomely leather bound, gilt edged, clear type, $8 Bibles, which donation amounts to $56.

Brethren on the San Antonio District will not forget the American Bible Society in benevolent collections.

Yours truly, MACK HENSON.
Austin, Tex., June 12, 1882.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

John Brooks, Longstreet: "We had a protracted meeting at Pleasant Grove, continued one week; 2 were reclaimed and 2 joined the church. A meeting will be held at Mount Zion. We expect to build up the Red Springs church at Grand Cane City."

Henry Taylor, Washington: "Our Sunday-school is not as large as we desire, but is growing. Children's day was observed. Our pastor, Rev. T. Larkins, preached a good sermon, collection $2, 10. Our people are poor and suffering from the overflow."

MISSISSIPPI.

J. W. Parks, Jackson: "Our protracted meeting of three weeks closed, May 31; converted and reclaimed 13, admitted 5 by letter. We want to improve the church building soon."

J. H. Cook, Summit, reports a nice time on Children's day. There was music, recitations, and addresses by Elder J. Campbell, and Prof. C. W. Marrit. Two children took up the collection $4 45.

L. J. Terrell, Ripley: "Children's day, the church was crowded. J. W. Cowan made the opening address, Miss Mollie McKenzie recited 50 verses, and Miss F. F. Falker had an essay upon Sunday."

A. B. Coleman, of Enterprise, sent us a report of Children's day services. The address of Rev. H Cawthorne to the children is commended. There was music, recitations, and a collection of $5 25.

James Ford, Union Church: "The circuit is in a prosperous condition. Superintendent H. Roundtree of the Sunday-school is devoted to his work. Shall endeavor to build a new church. We have 3000 feet of lumber on the ground. The following are contributions from our white friends to assist in building: G. Truuel $5, A. Barker $1 25, J. Crawford $1 50, L. Bire $1, B. Young $1, M. Brire $1, S. Watson $1, H. McCollum $1, C. Collin $1, J. Earles $1, A. Winfield $1, M. Jacob $1, E. Bire $1, M. Thompson $1.

N. Cannon, Pass Christian: "My first protracted meeting I held at Pass Christian, commencing on April 3, and closing on the 28. We had a glorious revival, 25 conversions, and 8 backsliders reclaimed; 5 mourners joined the Church, and 5 received by recommendation. Total, 43. Thirteen adults and one infant were baptized. Rev. M. Dale, being at home in Pass Christian, gave his help and labored hard as a faithful minister of God. He did us great good. My second protracted meeting was held at Bay St. Louis, commencing May the 13th, and closing on the 30th. There were 6 conversions, and 4 backsliders reclaimed. Adults baptized 6, and 11 joined the Church and one by letter. On May 28, 16 joined the Church on probation. At Live Oak church at Pearlington, I have received 6 in the church. 75 have joined the Church on my circuit, and it is in a prosperous condition."

TEXAS.

F. Hamilton, Mooresville: "We expect to remodel our church next week. Then Prof. D. G. Brown, a Tennessee gentleman will commence, a day school at once."

A. Brown and W. Dillard, of the Sunday school, at Oak Hill: write us that Children's day was duly observed. Rev. B. F. Williame preached to the children, and a collection of $2, 25 was taken up."

M. A. Hedgeman, recording steward, at Montgomery says Children's day was observed satisfactorily. The collection was $5, Rev. A. Adair and Bro. George Galveston conducted the services."

A. C. Culbreath, Huntsville: "Our childrens day was a grand time. We carried out the services in due form. There was music by W. H. Baines, recitations from the bible, collections amounting to $16. A sermon at night was on the subject of temperance, music by Miss Mollie McCoee."

Rev. F. D. Bookman under date of June 15 writes from Prairie Plains, Texas: "Last Sabbath we observed as Children's Day, which proved to be a perfect success. The church was appropriately decorated with flowers and evergreens. The congregation large and attentive. The services consisted of song, prayer, reading the appointed scripture lesson, a sermon by the pastor, and recitation of portions of scripture by the scholars of the Sunday-school. Miss Sallie Carrington recited 52 verses and Miss Bettie Parker 46. It would have done your heart good, Mr. Editor, to have seen the rows of happy smiling faces of our children as they eat ready to be called upon to repeat portions of the Bible they had learned in the Sunday-school. The collection for the children was $5,00. Much of the pleasure and success of this happy day is due to Bro. Thomas Edwards, our superintendent. I desire to express my gratitude to God for the honor he has bestowed upon me. Amid great persecution he stood by me and helped me in organizing and erecting this church. Blessed be his name forever."

TENNESSEE.

J. L. Massey makes an interesting report of his firm stand for temperance, which is most creditable to him. His chief trouble, he says, is not with sinners, but Christians, who indulge in strong drink.

J. B. Bradford, Purdy: "My second quarter was held by elder Price. The church was revived by his presence. One addition, and several at the altar for prayer. We have done something on all collections."

From Our Mission Rooms.

The Rev. I. H. Correll, of the Japan Mission, reported recently at the Mission Rooms in improved health. He has been doing much work in delivering missionary addresses in different places, and was on his way to join the secretaries in their Western tour.

The Rev. J. H. Gill, of North India Mission, has been engaged every Sabbath working for the cause of missions in different towns of the West. The recent collection at Constantine, Mich., amounted to $95, where only $18 were raised last year. Mr. Gill intends to return to India in the fall.

DEATH OF K. KAWAMURA.—The Rev. M. S. Vail reports that Mr. Kawamura, the Japanese student of Drew Theological Seminary, who went out this spring to reinforce our educational work in Japan, died of hemorrhage of the lungs May 3, six days after his arrival in Japan. "He passed peacefully away, happy in the religion of Christ."

The Rev. Joel Osgood, of the Liberia Mission, who has been for some time seriously ill, is expected in New York. During his illness he received much kind attention from the Rev. D. H. Day, of the Muhlenberg Lutheran Mission. The Board of Bishops have determined to send out to Liberia a white missionary with supervising authority.

Every member gave something, and the average per member in a recent missionary collection in the Oak Park Methodist Episcopal Church, Illinois, was $11 84. So reports the pastor. "Every member and probationer in our Church gave something." That is the way to reach a million dollars for missions, and several millions. The total collection for Church and Sunday-school at Oak Park this year is $1,400; last year it was $1,205 35.

NORTH CHINA MISSION.—A movement is on foot in Peking for the co-operation of our mission and the New Connection Methodist Mission in the development of an Anglo-Chinese College, to be entirely self-supporting. It seems likely to meet with public favor in Peking. A course of public lectures was given the past winter before our training school, which was a complete success. It will doubtless become a permanent feature of the work. Lectures were delivered by Dr. Edkins, Dr. Dudgeon, the Rev. Messrs. Owen, Sheffield, Wherry, and Pilcher. Some evenings our large chapel was crowded, and several families of high officials were present.

BULGARIA MISSION—PERSECUTION.—Recent reports from several of our missionaries in Bulgaria represent a disturbed state of society. A season of persecution is upon the mission which demands firmness and courage on the part of the laborers, and sympathy and prayers from the Church at home. At Rasgrad, the former home of the converted priest, Peter Tickcheff, and from which he was expelled a year ago, the mob, stimulated by bigoted ecclesiastical influence, have set upon the kinsfolk of the the priest, and compelled them to leave the town. They number several men, women, and children, and have taken refuge in Rustchuk. Some of them essaying to return to Rasgrad, to see if might occupy their houses, found that the estates were to be sold by the Government. Messrs. Tickcheff and Thomoff applied to the prefect at Rasgrad, but obtained no satisfaction. A lawyer has been consulted, but he gives no hope. The local government in the matter seems to be quite under the influence of the Church authorities. The bishop of Rustchuk and the high priest of Rasgrad are said to be prominent in the proceedings. The political affairs of the principality are in an unsettled state. Our work at Loftcha is for the present hindered. Every thing was in readiness to proceed with the building of the the girls' school. The lot of ground had been purchased by deed, but now the government permit to build is withheld. The latest advices from Superintendent Challis, under date of May 20, are as follows: "The storm of persecution is increasing in violence. Yesterday I received a note from the ministry, saying that Protestant missionaries would not be permitted to open a school in Loftcha, because they would use it as a means of proselytism, which could not be permitted in Bulgaria. This is in contradiction to their order, to the municipal authorities that we be permitted to build. It is hard telling what the next will be, but it seems evident that while the present regime continues, all that is possible will be done to hinder us. The same spirit prevails in the political management, and there is general dissatisfaction among the people. The new mission building at Sistof was to be completed about the middle of June.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Second Round—San Antonio District.

DEAR EDITOR: The second round on the district began May 6th, at San Marcos. Bro. J. Browley is doing a good work—is loved by all. At San Antonio, Bro. J. B Carnes is moving forward in the right direction. His influence is felt in the entire community for good.

Bro. J. T. Jacobs is much more encouraged than at the first quarter. Has had some conversions and accessions. As we could not reach this point, Bro. Jacobs held his own quarterly, and sends in an encouraging account of his work.

Bro. A. J. Turner, at Laredo, is doing all that can be expected of him under existing circumstances. We have no place of our own in which to hold service. Bro. Turner has to rent a building for this purpose, besides paying his own rent, which costs eleven dollars a month. Mrs. Malinda Turner, his Christian wife, is aiding her husband in the work by paying the bills as they become due from money earned by washing, ironing, sewing, and boarding a few railroad hands. She says she knows what is expected of her husband.

May 27th and 28th found us at Hondo. Here Bro. Christmas is toiling on with good effect.

Mr. John H. Bowles, of Uvalde, appeals to me for a minister at that place. I have asked Bro. Frank Pierce, of Hondo City, to please see after them for the present. He is a local preacher; he reads and preaches well. How easy it would have been for Bro. J. W. Robinson to have staid at his post at Brackettville and followed up these openings on the western extension of the G. H. and S. A. Railroad, which would by this time have included Brockettville, Uvalde, Eagle Pass, and Delrio. The U. S. A. chaplain told me on the 30th of May, on the route for San Antonio (Sunset Road), that these places had a population of 5000. While Brockettville might decrease after the military gave up old Fort Clark, the other places would in all probability increase in population. A circuit including the above named points would give us a more accessible one than the Hondo and Fredericksburg Circuit, since it lies along the Sunset and other rail routes and but little staging. On the 29th of May, at Hondo, we raised by subscription $152 to build a church house. A. Mr. G. Harper has deeded two acres of ground for a building site (a beautiful site it is). They have some money and lumber in hand.

At Pleasant Grove (near Livernia, in Wilson county), Bro. D. W. Tucker is doing grandly. The roll was called by the writer, and the June subscribers responded with the cash promptly. But very few had to be carried over to the October list. N. B.—We shall pursue this course with all churches on the district applying for assistance. Many were very anxious to build before aid was granted; but since granted have lost their energy. Lead out, brethren, or I will be obliged to give your names to the public.

Throughout the country crops are flourishing.

Pray for me; I have been chilling it for fifteen days. Am getting better. Yours truly,

MACK HENSON.
Austin, Texas, June 12, 1882.

A Pic-Nic.

MR. EDITOR—The Sunday-school of the First Street Methodist Episcopal Church held their annual picnic Tuesday, June 29th at Crescent Park. The day was propitious. The arrangements for a grand time for the children, young ladies and gentlemen, and parents were in good order. We marched from the church to Prytania street, took our seats in the cars and were soon at the park, where, under the supervision of our beloved and respected Superintendent, Y. H. Campbell, everything had been put in the most perfect order. Indeed much of the joy of this day came to us through his untiring efforts and energy. Nearly all the officers and teachers, with fully one thousand

...eople were present. The heart of the pastor was filled with joy that is unspeakable in seeing the Superintendent and other officers with the teachers, scholars and parents all entering so heartily into the joys of the day. The exercises of the occasion consisted of singing some of our general Sunday-school melodies, and the usual festivities of such occasions. The entire expenses of the day were $55, and all paid. With Bro. Campbell for our Superintendent the prospects for our Sunday-school are the most promising.

T. G. MONTGOMERY, Pastor.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

THIRD QUARTER—LESSON I. July 2d. A LESSON ON HOME. (Mark x, 1-16.)

In going to Jerusalem Jesus had left Samaria, crossing Jordan south of Galilee, and recrossed opposite Jericho. The people resorted to him again. They questioned him in order to ensnare him, "Is it lawful for a man to put away his wife?" He draws their attention away from sophistical interpretations and doctrines of schools to the plain teaching of the law itself, a much superior authority. Moses had given no direct command, and they could only refer to his usage. Jesus knowing this, inducing them to take this step in reasoning to the true answer, already intimates his intention of carrying the question beyond Moses to the highest most absolute authority. The answer of Christ left it sufficiently apparent that, save for one cause, divorce is not proper at all. Her bill of divorcement being null and void in the highest and truest views of marriage, the wife put away is still his wife. This being true with respect to this person, he is an adulterer in marrying another. Mothers present brought their young children to him, because it was believed his touch was efficacious in healing, even those not suffering from physical disorders. His disciples rebuked them, but he was displeased and said that such persons, and those of like moral innocence, simplicity, and humility compose the kingdom of God. He affectionately embraced them.

Mobile Schools.

MR. EDITOR:—On the 12th of this month I visited the public schools about to close their sessions. The school for colored children, on Davidson avenue, B. O. Bain principal, I found in good discipline. On the 15th I visited the girls' school in the same building, and on the same day called at Good Hope School. The teachers have been faithful and done good work. Principal W. M. Colwell deserves special praise.

D. JOHNSON.

Mobile, Ala., June 19, 1882.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The *American Agriculturist* for July is very full of valuable information for the farmer, gardener, and housekeeper. Sixty or seventy illustrative engravings and [illegible]. Orange Judd Co., publishers, New York. $1 50 per annum, fifteen cents per number.

The Season for July, a lady's illustrated fashion magazine, has been received from the International News Company, 29 and 31 Beekman street, New York. Price 30c. [illegible] patterns and designs in [illegible] work make it very attractive.

[illegible] *National Prohibitionist*, a new paper, begins regular [illegible] in July. Farrall & [illegible] the publishers. Wm. [illegible] and Chas. W. Cush[illegible] a 32-page weekly; [illegible]

[illegible] for May has a [illegible] B. McKean [illegible] of [illegible] in Utah, Ter. [illegible] Book [illegible] year. [illegible] is an ideal [illegible] In this [illegible] there is the amusing [illegible] of "The Boy [illegible] of July", the [illegible] account of "An [illegible] Rebellion" which [illegible] Nathaniel Bacon against [illegible] of Virginia in 1676; [illegible] Brooks contributes a [illegible] of the famous [illegible] the Essex and [illegible] in the war of 1812. [illegible] there is a very [illegible] "Serenade," by [illegible] The number is [illegible] departments, [illegible] of clever [illegible] pictures. The [illegible] a report of the [illegible] Fund.

[illegible] *The Living Age* [illegible] of June, [illegible] [illegible] Annual [illegible] last King of [illegible] A Visit to [illegible] and Charles [illegible] Fraser; A [illegible] Temple Bar, [illegible] and The [illegible]

July gives a collection of articles, nearly every one of which is a competent treatise in brief on some subject on which the general public take a living interest. The opening article is "Plant-Cells and their Contents," by Prof. McBride, of the State University of Iowa. The nature of "Porcelain and the Art of its production," the process of shaping, baking and decorating articles of china-ware, are explained by M. Charles Lauth, administrator of the French National Manufactory at Sevres. In "The Physiology of Exercise" Herr Emile du Bois-Reymond takes the most comprehensive view of the subject, and inquires how and why exercise promotes the development of the muscles, and the various tissues and secretions of the body and of the nervous system, and how every act of voluntary exercise of the body is equally and fundamentally a mental exercise. Lieutenant G. Krietler, a member of Count Szechenyi's Central Asian Expedition, describes a "Curious Burmese Tribe" which he met near the western border of China. The "Problems of Property" are carefully considered by Mr Geo. Iles. The editor's table announces and laments, in common with all friends of knowledge, the cessation of the publication of Mr. Herbert Spencer's "Descriptive Sociology." New York: D. Appleton & Co. Fifty cents per number, $5 per year.

In the *North American Review* for July, the leading article is a profound and sympathetic study of "Emerson as a Poet," by Edwin P. Whipple. The author has scarcely a word to say about forms and modes of expression, and cheerfully concedes that Emerson had command only of two or three metres; but he brings all the resources of his extraordinary critical acumen to prove that, as a seer, as one who has intuition of the deeper truths of nature and the moral universe, in short, as a poet in the highest sense of the word, Emerson must take rank with the greatest geniuses of all time. In "Hydraulic Pressure in Wall Street," a writer who manifestly is no novice, exposes many of the tricks by means of which fictitious values are created, and the unwary lured daily to ruin. Desire Charnay contributes the eleventh article in the series on "The Ruins of Central America," and records the crowning triumph of his exploring expedition, namely, the discovery of a great ruined city in the hitherto unexplored country of the Lacandones, Guatemala. There are two papers on the civil service question: one, "The Things Which Remain," by Gail Hamilton, who labors to relieve the civil service from the aspersions cast upon it on account of Guiteau's crime; the other, "The Business of Office-seeking," by Richard Grant White, who forcibly portrays the moral ills that come from the perennial struggle for place. Finally Francis Marion Crawford, son of the eminent American sculptor, writes of "False Taste in Art," and indicates certain directions in which art culture might be developed in the United States. The *Review* is for sale by booksellers and newsdealers generally.

The July *Wide Awake* opens with an exquisite picture of child-life, called "The Pipers," accompanying a melodious little poem of the same title, by Elizabeth Cuming. Following this comes "The Assistant," a brilliant story by Mrs. M. H. Catherwood, a history of some grown boys and girls, but placing before the growing ones some good ideals of determination in business, sisterly devotion, womanly energy, and broad generosity. Eliot McCormick of the *Christian Union* has a good short story, "Did Ethel see the Queen?" and Mrs. Kate Upson Clark tells merrily "How Jared saw the Elephant." Sequels to "Their Club and Ours," and "From the Hudson to the Neva" begins in this number, under the titles, "The Trojan War" and "Lost among the Savages;" and the Third Act of the Comedy "No Questions asked" is very amusing. After a feast of beauty and amusement, comes the Chautauqua Reading Course, the most delightful part of the magazine, in fact. Only $2 50 a year. Ella Farman, Editor. D. Lothrop & Co., Publishers, Boston.

NEW BOOKS.

THE LORD'S PURSEBEARERS. By Hesba Stretton. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. Price $1 25.

The name of Hesba Stretton is too well known in English literature to render it necessary to make special commendation of any work from her pen. No writer of religious fiction stands higher in England, and there is not a Sunday-school library where some of her volumes may not be found. She has the faculty of entertaining and instructing at the same time. In the Lord's Pursebearers the author draws a terrible picture of life among the vicious poor in London streets, and shows by what shifts the professional beggars and thieves of the great Babylon manage to live on the misplaced charity of the pitying well-to-do population. The story is one of intense interest, and the characters, especially those of Isaac Chippendell, his granddaughter Joan, and little Lucky, are forcibly drawn. One can hardly believe that such places exist or that such deeds are perpetrated as are here described, but one who is familiar with London [illegible] knows they are no exaggerations. The volume is [illegible]

GOOD AND GLORY. A rare collection of new Sunday-school music. Issued in three styles, Round Notes, Patent Notes, and Word Edition. Note Edition 35 cents. Word Edition 12 cents. Address, Southern Methodist Publishing House, Nashville, Tenn.

[illegible] for the Sabbath-school [illegible] Price 35c. Geo. D. [illegible], Boston.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Khedive will not go to Cairo.

Vermont Republicans nominated L. Barstow for Governor.

Prince Bismarck insists on Germany maintaining a large standing army.

Foreign ships of war are about to visit Corea, and open that country to commerce.

The government has not made much progress in the work of convicting star route men.

The Chinese are incensed with American anti-Chinese legislation, and are discussing measures of retaliation.

The sentence of the court-martial in the case of Lieutenant Flipper, charged with embezzlement, has been affirmed by President Arthur, and he will be dismissed from the service.

A new contribution box for churches has been invented, and is now in use in Chicago. Every time a coin with a hole in it or a button is dropped in the box, a gong rings. The first Sunday it was tried it went off like a gatlin gun.—*Comet.*

In the contested election case in the Fifth District of South Carolina the sub-committee of the House committee on elections finds that General Robert Smalls, the contestant, has a majority of 1468 votes.

Kansas colored voters have nominated as their Congressional candidate Alfred Fairfax, an ex-slave. He is now a farmer, and is a man of more than ordinary ability. He was bulldozed out of an election to Congress from Louisiana, and left it with a colony of his people.

Paul Tulane, Esq., formerly a resident of New Orleans, but now of Princeton, New Jersey, donated property assessed at $255,000, and yielding an annual revenue of over $35,000, to educate white youth of New Orleans. Hon. R. L. Gibson is president of the board of administrators of this fund.

The New York *Times* gives a forecast of the next House of Congress. It makes out a Republican majority of twenty-one in a house of 325 members, against a majority of fifteen in the present house of 293 members. There are various elements of uncertainty for which due allowance seems to be made.

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Diabetes and other Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver which you are being so frightened about, Hop Bitters is the only thing that will surely and permanently prevent and cure. All other pretended cures only relieve for a time, and then make you many times worse.

Blackburn is right, and he should stand by his promise and ventilate the whisky and cigar bill in connection with the funeral expenses of the murdered President. It is an outrage and an insult to the American people, and a disgrace to every person who permits a dollar to be paid for such purposes without a protest. It will be well for persons on that funeral train who knew nothing of the desecration to enter their solemn protest also. There are few people but will believe that honorable men were imposed upon by those making the arrangement for the comfort of the party. This can only be assured by promptly rejecting the items of expenses. The lesson will not be lost in the future.—*Inter-Ocean.*

Kidney Diseases are among the most painful, and may be cured by the Day Kidney Pad, which also cures diabetes and other diseases of urinary system. $2 of all druggists, or sent by mail, postpaid. Children's Pad (cures "bed-wetting") $1 50. Day Kidney Pad Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Educate your children in the highest sense of the word, and you have put into their hands a lever far more powerful than that of Archimedes; one powerful enough to raise the dense mass of ignorance and sin. There is wickedness and misery enough in the world, but endeavor to make your corner of it brighter and better, and your far-reaching influence will tell on generations yet unborn. Understand that on the wise, skillful training of the souls committed to your charge hangs a momentous issue, a tremendous power for good or ill.—*Irish Monthly.*

Our natural birth introduces us into the family of man, and makes us members of society, entitling us to the great natural rights of the human race. Our spiritual birth brings us into the family of Christ, makes us members of the household of faith, and secures to us all the privileges and rights of God's children.—*Nashville Advocate.*

Governor Luke Blackburn, of Kentucky, professed conversion at the meeting of the "Mountain Evangelist" in the Opera House at Frankfort. He will unite with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Girolamo Savonarola has at last been honored by the erection of a monument in Florence, the city in which he [illegible]

South Carolina Bourbons.

The Bourbons of South Carolina persist in their schemes to defraud the negro of his rights of citizenship, as the following dispatch to the New York *Times*, bears witness:

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 19. What State officers charged with the registration will do when left untrammeled by Federal supervision was clearly shown at a precinct known as the "Three-mile House." This precinct is a half-mile above the city limits, and consequently Federal officers only have the rights accorded them at county precincts, but by some strange oversight none was appointed for this poll, and the colored men, who are in a large majority, were left to the tender mercy of Supervisor Horsey, 10 policemen in full uniform, and two Deputy Sheriffs. The Supervisor retarded registration willfully, and when the colored men—many of whom walked several miles in a broiling sun to register—manifested displeasure at their treatment, the policemen pounced upon them and a Trial Justice named Gleason committed them to jail, where they remained until next day, when the same officer bound them over to the next term of court for interfering with the registration. Late in the afternoon United States Marshall Blythe requested one of his General Deputies to investigate the reports brought to his office. The Deputy found the Supervisor with his heels on the table, smoking and chatting, while outside of the building was a long line of colored men, exhausted from long waiting under the burning rays of the sun. When remonstrated with by the Deputy, the Supervisor became angry and abusive, and, having ascertained that the Deputy had in his possession a warrant for the arrest for a former offense, the Supervisor rushed frantically from the building and demanded to be arrested and taken to the city. After every argument to induce the Supervisor to perform his duty had failed, the Deputy complied with his wish, and escorted him to the United States Court-house, where he was released on parole until the next day, when he gave bail.

The departure of the Deputy with the Supervisor was the signal for a general onslaught upon the inoffensive colored men standing in the vicinity of the precinct by the Police. The club was freely used, several were arrested—among them W. H. Parvis, who was formerly Adjutant-General of the State—and the others fled to their homes. The men arrested, without the necessary legal formalities, were sent to jail. To prevent the usual garbled reports of such affairs in the *News and Courier*, the principal editor, F. W. Dawson, was apprised of the real nature of the outrage. He nevertheless sustained the Supervisor's lawless conduct, stigmatized the Deputy's action as impertinence, and in reply to a remark calling attention to the contemptuous treatment of the State Supervisor by the Federal officers, and the needlessly high-handed conduct of the State officers toward the colored men, he said: "That is perfectly proper; one is a gentleman and the others are d—d niggers." Owing to the action of the State officers only 195 voters—among them 18 white men, who as usual experienced no delay—were registered. At least 100 colored men, working chiefly in the phosphate works, remain unregistered, and as it is an utter impossibility for these men to walk to the Court-house during the brief time the books are open they will be deprived of the right to vote under the State law. This was doubtless the object the State Supervisor sought to accomplish by his behavior.

Who has not seen the fair, fresh young girl transformed in a few months into the pale, haggard, dispirited woman? The sparkling eyes are dimmed, and the ringing laugh heard no more. Too often the causes are disorders of the system which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" would remedy in a short time. Remember that the "Favorite Prescription" will unfailingly cure all female "weaknesses," and restore health and beauty. By all druggists. Send three stamps for Dr. Pierce's treatise on Diseases of women (90 pages). Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

One fourth of the town of Malcoim, Iowa, is in ruins, from a cyclone. Every church and public house was destroyed.

The soldier on the Confederate monument on the State House grounds Columbia, S. C., was demolished by lightning on the 22d.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

A Household without Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient within reach lacks an important safe-guard to health and life. A few doses of this standard remedy for indigestion, constipation and biliousness relieve every distressing symptom and [illegible]

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 24 2t

THE NEW ENGLAND Conservatory of Music. A School of Culture and COLLEGE OF MUSIC, EMBRACING School for Piano, Organ, Violin, Orchestral and Band Instruments, Voice, Artists' Vocal Course, Harmony, Composition, Theory, and Orchestration, Tuning Piano and Organ. School for English Branches and Higher Literature, Languages, Normal Instruction, Elocution and Dramatic Action, Physical Culture, and Fine Arts. ON THE BROADEST SCALE. Certificates and Diplomas awarded and Degrees Conferred. Fall Term Commences Sept. 14, 1882. The New Home, costing $100,000, is the largest Conservatory building in the world. Here, fine rooms and good board can be had at moderate rates. [illegible] Apply [illegible] Send [illegible] E. TOURJEE, Director, Boston, Mass.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Sick Headache. For the relief and cure of the distressing affliction take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Malaria. Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action.

Constipation should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator, it is so mild and effectual.

Biliousness. One or two tablespoonfuls will relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state, such as Nausea, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, a bitter, bad taste in the mouth.

Dyspepsia. The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

Colic. Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simmons Liver Regulator is administered.

Buy only the genuine, in white wrapper, with red "Z." Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO. Sold by All Druggists.

MARRIAGES.

Mr. Henry Dailey to Miss Sarah Ross, at Wesley Chapel, Benton, Mississippi, June 3, by Rev. J. C. Clemens.

DEATHS.

Sunday was a sad day with Mr. Clark, and many friends. Four months ago sister Judy Clark, died, and left three children, and last Sunday the Lord took two of them to himself.

I. L. PRATT.

West Point, Miss, June 12.

Sister Charlotte Lawson died May 4th. She was converted four years ago and lived a faithful church member. She leaves a husband and two children.

C. CHASE, Industry, Texas.

Sister Mollie Nesbert, departed this life June 3 1882. Sister Nesbert was a member of Wesly Chapel for a long time, and died in full triumph of faith. She leaves husband, and 8 children to mourn her loss.

J. C. CLEMENS, Benton, Miss.

Sister Charlotte Logan died June 4, 1882. She was born in Louisa county, Virginia., and remained there until she was 17 years of age; she then was carried to South Carolina, in which State she lived untill 1875. She was brought to Mississippi, 7 years ago by her son, Burgess Logan. At the time of her death she was 118 years old and the mother of 12 children. Her eldest child lived to be 72 years old and the youngest is now living and is 53 years old. She was the grand mother of 110 children. She has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for about 50 years. Ten years ago she went blind and remained so until she died. The old soldier has passed away and she was speechless in the hour of death but her past life tells us that she has gone to the land of rest and we shall strive with anxious expectation to meet her there. A host of friends join with the beraved relatives to mourn her loss.

A. D. PAYNE, Oxford Circuit, Miss., June 20.

After an illness of one month, Bro. Aaron Johnson a member of the M. E. Church, passed from the stage of mortal existence June 3d. Bro. Johnson passed away quietly thanking God He leaves a loving companion, and three children to mourn his loss. We trust their loss is his eternal gain.

J. T. GIBBONS. Floresville, Texas., June 4th, 1882.

Nearly every day we read of colored men being shot, stabbed or lynched without judge or jury. Beyond a doubt a great share of this state of affairs is due to the approaching elections, but whatever the cause, the effect is to stamp the people in the vicinity of the outrage with infamy. How long are we to suffer the persecutions of the "superior" race.—*Arkansas Mansion.*

God Bless The Women. The best interests of all humanity depend on the good health of our women folk. Woman's best friend for relieving the painful weaknesses with which so many are afflicted, and as a general family medicine for warding off bilious attacks and curing stomach, liver and kidney complaints, is Brown's Iron Bitters. It contains just such life-giving properties as are needed in female diseases, and is superior to all other preparations as a true medicinal tonic, for giving health, strength and vigor to every part of the body. If you are weak, nervous and debilitated, or suffering from dyspepsia, Brown's Iron Bitters will surely cure you.

The British Channel squadron has arrived at Malta. The torpedo depot ship Hecla has sailed for Egypt.

Many a poor sufferer who submits to the surgeon's knife because of malignant sores scrofulous swellings, might be saved, sound and whole, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This will purge out the corruptions which pollute the blood, and by which such complaints are originated and fed.

In view of the precedent of the fruitless conference in regard to the affairs of Greece, the Vienna *Presse* says Germany, Austria, and Italy have declined to take part in the conference at Constantinople without participation and against the will of Turkey. The conference is based, the *Presse* says, upon the idea that its decisions will be executed by the Sultan and the concurrence of Turkey is therefore indespensable.

Health is Wealth. "All the health I enjoy, and even my life, I may say, is in consequence of Simmons Liver Regulator. I would not take $1,000,000 for my interest in that medicine. "W. H. WILSON, Welborn, Fla."

A gay and gallant beau in New York stole a suit of clothes from the father of the girl he was courting, pawned them, and spent the money for bouquets and ice cream for the girl. The youth, in close quarters, is pondering over the close-fisted, hard-hearted family to which he came near being allied.

Conference Notices.

Hot Springs District Conference. The District Conference for the Hot Springs District, Little Rock Conference, will meet at Hot Springs, August 2, at 9 o'clock a. m., 1882.

The opening sermon, August 1, at 8:30 p. m., by Rev. A. J. Phillips. Rev. W. R. R. Duncan, reserve.

Dear brethren, let each member of the Conference try to be present.

G. W. SAMS, P. E. 1102 State st., Little Rock, Ark., June 13.

Huntsville District—Texas Conference. THIRD ROUND.

Huntsville Circuit	June	24-25
Huntsville	July	1-2
Walker Circuit	"	1-2
Lovelady Circuit	"	8-9
Danville	"	12-13
Willis	"	15-16
Montgomery	"	22-23
Cold Springs	"	29-30
Livingston	Aug.	5-6
Moscow	"	2-3
Orange	"	9-10
Beaumont	"	12-13
Liberty	"	26-27
Wallisville	"	19-20
Woodville	"	26-27

W. B. PULLAM, P. E. Beaumont, June 8, 1882.

A Household Need Free. Send address on postal for 100-page book. "The Liver, its Diseases and Treatment," with treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Address, Dr. Sanford, 24 Duane St, New York. 4t eow.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the card of W. D. Skellman, 94 Camp street. Bro. Skellman has charge of the Presbyterian Depository, and is a thorough Christian gentleman. Any of our people having need of any of the articles he advertises may rely upon satisfactory attention to their orders.

Machinery for the erection of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railway bridge over Red river has arrived in Shreveport, and work will be commenced soon.

The fairest faces are sometimes marred by myriads of pimples, and markings of tetter or freckles, which are readily removed by a popular toilet dressing, known as Dr. C. W. Benson's Skin Cure. Even scrofulous ulcers yield to it.

Ex-Delegate Cannon is disgusted with the result of his season's work and will spend the rest of the summer in Utah.

What Eminent St. Louis Physicians Say; Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator is a very agreeable article of diet, and particularly useful when tonics are required, being tolerated when other forms of animal food are rejected. In diptheria, malarial typhoid fevers, and every depressing disease its use will be attended with great advantage. We have prescribed it with success, and believe it to be a most valuable remedy. J. H. Leslie, M. D., G. P. Copp, M. D., S. B. Parsons, M. D., R. A. Vaughan, M. D., Drs. S. L. and J. C. Niedelet, Wm. Porter, M. D., and others. (Remember the name, Colden's—take no other). Of druggists.

The Alabama contested election case of Smith vs. Shelley, was disposed of by voting the seat vacant.

Oxford University confers the degree of Dr. of Civil Laws upon Goldwin Smith, Robert Browning, Nordenskjold, Louis Pasteur, and one or two others.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, June 26, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

Cotton, ℔ ℔.	
Ordinary	10¼
Middling	12¼
Good middling	11¼
Middling fair	13
Sugar, ℔ ℔.	
Yellow clarified	8¼
White clarified	9
Molasses, in bbls., ℔ gallon.	
Common	45
Fair	50
Choice	60
Rice, Louisiana, ℔ ℔.:	
Common	—@6
Fair	—@6¼
Choice	@7¼
GROCERIES.	
Butter, ℔ ℔.:	
Western	25@26
Coffee, ℔ ℔.:	
Ordinary	8¼
Prime	10¼
Cheese, ℔ ℔.:	
Western factory	9
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	4 30
Flour, ℔ bbl.:	
Fancy	7 10
Choice family	6 80
Lard, ℔ ℔.:	
Choice, in kegs	@12¼
Choice, in tierces	12
Salt, ℔ sack:	
Coarse	87¼
Fine	1 22¼
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	3 75
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	8 50
Onions, ℔ bbl	4 00
Apples, ℔ bbl	
Cabbages, ℔ 100	10@15 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	—.5@10 00
Oils, ℔ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	19@30
Coal, in bbls	—@—
Linseed, raw	62@64
Linseed, boiled	65@67
Cotton seed	51@52
GRAIN AND FEED.	
Corn, in sacks, ℔ bu.:	
Yellow	92
White	1 05
Mixed	92
Oats, ℔ bu.:	
Western	45
Bran, ℔ 100 ℔s.:	
Choice	95
Hay, ℔ ton:	
Prime	27@28
Choice	29@30
PROVISIONS.	
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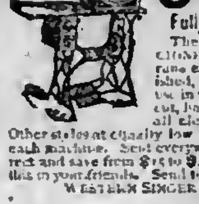

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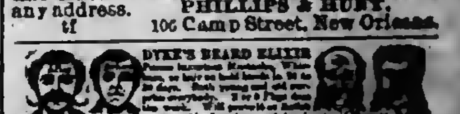

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ASTHMA [illegible]

Young Folks' Corner.

GRANDPA AND LITTLE MAY.

...sits in his easy chair,
Holding our baby, May,
...talks, and often sleeps,
But not many words does he say.
...sometimes says: "A story do tell,
Of the days when you were a boy;
...you went to drive the cow with a bell,
Along with your sister Floy."

...the cow is dead, and her bell was
sold,
In the days long, long ago;
...Floy, she sleeps the last long sleep,
Under the drifts of snow.
...little May she takes her place,
And comforts my lonely lot.
Thank the Lord for her sweet young face,
And the joy that her love has brought."

The old man leaned in his easy-chair,
Lost in slumber deep,
...May, she patted his silver hair,
And tried awake to keep.
...after the little story was told,
...again, and it made me weep.
...silver hair and May's curls of gold
Lay mingled together, and both were
asleep.

Jumbo.

The little English children were ...great sorrow.
...cried. They said, "It is a ...!"

What do you think was the mat-...

Jumbo was sold!

He was going to America.

..., Barnum had bought him to ... to the children in America.

... is Jumbo? He is an ele-...

...has been the pet of the Eng-...dren.

...is a big pet. He weighs six ...

...your mamma how many ...there are in six tons.)

...eleven feet high.

...day a great many children ...go to see Jumbo.

...lived in London at the Zoo ...Gardens.

...a hard name. The Eng-...people call it the "Zoo."

...an African elephant.

...elephant that come from ...not have such great ears.

...brought to the Zoo when ...baby.

...twenty-one years old.

...Jumbo was sold, a box was ...him in.

...must be the biggest ...ever was made.

...made of oak and iron, and ...strong.

...open at each end. ...on wheels.

...were sunk in the ...the floor of the box was ...with the ground.

...English horses drew ...the wharf. The distance ...

...hoisted on board the ...Assyrian Monarch.

...put in the centre of the ...

...of people came to the ..."good-by" to Jumbo. ...sailed for New York,

...seasick for several ...you ever seasick?

...were you will know ...Jumbo.

..., he could not eat. ...morning he felt ...

...he would take some ...

...think he had? A ...

...hundred pounds of ...of oats, one bushel ...loaves of bread, ...of figs, nuts and ...twenty buckets of ...

...any more.

...another keeper ...on the voyage. ...him nights so ...lonesome.

...was very cross. ...His keepers ...to do with him. ...brought some ...

...Jumbo want-...at once.

...just as well as ...

...Assyrian Monarch ...

...instead to ...

...of the ship by a ...a boat called a ...

...great ...

have had a dreadful time getting here."

This summer Jumbo is to travel through some of the States.

I hope you will all have a chance to ride on his back.—*Little Folk's Reader.*

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

In Liver and Kidney Troubles.

Dr. O. G. Cilley, Boston, says: "I have used it very extensively, and with the most remarkable success in dyspepsia and in all cases where there is derangement of the liver and kidneys."

A Washington pension agent was almost paralyzed with astonishment the other day when he found a veteran of the late war who had sustained a permanent injury while in the army and had not applied for a pension. The veteran had cut an artery in his wrist while opening a bottle of whiskey stolen from the colonel's headquarters, and he said he didn't know a wound of that character entitled him to a pension. The agent soon convinced him of his error, and in a few days he will receive $2800 back pension, minus $1100 pocketed by the agent.

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21-1y

St. Joseph Saturday Democrat, Aug. 27, 1881.

A Friend to the Friendless.

Sorrow and sickness is too common heritage of humanity, and when we see how little is done to alleviate the miseries of the great mass of humanity we are almost out of patience with life. Even where the intentions are best, ignorance is prone to bid the afflicted "suffer and be strong," instead of "ministering to the mind diseased," or laying a hand of healing on the poor tortured body.

Ah; when Science and Philanthropy, with love and sympathy and skill, come to the aid of the sufferers, they feel as if the angel of annunciation had drawn near.

Samaritan Nervine really is salvation to thousands. I speak from a full heart when I say it, for friends very near and dear to me have been restored to health and happiness by means of it.

"God bless Dr Richmond," said one of them to me the other day. "I feel as I know the man mentioned in Scripture must have felt when he went from Jerusalem to Jericho and fell among thieves, and when robbed and at the point of death, was befriended and restored to health by the Good Samaritan.

"Yes," he continued, "that was exactly my condition. I had spent a fortune in doctor's bills and patent medicines. Everything I could hear of I tried, so desperate was my situation, but I grew worse steadily, until some kind friend told me of the Samaritan Nervine. Since taking I am, as you see, restored to perfect health.

With such incontrovertible proof of the beneficient nature of the remedy, it is not strange that an editor, always solicitous for an accurate knowledge of what could benefit the world in general, should take earliest opportunity of visiting the inventor and proprietor of the medicine at the World's Epileptic Institute.

We found the doctor in his elegant private office busily engaged in superintending the gentlemen whose duty it is to attend to the details of the immense correspondence which is a natural result of his wide-spread reputation.

On making known our wishes, he very kindly accompanied us in our tour of inspection through the magnificent building and grounds.

Almost as soon as we entered the office our attention was arrested by a wonderful collection of photographs, numbering somewhere in the thousands. All nations, ages and stations were represented. The elegant carte of society leader was side by side with the picture of humble artisan; innocent childhood and withered old age showed by counterfeit presentment the gratitude they could not speak: doctors, lawyers, ministers of the gospel, soldiers, laborers, plain mothers of families, haughty children of wealth, rich and poor, high and low, black and white, all were represented. It reminded me of the miracle cures of Europe, only instead of the crutches, bandages, gold, silver and wax images of the recuperated pilgrims, left before the shrine of the miracle worker, Dr. Richmond has as testimonials the pictures of his deeply grateful patients.

"You must feel very happy, doctor, when you look at this collection," we said.

"Ah! yes," said the doctor pleasantly, "but if you like my Art Gallery, what would you say to my Library?"

He led the way to the next apartment, and we followed, expecting only to see perhaps one bookcase filled with dusty tomes of abstract science. Instead the walls were lined with many very handsome bookcases, containing over one hundred thousand unsolicited testimonials from those whom the Nervine had cured.

"How wonderfully fortunate, as well as talented you are," we exclaimed in amazement. "The Nervine has proved a perfect gold mine."

The doctor looked at us reproachfully.

"I am not one to underestimate the value of wealth," he answered, "for I have known what it is to be without it, but what is the most colossal fortune that was ever in the grasp of mortal man in comparison to the good my remedy is doing? Picture to yourself, if you can, what must be the feeling of an epileptic. Think of him with his dreadful disease so long pronounced incurable. He cannot take part in the studies, duties, or amusements, recreations or amusements of an ordinary fellow-being. He is an object of ...rather than of pity to his friends. ...steady still; it is constantly ...worse and more dreadful in all its ...last and most dreadful before him ...shadow of insanity. Sleep... ...that it is there, and ...him; and is ...like Job, ...

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA

J. Brown, Jeanerette: "Second quarterly conference convened in St. Peters Church, June 3, Presiding Elder Albert present. The pastor's report was gratifying and showed a spirit of revival at both churches; temporal work in rapid progress. Our pastor, Edward Fields, is wide awake and his sermons are like good seed sown in good ground. Our Sabbath-school is prospering, and we anticipate a grand Fourth of July dinner."

O. H. Claiborne, Morgan City: "My congregation was partly broken up during the high water, but nearly every one has returned. Will build a parsonage soon. I desire to return my thanks to the following pastors and their congregations who took care of me when I was driven from here by the high water: Rev. T. G. Montgomery, at First street; Rev. S. Davage, at Wesley Chapel; Rev. J. F. Marshall, at Mt. Zion; Rev. M. Dyer, at Sixth Street; Rev. S. Priestley, at Union Chapel; Rev. A. Jones, at Camp Parapet; and the Orthodox Evangelical Association. I remained and preached with them six weeks, and they gave me collections amounting to $28. May the blessings of God be with them."

TENNESSEE.

C. Bullington, Prairie Plains: "My work is in a very good condition. Have three Sunday-schools with 120 scholars and 15 officers. Have had three accessions and three withdrawn. Received to date $10 75, the Elder $11 50. We have no house to preach in, and we want to build a church. Have had a hard time, but I am looking for better days to come. Pray for us up in Coffee county."

ARKANSAS.

W. B. Duncan, Sweet Home: "We are blessed with a gracious revival. Twenty-one have been converted, 28 joined the Church. June 3 Elder Sams held our quarterly conference at Haven's Chapel, collection for Elder $5. We continued meetings these several nights, having 10 conversions, 21 accessions. Within two weeks six colored men have been killed and a majority of the murderers are now in jail. What will become of them I am not able to say."

The Bilious, dyspeptic or constipated, should address, with two stamps for pamphlet, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Our work is spreading rapidly on the border and in the West, and it can be ascertained in four years how far, if at all, our present name impedes our success. We can also hear from our mission work more definitely respecting its influence in that field. The Central and Southern conferences very naturally feel a very strong attachment to the name, but Christian men must rise above mere sentiment and decide all such questions with reference to the glory of God and the salvation of the world.—*Texas Christian Advocate.*

Faded Colors Restored.

Faded or gray hair gradually recovers its youthful color and lustre by the use of Parker's Hair Balsam, an elegant dressing, admired for its purity and rich perfume.

If Gen. Munday, of East Feliciana, would bear in mind that it is too late in the day in this State to introduce chain gang and riot acts, and would devote his most eminent talents to enacting laws of a more beneficial nature to our people, he might possibly be sent back to the House.—*Baton Rouge Truth.*

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LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

...without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S ...constipation, biliousness, ...

(From the Toledo *Blade*.)

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As Invariably Produced by Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills.

They have been tested time and time again, and always with satisfactory results. This preparation just meets the necessities of the case. Let me state just what my Pills are made to cure, and what they have cured and *will cure*: Neuralgia, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspeptic Headache, Sleeplessness, Paralysis and Dyspepsia. These diseases are all nervous diseases. Nervousness embraces nervous weakness, irritation, despondency, melancholy, and a restless, dissatisfied, miserable state of mind and body, indescribable.

These are some of the symptoms of nervousness; now, to be fully restored to health and happiness is a priceless boon, and yet, for 50 cents, you can satisfy yourself that there *is* a cure for you, and for $5, at the very farthest, that cure can be fully secured. These pills are all they are represented to be, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction if used as directed, and *will cure* any case.

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Is Warranted to Cure

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All first class druggists have it. Price $1. per package.

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There is a most profound truth in the Arab proverb, "All sunshine makes the desert!" And never is our human clay more hardened as it is by the uninterrupted shining of the sun of prosperity. Plants of grace need the clouds as well as the sunshine, the dew and the rain, and storm, as well as the dry season after the rain.

Satisfaction for Ten.

In our family of ten for over two years Parker's Ginger Tonic has cured headache, malaria, and in fact all other complaints so satisfactorily that we are in excellent health and no expense for doctors or other medicines.—Chronicle.

A Boston man ate 150 roasted clams the other day. He died calmly, and was wafted to that beautiful shore where they roast everything.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges, cured by Buchupaiba. $1. at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

"Where do people go who deceive their fellow men?" asked a Sunday-school teacher. "Sometimes to Canada, but mostly they goes to Europe," was the reply of a youngster whose uncle had recently been a trusted officer in a local bank.

How Women Learn.

Women everywhere use Parker's Ginger Tonic, because they have learned by experience that it overcomes despondency, indigestion, weakness in the back and kidneys, and other troubles of the sex.—Home Journal.

"Lend me five dollars, Joe." "Can't do it; in fact I am just going over to try and borrow five from the doctor." "Well, then, you might as well make it ten and I'll take five of it. It will make it easier to pay, you know, if it is divided up between us."—*Newark Call.*

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has rapidly made its way to favor among druggists, who have observed its effects on the health of their customers. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

A poor wild Irish boy, taught in a mission school in Ireland, was asked what was meant by saving faith. He replied, "Grasping Christ with the heart."

Naturally pale invalids are greatly improved in health and appearance by using Brown's Iron Bitters. It strengthens mind and body, brightens the eyes, gives rosy cheeks, and creates a perfect picture of health.

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NO GOD.

"The fool hath said in his heart there is no God."—Ps. xiv. 1.

"No God!" the simplest flower
That on the wild is found,
Shrinks as it drinks its cup of dew,
And trembles at the sound.

"No God!" astonished Echo cries
From out her cavern hoar;
And every wandering bird that flies
Reproves the atheist lore.

The solemn forest lifts his head,
The Almighty to proclaim;
The brooklet in its crystal urn,
Doth leap to grace his name.

High swells the deep and vengeful sea
Along its billowy track;
And red Vesuvius opes his mouth
To hurl the falsehood back.

—Mrs. Sigourney.

ADDRESS.

Delivered Before the Alumni Association, New Orleans University.

BY PROF. J. E. W. BOWEN.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Alumni, and Ladies and Gentlemen: It is my pleasurable and honorable duty, imposed by the Alumni of our honored institution—the New Orleans University—to address you upon this, their first re-union and public meeting. I must confess that while it is an honor somewhat enviable, there is involved in the faithful discharge of such a duty, diligent study and close application, necessarily demanding time.

Permit me in the outset of my address, to invite you to divest yourselves of your prejudices. I am fully aware of the tenacious grip of human prejudice, of its mighty power with which it wields human nature, in consequence of its entering into our very nature and forming two-thirds of our being. For of all the barriers to overcome, of all the enemies to subdue, of all contaminating influences to evade, human prejudice [illegible] all arts and wisdom and stands as an adamanteen to Christian progress. But cut for one moment the history of the past, with its stained record, its curses, with its suffering, its abominableness, [illegible] its greed; remembering only [illegible] learned therein, and [illegible] by their fortunes and misfortunes, so that you may rightly [illegible] in all its bearings and [illegible] the comprehensiveness [illegible] MAN. I speak to you [illegible] and ladies as men; not [illegible], not freedmen, not negroes, [illegible] your own, but as men. [illegible] I have selected, from [illegible] address you is The Development of Man. This you will [illegible]

tures, armed with the function to subdue the earth, given in consequence of his superior intellectual endowments, and having the power to think, and to a large extent to act as he thinks. With the power to bless or to curse, to live or die, to reach up to his Creator or sink down to his enemy, the power in a considerable degree over his own destiny for weal or for woe, "the architect of his own character and the builder of his own fortune."

"Even the infant, at birth, or before it has conscious thought, is thus the heir by title deed to immortal life, though its actual knowledge is not the millionth part of that of the pig or puppy of the same age. It starts, thus, a blank as to intelligence; but having the infinite indorsement of its father and mother, which involves the undeveloped capability of analyzing the stars, and weighing the planets, it holds wrapped up in its vital organism the ego of an indestructible personal identity; and should it thus die untaught, and even unconscious of its own being, its MAGNA CHARTA of selfhood will be its passport to the primary college of the angels, and thence to the University over whose entrance is written in letters of life: 'The Garden of Eternal Progress.'"

It is singularly true, that man, in infancy, is the most ignorant of all God's creatures. The Development Theory, with certain limitations, might be applied to him in comparing manhood with childhood; figuratively it can be said—"Out of nothing something is made." The first bird's nest made in the Garden of Eden or out of it, was as perfect and as symmetrical as the myriads of nests made since. The instinct of the bird was as perfect and undeceiving as now, so that the bird has not improved in intelligence one iota. This truth applies with equal force to all animals except man, for it is held with great unanimity by all scientists, and biologists that no possible development can be predicated of instinct.

That the present man is a development from insignificance to significance, has been and is held by all leading scientists.

Mr. Darwin, in his volume on "Animals and Plants," says: "We cannot fathom the marvelous complexity of an organic being; but on the hypothesis here advanced this complexity is much increased. Each living creature must be looked at as a microcosm, formed of a host of self-propagating organisms, inconceivably minute and as numerous as the stars of heaven."

Again to carry beyond doubt that man is a development, he says: "Now, man in the first months of development possesses a real tail as well as his real kindred, the tailless apa—orang outang, chimpanzee, gorilla—and the vertebrate animals in general." "No other explanation—than descent from common progenitor—has ever been given of the marvelous fact that the embryos of the man, dog, seal, bat, reptile, etc, can at first hardly be distinguished from each other."

I do not quote these statements thereby giving my unqualified assent to these so called truths expressed in them; but merely to present in its clear light the development theory, and to indicate the course of an ingenious mind, in its illimitable search and vain wanderings after truth, away from its Creator; also to show what "cunningly devised fables" seemingly erudite can be produced by a cultured, but fevered brain, and by constant but ill-directed energy.

Be this as it may, the convincing truth in these passages, that man developes, is apparent, whether from the dog, cow, ape, or seal; whether he originally had a tail or not, the truth remains.

We do not propose to concern ourselves at this juncture with this intricate problem, for the solution would require more space and time than is allotted us, moreover such a solution would be of no practical benefit. The question that concerns us is, does man improve, does he develop, have we evidences of his development? The answer can be given emphatically in the affirmative.

Contrast the magnificent gothic [illegible] of to-day, containing all the [illegible] necessary to comfort [illegible] bounded by its flower [illegible] making life desirable, im[illegible] to its bitters, joy [illegible] ease and rest to [illegible] huts [illegible]

in the light of the nineteenth century reduces man to the level of brutes. This steady advance in the art of architecture marks an era in the progress of man, and is discoverable all along the ages; and we are safe in saying, that in the great future, we, with all our boasted magnificence, and wealth, will not merit a comparison with the splendor and far surpassing beauty of the Utopian mansion. We will but be regarded under the more powerful microscope of superior civilization, as little above other animals.

In agriculture the advance is as marked. This being the prince of arts, from its antiquity, dates back to the garden of Eden. An art lofty and honorable in its origin, and fundamental in many respects. In proportion, therefore, as it is cultivated and advanced, will man better his condition and perpetuate his race.

The history of a single implement used will be a history of the art itself, showing the progress made in the march of time, which we, owing to briefness of time, can not give at this juncture.

Could the ancient philosophers and teachers stand and see the nineteenth century locomotive, with its train of coaches filled with human life, and its freight boxes loaded with the produce of the land speeding over prairies, winding mountains, penetrating tunnels at the marvelous speed of forty miles an hour, all their boasted wonders of the past would sink into obscurity. This is the result of the union of skilled hand with trained mind; it is a manifestation of the inherent power of mind developed under necessity. The human mind, ready to supply the increasing demands of population and wealth, emulates to excel in complicated or simple inventions to meet the changes in man's state, thereby enhancing its real worth. What possibilities are before us remain to be seen. In whatever direction we turn our eye, the truth still blazing strikes our vision. The history of the Church fully illustrates the same general truth. This is a field unusually wide, affording scope for the highly imaginative, and facts for the logically inclined. Expositions of scripture, once admissible, and held to be as firm as the hills, have long since fallen in the conflict of free thought. The light of science has flashed in upon the intricacies and insolvables of the Scripture, so that the impossible is rendered possible, the improbable probable, and that which was considered of little or no value has been shown to be of the greatest importance.

The dogmatic ritualism, and slavish obedience to dogmas, and to the narrow and defective confessions containing gross ignorance and sublimated superstition, even upon fundamentals, is a thing of the past. The Bible can stand the crucible and still be the Bible. Its mysteries are still under process of solution. It has nothing to lose. Its truth, genuineness, and authenticity will be attested, even at the expense of a howling infidelity and the quaking of an ignorant ministry.

Let it be borne in mind that "whatever is fundamentally scientific is also profoundly biblical, and whatever is fundamentally biblical is also profoundly scientific." The great truths in the labyrinths of nature are in unison with those of the Bible, and the facts of science correctly ascertained must necessarily support sacred truth as far as they go. But it is to be remembered that the Bible lays no claim to being a scientific treatise addressed to the scientific curiosity of the reader, but its claim is that it addresses its doctrine to the religious faith of men.

In proportion as men become truly enlightened and appreciate its mission, and see the real beauties in nature reflecting a more beautiful Designer, and discover the facts God has hidden in the heavens and in the earth touching His goodness, wisdom and truth, just in that proportion will the Bible be verified and the seeming incongruities vanish and the so-called conflict cease. It is impossible but that these two books should agree and support each other. The error that they contradict may last for ages, but the truth that they agree will come and will last forever.

Truth is truth, on Christian or on heathen ground. Its intrinsic value does not depend upon fortuitous circumstances, nor upon its source, be that the sun, moon, stars, animal or vegetable kingdom, or heathenism. If man can realize the existence of the great I Am by the study of the natural world exclusively, and learn therefrom lessons of obedience and duty, of piety and reverence, such as is expected from a created to a creator, as well as from the Bible, no unbiased intelligent man will disapprove.

It is highly possible that men will, from a careful study of nature and her laws, with a desire to ascertain the truth and her secrets, ascend to the mountain top of true logical conclusion, where they may look into the face of "nature's God." The mere possibility of such laudable attempt to reach so exalted a position has not been unmistakably demonstrated in positive fact; but "our knowledge of the Supreme Excellence, our best evidence even of the existence of the Creator, is derived not from the material universe, but from our own moral nature. In other words, it springs from that instinctive or moral nature which is as truly a part of our being as is our reason, *which teaches us what reason could not teach*—the supreme and transcendent excellence of moral good—which, rising dissatisfied above this world of sense, proves itself by the very intensity of its aspiration to be adapted for another sphere, and which constitutes at once the evidence of a divine element within us, and the augury of the future that is before us."

(Concluded next week.)

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

North New Orleans District.

I began my second round on the North New Orleans District with the quarterly conference at Thomson Chapel, on the 18th of May. We had a very pleasant conference. The reports showed that the Church is in good condition both spiritually and financially. The pastor, Bro. R. L. Beal, is much beloved by his people, and I predict a successful year's work at that point.

I was at Union Chapel May 19th. The Conference session was very pleasant. Reports showed the work to be in good condition. Brother Priestley is moving off grandly in the effort to finish the audience room. I was sorry to learn that their deep-toned bell, which for several years had called the people to the house of worship, is broken.

Held the quarterly conference at Wesley Chapel May 27th. The Church Secretary, for some reason, did not put in an appearance until "picking up hat time," so we were without any financial reports. The work is in good condition spiritually and, as far as I could learn, the finances are running fairly. Bro. Davage is in good spirits.

May 25th found us at LaHarpe. The reports at this place were not as favorable as I had hoped to find them. Bro. Hayward complained a great deal about his support. I think that, with proper encouragement, the people will do better in this respect.

I was with Father Ross at Pleasant Plains, May 27th. The secretary read a very good report for the quarter.

May 31st was spent in conference at Donaldsonville. Bro. Smith is certainly "holding the fort" at this point. There have been over 100 souls saved this year. Bro. Smith was making a grand effort to raise means with which to build a parsonage, and had raised enough to purchase all the material. He had it on the ground and the frame of the building raised before I left. We may safely predict a grand year's work for this charge.

We arrived at Whitehall, St. James parish, June 2d. Brother Gayden was out looking after his flock but soon put in an appearance. His conference was held on the 4th of June. A great work has been done thus far in this charge; many have been added to the Church, and the work is in splendid condition both financially and spiritually.

We arrived at Bayou Goula June 6th. Found Bro. Thomas McCary at his post holding meetings nightly, trying to gain souls for Christ. I remained with him until the 12th. On the 11th (Sunday) Bro. A. Jackson, of Rosedale Circuit, and Bro. R. T. Lewis, of Plaquemine, were with us. We "put our shoulders to the wheel" and tried to give it a turn forward. Bro. McCary found the work at a very low ebb, but he "cast the net on the right side," and is gathering in many.

The Conference at Thibodeaux, June 15th, was very agreeable. Reports showed the work to be in a prosperous condition. Bro. Chinn is very popular with his people and I think this year's work will be one of great success.

We held the conference for Woodlawn Circuit at Napoleonville, June 18th. Found Bro. A. Kennedy at his post, and had a very nice session of conference. This congregation is now worshiping in their new building a neat structure 26x44, which is all finished except the seats and pulpit—which will soon be done.

On the District as far as I have visited there have been up to date 200 conversions this year. I visited Bro. T. Kennedy but, on account of high water, did not hold his conference; will hold it in the latter part of July, at which time I will also visit the parishes of St. Charles, St. Tammany and Washington, which will finish my second round.

MARCUS DALE.

Horr's Patriotic Speech.

Mr. Horr, of Michigan, follows President Arthur in the patriotic scheme of knocking all sectionalism out of the Mississippi river appropriation. His speech in favor of the improvement of the river and the protection of the alluvial districts along it from overflow is unanimously applauded in Washington as one of the best, most concise, comprehensive and unanswerable ones ever made on this subject. His argument carries conviction with it, and shows that he has closely and carefully studied and mastered this subject. Mr. Horr showed a disposition before he had investigated this matter thoroughly to support the outlet theory, but when he had read the literature on the improvement of the Mississippi, when he had practically and thoroughly investigated the matter he forsook the loose views he had formed on the subject of outlets and became, as he is to-day, the earnest and eloquent advocate of levees and the principle of concentration.

His speech, Thursday, is said to have been the clearest and most convincing demonstration of the value and necessity of levees ever made in Congress. It is not, however, to that portion of his speech that we desire to refer so much as to the grand patriotism that must meet with a warm applause in all our hearts.

"To confine the waters of the Mississippi," he said, "within its banks and to make it a great commercial artery is a work that we are bound to do. We owe it to ourselves and to our children. I do not care what the attitude of the South has been in the past, nor do I care what her politics are to-day. I will never be found wanting when there is anything to be done toward advancing the material prosperity of the South, or improving and developing it. There is nothing more securely and surely cements together a great people than the community of commercial interests; nothing that more completely drowns the groans and mutterings of the past than the clang of busy hammers and the hum of busy machines. If I could, I would build up the waste places of the South, open up her vast mineral wealth, put smelting furnaces on her hillsides and set her rivers to turning spindles and buzz-saws, and establish a free school on every one of her scattered plantations. Let us do this; let it be the crowning glory of the Forty-seventh Congress that it finally succeeded in taming the overflowing waters of the great Mississippi and chained it within its banks; that it compelled the rushing flood to obey the behests of commerce, and do the bidding of mankind; that, in doing this, it reclaimed from disease, destruction and death territory enough to make an empire and people enough to make a State; and that it made it possible for these people to live out their days, surrounded by all the scenes of their childhood, on the spot where they were born."

These are sentiments that we all can approve; that we all must applaud. They come from a Stalwart Republican, a leader on the Republican side in the House, a Representative from a State that will be wholly unaffected by the improvement of the Mississippi. Mr. Horr was selected to make this speech in the interest of the river appropriation, because opposition to it from the Republicans was feared, and he was known by his eloquence and ability to command as much respect and influence as any man in the House.

If Mr. Horr's speech expresses the views of the Republican party on the subject of the South, then they differ but little from those of our people. Coming as his speech does, immediately after Arthur's equally patriotic message on this same subject of the river, it opens to us the brilliant possibility that the Republican party, forsaking its sectionalism and war on the South, may adopt the patriotic policy of rebuilding and restoring, as Mr. Horr proposes, the waste places of our Southern land.—*N. O. Times-Democrat.*

Africa and the Africans.

Perhaps there is no portion of the world with a history so interesting as that of Africa. A few years ago this great continent was less known than any other part of the world. The interior had never been mapped out and settled by white men. The great desert of Sahara, with its wandering tribes of Arabs, and their camels and flocks; the great Egyptian plain and the Pyramids; the vast wealth of animal life abounding in forests and rivers, myriads of birds, beasts, and fishes, mingled together in confused ideas—these were the general notions of this third great continent of the world. Yet the history of the earliest ages of the world is laid in the north of Africa. After the confusion of Babel, Noah's son, Ham, went and settled in Egypt.

The history of the children of Israel in their bondage under Pharaoh, and passage across the Red Sea under their leader, Moses, himself saved from the waters of the Nile, connects the history of Africa with the pages of the Bible.

Egypt was afterward conquered by the Persians, and then by Alexander the Great, king of Macedon, in whose days, two thousand years ago, the great cities and wonderful buildings on the banks of the Nile were ruins, so that they must have been built by Egyptian kings many hundreds of years before. Ethiopia was another division of Africa. It was once called Shaba, the kingdom of that queen who went to visit Solomon, and whose dominions now form Nubia and Abyssinia.

Then there were the countries colonized by the ancient Phenicians and Grecians, which are now the Barbary States.

The other regions of Africa have scarcely any history. The ancients contented themselves with very fanciful stories about the inhabitants of the unknown interior. These were said to be people without noses, and some with three or four eyes. Others were described as giants without heads, but an eye in their breasts.

One of the prettiest of these fables is of the Pigmies, a small people, about twelve inches in height, supposed to live in houses like birds' nests, built of clay and feathers and eggshells, on the banks of the Nile. Great battles are related as being fought between the Pigmies and the Cranes, one of whom, sometimes, would snatch up a Pigmy in his beak and fly away with him.

At the southern point of Africa is the large colony of "the Cape," as it is called; and north-east of this the different tracts of country, Natal, Zululand, and Transvaal, where, during the last year or two, there have been wars and continuous fighting, with little profit or prospect of a lasting peace.—*Sunday.*

The Death Rate.

The National Board of Health, in its last issue, makes the following death rate in every 1,000 persons in the following cities:

New York	34.6	Aurora	8 8
Brooklyn	24.6	Jacksonville	14.3
Boston	17.2	Elgin	11.9
Philadelphia	23.8	Moline	13.4
Pittsburg	29.4	Rock Island	26.3
Washington	27.4	Lake	25.5
Richmond, Va.	25.7	Quincy	19.1
Charleston	25	Milwaukee	25 3
Atlanta	22	Janesville	22 3
Savannah	35.7	Fon du Lac	31.8
New Orleans	23	St. Paul	7.5
Nashville	20.4	East Saginaw	19.2
Louisville	19 4	Flint	12.4
Cincinnati	23.5	Lansing	38 0
Indianapolis	29.9	Battle Creek	14.8
Richmond, Ind.	12 3	Bay City	25.2
Evansville	17.8	Muskegon	13.9
Laporte	13.0	Davenport	14 4
Terre Haute	10.6	St. Louis	20 4
Vincennes	47.5	Omaha	13.7
Chicago	21.7	Lawrence	12.3

The West India Islands and Aspinwall, Columbia, show the greatest mortality of any places reported.

The recent convention of the colored men in Lexington, Ky., gave evidence of manliness, honesty and ability. The platform and resolutions were sensible and to the point, without impracticable vagaries or useless rhetoric. They merely declare their equality with white citizens before the law; protested against the unequal education per capita tax of the State, and against their treatment on railroads, whereby they are charged first-class fare and given second class accommodations. This they rightly declare to be downright robbery. They style themselves Kentuckians, native and to the manor born, proud of the grand old Commonwealth, and desirous of seeing her occupy her proper position. They hold it the duty of the State to give education to all children, and ask not for special favors, but for equal political opportunities, and will be satisfied with nothing less. They organized a State association with auxiliary county aids, mainly directed toward their educational interests. The fair-minded men of Kentucky cannot object to such reasonable demands, founded in common justice and the law. The best thing any State in the commonwealth can do is to give its poorest and humblest citizen a helping hand in the way of education.—*Inter-Ocean.*

The Use of Tobacco.

In a report to Medico-chirurgical Society of Liege, by Dr. Lehou, the following conclusions are presented:

1st. For every 100 grains of tobacco used, at least 1-10 of a grain of nicotine is absorbed.

2d. The diurnal quantity of tobacco consumed by an ordinary smoker is about 300 grains.

3d. The effects of tobacco smoke are the same as those following the administration of nicotine.

4th. The resinous liquid which condenses in a pipe is almost as poisonous as pure nicotine, and destroys the lives of animals rapidly.

5th. The liquid condensed from the smoke in the mouth and lungs contains ammonia, nicotine, fats, resins, and coloring matters. One drop of this speedily produces paralysis and death in young animals.

6th. In men, small doses of tobacco smoke excite the intellectual faculties; repeated doses produce palpitations, disordered vision, and decrease of memory."

The Anti-Chinese bill having received the President's official approval, is therefore a law of the great American Republic, and probably in some parts of the country all its barbarous and diabolical provisions will be enforced. But the end is not yet; and possibly somebody may yet find out that it is less difficult to frame iniquity by a law than it is to prevent wrong-doings returning to plague their inventors. Some things connected with this bad business should be clearly understood and steadily kept in mind. Among these is the fact that this statute has in many of its features a strong resemblance to the infamous Fugitive Slave law of thirty years ago, and that the passage of that law dealt its deathblow to the Whig party—without whose aid or connivance it would not have become a law. To this fact of history the Republican party of to-day will do well to give heed. It is further to be noticed that the protests and remonstrances against this Chinese exclusion bill have been vastly more abundant and outspoken than were those heard in advance against that earlier form of iniquity, for many of both the religious and economical and commercial bodies of the land have with great force and unanimity denounced the whole affair as alike iniquitous and inexpedient. It must be remembered, too, that this law is the production of a Congress having a decided Republican majority, and that it bears the signature of a Republican President. It might be wise for the leaders of that party to ask themselves whether they can afford to thus do violence to the moral convictions of a class of voters without whose honest and earnest support they must be in a hopeless minority—a class, too, whose votes are their own, and are given in obedience to the personal convictions of those who use them, and not simply at the dictation of trading politicians, whether "bosses" or "whippers in."—*N. Y. Methodist.*

Noah's ark was to the outward sight a mere speck driven hither and thither in the fearful eddies; to the inward sight, an unseen helmsman holds fast to an unseen helm; and that frail, two-inch plank is as far from the waters as the green earth will be from the central fires when the old man plants his vine. It is because man finds in his own soul this conviction, that in all great events the eternal underlies the temporal, and God holds them both in his hand.

General News Items.

Cetewayo is about to visit England.

A strike among freight handlers seriously impedes the commerce of New York.

It is stated Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood has been ordered to be ready to proceed to Egypt.

The new M. E. Church at Pensacola is being rapidly pushed forward to completion.

C. Mark Tuck and Harry Lum, Chinamen, were naturalized by Judge Fell, in Philadelphia.

It is stated that the vast coal fields of Pennsylvania are now in the hands of twenty-five capitalists.

The Porte has again sent a circular to its envoys abroad, declaring that the conference is inopportune.

The Chinese merchants of San Francisco telegraphed $300 to Gov. Kirkwood for sufferers by the late cyclone in Iowa.

A man in New York, who refuses to let his name be used, is building a church, which will cost $100,000, at his own expense.

The Khedive has charged Ragheb Pasha president of the council, to discover the causes of recent disturbances and their deplorable results.

It is now stated that Gen. Ignatieff resigned the Russian Ministry of Interior because he could no longer guarantee the safety of the Emperor.

The Senate committee on privileges and elections have agreed to allow Judge Manning, of Louisiana, $1000 for his election expenses in contesting Kellogg's seat in the Senate.

Arabi Pasha states that if the Porte abandons him he will publish correspondence proving that every step he has taken since the 7th of September last was instigated by the Porte.

The Sultan has conferred the order of Mejidie of the first class upon Arabi Pasha. He has also presented the Khedive with a souvenir in diamonds, and conferred upon Sultan Pasha a distinction of high rank.

At the quarter sessions sitting at Aughterard, County Galway, 250 ejectment decrees have been obtained against small tenants living in Connemara. If the decrees are carried out 2000 persons will be made homeless.

Arabi Pasha declares the natives implicated in the massacre in Alexandria on the 11th inst, shall not be punished unless the Europeans who fired upon the rioters are also punished.

The grading on the new road between Atlanta and Macon Ga., has been completed, and track-laying is progressing. Trains are expected to be running between the two points about August 1.

A large number of Cuban sugar planters are proposing to move their plants to Florida in order to avoid enormous Cuban taxes and duties. It is thought that the value of certain Florida lands will be largely increased in this way.

It is estimated that not fewer than 130 persons have been killed by recent tornadoes in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota, and Minnesota, and that the total amount of property destroyed will exceed in value $3,500,000.

It has been definitely arranged that the presentation of the freedom of the city of Dublin to Parnell and Dillon shall take place on the [illegible] of August, on the occasion of the exhibition and unveiling of the statue of O'Connell.

Irish landlords are trying a desperate move to recover the ground they have lost. They are forming a company to work the land of [illegible] evicted that now lie idle, [illegible] none can be found among the [illegible] try or laborers to take them, [illegible] they mean to replace them [illegible] English and Scotch farmers.

The New York *Tribune* ca[illegible] attention to the fact that in [illegible] one person out of every fifty [illegible] of the whole population of Ire[illegible] was arrested for drunkenness, [illegible] that "the value of the beer [illegible] whisky consumed there during [illegible] year of the famine amounted to [illegible] enormous sum of $46,87[illegible] ceeding half the total valuation [illegible] Ireland." Though the [illegible] equitable land reform is [illegible] is undoubtedly urgent, the [illegible] a genuine, thorough [illegible] reform, in the light of [illegible] is obviously still more [illegible]

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1882.

Six Months, One Dollar.

Our agents may now begin a [illegible] canvass for six months, [illegible] subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN. [illegible] who could not afford to pay [illegible] dollars for a year, may be [illegible] to pay one dollar for six [illegible]. A short address to the [illegible] on the value of the church [illegible] a practical missionary [illegible] pastor's assistant, and an invitation to subscribe, will add hundreds to our lists. Push the canvass.

We have been favored with a [illegible] of Northwestern University and Garrett Biblical Institute, [illegible], Illinois.

The Southern Illinois Normal University, at Carbondale, prepares young ladies and gentlemen for the profession of school teaching [illegible] nominal rates.

[illegible] parish of Avoyelles, Louisiana, [illegible] public school for whites is [illegible] in the same building which [illegible] a public bar. The reader [illegible] the necessary amount [illegible]

[illegible] majority by which the [illegible] constitutional amendment [illegible] in Iowa, will in[illegible] prohibition in [illegible] with renewed zeal for [illegible]

[illegible] of America" was the [illegible] address of Elliott F. [illegible] of New York, at the [illegible] University commencement [illegible] Tenn. It has [illegible] to pamphlet form by [illegible] Methodist Publishing [illegible]

[illegible] day was observed all [illegible] Southwestern territory [illegible] and spirit [illegible] judging from the [illegible] our numerous correspondents. [illegible] suggests that the [illegible] to have several chil[illegible] the year.

[illegible] D. H. Miller, of Mont[illegible] [illegible] Conference [illegible] all of its members [illegible] of the editor of [illegible] the trav[illegible] and who [illegible] the con[illegible] the work [illegible] the South, [illegible] $600 for the [illegible] Haven Institute.

[illegible] schools of New Or[illegible] vacation on Fri[illegible] enough [illegible] the edu[illegible] admis[illegible] favorably [illegible] cities in [illegible] and the [illegible] teach[illegible] well earned [illegible] able to [illegible] to keep [illegible] them [illegible] friends and [illegible] servants de[illegible] maintenance [illegible]

[illegible] Advocate says: [illegible]

[illegible] O. Rogers, [illegible]

Leaving the Church.

There are four ways of leaving a church either of which are in accordance with ecclesiastical law. One of these is to die. Another is to take a letter of dismissal from the church to some other. Both of these are in harmony with church law, and are honorable. Another is to withdraw from the church. The fourth is expulsion. This may be done in harmony with ecclesiastical law; it is generally to the discredit both of the person who is expelled and the church, and a subject of jest to the outside world. We know of certain preachers who have wonderful success in expelling their members. They are famous not half so much for the souls they have led to Christ, as for the number they have driven from the church. This work of excluding persons from the church is done sometimes in a sort of a wholesale way. We recently heard of one of these shepherds who, at one trial, expelled fifty; another, forty-two, and still another thirteen. These must have been gala days to him who goes about as a roaring lion seeking whom he may destroy. This capacious man must have been nearly filled on those days. But certainly this was no compliment to those ministers, nor credit to the churches.

To these four methods of exit from the church the fifth is frequently added, which is the result of a thoughtless method of doing church business. The class leader is perhaps a mere figure head, for this often happens, and then the pastor may be a weak brother. We are sorry to say that there are some such, and the persons have received so little advantage from heir connection with the church that they conclude that it is not worth while to try to keep up the connection, and quietly they slip away without saying a word either to leader or paster, and thus they begin to drift. We know the cause, but is this right? What is church membership? Does it mean anything? Has it any advantage? Are there any privileges and responsibilities connected with it? Does it make any difference whether a man is in the church or not? True he had better not be in the church, unless he is of it in all of his thoughts and aspirations. But is the church a mere human society in which her members are suffered to

"Fold their tents like Arabs
And quietly steal away,"

without saying a word, or giving any notice of their departure. This is a practice full of mischief both to the church and the individual, and the sooner discontinued the better. It is the result of a carelessness that ought not to be tolerated. If "the church is the household of God, of which Christ is the head—if it is only those that "be planted in the house of the Lord that shall flourish in the courts of our God," it is a relation ship too sacred to trifle with.

Hints to Self-Educated Ministers.

This work, written by Rev. Jas. Porter, D.D., near the close of his fiftieth year in the itinerant ministry, is commanding deserved attention. It is just full of hints to itinerant preachers, exhorters and other public speakers, showing them how to prepare to preach or speak, and then how to do it easily and in the most agreeable and impressive manner. The educated will find it useful because it will remind them of faults which they have contracted unconsciously, and furnish them useful hints which they never heard of in college, or read in other books. The uneducated will learn from it many important lessons as to what will be most profitable for them to read and study; how to prepare sermons and addresses and deliver them; what is graceful in gesture and position, and what is awkward and damaging. The work emphasizes the importance of local preachers, licensed exhorters, well-trained, off-hand speakers in social meetings, and gives the ladies of the church their proper rank and power in this connection. Indeed it is the only book we have seen which attempts to instruct, improve and encourage speakers not now in the active ministry, or preparing for it. If our ministers, local preachers and exhorters, would read it and act upon its practical suggestions we know of no book from which they would receive so much real [illegible] benefit.

[illegible] the young men and ladies in [illegible] could be induced to [illegible] and observe its teachings, it [illegible] an elevating influence [illegible] them doubly interest[illegible] This is a [illegible] of education [illegible] Why [illegible]

With assistance of this kind many of them would become powerful speakers and helpers in the Gospel vineyard. It has been honored by our bishops with a place in the course of study. We beg all of our preachers to read it. It will help them immediately in many ways. The work is published by our Book Concern East and West, and is sold by them and at this office, at one dollar and twenty five cents per copy.

The Sunday Law on the Sea Coast.

A public meeting was held in Biloxi, Miss., on the 1st, to consider the action of the grand jury under the Sunday law of the State. The Mayor of Biloxi announced his resignation of that office because incompatible with his business as a saloon proprietor, several indictments having been found against him. This was the most satisfactory thing done at the meeting, which is represented as being respectable in numbers, though not very large. It adopted resolutions condemning the law and the grand jury. The chief spokesman seems to have been Roderick Seal, Esq., who gave reasons for his opposition to the law of a singular character. The law against duelling was a dead letter, and the Sunday law should be similarly regarded, because it was contrary to local interests, traditions and customs. We suppose, however, he could find nothing better to say to the purpose of the liquor selling and drinking portion of the community, and Mr. Seal elevated the doctrine of local self government to a height that must command their warmest admiration. How pleasant it is to contemplate the era when each individual shall take the law into his own hands and make it bend to his "interests, traditions and customs!" It would be almost a millenium for brigands, "nigger" killers, and the whiskey clan generally.

Mr. Seal made a proposition which goes to show that he is not without some sense of the moral obligations of society, even though it be diminutive. He favored the closing of saloons during church hours. He seems to have been struck with the idea that both institutions should have a fair chance, and not monopolize the attendance of the entire population, or their limited possibilities of pocket; but we suppose the grand jury will not take kindly to the suggestion, and will perversely insist on enforcing the salutary law which allows the saloon keepers six days in the week to destroy, and the Church one day to build up the moral foundations of Biloxi.

New England.

It matters but little what cynics may sneeringly say about Boston, Mass., New England, Puritans or Puritanism. There is not a nobler city, or a city of more intelligence, virtue and real Christian philanthrophy in the United States than Boston. There is no section of this Union where there is more general intelligence among the laboring people, and so few who cannot read and write, and where there is so little of poverty, drunkenness, crime and misery, and so much real comforts to the square mile as in good old New England.

There are no six States as small that can point to a longer roll of distinguished civil or military names than the six New England States. This nation shows no names more resplendent than those of Adams, Franklin, Choate, Winthrop, Webster, Cass, Woodbury, Chase, Greeley, Fessenden. In the fields of public life, statesmanship, diplomacy, journalism, and in the higher walks of literature, New England can more than match the best and brightest of all other sections of the country, and command the admiration of the entire world. Her schools, academies, seminaries, colleges, universities of learning and churches are unsurpassed. Most of the political principles that have been of any real practical benefit to the nation had their origin in some New England brain.

The Corresponding Secretary of our Board of Education gratefully acknowledges the promptness with which large numbers of Children's Day collections have been sent in. For each remittance an official receipt will be returned at the earliest moment practible. But as it is important to record all receipts accurately with reference to publication, more delay may occur in some instances than could be wished. Patience is, therefore, solicited on the part of our friends, while we congratulate them on the success of Children's Day of 1882, and thank them for the many kind words with which their remittances are accompanied.

Last Tuesday was the 106th anniversary of the Declaration of Inde[illegible]

The Execution of Garfield's Assassin.

On last Friday, within one year of the shooting of President Garfield, the assassin Guitean was hanged in the yard of the district jail, in Washington. A great crowd of people stood on the outside of the jail; many came long journeys in hopes of catching a glimpse of the great tragedy. Only about 250 persons were permitted to enter the jail yard and witness the execution. When the drop fell a yell was sent up by those within, it was re echoed by those without, the officers at the door were overpowered and hundreds crowded in. There was a general feeling that justice had been done, and a bad man had paid the penalty of his crime. There had been a long and fair trial, but all that could be said or done by faithful relatives and attorneys, or urged on the ground of common humanity was of no avail. As to the insanity plea, the impression made by examination, was like that upon Dr. Hartzell, who had a half hour's conversation with Guiteau the week before, and the interview removed the last lingering doubt that the assassin was responsible and deserved to be hanged.

Guitean was restless the latter part of the preceding night, and toward morning fell into a sound sleep from sheer exhaustion. He breakfasted heartily shortly after six o'clock, and ordered his dinner promptly at eleven. Rev. Dr. Hicks conversed with him on religious subjects. He asked Dr. Hicks to see that the scaffold and appurtenances were safe. He read a poem composed by himself—read it, attempted to sing it, but broke down in the effort; he called it "Simplicity, or Religious Baby Talk." He talked about his future, said he felt "tender," and feared he could not go through the ordeal without weeping, because he was nearer the other world. "I hold to the idea that God inspired me." He directed all complimentary allusions to President Arthur to be eliminated from his book, and presented all his books to Dr. Hicks. At 9.15 he walked briskly in the corridor for 15 minutes. At ten o'clock he took a bath. The office of the jail was given up to newspaper reporters, and eight telegraph instruments were put to work. Seventy-two policemen were posted along the roadway outside and Battery C., United States Artillery, was on duty inside the jail. At 11 Guitean had his boots blacked and ate dinner with a great relish. At 12 he burst into tears and sobbed hysterically. At 12:5 General Crocker read the death warrant to him in his cell, and he became more composed. At 12:27 the procession moved quickly to the scaffold, and Guiteau, with his arms tightly pinioned behind him, ascended the twelve steps. After prayer by Dr. Hicks, Guitean read from the 10th chapter of Matthew, from the 28th to 41st verse; he then read his dying prayer from manuscript held by Dr. Hicks; he also read some verses to indicate his feelings at the moment, and repeatedly broke into sobs and wept bitterly. The attendants then pinioned his legs, placed the noose over his head, and carefully adjusted it about the neck. As the black cap was placed over his head Guiteau shouted "Glory! glory! glory" The drop fell at 12:40 and Guitean swung in the air, but there was not the slightest perceptible movement of the limbs. Three minutes later the body was lowered for examination by physicians, the black cap was removed and the spectators formed in line and viewed the body. At 1.40 the body was removed to the jail chapel. At 3 15 the military guard moved away from the jail. At 4 p. m., after an autopsy, Dr. Hartigan left the jail with Guitean's brain, which weighed 49 ounces. The internal organs were found to be healthy, but the spleen was enlarged. The report of the physicians will not be made until after a complete examination.

The Whole Truth.

The *Times Democrat* replied to a correspondent who asked "why are the salaries of the teachers for November and December, 1879, and November and December, 1881, withheld from them?" It says:

The truth is that the "powers that be" are not responsible for the failure to pay these back salaries, and they are not, as our correspondent suggests, "keeping back" the teachers' or anybody else's money. The financial officers of the city and State have done everything to advance the teachers' interests, and have promptly paid over every dollar to their credit, as fast as it comes into the treasury. Perhaps, if "Teacher" or some one else could discover a way to make people pay their back taxes, the teachers would get their back salaries; but until these taxes are collected, the State and city officers can do nothing. It is not they, as our correspondent thinks, but the tax delinquents, who are holding back the funds of the teachers.

This is only a partial and misleading view of the situation. The whole truth is, that, by the denial of the free exercise of suffrage in Louisiana, the government has passed into the hands of a minority of the people. This minority has fortified itself by convenient election devices by which opposition may be suppressed, and but few save its own representatives can be admitted to the legislative halls. The ruling minority deliberately cut down the resources of the public schools until, if they were all available, the fund in the State Treasury would be inadequate to maintain them in sufficient number or efficiency. To crown this unpardonable stupidity, in concession to the tendency for the repudiation of public obligations, an article was expressly inserted in the State constitution to obstruct the enforcement of collection of delinquent taxes. "The powers that be" should justly be held responsible for the dishonest and inexcusable withholding of back salaries from the public school fund. It is a shameful result of misgovernment, and not the result of either poverty or the expression of the will of the majority of the people of Louisiana. If the Bourbons do feel compelled to defraud the negro of his citizen privileges, we do not see why they need also to defraud the poor school teachers of their honest dues. Until a liberal element can succeed in taking the reins of power out of the hands of the present managers of the State government, there is absolutely no hope for an improved condition of affairs.

Dr. Buckley, referring to "American Honorary Degrees," says:

Many institutions not above the grade of second-rate academies are showering degrees right and left. An institution, not one of whose faculty can construe a sentence of Greek, translate a page of Latin, or write good English, conferred the degree of LL. D. upon a person without any pretense of having a common English Education. Some of the most inferior schools in the far South among the freedmen (not those which are really worthy of respect), but schools not up to the grade of a grammar-school, are conferring degrees, not only upon the members of their own race and section, but upon ministers and teachers in all parts of the country. Some men have practically bought the degree of Doctor of Divinity by gifts of books or musical instruments.

We know of a clergyman not a thousand miles from the city of New York, innocent of theological or philosophical attainments, who made a very earnest application to one of our institutions in the South, many degrees below nine-tenths of the academies of New England, for the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and the institution did doctorate him, but how much this will do toward making the young man learned, profound, and imposing, or toward helping him into ecclesiastical distinction, we cannot say. To him, however, D. D. is no sounding brass nor tinkling cymbal. It is a weight of glory.

We want an editor for the *Central Methodist*, and will not be hard to please. The conditions are few, but they must all be met. We give them numerically: First, he must have edited some paper for a time. Secondly, during that period he must have collected a bill for advertising from one of the following named parties, who are advertising quite extensively in the South and West: H. C. Dean, of Chicago, who advertises a Dictionary or a Saw; M. G. Sanford & Co., of the same city, who advertise Bibles; Dr. Richmond, of St. Joseph, Missouri, who advertises Samaritan Nervine, etc. Of course these men pay, or the papers would not advertise for them. We are after the man who has received the money. Will our exchanges please copy.—*Central Methodist.*

We have a handsome cut on hand from M. G. Sanford & Co., which they offered us for insertion at a price most magnanimous, but on our suggesting that one-half of the sum be paid in advance, the subject seemed to interest them no further. It is too early for us to speak specifically of Dr. Richmond, except that payment for his advertising is a matter for future consideration.

From the Churches.

Notes from the churches forms, in the opinion of the writer, a very important part of a religious paper, and if he is not mistaken, they are generally read with the greatest interest by most people. We left the city, the place of dust and heat, where so many rich and poor people gladly stay with more than seeming delight. A ride of fifty-five miles over the Morgan railroad brought us to Terrebonne. Rev. Willis Carr is the pastor of our church here. Bro. Carr is one of the men who does but little cudgeling—in fact, he thinks that it does not become a gospel minister, and that it is always out of place in the house of God. He always hews to the line, but does it decently and in order. He never comes down upon the people like a thousand of bricks, has no angry debate, but is always earnest, honest and straightforward. His people love and trust him, and well they may. Under his administrations the church is having a year of marked prosperity.

There are two vigorous Sunday-schools under the superintendence of Bro. B. J. Jackson, with an average attendance of 150; of this number 65 are over 14 years of age. It is difficult to properly estimate the influence of the good seed sown in these schools. The church has been raised from the mud and now rests on good substantial brick pillars. The trustees have over twenty-four dollars towards the ceiling of the church. John J. Shaffer, Esq., on Bayou Black, about three miles from Terrebonne, has donated one acre of land as a site for a church, and the Church Extension Society has donated $150 towards the erection of this church, which when complete will make this one of the best appointments on the district.

Sometimes we find a preacher who is always in a row with his Official Board. Of self-denial, self-control, quietness of spirit, submission to church authority, he has no conception. He has marvelous success in turning his church into a mob. We have not reached the point in Louisiana where we can safely employ many of this class. The call now seems to be for men who can gather, harmonize and build the church "upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone."

Few men have been more successful than Bro. Ford, at Houma. Looking into his own heart and talking much to himself, as Cecil says, he "found out what suits the hearts of men," what puzzles and distracts, what comforts and directs the mind in its search after truth and duty. Observing men closely, as he moves among them, and taking notice of what he sees and hears, he has been able to draw a large number, not to himself but to Him whose blood cleanseth from all sin. Thirty-two have been converted to God and received on probation in the church, There are two Sunday-schools, with an average attendance of 225, over 90 or these are 15 years of age and Our Childrens' Day was duly observed, and $13 was raised for the Gilbert Haven School of Theology. He has baptised and received into the church 25. He has collected on subscription towards repairing the church over $184. The reports at the quarterly conference were in good order.

L. P. CUSHMAN.

PERSONAL MENTION.

— Bishop Bowman is recovering rapidly.

— Rev. L. O. Crowder wishes his correspondents to address him at Walthall, Miss.

— The postoffice address of Rev. J. R. Price has been changed from Spring to Houston, Texas.

— Hon. George P. Marsh was commissioned Minister to Italy in 1861, and has held the office ever since.

— Dr. Buckley, of the New-York *Advocate*, has received the degree of LL D from Emory and Henry College, of Virginia.

— Mrs. Foss says the Bishop sleeps well, eats heartily, takes no medicine, and rests in a reclining chair several hours daily.

— Rev. C. W. Cushing, D. D, a friend of other years, is assistant editor and will do good service on the *National Prohibitionist*, of New York.

— Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., will officiate at the dedication of the new Methodist Episcopal church at Locust Grove, Kent Co., Md., Sunday, July 16.

— Dr. R. S. Maclay, Superintendent of the Japan Mission, was married in San Francisco June 6 to Miss Sara A. Barr, a former graduate of Genesee College, Lima, N. Y., and sailed the afternoon of the same day, with Mrs. Maclay for Yokohama.

— O. Woodcock, editor of the Morgan City *Review*, while visiting the city last week gave us a call. He reports Morgan City as recuperating fairly from the overflow disaster, though poor crops in the neighborhood are a great drawback to its usual high degree of prosperity.

— On Sunday, June 4, Bishop Hurst preached the Baccalaureate sermon before the Baldwin University and German Wallace College, at Berea, Ohio. In the afternoon he made an address at the anniversary of the German Orphan Asylum, and preached again in the evening, in the German language.

— The Nashville *Christian Advocate* calls our attention to an error made in our issue of June 8. W. P. Harrison is book editor, and not editor of the *Advocate*. Dr. O. P. Fitzgerald was re-elected to the latter position by acclamation. We are sorry to hear that he is confined to his home with sickness. He was taken down the last day of the General Conference session, and has not been out since. We hope that his convalescence and restoration to active duty may be speedy.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

On the 2d inst., at Wesley Chapel, Rev. S. Davage, pastor, 285 persons participated in the Communion Service.

T. Gates, St. Martinsville: "If we had help to open a good school we would soon have a fine church here. Mrs. Gates keeps a day school with 24 children in attendance. The Catholics have three schools. The people are very poor, and only one in church can write his name. We were sorry to hear of the death of Rev. Felix Landor. A memorial sermon will be preached.

TEXAS.

S. Horr, Hughes Springs: "A camp meeting will be held on Pittsburg circuit, Liberty Church, beginning September 1st.

J. C. Mays, Cuero: "Our quarterly conference convened June 10th. Rev. Carmicheal was with us and we had a happy time. We are still striving to build."

Jeremiah Smith, Beaumont: "I think sometimes the Lord has forsaken this place. I look to see he fruits of righteousness in the church, but it looks as if the devil had possession of many so-called Christians. June 11th Elder Pulliam was with us and preached strongly. The love feast was highly enjoyed."

MISSISSIPPI.

C. W. Ivy, Enterprise: "Children's Day was observed; it was a time long to be remembered. Collection, $5. It will be forwarded to D. P. Kidder, 805 Broadway, N. Y. As I had to reform this circuit to some extent, I am just commencing collection for the Mission cause.

A. D. Payne, Oxford: "The churches on the Oxford circuit are three in number and have a membership of nearly two hundred. The churches are doing as well as could be expected, both spiritually and financially. We are proud to say the people; though greatly oppressed by the hardness of the present times, are trying to do all they can to support their pastor. There are two Sunday-schools on the circuit that are doing very well and one not doing very well, being poorly attended, as the membership of that church is small. The second quarterly conference of this circuit was held June 17, at Providence Church, and on Sunday June 18, Elder Bradford preached us a good sermon and administered the Lord's supper to fifty-five persons, during which we had a good time. On Sunday night we had one of the old time love feasts, which seems to have been attended by the spirit of the Lord. We are anxious to do much in the building up of the Redeemer's Kingdom this year in this part of the moral vineyard. We ask for prayers for the church."

TENNESSEE.

Rev. Alex Burdett will lecture on reform, in Key Chapel, Brownsville, July 20; and in Midget Chapel, Alamo, July 21, on the benevolent collections of our Church

S. P. Bell, McMinnville: "The continual snows of winter before last, and the excessive rains of last winter, have confronted us, but the Lord has raised the siege, and the church moves on. We said some time last spring that we were called to preach the word to the people about two and a half miles from this place, who had nothing but the broad leaves of a stately oak for their shelter. But now that people worship in a neat frame church and we have had thirteen conversions and accessions and have a flourishing Sunday-school. "This is the work of the Lord, and is marvelous in our eyes." Our church in town still hold her own. In our last series of meetings we had five conversions and seven read into full connection, two of our converts being men of fifty or sixty years' and both heads of large families; and one of them, Mr. Mack Young, whose house has always been the home of Methodist ministers and who is the most prominent colored man in town, is happily converted to Christ and is doing noble work for the Master. Great credit is due the sisters who have organized themselves into a sewing circle for the benefit of the church. A few weeks ago they gave an entertainment, and raised $14 50 and have raised to date $25 70.

The choir of the church raised, by concert Saturday last, $15 40 to apply on pastor's salary. We have a very active and lively set of young folks, and too much praise cannot be given to Misses Alexander, Ida Snodgrass, Cassie and Cally Johnson, I. E. Payne, Tiny Snodgrass, A. Holland, F. Lane, and Messrs. A. O. Young, K. Avant, John Grace, Thomas Tolbert, John Hill and others for the interesting part they took in the affair to make it a success. Sunday was Childrens' Day, and a gala day for us it was; collection, $1 25. Collection continued until the second Sunday in July.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A preachers meeting and Sunday-school institute will be held in Camden, July 26th. A. Webster, P. E., has sent us the programme of exercises, which includes entertainment for six days. E. M. Pinckney is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Mount Zion Church.

Since assuming charge of the above church in February last, the pastor has been exercised with numerous cases arising from solicitude for its best interests.

The church at present is weak, but has a promising and flattering future. Among the membership are to be found as faithful and liberal Christians as any within the scope of my short experience. Many who are not connected with the church have evidenced their sympathy and friendship by kind words and contributions.

Last Sabbath our church presented a beautiful and lively scene by the presence of the Sunday-schools from Wesley Chapel, First-street Union Chapel and Sixth Street Churches, who were present by invitation to take part in our "Children's Day Service." Flowers, in the art of decoration, added to the cheerfulness of the occasion.

It was a joyous, interesting and profitable time to young and old.

While observing the charming assemblage, that greeted the eye and thrilled the heart, a brother, in delighted tenor, said: "What is more beautiful than a large number of children?" The singing, which was in part competitive, was excellent.

All the Sunday-schools did well. The collection goes to help make up the $100, subscribed for the Gilbert Haven School of Theology. Mount Zion S. S., under the superintendence of Miss Lizzie Taylor and Mr. F. H. Bunton, is in good condition. The Order of Love and Charity and the Society of Teamsters and Loaders have our thanks for liberal contributions.

Leaning not to our own understanding, but trusting in Him who leads, sustains and upholds the church, we look to the future believing that it is laden with rich reward for all who do not waver, but labor with an abiding faith in the Master.

The following are the names of some who gave as much as one dollar or more to a fund for the completion of the church:

Rev. L. P. Cushman, $5; John Eunis, $5; Delia Baker, $4; J. Celins, $2 50; A. Claude, $2 50; S. McCoy, $1 50; Hager Lewis $2; S. Smith, $1 50; Louis Madison, $1 50; Amelia Felix, $1 50; Winnie Thorn, $1 50; Anna Claude, $1 50; Harriet Balsam, $1 50; Abner Claude, $1; S. Hunter, $1; Octavia Carter, $1; Amelia Cook, $1 25; Sarah Jones, $1; Adele Johnson, $1; Amelia Scott, $1; Mary Perry, $1; M. Edwards, $1; Laura Davis, $1; Ann Thomas, $1 25; Mary Washington, $1 10; M. Robinson, $1; J. Cowgill, $1; G. Clayton, $1; Eliza Ross, $1; Mary Christian, $1; W. A. Halston, $1. Thanks to our friends for assistance.

J. F. M.

N. O., La., June 23d, 1882.

Rev. C. M. Moore, of Mercer, desires us to publish the following: "Ministers and laymen having in their possession facts of interest and value under the following topics, are requested to send them to the undersigned, who will put them in shape for preservation: 'Facts and incidents connected with the division of the Church in the South before the war. The Church in the South during and since the war. Personal incidents and recollections of Methodism in the South.' All sending communications will confer a great favor."

On Thursday, June 29th, the express train which left Long Branch at 8 a. m., met with a terrible accident while crossing the bridge over a branch of Shrewsbury river. The accident was no doubt caused by the spreading of the rails. Six cars, including four ordinary passenger coaches, smoking car and the Pullman parlor car Zenobia, left the rails and ran over the ties of the bridge, tearing them to splinters. The cars kept on the bridge until the train was half way across, when four passenger coaches and the smoking car went over into the water with a terrible crash. The cars landed on the other side in about four feet of water. About 100 people were hurt. Gen. Grant slightly cut and scratched, was pulled out of the smoking car uninjured.

From Our Mission Rooms.

Rev. Joel Osgood, of the Liberia Mission, arrived in New York on the City of Berlin, June 4th. He was three week in reaching Liverpool from Monrovia. His health is much improved by the voyage, which was taken as the only remedy in the case. Miss Sharp was left in comfortable health conducting her school in the Monrovia seminary building. The school at White Plains (some twenty-two miles from Monrovia) was necessarily suspended on the departure of the missionary. The Mission on the St. Pauls rivers, in the interior, was getting on successfully last fall. A large house was occupied, and thirty acres of ground were planted and growing in good condition, when the promised permission and protection of the chiefs, Jos. Russell and Zooloo, were withdrawn and Mr. Osgood was compelled to leave. The Mandingoes have now occupied the premises. Throughout the interior region, including Boporo, Mohamedanism largely prevails. There is a mosque at Boporo. The worshippers are numerous. They have some knowledge of the Koran, the letter of which the natives use largely in the manner of a fetich, forming charms with it.

Rev. S. Lewis, of the China field, continues at Chinkiang, where he remained when the state of his health forbade his continuing the journey with Dr. Wheeler into Szechuen. He has applied himself to the study of the language, as has also Mrs. Lewis. The latter has taken charge of a girls' school, which had been taught by an English lady who had been compelled to return home. For the last two months Mrs. Lewis has been hearing the girls in their daily recitations of Scripture. The older girls memorize about fifteen verses of Scripture daily, besides their other studies. The pupils that have been longest in the school seem likely to become reliable Christian women. Not many girls of their age in America, says our report, could compare with them in knowledge of the Bible. Many more pupils might be received than are now taught were there better accommodations for them. The school has two rooms, 10x12, and barely high enough for one to stand erect. The effort to teach the [illegible] hymns seems quite successful, as they take to [illegible]. A small organ would be a [illegible].

[illegible] reports meeting Rev. [illegible] and wife at Chinkiang. They were on their return to Hankow. The London Missionary Society will soon send two missionaries into Szechuen, which will be a welcome aid to our work.

Rev. S. Thomoff's Tour in [illegible].—While persecution [illegible] raging in Loftcha and [illegible], our missionaries continue their labors and evangelical [illegible]. Early in May, Mr. Thomoff, accompanied by Mr. Todor, the colporteur, made a tour to [illegible] Vratsa, Berkovitza, Lom, [illegible] and Vidin, finding opportunities for religious conversation [illegible] other gospel work in all those [illegible]. In Robova an "honest [illegible]" was found, who, thankful for the opportunity of conversation, bought the "Evidences of Christianity" and "Bianey's Com[illegible]" [illegible] the colporteur, and [illegible] read them carefully, [illegible] man, who was ill, [illegible] years' reading of [illegible] to abandon the [illegible] the Bulgaria church [illegible] in another [illegible] evidence of a spi[illegible]. He was [illegible] Christ, notwith[illegible] danger of being [illegible]. He labored [illegible] Macedonians, as [illegible] of that country, [illegible] Mr. Thomoff testi[illegible] in his [illegible] village of Routled[illegible] of the village [illegible] to converse [illegible]. The "head [illegible] missionaries [illegible] Board. He was [illegible] man. On [illegible] Thomoff he [illegible] I need a new [illegible] room in the [illegible] for preaching, [illegible] were pres[illegible]. [illegible] In Swe[illegible] the [illegible]

Quarterly Conference, 20 persons were received on probation and 13 into full membership. At Westervick 22 probationers were received; at Wisby 20 joined in full. Here the chapel has been much overcrowded. At a recent communion 60 joined on trial. Since Christmas 83 have been thus received at Wisby. At Motala 44 have joined. Similar success has been enjoyed at Linkoping and other places. Altogether, 303 were taken on trial on this district during the quarter. The Sunday-schools grow in somewhat like proportion. On the Karlskrona District, J. P. Larson, presiding elder, special advance has been made in paying chapel debts. This makes all the financial operations of the society easier. There are many calls to enter new fields. "Though the ministers should preach every day, yet it would be impossible for them," says the report, "to reach every place." On the Stockholm District the prosperity has been still greater. Brother Lawson was the founder of our works in Sweden, and his words have weight when he says: "One thing is certain, namely, that the prospects for the success of our Church in Sweden have never been brighter or more hopeful than just now."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

Third Quarter. Lesson ii. July 9th. The Rich Young Man. (Mark x. 17—30.)
(Condensed from Western Christian Advocate.)

Out of the house one came mourning and kneeled to Jesus, and asked him what he should do to inherit eternal life. Jesus did not explicitly reply to his question, but conducts his mind through a process of reasoning to the answer; and wisely, since the operations of his own faculties prepared him to feel the force of the reply as nothing else could. The commandments are those of the second table of the Decalogue, embracing duties to our fellows. The reminder of the supremacy of God sufficed to place the duties to God before his mind. The duties to our fellows being of a more tangible character are also more easily applied to human conduct as a test. It is implied, that if he had kept these commandments he was in the way of eternal life; but it was of high importance to bring out whether he had kept them in the spirit of truth, or in a formal sense. Apparently, if these were the tests he sustained them, and the inference would seem to be he had obtained the inheritance of eternal life.

Jesus beholding in the sense of discerning his character; sincere, earnest, embarrassed, and distressed, knew that his apparent conformity to law was artificial. A test is now brought forward, which reveals the true requirement of the law of God, and the nonconformity of the young man. At heart he loved the world more than God, though apparently unconscious of it. He was not prepared to become one of Jesus' disciples. The test reveals that latent selfish quality, unsuspected by himself, perhaps, which establishes a fundamental separation from God, and renders true keeping of the law impossible, because the law antagonizes selfishness. No wonder the disciples, who inclined to take the utterances of Jesus literally, despaired of the salvation of any person, considering the number who possessed and the number who longed for wealth. The salvation of the rich is possible with God; the salvation of any person is not possible with himself; in other words, God saves rich and poor. He will find the ways and means, if all only trust in him. Many first in coming to Christ, shall be lowest in regard to distribution of these rewards; while many last in coming shall be highest in reward. This was a timely warning to check the greediness of the disciples, who were among the first, in cherishing extravagant and carnal notions of their importance in the Messianic kingdom, a fault to which they were peculiarly prone.

A steady, firm and regular beat of the heart, replaces the interrupted feeble action of that organ, if Brown's Iron Bitters are freely used.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Our Little Ones (Boston, Russell Publishing Co.) for July, with stories of The Careless Crow, A Ride on a Calf, and Snip's Fourth of July, etc., profusely illustrated, is a delightful number. One year, $1 50.

The Peacemaker, published by the Universal Peace Union, in Philadelphia, is a new monthly, containing a fair summary of the latest intelligence on anti-war topics. [illegible] $1 per year.

Promptly at hand is the reprint of *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine* for June, from the Leonard Scott [illegible] Co., of New York. [illegible] is on the Faiths of [illegible] on recent Edin[illegible] Glasgow lectures by [illegible] and ministers. [illegible] English Preg[illegible]. These [illegible]

The labor strikes at the North have spread to the freight-handlers in New York and Jersey City. Railway business is impeded. The delay to the shipping interests is causing a loss of from $100,000 to $200,000 every day to the business men of New York. They have lost $1,200,000 since the strike began, besides the permanent loss of customers, due to the transfer of trade to other cities.

Tennyson's "May Queen."

Who knows that if the beautiful girl who died so young had been blessed with Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" she might have reigned on many another May-day. The "Favorite Prescription" is a certain cure for all those disorders to which females are liable. By druggists.

The Chilian Congress assembled in Santiago. The President's message is a pacific document. It defends Chili for the course pursued during and since the war, and alludes to American intervention in a few words which appear to censure the Washington government for the interference which was not solicited by all parties.

From Eminent Dr. C. C. Clark, Oswego, New York.

I have made sufficient experiments with Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator to enable me to say it is by far the best of all the preparations of the kind (food and tonic) that I have ever used. To the sufferer from Chronic Diseases, or the convalescent, it is invaluable, being both nourishing and strengthening. (Remember the name, Colden's—take no other). Of druggists.

The militia, and their friends, are elated over the triumph of the Crescent City Rifles in the competitive drill at Louisville, Ky., on the 28th. The following was the order in merit: Crescent Rifles, 93 27-100; Chickasaw Guards, 91-98-100; Porter Rifles, 89 81-100; Quapaw Guards, 88 5-100.

For The Children.

Let the children take Simmons Liver Regulator and keep well. It is purely vegetable, and safe to take either alone or in in connection with other medicine. Mild in acting and pleasant to take.

The Louisiana Legislature has appropriated $5000 to provide a home for disabled Confederate soldiers.

How Women Learn.

Women everywhere use Parker's Ginger Tonic, because they have learned by experience that it overcomes despondency, indigestion, weakness in the back and kidneys, and other troubles of the sex.—Home Journal.

The Maine Democratic State Convention indorsed the nomination of Gov. Plaisted and Messrs. Ladd and Murch, Greenback members of the present Congress for reelection.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has rapidly made its way to favor among druggists, who have observed its effects on the health of their customers. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

Pennsylvania Democrats nominated Rob't. E. Patterson of Philadelphia, for Governor; California Democrats nominated Gen. George Stoneman.

When heart and brain languish and the majesty of perfect human nature is conquered by a fickle temper and tendency to sorrow, the nerves are faulty. Give sympathy to the sufferer and teach him the virtues of Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills.

Saving Fifteen Dollars.

It is announced that Daniel F. Beatty, Mayor of Washington, N. J., will for ten days sell his Beethoven organ to anybody who sends him a copy of this week's Southwestern for $75. As the usual price is $90, this will be a saving of $15 to the purchaser. Read his advertisement.

See the advertisement of Washington and Lee University in to-day's paper.

The Dr. Harter Medicine Company, of St. Louis, Mo., is one of the most honorable and substantial establishments in the country. Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic is one of the standard and most highly esteemed preparations of the day, and justly enjoys a wide and increasing sale. This is brought about by the high merit of the goods and the judicious and extensive manner in which they are advertised throughout the country. Laudatory columns might be easily written in their praise, but with goods so able to speak for themselves, simple facts serve a better purpose.—Des Moines (Iowa) Western Farm Journal.

The Publisher of this Paper

Is authorized to refer his readers to the advertisement of "Dr. Scott's Electric Brush," and one of these brushes has been supplied to him that it may be exhibited in the office of the paper, where all who desire may see its beauty and try its merits. Furthermore, he has been requested to test it in every case of headache and neuralgia he may chance to meet, and if it fails to cure within a few minutes, nine sufferers out of every ten, the advertisement will not be allowed to continue in this paper. We submit that this is fair advertising, and every person reading this may have a brush on trial, as is explained in the advertisement.

The following is a sample of one of the many flattering letters from Clergymen and Laymen, which Dr. Scott daily receives:

121 Walnut St., Evansville, Ind.

Dear Sir: I am much pleased with your Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brush. I have been a great sufferer from headache for many years. Nothing that I have ever tried has given me the relief I find from this brush, and I feel that it has already paid for itself handsomely.

(Rev.) J. Quincy Adams,
Pastor Walnut St., Presbyterian Church.

The indications are that the prohibition liquor amendment of the Iowa Constitution has been adopted by 50,000 majority. All the [illegible] Des Moines gave [illegible]

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Sick Headache. For the relief and cure of the distressing affliction take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Malaria. Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action.

Constipation should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator. It is so mild and effectual.

Biliousness. One or two tablespoonfuls will relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state, such as Nausea, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, a bitter, bad taste in the mouth.

Dyspepsia. The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

Colic. Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simmons Liver Regulator is administered.

Buy only the genuine, in white wrapper, with red "Z." Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
☞ Sold by All Druggists.

MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday, June 22, by Rev. I. B. Scott, at the residence of the groom's mother, Hampton Riley and Miss Bettie Davis, both of Houston, Texas.

DEATHS.

Sister Caroline Peter died in St. Martinsville, La., May 20. She leaves six children and many friends.

Sister Sillar Love died April 6th in the triumph of faith. Sister Anne Coleman has gone to rest with God. Bro. Adam Hunt died June 10, feeling sure that he was bound to cross the Jordan. Miles Proctor.
Union Grove Circuit, Miss.

Good-Bye, Ill-Health.

When you feel weak, languid and depressed, try Brown's Iron Bitters. You will find it a most wonderful reviver. It is a true tonic. It aids digestion. It strengthens every part of the body. It is refreshing to the wearied faculties. It is perfect. This is what our family doctor says.—Local Editor.

Conference Notices.

LaTeche District, Louisiana Conference.

All the travelling and local preachers, exhorters, district stewards, one Sunday-school superintendent, and one class-leader from each pastoral charge in the LaTeche District are hereby notified to meet the District Conference in Washington, La., on Friday, July 14th, at 9 o'clock a. m. We propose to hold a three days session. Let every one come with written reports, as no other will be accepted. The introductory sermon on Thursday, July 13, at 8 p. m., will be preached by Rev. S. E. H. Morant, assisted by Rev. R. Anderson. The literary exercises will be as follows:

Christian Baptism...Rev. S. E. H. Morant
Lord's Supper............C. Thompson
Vows of Church members.......J. Sparks
Evidences of Conversion.......H. Johnson
Our Church Government and Administration of Discipline.........W. Davis
Our Benevolent Societies..........H. Green
The Old Testament Miracle....A. Lester
The Miracles of Christ.........R. Anderson
The Resurrection..................E. Fields
The Sunday-school and the Pastor's relation to it...................A. Hilton
Class-meetings and class-leaders..W. Brooks
The Duties of Stewards........G. Auguste
Temperance..........................T. Gates
The Doctrine of Election and Decrees.................................B. Bolden
Duties of Exhorters and Local Preachers..............................T. Larkin
Christian Perfection..............W. Hampton
The Successful Pastor..........H. J. Wright

The local preachers, exhorters and other brethren may select their own subjects and come prepared to present them. On Friday at 8 p. m. the Gospel Temperance Anniversary meeting takes place. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. H. J. Wright, W. Davis and others. Saturday, 12 m., District Sunday-school will meet. Addresses by C. Thompson, Mrs. Sarah A. Gates, Mrs. Octavia V. Albert and others. Saturday, 8 p. m., the Freedmen's Aid Society and our publishing interests will be represented by Rev. S. E. H. Morant and Rev. A. E. P. Albert, P. E. The session will close with a grand jubilee. Bush meeting on Sunday, July 16th.

A. E. P. Albert, P. E.

If the blood is impoverished, as manifested by pimples, eruptions, ulcers, or running sores, scrofulous tumors, swellings or general debility, take Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Sold by druggists.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

Southwestern Office, July 3, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

Cotton, ₩ lb.	
Ordinary	10½
Middling	12½
Good middling	12¾
Middling fair	13½
Sugar, ₩ lb.	
Yellow clarified	8½
White clarified	9
Molasses, in bbls., ₩ gallon.	
Common	40
Fair	50
Choice	60
Rice, Louisiana, ₩ lb.:	
Common	—@6
Fair	—@6½
Choice	@7½
GROCERIES.	
Butter, ₩ lb.:	
Western	25@26
Coffee, ₩ lb.:	
Ordinary	8½
Prime	10½
Cheese, ₩ lb.:	
Western factory	9
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl.:	
Choice	4 30
Flour, ₩ bbl.:	
Fancy	7 15
Choice family	6 80
Lard, ₩ lb.:	
Choice, in kegs	@12½
Choice, in tierces	12½
Salt, ₩ sack:	
Coarse	87½
Fine	1 22½
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ₩ bbl	4 50
Sweet potatoes, ₩ bbl	8 50
Onions, ₩ bbl	4 00
Apples, ₩ bbl	4 00
Cabbages, ₩ 100	10@15 00
Sour Krout, ₩ bbl	—5@10 00
Oils, ₩ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	19@30
Coal, in bbls	—@—
Linseed, raw	62@64
Linseed, boiled	65@67
Cotton seed	51@52
GRAIN AND FEED.	
Corn, in sacks, ₩ bu.:	
Yellow	91
White	1 05
Mixed	90
Oats, ₩ bu.:	
Western	50
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	90
Hay, ₩ ton:	
Prime	25@26
Choice	27@28
PROVISIONS.	
Mess Pork, ₩ bbl.:	
Choice	23 25
Bacon, ₩ lb.:	
Breakfast	14½
Shoulders	10½
Sides, clear rib	14½
Sides, clear	14½
Hams, sugar-cured	15½
Dry Salt Meat, ₩ lb.:	
Clear rib sides	10½
Clear sides	[illegible]
Shoulders	[illegible]

A physician in Cincinnati, O., writes: "I have found Brown's Iron Bitters to be a reliable cure for lost vigor incidental to middle-aged and old men."

A Presiding Elders' Convention, representing seventeen conferences and consisting of fifty-five elders, with two bishops and several General Conference officers in attendance, has been held in Chicago.

Faded Colors Restored.

Faded or gray hair gradually recovers its youthful color and lustre by the use of Parker's Hair Balsam, an elegant dressing, admired for its purity and rich perfume.

The Malley brothers and Blanche Douglass, on trial for the murder of Jennie Cramer have been acquitted.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

A Household without Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient within reach lacks an important safeguard of health and life. A few doses of this standard remedy for indigestion, constipation and biliousness relieve every distressing symptom and prevent dangerous consequences.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 24 2t

BOARDING.

MRS. COX,
144 Madison Avenue, New York.
Superior Board, Moderate Summer Prices. Elegant Suites and Single rooms. 21-3m

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT
By the Month, Week or Day,
—AT—
227 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET,
Corner Treme Street, New Orleans, La.
MRS. C. ROBERTSON, Proprietor.
8 52t

MRS. M. L. DALE,
Wishes to inform her friends that she is prepared to Accommodate Gentlemen, Ladies and Families With Board, by the MONTH, WEEK OR DAY, at Pass Christian, Miss., on FRONT STREET short walk from Railroad Depot and Boat Landing. ☞ Any one visiting the Pass will do well to give her a call. 16 1y.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pisgah Seminary,
(PRESBYTERIAN.)
Fifteenth year begins Sept. 4th, 1882. Located at Pisgah Church, near Lexington, Ky. Removed from the vices and temptations incident to towns and cities. Prepares for College, University or Business. Home School. Pupils board in family of the principal. Number limited. All pupils under the personal instruction of the Principal, a graduate of Havard University of twenty-five years experience as teacher in the South. For circulars, etc., Address A. SPENCER, A. M., 27-4teow Versailles, Ky.

Ablemarle Female Institute,
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.
Full faculty. Healthful and beautiful location. Thorough instruction. Terms very low. Session begins September 20th. Order catalogue.
27-4t Principals: { Rev. A. EUBANK, A. M. W. P. DICKINSON.

Washington and Lee University,
GEN. G. W. C. LEE, President.
Thorough instruction in LANGUAGES, LITERATURE and SCIENCE, and in the Professional Schools of LAW and ENGINEERING. Healthful location in the Valley of Virginia. Necessary expenses for whole session, exclusive of board and clothing, need not exceed $225 to $300. Session opens Sept. 21. For catalogue, address
J. L. CAMPBELL, Jr., Clerk,
27-3m Lexington, Va.

Wards Seminary;
Nashville, Tenn.
Closed its 17th year with 267 young ladies, and 41 graduates. Parents wanting a School of Progress, Experience, Careful Matronage, and Thorough Drilling in its Departments, including Cutting and Fitting, send for a new catalogue. Next year opens Sept. 1st. Address Dr. W. E. WARD.
29-0t

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Unsurpassed Clinical advantages are derived from the City Hospital, Maternite and Maryland Woman's Hospital, which are under the exclusive charge of this school. Apply for a catalogue to
THOMAS OPIE, M. D., Dean,
24-4t 39 N. Carey street, Baltimore, Md.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY.
Choicest Eastern advantages in Collegiate and post-graduate studies; in Theology, Law, and Medicine. Address *The Registrar*, Boston, Mass. 22-16t

EVERY ONE STUDYING MUSIC
Will get Valuable Information *FREE* by sending for Circular to E. TOURJEE, Boston, Mass.
22-4t

MOUNT HOLYOKE SEMINARY
Four years' course for women. Laboratories, cabinets, and art-gallery. Library of 10,000 vols. Board and tuition $175 a year. Address MISS WARD, Prin., So. Hadley, Mass. 22-8m

THE NEW ENGLAND
Conservatory of Music.
A School of Culture and
COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
EMBRACING
School for Piano, Organ, Violin, Orchestral and Band Instruments, Voice, Artists' Vocal Course, Harmony, Composition, Theory, and Orchestration, Tuning Pianos and Organs.
School for English Branches and Higher Literatures, Languages, Normal Instruction, Elocution and Dramatic Action, Physical Culture, and Fine Arts.
ON THE BROADEST SCALE.
Certificates and Diplomas awarded and Degrees Conferred.
Fall Term Commences Sept. 14, 1882.
The New Home, costing $700,000, is the largest Conservatory building in the world. Here, fine rooms and good board are furnished at moderate prices in the heart of Boston. Confessedly the Musical and artistic centre of America. Apply immediately to secure rooms for fall term. Send stamp for calendar to
26-4t E. TOURJEE, Director, Boston, Mass.

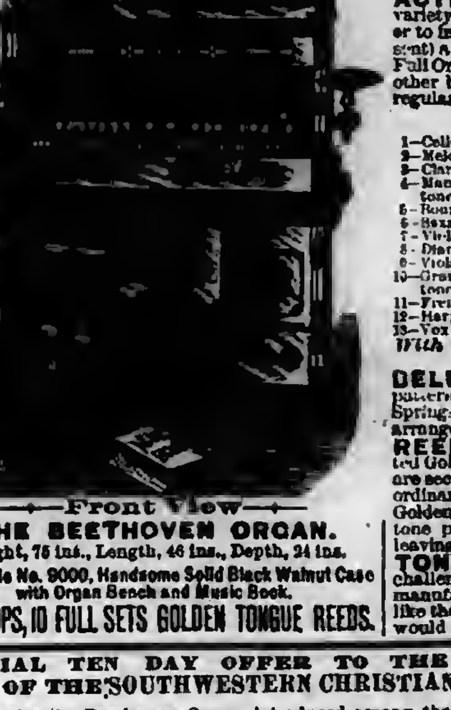
BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 stops, $90. Pianos, $297 50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. 50 1y

Standard of Silver
As a rule the quality of Government Coin has been the standard on which Silversmiths have based their quality. The Standard of United States Coin is 900-1000 copper or other alloy. The standard of Great Britain is 925/1000 pure silver to 75-1000 alloy.
Our leading Silversmiths, the GORHAM COMPANY, adopted the English standard many years ago, and so careful has been the surveillance over the quality of their ware, that not a SINGLE PIECE has been known to leave their Factory under the standard. So well is this now understood that their trade mark [trade mark] is as well known to all purchasers of Solid Silver in this country as is STERLING the Hall Mark of England, as a sure guarantee for a pure metal.
GORHAM M'F'G CO
Silversmiths.
For Sale by Jewelers throughout the U. S.
23-eow 1y

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH!
An Honest Remedy
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY OUR BEST PHYSICIANS.

Which has won its way to Royal favor in England, been cordially indorsed by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and written upon by the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, is now brought to the notice of the American Public. It cures by natural means, will always do good, never harm, and is a remedy lasting for many years. It should be used daily in place of the ordinary Hair Brush. The Brush Handle is made of a new odorless composition resembling ebony, a combination of substances PRODUCING A PERMANENT ELECTRO-MAGNETIC CURRENT WHICH ACTS IMMEDIATELY UPON THE HAIR GLANDS AND FOLLICLES. This power can always be tested by a silver compass which accompanies each Brush.
Not a Wire Brush
But Pure Bristles.
IT IS WARRANTED TO CURE
Nervous Headache in 5 minutes! Bilious Headache in 5 minutes! Neuralgia in 5 minutes! Dandruff and Diseases of the Scalp! Prevent Falling Hair and Baldness! Promptly Arrest Premature Grayness! Make the Hair grow Long and Glossy! The continued use of Pills, etc., works irreparable injury. Ask any Physician.
Will positively produce a rapid growth of hair on bald heads, where the glands and follicles are not totally destroyed.
Proprietors: The Pall Mall Electric Association of London.
New York Branch: 842 Broadway
[From Rev. Dr. Bridgeman.] BROOKLYN.
"Gents—I have never before given a testimonial, but am willing to encourage the use of an honest remedy. I am so pleased with your Hair Brush that I deem it my duty to write you recommending it most cordially. My hair, about a year since, commenced falling out, and I was rapidly becoming bald; but since using the Brush a thick growth of hair has made its appearance, quite equal to that which I had previous to its falling out. I have tried other remedies, but with no success. After this remarkable result I purchased one for my wife, who has been a great sufferer from headache, and she finds it a prompt and infallible remedy. A. C. Bridgeman, D.D."
SARATOGA.
"I cheerfully testify to the merits of Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brush. It cures my headaches within a few minutes. It is an excellent Hair-Brush, well worth the price, aside from its curative powers."
Jas. R. Chapman, Mayor.
ALL DEALERS WILL REFUND THE PRICE IF NOT AS REPRESENTED.
Many thousand similar Testimonials can be seen at our office.
Ask for DR. SCOTT'S. TAKE NO OTHER. See that name is on the box. Avoid those WIRE Brushes which injure the Scalp and promote Baldness.
Mention this Paper.
A BEAUTIFUL BRUSH, LASTING FOR YEARS.
We will send it on trial, postpaid, on receipt of $3.00, which will be returned if not as represented.
Inclose 10 cents extra and we guarantee safe delivery into your hands; or will send it by express, C. O. D., at your expense, with privilege of opening and examining. But expressage adds considerably to your cost. Or request your nearest Druggist or Fancy Store to obtain one for you, and be sure Dr. Scott's name is on the Box.
MONEY RETURNED IF NOT AS REPRESENTED.
As soon as you receive the Brush, if not well satisfied with your bargain, write us, and we will return the money. What can be fairer?
A Brush has been placed in the hands of the Mayor and Postmaster of New York, as a guarantee of good faith.
Remittances should be made payable to GEO. A. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, New York. They can be made in Checks, Drafts, Post Office Orders, Currency, or Stamps. Liberal Discount to the Trade. Agents Wanted in every Town.
Send for a Circular of Dr. Scott's Electric Flesh Brush and Electric Corsets, for Ladies and Gents.

BEATTY

—Front View—
THE BEETHOVEN ORGAN.
Height, 75 ins., Length, 46 ins., Depth, 24 ins.
New Style No. 9000, Handsome Solid Black Walnut Case with Organ Bench and Music Book.
27 STOPS, 10 FULL SETS GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS.

THE FAMOUS 27 STOP BEETHOVEN ORGAN.
Suitable for the Parlor, Chapel, Lodge, Church or Sabbath School.
—A BRIEF DESCRIPTION.—
PRICE Boxed with Organ Bench, Book and Music, ONLY $90.00
CASE.—Handsome Solid Black Walnut, manufactured so as not to take the dirt or dust. Thoroughly seasoned and kiln dried, so that it will stand the test of any climate, handsome rubbed Varnish finish and polish; carved and ornamented with arabesque designs in gold, fret music desk, pocket, handles and lamp stands. It is built to last, not for show.
ACTION.—Containing 27 Stops, with a great variety of Stop Combinations, enabling the performer to imitate (by following the simple instructions sent) a French Horn, Violin, Piccolo, Saxaphone, Full Orchestra, Cello, Church Pipe Organ, and many other beautiful effects. In addition you have the regular ordinary Organ at your command.
27 STOPS as follows:
1—Cello, 8 foot tone. 2—Melodia. 3—Clarabella. 4—Manual Sub-Bass, 16 foot tone. 5—Bourdon, 16 foot tone. 6—Saxaphone, 8 foot tone. 7—Viol di Gamba, 8 foot tone. 8—Diapason, 8 foot tone. 9—Viola Dolce, 4 foot tone. 10—Grand Expressione, 8 foot tone. 11—French Horn, 8 foot tone. 12—Harp Æolian. 13—Vox Humana, Tremulant. 14—Echo, 8 foot tone. 15—Dulciana, 8 foot tone. 16—Clarionet, 8 foot tone. 17—Voix Celeste, 8 foot tone. 18—Violina, 4 foot tone. 19—Vox Jubilante, 8 and 4 foot tone. 20—Piccolo, 2 foot tone. 21—Coupler Harmonique. 22—Orchestral Forte. 23—Grand Organ Knee Stop. 24—Right Knee Stop. 25—Automatic Valve Stop. 26—Right Duplex Damper. 27—Left Duplex Damper.
With grand and thrilling accessory and combination effects.
BELLOWS.—Finest Treble Rubber, Upright pattern, three bellows combined, with four Steel Springs, with Automatic Valve Stop, an ingenious arrangement for preventing an over-supply of air.
REEDS.—10 full Sets Reeds. Are of the Celebrated Golden Tongue (patented,) the tongue of which are secured to the block by dovetailing instead of ordinary rivet, which soon breaks or rattles. The Golden Tongue never breaks or wears out, holds its tone perfectly. No tuning is ever required after leaving factory.
TONE.—Superb, Thrillingly Sweet and Pure. I challenge comparison with any instrument ever manufactured at four times the price. An Organ like the above containing the same variety of music would cost through high-priced organ manufacturers at least $450. This combination of Reed-Board and Stop Work, bear in mind, is the [illegible] is patented. No other organ maker dare build it.
PRICE.—The price of this Organ, which includes a music book, organ bench, choice music, &c. securely packed and delivered on board the cars at Washington, New Jersey, is ONLY $90.00.
TERMS.—The terms are Net Cash. Remittances may be made by Bank Draft, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter, or Express prepaid.
WARRANTED.—The BEETHOVEN is warranted for six years. Shipped on one year's test trial.
FACTORY.—Corner Railroad Ave. and Beatty St., Washington, New Jersey. Largest in the world. Running *day and night* to fill all orders promptly.
To Whom it May Concern:
☞ If the Beethoven Organ, after one year's constant use, does not give you perfect satisfaction in every particular, and is in any way not as represented in this advertisement, I hereby bind myself to take it back and refund you your money paid in current funds, with legal interest of New Jersey (six per cent.). I further agree to pay freight charges on this instrument both ways, the money to be refunded immediately upon receipt of the instrument at Washington, New Jersey. I further agree, if requested, to exchange it for any other organ or piano as shown in my catalogue.
Very truly yours,
Daniel F. Beatty
HOW TO ORDER—Enclosed find money for Beethoven Organ. I have read your statement in regard to it in this advertisement, and I order one on condition that it must prove exactly as represented in every particular, or I shall return it at the end of one year's use and demand the return of my money, with interest from the very moment I forward it, at six per cent., according to your offer. Be very particular to give your Name, Post Office, County, State, Freight Station, and on what Railroad.
☞ Be sure to remit by Bank Draft, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or Express prepaid.
SPECIAL TEN DAY OFFER TO THE READERS OF THE SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.
I desire the Beethoven Organ introduced among the readers of this newspaper WITHIN THE NEXT TEN DAYS, so that all can see and appreciate its wonderful merits and stop combination effects. Now, if you will REMIT ME seventy-five ($75.00.) dollars, I will ship you this Organ immediately, and send you a receipted bill in full for ninety dollars ($90), which is the regular and only price at which this Organ is sold. The price will soon be advanced to $125.00, on account of the increase in the price of labor and materials used in its construction.
☞ I desire this instrument introduced without delay, and make this special offer so you may order one now. I look to future sales for my profit, as the Beethoven makes me thousands of friends. I regard this manner of introducing it better than spending hundreds of dollars in newspaper advertising. The Organ speaks for itself. Often 20 sales have been traced from the first sold in a new neighborhood.
☞ This offer is positively good for only ten days from date. PLEASE BEAR THIS IN MIND. This newspaper must be returned to secure this special price. If mailed from your post office within ten days from this date, it will be received, not otherwise, or you may accept by telegraph on the last day, and remit by mail on that day. I shall POSITIVELY refuse all orders under $90, unless accompanied with this newspaper, and payment must be mailed within ten days as specified.
DATED, WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY, July 6, 1882.
N. B.—As this special offer is limited and will not be repeated, if you have not all the money in hand, it will pay you to borrow a part from your friends, and thus secure the best organ that can be offered, at a less price than an ordinary organ by other makers is usually sold at.
Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

Health is Wealth!
Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment: a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order recived by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by F. FREDERICKSON, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, 139 Canal street, New Orleans. Orders by mail at regular price. 41 1y

$200.00 REWARD!
Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any bogus, counterfeit or imitation Hop Bitters especially Bitters or preparations with the word Hop or Hops in their name or connected therewith, that is intended to mislead and cheat the public, or for any preparation put in any form, pretending to be the same as Hop Bitters. The genuine have cluster of Green Hops (notice this) printed on the white label, and are the purest and best medicine on earth, especially for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others, and of all pretended formulas or recipes of Hop Bitters published in papers or for sale, as they are frauds and swindles. Whoever deals in any but the genuine will be prosecuted.
Hop Bitters Manfg. Co.,
20-13t Rochester, N. Y.

EARS FOR THE MILLION!
Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil
Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known.
This Oil is abstracted from peculiar species of small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as Carcharodon Rondeletii. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and *many so seemingly miraculous*, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese People. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at $1 per bottle.
HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY!
It has performed a miracle in my case.
I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better.
I have been greatly benefited.
My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.
"Its virtues are *unquestionable* and its *curative character absolute, as the writer can personally testify, both from experience and observation.* Write at once to Haylock & Jenney, 7 Dey street New York, enclosing $1, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—Editor of Mercantile Review.
☞ To avoid loss in the mails, please send money by Registered Letter.
Only Imported by HAYLOCK & JENNEY (Late Haylock & Co.)
Sole Agents for America. 7 Dey St., New York.

W. D. SKILLMAN, Agent.
94 . . . Camp Street, . . . 94
Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of
Sunday-School Supplies,
Consisting of
GOSPEL HYMNS, single and combined with and without music.
Bibles and Testaments, Teachers Bibles, Bible Dictionaries.
Union Primers, First and Second Reading Books, Union Spelling Books, Catechisms, Reward Cards, Ticket Sheets and Cards, Tiny Text Books, etc., etc. Also a large assortment of Books suitable for Libraries or presents to children. PULPIT and FAMILY BIBLES from $2 65 to $12 00. Liberal discount made to Sunday-school workers. Call and examine the stock. 26tf

$500 REWARD!
WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. 41 1y

$5 to $20 per day at home. Sample worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me. 4

MUTUAL BENEFIT Association.
VERONA, - - - - MISSISSIPPI.
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This Association is a legal incorporation whose object is to aid young men and ladies at their marriage by paying them an endowment, provided they sustain *good moral* character. Best of references given as to business integrity of officers. Address, for full particulars,
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THE NEW-ORLEANS LIGHTNING-ROD CO
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Over a quarter of a century on the road with men, wagons, and teams. The oldest, largest, and only house of the kind in the South. Importers and dealers in all kinds of Lightning Rods, Weather Vanes and Lightning-Rod Fixtures kept constantly on hand and in bulk. Repair work a specialty. Orders attended to on same day of notice. JAS. M. ROBINSON, Manager.
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Thousands bear testimony to the fact. Send for circular giving particulars. Address, L. D. McMICHAEL, M. D., 63 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.
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Churches in need of cups, bowls and plates can obtain from us a good article, at 40 per cent. discount from retail prices.
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ONLY $18.
Fully Warranted for Three Years.
The WESTERN SINGER Sewing MACHINE has all the latest improvements, runs easy, sews fast, is handsomely finished, and is the best machine for family use in the market. Style No. 3, shown in cut, has cover, drop leaf and two drawers, all elegantly finished in black walnut. Other styles at equally low prices. Usual attachments with each machine. Sent everywhere on receipt of price. Buy direct and save from $15 to $30 of agents' commissions. Send for circulars to
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Lithographs of John Wesley. For sale at this office. Price 25 cents each. Mailed to any address.
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[illegible]

THRESHERS [illegible] THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR [illegible]

ASTHMA [illegible]

Young Folks' Corner.

"THE SWEETEST MOTHER."

Little Hans was helping mother
Carry home the lad's basket;
Chubby hands of course were lifting
One great handle—can you ask it?
As he tugged away beside her,
Feeling, oh! so brave and strong,
Little Hans was softly singing
To himself a little song.

"Some time I'll be tall as father,
Though I think it's very funny,
And I'll work and build big houses,
And give mother all the money.
For," and little Hans stopped singing,
Feeling, oh! so strong and grand,
"I have got the sweetest mother
You can find in all the land."
—HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.

Be Careful.

Not long ago, while travelling on a certain railroad, we saw a man pass down the aisle of the car, having in his hand a satchel. In his haste to get out he handled the satchel so carelessly that the sharp corners came very near the head of a lady who was seated next the [illegible], and it would undoubtedly [illegible] struck her had not a gentleman raised his hand, and warded off the blow.

There are many people who go along careless and blundering, not meaning any harm, but really doing [illegible] by their thoughtlessness. [illegible] in a crowd see people [illegible] or canes, which [illegible] back and forth at the [illegible] somebody, or carry [illegible] with the point thrust [illegible] in such a way as [illegible] unsuspecting one in [illegible]

[illegible] throw orange peel or [illegible] on the pavement, and [illegible] one may tread on [illegible] things and be brought [illegible] ground, and perhaps be [illegible]

[illegible] how careless many are in [illegible] fire-arms. Every now [illegible] we read of some person [illegible] perhaps killed, because [illegible] picked up a gun or a pistol, "didn't know it was loaded." [illegible] especially should let [illegible] alone. Never play [illegible] dangerous things.

[illegible] be careful while you are [illegible] it will become a habit [illegible] you grow up. Think [illegible] as of yourself, and [illegible] yourself happy as [illegible]—S. S. Advocate.

[illegible] and Claws.

[illegible] little Nannie, [illegible] pussy has paws, and [illegible] has claws. Is'nt [illegible] pats with her [illegible] gently;-but she [illegible] her claws, and then [illegible] I wish she had [illegible] soft little paws; [illegible] never scratch, but [illegible]."

[illegible] dear," said her [illegible] that you are [illegible] pussy. These little [illegible] and delicate, when [illegible] are like pussy's [illegible] to feel; but [illegible] scratch or strike [illegible] they are like pussy's [illegible]

[illegible] funny enough, [illegible] thought that I [illegible]."

[illegible] much," said her [illegible] you may learn a [illegible] her. When you [illegible] and speak [illegible] then you are [illegible] her nice, soft paws, [illegible] love you; but [illegible] bad thoughts, or [illegible] and speak [illegible] words, then you [illegible] with her sharp, [illegible] and no one can [illegible]

[illegible] are much pleasant[illegible] bearing claws, [illegible] much pleasant[illegible] this is [illegible] should try to [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

valuable potash is obtained. Large plantations of them in swampy places are a protection against intermittent fever.—*Harper's Young People.*

Horsford's Acid Phosphate is a scientific preparation of the phosphates, so combined as to be readily taken into and absorbed by the system. Pamphlet sent free. Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

21-ly

There was at the late Mississippi Press Convention a colored editor and Republican, who was treated quite nicely by his Democratic brethren. Though the Association was non-political, as Maj. Walpole explained, yet it is significant that a representative of the colored race was received cordially not only in the deliberations of the association, but was among the other members of the press at the banquet in their honor, given by the best people of one of the most aristocratic cites of the South. He received no snub, and was more kindly treated after the banquet than before. Although an individual instance, it serves to show that material progress is being made by the South, and that the harshness that has resulted from revolution and radical changes in our institutions, is being replaced by a fraternal feeling for which little credit has been given this section. Slowly, as all peaceful changes are wrought—but surely will turbulence and passion pass away, and even the South see two distinct races dwelling together in the sweetest concord.—*Mayersville Spectator.*

Rheumatism, Colds and Fever promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-weed. It is also the best liniment for sprains and bruises. By all druggists.

Supervision implies more than an ability to find fault; it implies an ability to counsel, and suggest improvements. For persons not practical educators, to attempt the supervision of schools is foolish presumption; yet there are such, wise in their own conceits, who deem themselves well qualified for this most delicate and difficult task.—*Supt. Hall, Iowa.*

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Diabetes and other Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver which you are being so frightened about, Hop Bitters is the only thing that will surely and permanently prevent and cure. All other pretended cures only relieve for a time, and then make you many times worse.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has plenty of work for all the young men who wish to enter her ministry. The only trouble is that too many desire to begin with strong Churches and large pay. Those who are willing to commence where their fathers began—in the sparse settlements and among the poor—will bless the world and make strong and true men of themselves.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

"All Is Vanity!"

Said Solomon. Perhaps he was afflicted with catarrh when he said it, for nothing is more likely to suggest dismal views of life. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is a certain cure. Sold by druggists.

The great truth that needs to be taught to every child, impressed upon every youth and established in every mind, is that the basis of all happiness is loyalty to truth and right.—*Examiner.*

"Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c. boxes.

Forty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never failing success by millions of mothers for [illegible]. It relieves the child from [illegible] and diarrhoea, griping [illegible] colic. By giving [illegible] the mother. [illegible]

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

Cornelia Hayman, Clinton: "Our Sunday-school celebration took place on June 3d. We had a grand time, with 125 children present. The committee of arrangements had everything in perfect order. An exhibition at night, with speeches and songs, was given to a crowded house, under the guidance of our pastor, Rev. W. P. Forest. May the Lord help him to live long with us and be useful."

TEXAS.

J. S. Whitaker, Hempstead: "Elder Moore held the second quarterly conference. He is doing a grand work on the district. I agreed at conference to raise $100 for Houston College, and I appointed the first Sunday in June to sing a dollar song beginning with the pulpit and the amen corners; children to give the nickels. I collected $21 90, which seemed small, but this has been a hard year with us. The crops are looking well, and I am not discouraged. I expect to take up every collection. We remembered childrens' day."

R. Woods, Davilla: "Children's day was quite interesting to both the children and adults of our sparsely settled community. After a few instructive words from Bro. W. R. Patterson, a neat little collection of $9 75 was taken. Messrs. Maria Dosson and Rosa Reid were appointed to solicit aid. Valuable prizes, such as interesting books, etc., had been promised to the most successful by Bro. R. F. Caruthers and sister S. J. Woods. Miss Reid took the prize; another was presented to Miss Dosson."

C. Chase, Industry: "The people are poor, but willing to do all they can. A protracted meeting of two weeks resulted in eight conversions, eight additions and two reclaimed. We expect a good harvest this year."

Rev. D. Harper writes from Morales that he has resigned his charge because he could not obtain from it a support.

MISSISSIPPI.

B. L. Crump, Okolona: "Childrens' day was quite a success. Although there was three hours rain, about 10 o'clock, we had a large congregation to hear the children go through their exercises. Collection was $6 95. At 3 p. m. the funeral of Bro. T. Gilmore, our former superintendent, was preached by Rev. D. McLachlan. Two weeks ago we began labor to obtain an organ for our school. A committee of nine gave an ice cream supper, and made $22 50, after which they collected $42 50 by subscription, and the organ was ordered. On Saturday the church was beautifully decorated with evergreens and flowers, and Mrs. E. L. Spriggs, of Columbus, played several pieces on the organ to the delight of the people and the children. We expect to have her teach for us. Twenty-four pupils are ready for music lessons."

ARKANSAS.

Joseph Ragland, Bledsoe's Landing: "I have been here three months and can not get money enough to bring my family. Part of the work I have not visited but once on account of the high water."

J. C. Clark, Hot Springs: "Last Sunday was a notable day with our young people. It was children's day. We met at 3 p. m., with a crowded house. The addresses and declamation were delivered in good style. The little boys and girls astonished their friends by their elcquence. The exercises were a grand success mentally and financially. Collection was $7. We have a very nice Sunday-school, with an average attendance of 65 scholars. It has doubled in the last four months. Sister H. Kennedy is as lively a superintendent as one could possibly find, and does not lose an opportunity to keep up the interest in the school."

"Buchupaiba."

New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases. $1, at druggists. La. Depot, L. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

A young lady once hinted to a gentleman that her thimble was worn out, and asked what reward she had merited for her industry. He sent her an answer in the shape of a thimble, on which the following lines were engraved:

I send you a thimble, for fingers nimble,
Which I hope will fit when you try it;
It will last you long, if it's half as strong
As the hint which you gave me to buy it.

Insist upon obtaining Floreston Cologne. It is preeminently superior in permanence and delicacy of odor.

No men deserve the title of infidels so little as those to whom it has usually been applied; let any of those who renounce Christianity write fairly down in a book, all the absurdities that they believe instead of it, and they will find that it requires more faith to reject [illegible] than to receive it.—

[From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.]

A LADY SAID

"Those Horrid Pimples! No, I Cannot Go. Please Present My Excuses.

Probably two-thirds of the ladies in society and homes of our land are afflicted with skin diseases of various kinds, to do away with which, if it could be done without injury, would be the happiest event of their lives. Then she would have instead of a disfigured and marred countenance, one that would be handsome, or at least good-looking, for any one with a clear, pure skin, no matter what the cut of her features is, has a certain amount of good looks which attract everybody. As it is now, she imagines every one sees and talks about "those freckles," "those horrid pimples," and other blemishes with which she is afflicted, and this is true of either sex.

To improve this appearance great risks are taken; arsenic, mercury, or high-sound titled named articles containing these death-dealing drugs are taken in hopes of getting rid of all these troubles. In many cases death is the result. No alleviation of the burning, heating, itching and inflammation is given. All troubled with Eczema (salt rheum), Tetters, Humors, Inflammation, Rough Scaly Eruptions of any kind, Diseases of the Hair and Scalp, Scrofula, Ulcers, Pimples or Tender Itchings on any part of the body, should know that there is hope for them in a sure, perfect and elegant remedy, known as "Dr. C. W. Benson's Skin Cure." It makes the skin white, soft and smooth, removes tan and freckles, and is the best toilet dressing in the world. It is elegantly put up, two bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment. Our readers should be sure to get this and not some old remedy resuscitated on the success of Dr. Benson's and now advertised as the "Great Skin Cure." There is only one,—it bears the Doctor's picture and is for sale by all druggists. $1 per package.

A Sensation

HAS OFTEN BEEN MADE

by the discovery of some new thing, but nothing has ever stood the test like Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills.

They really do cure sick headache, nervous headache, neuralgia, nervousness, sleeplessness, indigestion, paralysis, and melancholy.

Sold by druggists. Price, 50 cents a box. Depot 106 North Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. By mail, two boxes for $1, or six boxes for $2.50, to any address.

C. N. Crittenton, New York, is wholesale agent for Dr. C. W. Benson's remedies.

33tenrly

Cowardice asks, Is it safe? Expediency asks, Is it politic? Vanity asks, Is it popular? But conscience asks, Is it right?

Satisfaction for Ten.

In our family of ten for over two years Parker's Ginger Tonic has cured headache, malaria, and in fact all other complaints so satisfactorily that we are in excellent health and no expense for doctors or other medicines.—Chronicle.

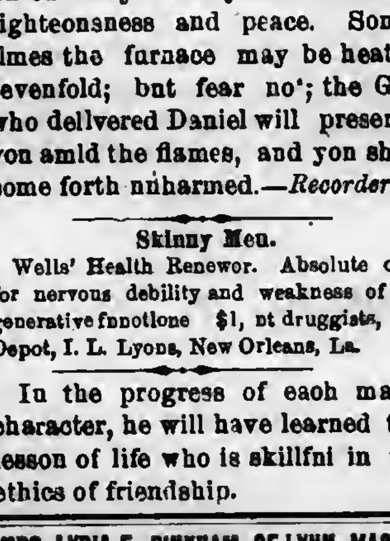
It is necessary for gold to be tried in the fire to separate from it all impurities and alloy. So, the apostle tells us, the trial of our faith which is much more precious than gold that perisheth, is necessary to develop its strength, and purify and enrich our souls. Sometimes these trials are severe, and instead of being joyous they are always grievous, but if they are patiently endured they will yield fruits of righteousness and peace. Sometimes the furnace may be heated sevenfold; but fear not; the God who delivered Daniel will preserve you amid the flames, and you shall come forth unharmed.—*Recorder.*

Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions $1, at druggists, La. Depot, L. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

In the progress of each man's character, he will have learned the lesson of life who is skillful in the ethics of friendship.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists. '68

J. R. MORRIS,

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Railroad and Mill Supplies,

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Charter Oak Stoves, Disstons' Saws, Old Hickory Wagons, Howe Scales and Avery's Plows.

49 and 51 Main St., Houston, Texas.

Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. All orders for Gas Fitting and Plumbing promptly attended to.

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and its Great Reformers. An Illustrated History, with over twenty portraits of the chief reformers, and characteristic selections from their best writings and addresses. Price $2. A few copies of this excellent work on sale at this office. Sent post paid to any address.

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$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

35-ly

SAMARITAN

NERVINE.

Samaritan Nervine

Cures Epileptic Fits, Spasms, Convulsions, St. Vitus Dance, Virtigo, Hysterics, Insanity, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Nervous diseases. This infallible remedy will positively eradicate every species of Nervous Derangement, and drive them away from whence they came, never to return again. It utterly destroys the germs of disease by neutralizing the hereditary taint or poison in the system, and thoroughly eradicates the disease, and utterly destroys the cause.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Female Weakness, general Debility, Lucorrhoea or Whites, Painful Menstruation, Ulceration of the Uterus, Internal Heat, Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder, Irritability of the Bladder. For Wakefulness at night, there is no better remedy. During the change of life no female should be without it. It quiets the Nervous System and gives rest, comfort and nature's sweet sleep.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Alcoholism, Drunkenness and the habit of Opium Eating. These degrading habits are by far the worst evils that have ever befallen suffering humanity. Thousands die annually from these noxious drugs. The drunkard drinks liquor not because he likes it, but for the pleasure of drinking and treating his friends, little thinking that he is on his road to ruin. Like the Opium Eater, he first uses the drug in small quantities as a harmless antidote. The soothing influence of the drug takes strong hold upon its victim, leading him on to his own destruction. The habits of Opium Eating and Liquor Drinking are precisely what eating is to alimentiveness, as over-eating first inflames the stomach, which redoubles its cravings until it paralyzes both the stomach and appetite. So every drink of liquor or dose of opium, instead of satisfying, only adds to its fierce fires, until it consumes the vital force and then itself. Like the gluttonous tape-worm, it cries: "Give, give, give!" but never enough until its own rapacity devours itself. Samaritan Nervine gives instant relief in all such cases. It produces sleep, quiets the nerves, builds up the nervous system, and restores body and mind to a healthy condition.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Nervous Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Syphilis, diseases of the Kidneys and all diseases of the urinary organs. Nervous debility, caused by the indiscretions of youth, permanently cured by the use of this invaluable remedy. To you, young, middle-aged and old men, who are covering your sufferings as with a mantle by silence, look up, you can be saved by timely efforts, and make ornaments to society, and jewels in the crown of your Maker, if you will. Do not keep this a secret longer, until it saps your vitals, and destroys both body and soul. If you are thus afflicted, take DR. RICHMOND'S Samaritan Nervine. It will restore your shattered nerves, arrest premature decay, impart tone and energy to the whole system.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my little girl of fits. She was also deaf and dumb, but it cured her. She can now talk and hear as well as anybody.
PETER ROSS, Springwater, Wis.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has been the means of curing my wife of rheumatism. J. B. FLETCHER, Fort Collins, Col.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Made a sure cure of a case of fits or my son. E. B. BALLS, Hiattsville, Kan.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of vertigo, neuralgia and sick headache. MRS. WM. HENSON, Aurora, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Was the means of curing my wife of spasms. REV. J. A. EDIE, Beaver, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of asthma, after spending over $3,000 with other doctors. S. B. HOBSON, New Albany, Ind.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Effectually cured me of spasms. MISS JENNIE WARREN, 740 West Van Buren st., Chicago, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured our child of fits after given up to die by our family physician, it having over 100 in 24 hours. HENRY KNEE, Vervilla, Warren co., Tenn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of scrofula after suffering for 8 years. ALBERT SIMPSON, Peoria, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits, after spending $2,400 with other doctors. J. W. THORNTON, Claiborn, Miss.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me permanently of epileptic fits of a stubborn character. REV. WM. MARTIN, Mechanicstown, Md.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits, after having had 2,500 in eighteen months. MRS. E. FORBES, West Potsdam, N. Y.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of epilepsy of nine years' standing. MISS ORLENA MARSHALL, Granby, Newton co., Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has permanently cured me of epilepsy of many years' duration. JACOB SUTER, St. Joseph, Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of bronchitis, asthma and general debility. OLIVER MYERS, Ironton, O.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has cured me of asthma; also scrofula of many years' standing. ISAAC JEWELL, Covington, Ky.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of fits. Have been well for over four years. CHAS. E. CURTIS, Osyka, Douglas co., Minn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured a friend of mine who had dyspepsia very badly. MICHAEL O'CONNOR, Ridgeway, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has permanently cured me of epileptic fits. DAVID TREMBLE, Des Moines, Iowa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my wife of epilepsy of 35 years' standing. HENRY CLARK, Fairfield, Mich.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my wife of a nervous disease of the head. E. GRAHAM, North Hope, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits. He has not had a fit for about four years. JOHN DAVIS, Woodburn, Macoupin co., Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son's wife of a case of epileptic fits. REBECCA LADUE, Middlesprite, New York.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of fits of many years' standing. EMMA A. BUSWELL, Holyoke, Mass.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my little girl of fits. Has not had a fit for over three years. JAS. MURPHY, Cuba, Fulton co., Ills.

Samaritan Nervine

Is for sale by druggists everywhere, or may be had direct from us. Those who wish to obtain farther evidence of the curative properties of Samaritan Nervine will please enclose a 3-cent postage stamp for a copy of our Illustrated Journal of Health, giving hundreds of testimonials of cure from persons who have used the medicine, and also their pictures photographed after their restoration to perfect health.

Address

DR. S. A. RICHMOND & CO., World's Epileptic Institute, ST. JOSEPH MO.

16-ly

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

Willie Renth, a boy about 17 years of age, black hair and eyes, left his home in Mobile, on Tuesday, June 20. It is probable he is trying to get to Texas. He bought a ticket to New Orleans, and had with him enough money to pay his way to Vermillionville, La. His mother is in great distress on account of his leaving home, and will be grateful for any information concerning his whereabouts. Any such information sent to me will greatly relieve a mother in trouble. Texas papers will do a kindness to a distressed family by inserting this notice. HENRY D. MOORE.
139 St. Michael st., Mobile, Ala.
—*N. O. Christian Advocate*

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my kin people. Mother's name is Smithie Soules; father's, Charles Soules; oldest brother, Nappus; oldest sister, Inez. I had brothers Wirt, Ike and George. At 18 years of age I came with James Grace to Jackson county, Texas, and was sold to B. Wildy and remained with him until emancipation. Address me at Hallettsville, Texas.
JACK SOULES.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to know where my husband, Bob Christian, is. He left here two and a half months ago, on his work, and I do not know to what point. His child is not expected to live. I would like to hear from him and have him come home at once.
LAURA CHRISTIAN.
Bledsoe's Landing, Ark., June 23.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my kin people. I am the daughter of Summerset and Lucy Green. I had two brothers named John Richard and Summerset Green. I had two sisters, Mary and Lucy Green. We all belonged to George Mathews, a lawyer, and lived in Cumberland county, Va. I was sold in 1848 for $1,750, and taken to Louisiana. My present name is Ann Brewers, and my home is in Carrollton, La. Should any person read this who can give me any information as to either of the persons above named, I should be truly thankful to have them address me at Carrollton, La.
ANN BREWERS.

Ayers Ague Cure is a powerful tonic bitter, composed wholly of vegetable substances. Its action is peculiar, prompt and powerful, breaking up the chill, curing the fever and expelling the poison from the system, yet leaving no harmful or unpleasant effect upon the patient. Sufferers from chill and fever who have used quinine as a remedy will appreciate this.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

TRADE MARK

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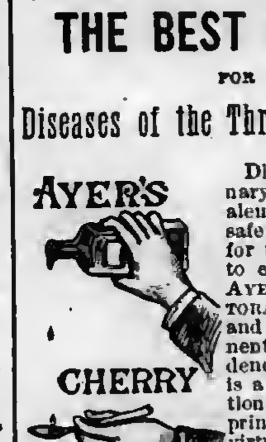

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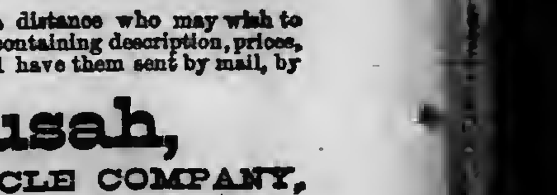

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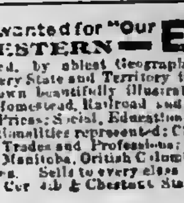

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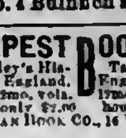

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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"Together!" How this hallows Christian friendship!
"Together" we shall with our Lord abide;
"Together" we shall gaze upon his beauty;
And in His likeness shall be satisfied.

"Together!" Oh, the restfulness of thinking,
That parting, then, for us shall be unknown;
No cold, dull pain, with dreading that the morrow
May find some loved one from our presence flown.

"Together" we shall meet those friends who left us,
For whom we sorrowed in the years gone by;
How hand will then clasp hand! What words be spoken!
What light illumine every joyous eye!

"Together" we shall live with them forever,
Our Lord Himself the centre of our band:
Could any thought bring mourning hearts more comfort
Than this "together" of the Heavenly Land?

"Together," then, oh let us thank our Savior
That He doth whisper it to hearts deprest,
And ask for grace to realize its fulness,
Whilst yet we linger in this world's unrest.
—Charlotte Murray.

ADDRESS.

Delivered Before the Alumni Association, New Orleans University.

BY PROF. J. W. E. BOWEN.

(Concluded from last week.)

I am well aware of the near approach to so exalted a conception among ancient philosophers and logicians, and even among the charlatans of our day and generation. Take as an example the great teacher, Socrates. While his philosophy abounds in many worthy moral precepts to the young and old, admonishing against vice, immorality and disgrace, bearing, so to speak, upon all subjects connected with human society and progress, given especially for the ameliorating the rude barbarian manners, for inculcating virtues, for the preservation of the state, the prolonging of life, and adding to its real comforts; yet this model Christian heathen, with all his wisdom and moralizing upon philosophy, fell far short of the moral principles that are the true basis of happiness, which are found only in the Bible, and contain intimations and discoveries [illegible] made to him by a sort of [illegible]. What this "divination" [illegible] he has failed to explain, and [illegible] left to conjecture. Here, [illegible] is an intellect of [illegible] endowments, and a noble [illegible] under providential [illegible] in the study of man to [illegible] from the systems of [illegible] ignorance and vice, to [illegible] morality by infusing [illegible] is, to reach the true [illegible] knowledge, by the study [illegible] to comprehend [illegible] of duty as [illegible] by the Greatest of [illegible] in the philosophy [illegible] heathen, we discover [illegible] teaching the [illegible] of the human [illegible] and influenced [illegible]. This [illegible] the human [illegible] of, almost [illegible]. The inherent [illegible] and [illegible]

mind will not exert in enlargement of capacity unless the influences are brought to bear. Another patent fact worthy of note is the patient and steady delving after the beautiful in thought, in word, in nature, by the mind. This trait stamps it with godlike origin, and is its certificate to eternal existence. No conscientious man therefore need plead ignorance of God's laws. A knowledge of them is a possibility reduced to a probability upon least exertion. The mountains in their dignified silence and uplifted brow teach reverence and His vast power; the rocks in their gradual formation and durability teach stability and firmness; the heavens with its vastness of extent and incomparable beauty, and the grandeur of its simplicity, teach the glory of Him.

All nature utters forth "God and fills the earth with loudest praise." The unwearied sun, the moon, the stars that round her burn, and the planets in their turn most unmistakably declare the hand that made us is divine.

I need not specify another character among the ancients, for one answers our every purpose.

It is worthy of remark, that true manhood is a natural sequence of persistent effort, it is made and does not grow of itself. It is made in the workshop, on the farm, in the school-room, in the pulpit, in the "bivouac of life," as natural a result as the physical. Animals become perfect by the gradual upholding of the Divine law inherent in them; but manhood is a product. And it is only to real manhood that men commit grave interests. Men try their fortunes on the deep in vessels tried and true, that have plowed with steady momentum the ocean waves, and not in the light and beautiful yacht of the harbor, that ply only about the port in the clear sunlight days and silvery nights on the placid lake, when the moon is shining amid the twinkling stars that add lustre to he firmament. Beauty for ornament and pleasure, but utility for real worth.

Observe the horizon of the heavens in the twilight, when the sun is sinking beneath the hills, and occasionally showing his golden face, shooting his golden pencils of light into broad immensity, tinging the clouds and heavens with his livid light, and the whole firmament is aglow with beauty; how our hearts are enwrapted, and our imagination quickened and elevated, as we contemplate the sublime beauty of twilight; or when the "king of day" comes peeping over the hills, glorying in his might and rejoicing in his course to run. This is indeed a pleasing picture of the heavens, but what is all this worth in the conflict of life? Man was made for something nobler than to enjoy the beauties in nature. This is incidental.

"Not enjoyment and not sorrow
Is our destined end and way,
But to act that each to-morrow
Finds us further than to-day."

The difficulties and solid problems of life are to be solved, and every man more or less finds himself struggling with its untried realities. In him is a consciousness of strength which, under proper discipline, will, if turned in the right channel, bless the world. While it may be said with force that genius is not acquired, but is to some degree innate, yet were it not for a rigid observance of the laws that pertain to human development, and by constant discipline that the hidden powers might be drawn out in its exercise, the most lofty genius would lie secret and unthought of.

How wisely Providence has arranged the time and scheme of development is to be discovered in the order of life. That in the springtime of life, while the body is undergoing its incomprehensible and intricate growth from youth to maturity, the mind likewise passes through its disciplinary stages of gradual development from fickleness to firmness and stability. Gradually unbudding into beauty and symmetry, fortifying itself by all the resources within its reach, appropriating to itself whatever thought and ideas, and, so to speak, mounting by its own exercise upon the ruins, it brightens up to the philosopher one of the grandest truths in human economy, that mind is of God and [illegible] self-acting.

[illegible] constituent elements [illegible] to a [illegible] that [illegible] our estimation at [illegible] it does

yet, granting that these are stubborn facts, and, in a measure self-evident, the occasion and the proper means of education must be furnished to the leading out of the great powers of the mind. These two elements are in their nature fundamental prerequisites to the manifestation of genius. Hence the establishment of schools, seminaries, colleges and universities throughout the country, that the young mind may be led and trained step by step from the elementary principles of learning to the more difficult and scientific. The child must be sent to school that habits of thought may be cultivated, that the great springs in his nature may be touched and its flow directed in the right, making it a blessing and not a stream of woe and curses; that its manhood may be rounded and hold in its make-up, ready for use, true power; and that his purpose and aspirations may be pure and lofty, differing from the aspiration of the ancient philosophic mind and even form a modern contorted and presumptions intellect aiming only to be great in wisdom, in that it aims not only to be great in wisdom but great in goodness and good in greatness.

Horace Mann said, forty years ago, speaking of the benefits of school life and its product: "The practical farmer, the ingenious mechanic, the talented artist, the upright legislator or judge, the accomplished teacher, are only modifications and varieties of the original man. Man is the trunk, the occupations and professions are only different qualities of the fruit it yields. The development of the common nature, the cultivation of germs of intelligence, uprightness, benevolence and truth, these are the principal, the aim, the end," of the schools of our land. It is no poetic thought that the mind in many respects is a diamond. If so be, how many diamonds lie unpolished about us? Chemical science tells us that even the charcoal about our hearth is diamond, which, if subject to proper chemical action and implements, could be turned into precious ornaments to enrich the humblest cottage. It is highly probable that in the next future some mind more keen and penetrating will convert this ignoble substance into precious worth.

It is the destiny of every man and nation in the mysterious workings and unfoldings of Divine Providence, that something worthy shall be produced by patient toil and arduous labor. However slow the movements of Providence present themselves, yet His will is that all nations shall stand upon high plains of Christian civilization. Take the history of the Plebians of Rome, who, in their desperate struggle for supremacy, contending against the most deadly foe in human society, prejudice, battling against oppression, poverty, ostracism, and the mighty arm of that corrupt and ill regulated government, in this long and weary struggle for four hundred years, were at last victorious by the Licinian law admitting them to the consulship of that vast empire and mistress of the world.

It is now my purpose to give you a sketch of our Alma Mater—the New Orleans University. Situated on the corner of Camp and Race streets, pleasantly located in the heart of the city, on the beautiful Coliseum Park, it commands the notice of friends and foes. Its first and familiar name, and which clung to it tenaciously after its incorporation as a university, was the Union Normal School. This school was organized in the year 1870 under the principalship of Miss Colt, a truly blessed woman. Its fame rapidly spread over the city and students from the public schools filled its halls. Under the care and direction of Miss Colt and her assistants the school began its history, which I trust will be a proud one. In the next year the Freedmen's Aid Society, under the wise management of that sage, Rev. R. S. Rust, called to the head of the school, Rev. I. S. Leavitt. President Leavitt, coming from the great State of Wisconsin, brought with him benedictions for this people. His three years administration was fruitful in the fullest sense. By his faithful discharge of duty and conscientiousness in minute obligations and rare ability he won the esteem of student and parent. To his skill, fruitful brain, and broad spirit we are largely indebted for the name New Orleans University, and the side building. Aided by an earnest and vigorous corps of professors and teachers, he marked out the course of the University, established its departments, and, so to speak, cleared away the rubbish and debris and laid the foundation for future greatness. We are safe in saying as long as the New Orleans University shall live, aye, longer, and a love for education be cherished by our people, Rev. I S. Leavitt's name will be held in veneration. In the year 1875 the University finds itself under the Presidency of Rev. W. D. Godman, a man of known and honored standing to-day, not only in our midst but throughout the Church, a man compounded of gentleness, firmness and possessing great wisdom. His special calling seems to have been to the training of youth, and whose intrinsic value and adaptability shines out in the school-room with a brilliancy second to no educator in the land. Under the wise guidance of this master educator, the University acquired an enviable reputation for thoroughness, and the students vied with each other in literary progress, and the inspiration given by the burning words of the President was a mighty impetus to wade deep in the languages, mathematics and the sciences. It has been said that the Latin, Greek and mathematics recited under President Godman equaled any good recitation in like branches in any Northern university. Time will give to this venerable man his place among the benefactors of our race.

In 1877 Prof. J. S. Bean is in the President's chair. Having been principal of one of our largest public schools, he came with an experience that was of immense value to the workings of the University, which might have been a blessing had the means been forthcoming. But having to struggle against poverty—a foe to be dreaded—though the President called forth his greatest efforts, the department succumbed. Another honor belongs to President Bean, that of signing the diplomas of the first class from the University in 1878, of whom I shall presently speak. In 1879 Prof. I. N. Fallor was chosen President, a man of versatile genius and of meek disposition. He needs no monument. His work is of a telling kind. Not given to an over abundance of speech, but specially adapted to continuous work, he has won the hearts of all students and parents by his unfailing friendship, active mind, and the steady aim he had in view of giving to the University a well developed and systematized course; and I have it upon good authority that the New Orleans University is one of the best, if not the best graded university in our whole work. To him belongs the honor of graduating two classes from the University, and in the after years of maturity and growth this whole people will rise up and pronounce his name blessed.

And now a closing word with reference to the graduates. The first class was composed of one lady and three gentlemen, all of the regular classical course. You are familiar with them and well acquainted with the history of each, so that a bare mention will be sufficient. The lady became a teacher in the University; one of the gentlemen became Professor of Mathematics in Leland University, and he is now in Chicago expecting to graduate in theology next year; another gentleman became Professor of Latin and Greek in the University, and filled the chair with honor, after having been principal of a large school in Mississippi; the other gentleman became Professor of Mathematics, afterwards Professor of Languages, History and Mathematics in the Central Tennessee College, situated in Nashville, Tenn. The second class has a record as worthy. The lady became a teacher in the University and is still holding her position with credit, and filling her mission womanly; one of the gentlemen became Professor in the La Teche Seminary; another principal of a large school in Mississippi; another has been reading law. The last class is "fresh from the vine" and we look forward to a life of usefulness for each one. And thus the good work under these wise master builders has gone on and is becoming a power more and more in all these Southern lands. The seeds have been planted and are germinating; rich and abundant will the harvest be, if true to his calling, true to his God, true to himself and true to his race, each shall labor earnestly and work out for himself and people the great destiny God has in store for them.

"Look not mournfully into the past. It comes not back again. Wisely improve the present—it is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear and with a manly heart." And yet the work cannot be perfected here. Only in the great hereafter can the soul, freed from all entanglements and relieved of the prejudices that so constitute a part of our being, and from the weariness of the flesh consequent upon exertion, with eternal youth as its inheritance, and infinite capacity as its endowment, in the presence of the Father of light and wisdom, follow out to a clear and complete solution of all those problems bearing upon the unconscious development of mind, the intricate make-up of the physique which so try, and baffle and perplex human ingenuity and skill here.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter from Arkansas.

MR. EDITOR:—I suppose that some of your readers would like to hear from Arkansas Methodism, and know how our church work is getting along.

I closed up my first round on the Hot Springs District the last Sunday in May. The District consists of 21 appointments. I only received 19 from the hands of the bishop, but I have organized two other appointment since conference adjourned. We, like all our brethren in the South, I suppose, have had our disadvantages to contend with. When our Annual Conference adjourned on the 13th of February last, the whole country was overflowed with water.

But the brethren that attended the conference started that night to their fields of labor. Some of them had to wade and swim through water for hundreds of yards, in order to get to their works. Out of the 17 preachers appointed to work on my district, only one failed to get to his work, and that was in consequence of the high water. I had two of the 19 appointments left to be supplied. I have succeeded in supplying one of them. I had quite a hard time in supplying the work on account of disadvantages that we more or less have encounter with. I had to make several changes among my preachers.

I changed Bro. A. J. Phillips from Fayetteville back to Jacksonport, and Bro. U. S. Kitchen from Lewisville back to Fayetteville.

And in order to supply the place where the brethren failed to get to, I had to let one preacher have charge of two charges.

Shortly after conference, Bro. W. J. Pernell, who was appointed to the Millwood Circuit, quit his work and joined the Freewill Baptist Church. I don't know just why he left us, unless he saw Bro. A. E. P. Albert's recommendation of my box of mustard that Bishop Peck advised me to use, when it was said by some of the conference brethren, that Bro. Pernell looked as if he was asleep and did not think he would do much good.

So his leaving caused me to have his place to supply. I started on Friday after our conference adjourned to Van Buren, to hold their first quarterly meeting on the 18th of February. I found the pastor, who had failed to get to the Annual conference, and his whole church membership in a cold and indifferent state. I met their love feast meeting that night. The pastor and about a dozen of his members were present to testify for Christ.

We held the quarterly conference from then on Saturday night. On Sunday morning we commenced war against the kingdom of darkness."

We preached and toiled hard for a week and a half, before we could see that we were doing any good. But the Babylonish garment and golden wedge were brought in and turned over to their proper owners on Wednesday night of the second week. And then Zion began to travel, and brought home to the church quite a large number.

I stayed with our people there nearly three weeks. Owing to the small pox at Fayetteville then, I did not get there. But Bro. Kitchens, the pastor of our work there, is hard at work. He has held some protracted meetings, and had several conversions and accessions to the church. He is building a new church house at Fayetteville.

The Conway Circuit is in good condition, spiritually. We have had some few accessions to the church on this charge. Morrilton is one of the charges organized since conference. This work has as good a future prospect as any work on the district. We have about fifty members on the circuit.

Bro. D. P. Cleaveland has charge of this work. Our Argenta Circuit is in fine fix. Though the pastor of this work is a very young man, he is moving things along nicely. He contemplates trying to build three churches on the work this year. The Little Rock Circuit is progressing finely under the pastorate of J. P Mack There have been several accessions to the church on this work. Sweet Home work is in excellent condition. Bro. W. R. R. Duncan, who has charge of this work, is an active young man. He has held several revivals on his circuit, and has had quite a large number of conversions and accessions to the church.

Bro. Duncan is making the Baptist and African Methodist Churches tremble.

Jacksonport Station.—This charge has passed through a glorious revival this year. We protracted meeting in connection with first quarterly meeting, which resulted in the conversion of 47 souls and 57 accessions to the church. The balance of the work on the district is making fine progress.

We have had about 125 conversions and 300 accessions to the church during the first quarter.

The progress that has been achieved has been by fighting without and fear within. Some of the brethren, if not all of them, have had to suffer wonderfully. But thank God they all have stood to their places.

I have never seen a better prospect for our church than there is now. The preachers of the other churches have had to leave their work and take refuge in the clifted side of some man's field to get bread to eat.

G. W. SAMS,
Van Buren, Ark., June 21st, 1882.

Methodism in Salt Lake.

In about two weeks the Utah Mission Conference of the M. E. Church is to convene in this city. Throughout the Territory, outside of this city, the workers have been faithful and laborious. The work has been conducted in harmony and to effect.

In this city, the church has made substantial advancement, and will present a report that is encouraging. Though the church membership has sustained a loss of nineteen by death, removals and other causes, it will report a handsome increase. Never in the history of the church have the regular social means of grace been better sustained, more largely attended, or productive of more fruit in the conversion of souls. It has been a year of improvement in the church property. The audience room has been much improved, and the prayer room has been much beautified. The congregations at the regular preaching services have averaged as large an attendance as the church has known in its history and compares favorably with other churches. The Sunday-school has had a year of unsurpassed pleasantness and is in a most efficient condition. The benevolent collections have reached a higher point than they have ever reached before. The local finances of the church have been freed from a number of embarrassments that have crippled them for a long time. The pastor, Rev. L Rudisill has reason for encouragement and stands increasingly well as a man and as a minister with all classes of our citizens.

The seminary closed up its year very pleasantly under the charge of Prof. Lincoln. The closing exercises were held in the Walker Opera House, were largely attended and reflected great credit on the pupils, as well as on his competent assistants, Mrs. Lincoln and Miss Mary Wheelock.

G. M. PIERCE,
Salt Lake City, Utah, June 21, 1882.

The President nominated John Davis, of the District of Columbia, to be First Assistant Secretary of State, vice J. C. Bancroft Davis, resigned; Col. Chas. H. Crane, Assistant Surgeon General, to be Surgeon General, with the rank of Brigadier General; Jas. Aikon, of Georgia, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia; Eugene Schuyler, of New York, to be Minister resident and Consul General to Roumania, Servia and Greece; John Worthington, of New York, to be United States Consul at Malta; Paul L. Ravesies, of Alabama, to be United States Consul at Tuxpan; Com. A. K. Hughes to be Rear Admiral; Capt. Wm. K. Mayo, to be Commodore.

Bible Work in Texas, for the Year Ending March 31, '82.

The constant enlargement of our work calls for thanksgiving to God, who has opened the way for so wide a circulation of his word in this State. The demand has never been so great as during the last year. The cry for the "bread of life" has come to us from the cities, from the broad prairies, from the papal Mexican, and from the untutored Indian. We have endeavored to meet these calls as best we could with the means at our disposal.

Three principal methods have been employed for seeking out and supplying the destitute:

Distribution by pastors continues to be an important branch of our work. Thirty-one ministers received over 4,500 Bibles and Testaments, of the value of $1,241 80, for sale and gratuitous distribution in their respective fields of labor. Twenty-three mission churches received gifts of pulpit Bibles and many Sunday-schools were supplied with the Scriptures.

Auxiliary Societies.—There are 113 on the list. Two new ones were organized and anniversaries held by sixty-two during the year. While these Bible meetings are improving in character and in attendance, yet it is to be regretted that there is so little interest taken in them. The auxiliary society is a centre of religious power and Christian Union, wherever maintained.

We are unable to give the volumes distributed from the depositories. The exhibit below shows the circulation by canvassers only. Many auxiliaries that were burdened with debt have been relieved by the timely aid of the Parent Society. Burham, Mansard County, and San Antonio auxiliaries employed canvassers for a short time.

Colporteurs.—Twenty-two colporteurs were employed at the expense of the Parent Society during the year, of whom fifteen are now under commission. They have been indefatigable in their efforts to carry out the object of the Society, "holding forth the word of life."

The following is a synopsis of the year's work:

	By Pastors.	Agent's.	Colport's.	Total
Days of service rendered........	......	67	3,841	3,908
Miles travelled on official duty..	......	685	48,971	49,656
Families visited........	2,062	681	41,662	44,425
Families found without the Bible	377	112	6,145	6,634
Destitute families supplied......	338	110	5,679	6,127
Destitute individuals supplied in addition........	546	256	3,974	4,776
Volumes sold........	1,624	525	25,348	27,497
Money received from sales........	$468.17	$162.40	$7,066.89	$8,597.46
Volumes donated........	733	68	5,089	5,890
Valued at........	$153.16	$16.15	$1,053.92	$1,224.23

The canvass of the State has steadily progressed for four years. The canvass of ninety-eight counties has been completed, and forty-one in part. Families visited, 186,533; families found without the Bible, 32,118; destitute families supplied, 28,647; and destitute individuals in addition, 15,006. One hundred and thirty thousand copies of Scriptures in thirteen languages have been put in circulation by sale and gift.

A peculiarity of our work is a large foreign population, who require the Scriptures in more than thirteen languages. The churches furnish the gospel only in four of these languages to this waiting people.

The seamen from our coast have been supplied with the Bible. Prisons and hospitals have been included in our work. The freedmen, of whom there are 394,000 in this State, have received thoughtful attention.

Nineteen ecclesiastical bodies were visited. They very cordially commend the Bible cause, but church claims are so urgently pressed upon the people that this fundamental work is generally crowded out of the list of collections. My sincere thanks are due to my co-workers, to pastors and churches, to the press of the State, to hotel proprietors, to railroad officials, and to many others, for favors and kindnesses received in the supervision of this work.

Receipts from Texas, $4,569 37. Books sent to that Sate, 49,243 copies, of which 35,367 were donated.

WILLIAM B. RANKIN.
Dist. Supt. for American Bible Society, Austin, Texas.

General News Items.

The Vermont Democracy nominated for Governor Geo. E. Eaton.

Fertile tracts in Syria and Mesopotamia are to be given to the Russian Jewish refugees by the Sulton.

The Republicans of the Eighth Iowa Congressional District nominated the Hon. W. P. Hepburn by acclamation.

A bill has been introduced in the Chilian Congress delaring all territory to be Chilian up to the Camarones valley.

In the House of Commons, on the 3d, O'Donnell, an Irish member, for obstruction was suspended for a fortnight.

The Holy Synod of Russia has determined to reward thirty-two priests for their efforts in checking outrages on the Jews.

London has extended a hearty welcome to Mr. Philip Philips, who, with his son, has just commenced his fourth tour through England.

The Sacramento Board of Education has offered a prize of $20 to the young lady who shall wear the simplest and most uncostly dress at Commencement exercises of this summer.

In Munich the Chambers have voted to abolish undenominational schools, on the ground of their being hot-beds of unbelief and revolution.

Intelligence has been received from Montevideo that the insurgents under Gen. Perez have been dispersed by the Uruguayan troops.

Secretary Chandler has appointed a court of inquiry to investigate the circumstances leading to the loss of the United States steamer Rogers in St. Lawrence bay.

King John, the monarch who rules Abyssinia with a rod of iron, is severely opposed to missionaries. He has banished a party of them who recently arrived at Massowah.

A new place has just been built for the King of Siam, at a cost of $1,000,000. It is now being furnished with 400 tons of furniture, costing $500,000.

Mr. W. S. Ladd, a banker in Portland, Oregan, has given the State $20,000 for the erection of a reform school and will pay all the expenses of maintaining it.

Mrs. Porter, a wealthy lady of Chicago, has founded a hospital for the care of poor children over three and under thirteen years of age. It is sacred to the memory of her lost baby boy and is named the Maurice Porter hospital.

It is predicted that the conference will be obliged to entrust intervention in Egyptian affairs to a mixed corpse of English, French, Italian and Greek troops.

The revolution in Ecuador is progressing. Gen. Zentimilla has declared himself to be Dictator, but has no following. He is at present living at Guayaquil, but is afraid to leave his residence for a moment such is his fear of assassination.

The new Gibson Ministry of King Kalakaua is very popular. They have their own way with the Legislative Assembly now in session. Premier Gibson has introduced a loan bill which no doubt will pass, to borrow $2,000,000 to promote immigration and certain internal improvements.

A fence 200 miles long is being built in Texas—the longest fence in the world. It will be of wire and iron posts, and will extend over the panhandle, and thirty miles into New Mexico, so as to entirely inclose the property of a cattle company.

Whitney's claim to the original invention of the cotton gin is questioned in a communication sent to the Charleston *News* by President Porcher, of the South Carolina Historical Society. The ground of dispute is an alleged letter patent granted by President Washington to Hodgen Holmes, of Georgia, for a similar device on May 12th, 1[illegible]

Com. R. W. Schufeldt has been detached from duty in China with the United States legation, under instructions from the Department of State, and ordered home. It is understood that his recall is due to his open letter to ex-[illegible] [illegible]gent containing severe [illegible] on the highest China[illegible] and also serious [illegible] against the Empress [illegible] which letter is supposed to have been written to affect legislation on the Chinese bill, which was pending.

SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1882.

Six Months, One Dollar.

The Sabbath.

When the true notions of Sabbath yields everything of a religious nature seems to glide along down with it. With laxity here there comes a curious mixture of laxity and levity that perverts and destroys all things of a real religious nature. Much is said by a certain class of writers and speakers at times in derision of old fashioned truths. But there can be no great religious triumphs without a going back to some of these old truths, and to that old fashioned but never obsolete book, the Bible, where God has said "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy, in it thou shalt not do any work, thou nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy manservant, nor thy maidservant, nor the stranger that is is within thy gates." A law based on man's necessities as truly as on Divine authority. One of the great needs of Louisiana is a Sabbath—a Sabbath that runs along with the ideas of peace and plenty, of quiet, good order, good laws, good governors and wise legislators. The writer of this paper remembers well the Sabbath of his boyhood. It was in a land where no sneering, godless merchant took down the shutters and opened the door of his store upon the Sabbath, thus bidding defiance to the authority of Almighty God and inviting his curse upon him. It was no dull day. Toiling on the farm as well as in the factory during the week, "I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord." True there was a little tincture of Puritanism among the people of those times. Beer gardens, obscene literature, free-lovers who hate God and his marriage law; free thinkers who hiss at every principle of our holy religion, illiberal leagues that demand the abolition of all law, so that every man can be a law to himself, and do as he please, like moles and bats hid themselves away. But the Sabbath was always a delight, the most welcome day of the seven. It was the best day for the best people. Legislators had not made the command of God of none effect. Most men felt that they were required by Divine command to keep the day holy, and regarded it as a high moral duty imposed upon them by the will of their Creator. They felt the force of the command and example of God, and while they spent six days in earnest and hard toil, Sabbath was a day of relaxation, rest and religious worship. And good people were never so happy as when upon the Sabbath they gathered for the worship of God.

Temperance and Politics.

One of the most gratifying aspects of the Temperance question is the fact that political parties are forced to take sides upon the temperance issue. A number of things have led to this. The Church of God is to a greater extent than ever before waking to up the enormity of the great drink evil and begins to see, as she never has the responsibility resting upon the followers of Christ to labor for the extirpation of this evil, if for no other reason. She has found that intemperance is the greatest obstacle to the conversion of men to Almighty God. Individual ministers and churches all over the West, North and East have for the past forty years taken an active part against the drink system. But of much later date conferences, synods and general assemblies have taken the matter under serious consideration and advanced action has been taken. All the while whiskey has had general control in political matters, and the whiskey politicians have begged the temperance people not to bring so pure a cause into the dirty pools of politics. Seemingly no men in all the land have been more anxious to keep temperance and religion untarnished than the whiskey politicians. They have promised to consider the question in due time. They seemed to have no thought that times were in God's hands, and that He as truly ripens the times, as he does the corn and wheat fields. God ripens the times without consulting the political boss or political machine, and somehow political parties have been forced to take sides on this temperance question. It once seemed to us that, in view of the fact that this is a great social problem, affecting the interests of [illegible] as truly as Republicans, [illegible] the Democratic youth need [illegible] quite as much as Republican youth from the rum traffic, [illegible] will remove temptation from [illegible] the other; what will [illegible] help the other, and [illegible] need help. It was, [illegible] out of place to give the [illegible] any partisan [illegible] cause, which [illegible]

ce, England or China, North or South New York or New Orleans, in a man with white skin and blue eyes or in a man with a black skin and black eyes, or "bronzed skin and almond shaped eyes," means animal enjoyment, debauchery, pauperism, crime and criminals. The temperance people of this land are awfully in earnest, they cannot stop to "chop logic and split hairs" over the past history of this or that party. They demand present action, and the party that is wise enough to meet this great issue takes a new lease of life and moves on to victory.

Fourth of July.

To every native born American the fourth of July is a wonderful day. A certain kind of oratory is always in demand. The old bald eagle is uniformly taken out of his cage and allowed to flap his wings and scream at the despots of the old world. There are certain things that ought to be done on every fourth of July. For, next to Christmas, this is a day of days in all the year. We remember boyhood and know that we had but little satisfaction without a "bang" and a "fizz." Many years have rolled over us since, and we write far away from home and the scenes of our childhood. But on this grand old fourth of July, old but just as young, fresh and vigorous as on the day the Declaration of Independence was signed, by men who "live in our memory still and in our love must live forever," we think something grand should be done. In the morning let the boys "bang" and "fizz." That will be grand for them. In the evening let there be a general convocation, read the Declaration of Independence, sing "America," "Star Spangled Banner," "Red, White and Blue." But be sure to have the band play "Yankee Doodle." This reference to other days wakens strange and mingled memories and emotions. The scenes familiar to boyhood are cherished with delight, but we would not recall them to live them over. The present is better. We celebrate this national birthday a united, quiet, peaceful and happy country. And we doubt if ever there was a stronger sentiment of patriotic gratitude that our forefathers declared their independence of Great Britain than now.

The Louisiana Legislature.

The second regular session of the General Assembly of Louisiana, adjourned *sine die* last Thursday, 6th inst. It is too soon to form a careful estimate of the value of the legislation enacted, but 129 bills received executive approval, and the general impression is that the session was a beneficial one to the State. We can only outline the principal acts.

Congress was memorialized to control the waters of the Mississippi, and thanks extended to President Arthur for his message on the subject.

Wives, on dissolution of marriage community, were authorized to accept the benefits of inventory, the same as heirs by existing laws.

The old State House at New Orleans was ordered re-advertised for sale.

A resolution was passed to investigate the correctness of the payment of baby bond coupons

Section 865 of Revised Statutes was amended, fixing penalties for assault upon and resisting arrest by any officer of the State duly authorized by order or writ.

An act to prevent trespass upon sixteenth sections or free school lands, and prescribing penalties, passed. Also,

A concurrent resolution to investigate Col. Boyd's administration of the State University.

An act to provide for the payment of judicial fund warrants in rotation of month.

An act providing for a new city government for New Orleans.

An act to provide an additional judge for the Twelfth district.

An act prescribing the death penalty for lying in wait to commit arson, rape, burglary or robbery, or shoot, stab, cut, strike or thrust with intent to commit murder.

An act to provide the manner in which corporations may increase their capital stock.

An act to repeal Act No. 93 for relief of delinquent taxpayers and to provide for the indebtedness of the State incurred in the prosecution of tax and license suits.

An act relative to the practice of medicine and surgery.

An act to improve the navigation of bayous and rivers.

An act to create a privilege upon logs and forest timber, in favor of party furnishing money or supplies.

An act making it a misdemeanor to sell or offer for sale, to ship or place on the market, sugar or molasses, adulterated in any way, without stamping or branding it as such.

An act to protect life and prevent accidents on railroad trains and cars.

An act to enable police juries to levy an annual rate of taxation to carry on public improvements, in accord with Art 209, State constitution.

An act to prescribe the manner in which cities and towns may obtain acts of incorporation.

An act to authorize special counsel in cases now pending before the U. S. Supreme Court.

An act to authorize New Orleans to renew and extend payment of outstanding bonds, except premium bonds, and to levy a tax for payment of same.

An act to provide a home for Confederate soldiers, and making appropriation therefor from revenues of 1883 and 1884.

An act to defray the ordinary expenses of the government.

An act amending Section 2 of the act to establish in New Orleans a university for the education of persons of color.

An act requiring tax collectors to schedule by wards a list of persons subject to poll tax, to school boards by first Saturday of October, and to return list of paid and delinquent, on first Saturday in February each year, showing cause for non-collection.

An act fixing quarantine charges, etc., at Mississippi river station.

Acts to regulate public education, raise a revenue therefor, and to repeal Act No. 6, 1870.

An act to increase the number of judges in the First district.

An act for the protection of game, animals and birds.

An act to punish adulteration of food and drink, and prescribing duties of the Board of Health relative thereto.

An act to prevent the sale of liquor to minors.

An act granting the right of way to any company designing to build a railroad.

An act ceding jurisdiction to the United States over the Charenton canal.

An act proposing to amend Article 146 of the Constitution.

An act to enforce Constitutional provisions for the relief of delinquent taxpayers.

An act for the preservation and protection of completed levees.

An act to authorize the Governor to appoint a commission to ascertain and collect the amount due the State by the general government, for advances made during the war of 1812–15.

An act to establish a charity hospital at Alexandria.

An act to permit donation *mortis causæ or inter vivos*, to be made to trustees for educational, charitable or literary purposes, from laws relative to substitution trusts and *fidi commissu*.

A joint resolution proposing amendments to articles 81, 95, 101 and 128 of State constitution.

An act to prescribe the holding of special elections by incorporated cities and towns, for special tax levys for public improvements.

Notes from Wiley.

The *Home Visitor* of Marshall, Texas, supplies us with the following notes. The closing exercises of Wiley University were witnessed by a house packed almost beyond endurance. The annual sermon, by Rev. A. A. Johnson, on "Faith and Character," was able and practicable. The address by Rev. W. L. Molloy before the Haven Literary Society was good, The examinations were fair. The address of Prof. Webb was full of life and useful instruction. The exhibitions were entertaining and profitable. School closed the fifteenth of June. There has been in attendance during the year 282 students. The students generally are teaching through the summer vacation. Prof. Webb is enjoying vacation at Sherman, Texas.

Just before the close of school the students presented Mrs. I. R Cole, Professor in Latin, with a beautiful gold pin. Presentation speech was made by Prof. Webb, and was replied to by a few words of thanks and appreciation. She has gone North to spend summer vacation. Address Clarence, Iowa. She will return in good time for school.

The Board of trustees re-elected the present board of teachers for another year. Miss —— Vausiole, of Redwing, Minnesota, was elected teacher of music. Miss H. M Perkins was elected also as an additional member of the faculty; but it is not known that she can accept the place. She has been an earnest and faithful teacher in Wiley University, and her return would give general satisfaction. Prof. McCulloch was appointed Financial and Canvassing agent for the University.

The spirit of republicanism is marching on. There is movement on foot for the separation of Norway and Sweden, for the purpose of establishing the Republic of Norway.

Our German Work.

Before the Board of Missions, of the General Conference of the M. E. Church South, last May, Dr. Ahrens, of New Orleans, made some remarks which we quote:

The difficulties with which we are beset are numerous. It has been difficult sometimes to secure the right sort of preachers. Those educated in Europe, for some reason or other, associate our church with slavery. They appreciate not our situation, are not sympathy with us. The German secular press is obstructing our way. Your own papers, I am sorry to say, have of late years sadly degenerated, and cater far too much to the vulgar tastes of the scum and the off-scouring of society. But our German papers are tenfold worse.

The Lutherans have during the last two decades secured firm foothold, have organized thoroughly, and manifested much zeal. Their ministry is constantly increased by men educated at the German universities. These men bitterly oppose us. Their papers speak of us as fanatics and advocates of darkness.

Our affectionate brethren of the of the M. E. Church have much impeded our progress. Within the last fifteen years they have erected little houses of worship in the immediate neighborhood of our churches at every one of our mission fields. They start their missions with a few sore-heads of our own congregations, and even now, when we endeavor to administer discipline the supposed culprits finds a ready refuge with our brethren. On nearly all of our missions fields to this day two German missionaries are supported. One could do the work. Our churches are large enough for all. We occupied the field first. We will not yield. Besides, our German brethren of the M. E. Church in Texas and Louisiana have of late been organized into a seperate conference, being denominated The Southern German Conference. This has led many of our American brethren to be confused and deceived. They have extended aid and sympathy in the belief that the recipients were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. They have now eight German annual conferences, the least of which is larger than our only one. The German official paper has several thousand subscribers more than our great connectional organ at this place (Nashville)

While Bro. Ahrens appears to be a little ruffled by the progress of our German work, his testimony shows that it is effective. The "little houses of worship" which he, in a moment of forgetfulness, has so uncharitably designated as refuges for sore-heads, seem to have impelled him to cry out: "We occupied the field first. We will not yield." We trust a generous competition, and not a conflict, may exist; but rather suspect that in the exchange of "sore-heads" Bro. Ahrens has not been the gainer. May the Lord bless him!

The Report of the Board of Administrators of the Charity Hospital to the General Assembly of Louisiana, for the year 1881, is on our table, with compliments of Dr. Roaldes, House Surgeon. We regret to notice that a misunderstanding arose between the Board and the Sisters of Charity, on the attempt to introduce a school for skilled nurses in the hospital, and for that reason the plan was abandoned. It was construed as a movement which would ultimately result in dispensing with the services of the Sisters of Charity at the hospital, and reiterated disclaimers only engendered more bitter opposition. Since the revenues of the public treasury are devoted to the maintenance of the hospital, the Board should feel free to supply the growing demand for skilled nurses, and establish the training school. The interests of the good Catholic Sisters need not suffer, but the public welfare is of more importance than the exclusive control of any public charitable institution by any religious sect. The Board proposes to establish children's wards and increase the provision for colored people. An additional building is necessary, says Dr. Roaldes, and "a system of paid and responsible nurses is very much needed in the male wards: the establishing of such a corps would ensure much better attention to the patients than the present system of unpaid nurses." This is a practical argument for a school for nurses.

The reception of flags of various nations at the Upper Bethel, on the evening of July 31, was an unique and enjoyable occasion. Foreign consuls, in person and by deputy, placed their flags on the stand where Fred A. Johnson, Esq., and Col. Glenn officiated gracefully and eloquently. Rev. A. J. Witherspoon, chaplain, was reminded that a Witherspoon had signed the Declaration of Independance, and the audience thought it a happy point and gave it a round of applause. The "Star Spangled Banner" and "Dixie" songs, and cornet solos, by Prof. Hoch were interesting features. It was sometime on the 4th of July before the remnants of the ice cream and other refreshments were gathered up, but patriotism and the Bethel managers were abundantly satisfied.

Hon. Thomas H. Brents, delegate from Washington Territory, made a speech in Congress on the 28th, in favor of the admission of the State of Washington into the Union. Four years ago a constitution was adopted and admission asked for, and a bill was favorably reported by the committee on Territories; since then, because of political and other reasons, it has been impossible to take the bill from the calendar out of its regular order. Washington has an area of 66,880 square miles of land surface, rich timber and mineral lands, a mild and equable climate, and in 1880 a population of 75,116 was reported. The western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, it has the finest harbors and the greatest fisheries on the Pacific coast, which ensures a rapid increase of population and commerce. Delegate Brents has made a careful presentation of the claims of Washington for admission, which should be convincing to all above partisan bias in the matter of creating new States. We thank him for a copy of his speech.

About the same time that Chinese merchants of San Francisco sent $300 to cyclone sufferers in Iowa, the Cabinet in Washington decided that Chinese laborers in Cuba could not pass through the territory of the United States on their way to their native country. They will go via London and the Suez Canal in British vessels. Many people suppose that the use of millions of dollars of public money in the construction of the great Pacific railroad was for the purpose of securing to this country the Eastern trade and traffic, but this is probably a mistaken view of it. There is little room to doubt, as shown by the temper of Congress, that it was simply to connect the Fenians of New York with Dennis Kearney's hoodlums in San Francisco. Were this a small kingdom like Corea we should expect China and other civilized nations to send an armed fleet to open it up to the commerce of the world.

From the Churches.

Houma is a pleasant inland city—a place to which we always love to go. We are sure of a hearty welcome, and whether with the pastor or postmaster, or some other member of the church and congregation, we always have a pleasant home. The ride from Houma to Live Oak, a distance of twenty miles, was made in a hurry. Bro. Armston was my companion, and the driver, and proved himself a man of great endurance, patience and perseverance. His untiring effort and numerous devices to encourage our noble steed along were marvelous.

There is no use in covering the truth. The people every where need information, but to know the pleasures of this trip one must pass over the road themselves. We made the trip under the most favorable circumstances, and are alive, well and happy and that is something. Our home at Live Oak was with Bro. Jas. Johnson, a thorough Christian gentleman who seems not only willing to spend, but to be spent for the cause of God. Our people here are erecting a nice church 24x40 and are having some talk as to how it shall be done. Horace Greeley, when discussing the question as how to resume specie payment, said: "The way to resume specie payment is to resume."

So we say to our people at Live Oak, the way to erect the church, is to erect it. There is nothing in the wide world that need hinder. The seasons may come and go as of old; the heavens are sometimes dark and sometimes bright, and we are glad to-day and sad to-morrow. But above all God dwells in his own glory, and if he lives in the hearts of the people, nothing need hinder them from moving on. The people do not care for little distinctions between tweedle-dee and tweedle-dum, they want the church. And there are not adjectives enough either in Webster's or Worcester's dictionaries to describe the good that will come to them in the completion of the church. We hope soon to be able to publish the good news that the people at Live Oak, under the lead of Bro. Armston and the blessings of God, have their church ready for dedication. The outlook here is encouraging. Bro. Armstron is doing a good work and is much respected by the people. Hard work is the key note of success. "Whatsoever thy hands find to do, do with thy might." This is precept. "I must work the work of him that sent me while it is day." This is the example. A society to encourage hard work is one of the needs of the times. My trip to Live Oak was a pleasant one. I did get a little weary, but as ample compensation had a pleasant home, the privilege of holding a harmonious quarterly conference, of addressing the children of the Sunday-school, preaching, administering the Lord's supper, and of more than doubling the list of subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN.

Few things are more important to the Christian minister than a thorough acquaintance with human nature. He must know their prejudices, whims and weaknesses, as well as their strong points. No books, nor schools, can take the place of this; with it, he will have more power to scatter than to gather. At Morgan City we found Bro. Claiborne "holding the fort." The flood had scattered many of our people, and destroyed no small amount of property. But most of the families had returned, and our church affairs were assuming a cheerful aspect. The outlook is full of promise. The personage will soon be erected.

It is too late to talk about the bliss of ignorance, and the folly of wisdom. The one great need of the people in Louisiana is information as to what is transpiring in the church and State. It is the want of this that makes so many people the toy of the devil and the playthings of the unscrupulous politician. Our only hope for the future is in the education of our people.

July 4th and 5th we spent at Centerville; held quarterly conference, preached twice, baptized four, administered the Lord's supper and called upon a number of our people. At no point on the district was the flood more destructive than here. Most of our people were driven from their homes, some lost all they had and were left in a state of destitution. But in the midst of this distress and poverty the church is moving on grandly. The Sunday-school has 102 scholars enrolled, with an average attendence of over 75. At no point outside of New Orleans have we met so large, or a more attentive congregation. The young people deserve special commendation. Great credit is due Bro. Richardson for his untiring devotion and patient labor, and no one in Centerville is happier than he because of the prosperity of the church. We found a pleasant home with Bro. Ballensaw's family, where in the midst of work we had two day's of rest.

L. P. C.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Rev. Joseph Cook delivered a lecture in May in Tokio under the auspices of the Japanese Young Men's Christian Association.

—The octogenarian mother of the late Bayard Taylor received the first prize of $200 for cocoons at the recent silk exhibition in Philadelphia.

—Rev. John D. Hammond, of Nevada Conference, and member of the Book Committee, has received from Union College the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

—Prof. William Smith, President of the Xenia Female College since 1858, retired from the college at the close of the present summer Normal.

—Rev. W. A. Allen, of the Austin Conference, has resigned the pastorate of our church at Fort Worth, and will remove to Clarendon, hoping his family will be benefited.

—Rev. A. H. Reat, pastor of Tabernacle church, Dallas, has retired, because of poor health, and will be succeeded by Rev. S. A. Thompson, of Galion, Ohio, July 22.

—Rev. J. Campbell, presiding elder of the Gulf District Mississippi Conference, called last Tuesday. Sickness in his family has interfered somewhat with his supervision of work, but he is now able to do justice to his various charges. The outlook is hopeful at nearly all of them.

—Rev. W. Ripetoe, Presiding Elder of Palestine District, has had poor health this spring and summer; so much as to be hardly able to attend to the duties of the district. We believe, however, that he is improving. We trust he will be thoroughly restored to health. The Church can ill spare so earnest, faithful, and effective a laborer from the itinerant field.—*Home Visitor*.

—The July number of the Texas *Methodist Advocate* contains the the obituary of Harriet Daugherty Collins, daughter of Rev. M. A. Daugherty, presiding elder Austin district, Austin conference, who died in Denison, June 16. She was an active, Christian woman, deeply interested in educational and temperance work. Her influence and deeds will be long remembered.

—Jefferson Davis and wife, with a party of friends, visited their old home, Brierfield plantation, near Vicksburg. They were honored in every possible way by the colored people of Davis Bend. The Brierfield Cornet Band, composed of colored men, tendered a serenade at the residence. Mr. Davis in a little speech, highly complimented the musicians, and dwelt on the hearty reception received and the kindly relations existing between the races. On the return of the party to New Orleans, Mr. Davis purchased splendid uniforms for the band.

—Miss Cushman, a very faithful missionary of our Woman's Foreign Missionary Society at Peking, writes: "If I had a thousand years, it would be a pleasure to devote them to such a work as this." There is the right ring in these words. A Missionary with a genuine enthusiasm for his work is far more likely to accomplish something than one who is destitute of it. Her father, the Rev. L. P. Cushman, has been doing good work among the colored people in Texas, and is now Editor of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE at New Orleans. Which has the more difficult field of labor is a question not easily solved; nor is it easy to say on which field the grandest results are to be reached in the near future. Certain is it that in either is work enough to "fill an angel's hands."—N. Y. *Advocate*.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

W. M. Brown, Sunday-school Superintendent, Washington: "A few weeks ago our Sunday-school gave an exhibition. It was a perfect success, and reflected much credit upon all who participated. The church was crowded with an appreciative audience; a large sprinkling of whom were white. The exhibition was praised on all sides."

TEXAS.

W. H. Moseby, Seguin: "Elder Mack Henson was with us on his second round. We took up the cause of the Conference Seminary. Collection for elder $6 05; for pastor during the quarter $12. Times have been hard, but all looks well for a grand harvest."

G. Norman, Austin: "My four appointments are in good condition, Have had many conversions and are doing well spiritually, but not financially. Have received for support this year $74 30. Crops are good and we shall do better in the fall. Elder Madison visited us. We are going ahead with our new church."

The following notes of Austin District, Austin Conference, by M. A. Daugherty, P. E., we find in the Fort Worth *Advocate*:

The third quarterly meeting at San Antonio, June 4th, was most cheering. Rev. R. H. Brady, of Lansing, Mich., the new pastor, is an able, earnest preacher, and full of work and the spirit of the Master, and is heartily received.

San Antonio is very flourishing, buildings erecting in every quarter; strangers flocking thither, and many who are, or ought to be in sympathy with our cause furnish abundant material for our growth and a wide field of usefulness. The people are planning for a good time at Conference and will welcome it heartily.

Bishop Warren has transferred Bro. Miller to St. Louis Conference.

Rev. W. S. Falkenburg has been appointed to Galveston and will come about July 10th. We feel very hopeful that our cause will be redeemed and firmly established.

The contract for building Central Church at Austin has been let, work begun and will not stop unless for lack of material, until completed for use. Essential attractions internally will make it one of the most attractive and convenient church establishments in our connection, while externally it will have few equals in the State, and in beauty of location, fronting on the grounds of the capitol and in the most conspicious position, it is without a rival.

The M. E. Church has organized a society in Marshall, under the direction of Rev. A. A. Johnson, Presiding Elder Austin Conference. Rev. G. M. Knapp, from Delaware, Ohio, has been appointed pastor. He has begun his work with good prospect of success. At present they occupy the Firemen's Hall as a place of worship.—*Home Visitor*.

MISSISSIPPI.

At ExPrairie children's day was observed. The church was decorated, and the pastor, M. Adams, addressed the Sunday-school. Collection $2. The occasion was a revival of interest in the school by church members. Improvements are being made in all the houses of worship on the circuit.

V. N. Nelson, Yazoo City: "Rev. B. F. Penny, pastor in charge of the M. E. Church at this place, organized a home Missionary society on the 15th of May, with 42 members, and it has been growing rapidly ever since. Its membership at this time is 123. This society is mostly composed of children. The purpose of this organization is to raise money to complete the brick church, and also to elevate the young race. They meet once in every month and pay ten cents into the treasury. After which certain ones are called on for exercises such as declamations, essays, recitations and singing. This society held a meeting on the 8th of June and we had a good time indeed. A very appropriate address was delivered by Hon. W. H. Foote. Then the tables was spread for sup-

per, I will not mention what we had to eat; it will take up too much room, but you may be sure that we had everything that was nice. This society is in a flourishing condition. It has $40 in the treasury. Any church is fortunate to secure the services of Rev. B. F. Penny.

H. Cawthorn, Enterprise: "My work is in a very good condition I have received six members by letter, twenty-five members in full connection and two converts. The Sunday-schools are doing well, Elder J. W. Dunn was with us the 17th and 18th, and preached a good sermon. The Elder's collection was $20. We are protracting our meeting from the quarter, and the altar is crowded with mourners every night, so pray that the good Lord may crown our labor."

KENTUCKY.

Rev. A. W. White, of Bowling Green, reports his charge as prospering. A part of the indebtedness has been paid, and the church has been thoroughly repaired.

From Our Mission Rooms.

THE LUCKNOW SUNDAY-SCHOOL BANNERS.—No merchant prince could bring treasures from all "the wealth of Inde,"—no costly silks or dazzling gems, that could begin to equal in value or in cost these banners which Mr. Craven has brought here from his spiritual campaigning field in India. The banners, like the stained and tattered flags borne in procession by the divisions of the Grand Army on Decoration Day, show tokens of age and service. They are historic trophies indeed. They date, some of them from the origin of our extended Sunday-school work in Lucknow, and represent the first effort made in the history of mission work in India to gather the Hindu and Mohammedan children into the Sunday-school. This was the new scheme to carry the Sunday-school methods beyond the circle of nominally Christian children. The enterprise proved a marvelous success, and is developing grand results at our mission. Welcome to the banners then, and may God's blessing carry them yet through many a victory! They have different devices, as the rising sun, the open Bible, the cross and crown, etc; and also different inscriptions, as *Khudu Muhabbat hai*, "God is love;" *Lo dekh ki roshni ati*, "Behold, the light is breaking;" *Masih ki jai*, "Victory to Christ." These banners will first be displayed at Chautauqua, where will gather a goodly number of the Christian host, and the voices of the captains will be heard with cheering notes of victory [illegible], and cheering praises of [illegible] for God's truth yet to come. There will be a good representation of the missionary force on that occasion.

[illegible] CHINESE SCHOOL.—*The California Christian Advocate* [illegible] note of the twelfth anniversary of this school in San Francisco, held June 2 in the Methodist Mission-house. A good number of Chinese and Japanese were present. Forty-three pupils took part in the exercises. The Japanese sang with great spirit "Bringing in the sheaves." The Chinese [illegible] scholars exhibited [illegible] which is a credit [illegible] able teachers, Miss [illegible], Miss Gibson, and Mrs. [illegible]. Dr. Maclay was present, and addressed the school. The school will open again Monday, July 3.

GERMANY MISSION.—The oppressive limitations of religious liberty which obtain in some parts of Germany, and hamper the work of our Church, are illustrated by recent occurrences in our Mission in Saxony. It is only at Zwickau that our society has obtained permission to assemble for public worship, while in six surrounding places where we have adherents this is not allowed. There can be no preaching in such places, no singing and praying; only lectures are permitted. The monopoly of divine service is enjoyed by the Catholics, Lutherans, and Jews. Not long ago, one of our preachers, Rev. R. Barkhardt, was sent to [illegible]. Though hunted by the [illegible] and cited more than a [illegible] times before the magistrate, he enjoyed success in his [illegible] a revival, and several [illegible] declared their intention [illegible] from the establishment, and petitioned for leave [illegible] and the right to hold [illegible] their brethren. They were however [illegible] the clergy, and the following [illegible] to submit [illegible] Ministerium, or [illegible] Worship. It [illegible] of the six [illegible] to "join [illegible] and gives permission [illegible] of this [illegible] service in those places." So the sacrament must be administered without any singing or vocal prayer.

We are informed by our pastor in Berlin, Rev. C. Weiss, that Rev. Messrs. Dietrich and Burkhardt went before the king with this case, the third week in May, were kindly received and obtained the royal promise that the affair should be investigated. We hope to receive news of action taken that will be a relief to our work in Saxony and a precedent favorable to religious progress throughout Germany.

MISSION SEMINARY BUILDING AT YOKAHAMA, JAPAN.—The transfer of the academical and theological departments of our Mission Training School to Tokio, in furtherance of the new movement for a new Methodist Mission University at the capital of Japan, has been followed by the sale of our seminary building in Yokahama to the W. F. M. S. The New England branch of this society have agreed to take the building with one half the lot for $3,500. The adjacent dormitory is to be taken down and erected at Tokio.

Letter from Macon.

MACON, MISS, June 5, 1882.

MR. EDITOR: Since the 22d day of April last, we have been working strenuously to furnish our church with new benches, which work we have accomplished at a cost of $232 50. This sum of money we raised by subscription as shown below. In addition to this, we have improved our personage, at an expense of $33 95 by painting, white-washing, fencing, etc., making in all $265 45 spent in improving our church property. As minister of this people, I think they have done well, and for their encouragement ask that you give this space in your columns.

PERRY JAMISON, Pastor.
WM. MCMORRIS, Acting Sec.

Signatures and amounts paid: Whites—D. G. Farmer $1, E. C. Devons 25c, S. B. Aligood, Sr., postmaster, $1, George G. Dillard, ex-mayor $1, Andrew Williams, sheriff, $1, R. M. Marx $1, N. H. Harrison 25c, Jacob Holberg $1 25, Thomas Foote, ex-mayor, 25c, J W Patty, Sr., 50c, P F Cahill 50c, T Murphy 50c, W M Jones 25c, Albert Strider 25c, W F Ferris 25c, W N Haynes 25c, Miss Georgia Foote 25c, A T Dant 25c, J N Scruggs, minister, 25c, A H Bush, Jr., 25c, Leslie McLeod 10c, F R Holman 25c, J S Slaughter 25c, T O Phillips $1, J W Bridges $1, J C Carett 25c, R C Patty, chancery clerk, $1, W S Jones $5, J J Calloway 60c, J C Williams, 60c, H L Jarnagin, Sr., senator, 50c, Prof E A Pace, county superintendent education, 50c, J H Jones, 25c, J L Griggs $1, A Klaus $1, C B Ames, ex-county superintendent public education, $1, M W Jackson 25c, Judge H W Foote 50c, A E Fant 10c, J A Ammons 25c, T J Ross, county treasurer 50c, Sam Fant 25c, Miss M M Warren 50c, Mrs M F Patty 25c, B J Allen 50c, T J Stokes, ex-county treasurer, 50c, S V D Hill 50c, W R Bracy, circuit clerk, 50c, J R Dinsmore, mayor, $1, Charles Brooks, marshal, 50c, Joseph Bryant $1.

Colored—Mrs A W Lucas $2, Mrs Susie L McMorris $1, Miss Henrietta Miller $1, Mrs Della Roberts $1, Miss Julia Tyler $1, Mrs Zarah Morris 50c, Mrs Victory Moseley $1, Mrs Mollie Jemerson $1, Mrs Mary Boyd $1, Miss Eliza Cole 50c, Mrs Alice Johnson 50c, Mrs Annie Johnson 50c, Miss Ida Morris 50c, Miss Bettie Cole 50c, Mrs Lucy Finn 50c, Miss Annie Grigsby 50c, Miss Rozetta Jackson 50c, Mrs Mary J Shannon $1, Miss Annie Mitchell 25c, Miss Betsy Allen 50c, Miss Etta Jackson 25, Mrs Beulah Dooly 50c, Miss Matilda Cole 25c, Miss Mary Jones 50c, Mrs Charlotte Dinsmore $1, Miss Mary E Jemerson 50c, Miss Irene Boyd 25c, Miss Nancy Richardson 25c, Miss Lena Shannon 25c, Miss Hattie Richardson 25c, Miss Julia Miller 15c, Miss Dosia Smith 25c, Miss Callie Bridges 25c, Miss Eddie L Finn 25c, Miss Wilhelmina Lucas 50c, Mrs Matilda Davis 25c, Mrs Fannie Williams 50c, Miss Jane Bryson $1, Mrs Alice McCoo 75c, Mrs Lou Farmer $3, Miss Catherine McLelland 25c, Miss Josephine O'Neal $1, Mrs Lou Brown $1, Mrs Harriett Cunningham $1, Mrs Ann Buchanan 50c, Mrs Millie Hines $1, Mrs Perlina Little $1, Rev Perry Jamerson $2, J W Longstreet $1.50, Wm McMorris $1.50, Donom Sledge $1, Peter Johnson $1.75, Arthur Richardson $1.50, Augustus Cotten $2.50, Abe Johnson $1.50, Anderson Tyler $1.50, Richard Martin $1, Ned Bracy $1.50, Louis Tate $1.75, Robert Dantzler $1, Peter Jefferson $1, Wm S Ferris $10, Bristo Smith $5, Alec Gillespie $1.50, Uriah Jamerson 50c, Henry Anderson 75c, James Austin 50c, Robert McMorris 50c, Tommie Murray 75c, John Breckenridge $1, [illegible] Smith, Jr, 25c, Arthur Parker [illegible] Dean, Sr, $1, Davy [illegible] Dean, Jr, 50c, Sam Hunter $1.75, Daniel Hampton 50c, Tom Harlan $1.50, Henderson Dunlap $1, Ben Finner $1, Dock Lonrecoe $1. Dennis Pitts $1, J W Jones $1, Robert Dooley $1, Albert Jenkins $1, Josh Martin $1 25, P Dooley $1, Rufus Grigsby $1, Geo Fitzgerald $1, Berry Esters 50c, Geo Hudson $1, S M Bryson $1, Ross Parham $1, Jeff Jones 75c, Ransom Williams $1, Tom Stones $2, Samuel Gardner $1, Caleb Bizzell $1, Reuben Cole $1, Henry Sims $1, Jerry Perry 50c, Louis Allen $1.75, Bunnie Sheppard 50c, Wesley Kimbrow $1, Jackson Nelson 25c, Mrs Carrie Hunter $1.75, Mrs Puss Martin $2, Mrs Matilda Esters 50c, Mrs Clara Roberts $1.25, Mrs Ann Anderson $1, Mrs Margaret May 50c, Mrs Elizabeth Kimbrow $1.75, Mrs Julia Allen $1, Mrs Mary Adams $1, Mrs Margaret Massingale $1, Mrs Tennie Richardson 50c, Mrs Edie Austin 50c, Mrs Mariah Tarrant $1, Miss Emma McMorris 25c, Miss Katie Tolbert $1, Mrs Laura Dismukes $1, Mrs Dinah Perkins $1, Mrs Emmeline Williams $1, Mrs Martha Hopkins 50c, Miss Emma Kimbrow 50c, Mrs Tempie Longstreet $1, Mrs Hattie Moore $1, Miss Beulah Banton 50c, Miss Susie Tolbert $2, Mrs Sarah Tolbert $3, Mrs Roxanna Brown $1, Mrs Delia Tyler $1.35, Mrs Lucinda McLeod $1, Mrs Margaret Dinsmore $1, Mrs Martha Tate $1, Miss Sallie Jarnagin $1, Miss Missouri Plummer 50c, Mrs Emma Allen $1.50, Miss Dicey Hannah $1, Miss Emma Hannah $1, Miss Malissa Brown $1, Mrs Augustus Green $1, Mrs Isa Massingale $1, Chas Smith 50c, H W Ivy $2, Hubbard May $1, Elijah McDavid 25c, Mrs Lucinda Dunlap $1, Miss Josephine Hawkins $1, Mrs Priscilla Ferris 50c, Mrs Antonia Dantzler $1, Mrs Medora Dantzler 50c, Ann Sledge 50c, Sol Massingale 50c, Mike Cox $1 25, Parthenia Wilkerson $1, J W Jemerson $1, Alice Pitts 50c, Mrs Nancy Longstreet 50c, Mrs Millie Dooly $1, Miss Battie Macon $1, Scott Dismukes 25c, Mrs Catherine Tyler 50c, Mrs Mary Willingham 50c, Eugene Posy 25c, Lucius Mosely 50c, Oscar McMorris 10c, Omega & Ida Farmer 50c, Ned Anderson 50c, George Tunson 50c, Mrs Laura Posy $1, Mrs Julia Lindsay 25c, Mrs Aggie Jefferson $1, Lawrence Sledge 50c, Mrs Louisa Prewett $1.50, Sandy Calloway 50c, Ann Prewett $1, Neil Ferris 50c, Mrs Belle Nelson 50c, Mrs Eve Richards $1, Mrs Jincy Stewart $1, Miss Ophelia Macon 25c, Thaddeus Moore 25c, Josh Simmons $1, Mrs Eliza Harris 50c, Mrs Cassie Grant 10c, Tilford Dickson 50c, Mrs Georgiana Tolsent $1, Mrs Hannah Tripiett 25c, Miss Maggie Dismukes 25c, Miss Jane Whitikin $1, Walter Bushnell $1 50, Major Tolbert, 5c, Mrs Millie Hall 50c, Mrs Martha Ann Grant 5c, Mrs Hannah Jones 25c, Miss Hattie Quiller 10c, Emmett Grigsby 50c, Mrs Louisa Scott 50c, Miss Biddie Golsten $1, Prof L W Overton $1, Elder J W Dunn $1, Miss Emma Rogers 50c, Walker Pitts $1, Wm Simmons 25c, Octavius McCann 50c, Mrs Rachel Allen 25c, Mrs Nancy Mason $1, Clarence Miller $1, Mrs Hattie Foote 50c, Phil Walker $1, Miss Eble Quiller 10c, Joseph Pitts 50c, Hezekiah Parham $1, Miss Betsy Lucas $1, Mrs Fannie Cotton $1, Miss Lonella Dantzler 25c, Hamilton Haynes $1, Shedrick Green 25c, Richard Lewis 25c, Fortston Shannon 25c, Mrs Charity Hall $1, Alfred Jones 25c, William Austin 25c, Mrs Sylvia Bizzell 25c, Mrs Louisa Farmer 75c, Mrs Caroline Tolbert 50c, Mrs Peggie Dew 10c, Mrs Aggie Gatlin 25c, Daniel Hines $1, Mrs Priscilla Smith $1, Mrs Emmeline Dooley $1, Miss Delia Tyler 25c, Miss Sarah J Tyler 25c, Cash $32 30.

Parties who subscribed and failed to pay their subscription — Miss Annie Mitchell 25c, Mrs Shady A Jarnagin $1.50, Mrs Malinda Miles $1, Mrs Margaret Hunter 50c, Miss Lizzie McMorris 50c, Rev Ed Little $1, Willie McDonald 25c, Daniel Hampton 50c, Geo Crady $1, Berry Esters 25c, Wm Brante $1, Jeff Jones 50c, S W Roberts 50c, Dave May 50c, Walter Myers $1, Jackson Nelson 25c, Mrs Mariah Tarrant $1, Miss Emma McMorris 75c, Miss Lucy Stringfellow 75c, Mrs Annie Page $1, Mrs Charlotte Cole $1, Miss Mary Tyler $1.25, Miss Mary McMorris $1, Miss Martha J Pollard $1, Miss Mary Willie $1, Miss Beatrice Kinnard $1, Mark Posy $1, Isham Stewart $2, Henry Wilbanks 50c, Mary J McMorris 50c, Mrs Sam Williams 50c, Geo Tunson 50c Dan Williams $1.

The Brightest Intellects Suffer Most.

Young men who have lead a life of excess and dissipation, reform! Give tone to the stomach, regulate the liver and bowels, strengthen the urinary organs, relieve those dull pains in the limbs, rid yourself of that feeling of nausea, billiousness, languor and nervous debility; give tone and strength to each organic function by using Browns Iron Bitters; then will you experience a genial warmth and awakening life in place of that dead feeling of decay; and dyspepsia, milky urine, etc., no longer undermine your constitution. Delay is dangerous.

Ex-Senator J. B. West, of Louisiana, has been appointed Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

THIRD QUARTER. Lesson iii. July 16th.
SUFFERING AND SERVICE. (Mark x. 32—45.)

The incident of the rich young man occurred as they were starting. Jesus went at the head of the company on the way to Jerusalem, where he was to suffer. It seemed incredible to the disciples that Jesus should venture into Jerusalem under the circumstances, the city being full of his enemies. There seemed also something striking in the manner with which he pressed forward which astonished them. The language seems to indicate that many of them lingered in indecision, while a few plucked up courage to follow him. He pauses, seeing the state of things among his followers, and collects the twelve, those who had come forward and those who remained behind, and explains further that he shall be delivered up to the chief priests. As the subject now discussed indicated the near approach of the Messianic kingdom, James and John considered it an opportune moment to make their ambitious request, not understanding the true nature of that kingdom, but looking for an earthly supremacy. There was to be no such splendor as they imagined. Instead, he was to be crucified. They asked to be near him in glory, but in the divine order the gift of such things as they asked belong not to Jesus, but to the Father, who would bestow according to his will. Man is held by the law he has violated. The giving up by Christ of himself to meet the demands of the law acts as a solvent of man's obligations to it on proper conditions. The soul of man is released and becomes rightfully the subject of him who released him. There is nothing in the present passage more nearly defining the sense of this term ransom.

A Drop of Joy in Every Word.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Three months ago I was broken out with large ulcers and sores on my body, limbs and face. I procured your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Purgative Pellets" and have taken six bottles, and to-day I am in good health, all those ugly ulcers having healed and left my skin in a natural, healthy condition. I thought at one time that I could not be cured. Although I can but poorly express my gratitude to you, yet there is a drop of joy in every word I write. Yours truly, JAS. O. BELLIS, Flemington, N. J. "Discovery" sold by druggists.

NEW BOOKS.

AT THE THRESHOLD. Familiar Talks with Young Christians concerning Doctrine and Duty. By Ross C. Houghton, D. D. Cincinnati: Walden & Stowe. Price 60c.

A good book, in which is reviewed, in short and entertaining chapters, the duties of the religious life. Its chapters on reading, social life and amusements and systematic benevolence are full of profitable suggestions and advice for young people.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The *Missionary Review* for July-August has Evangelizing the World in 20 years, Robert Arthington and the World's Evangelization, Guatemala as a Mission Field, a Review of Missions 1880–1881, etc. There is also a vindication of Rev. D. McDonald, by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, who gave him a full acquittal of the charge which had led to his recall from the missionary field.

The *Louisiana Journal of Education* for July with papers and essays from correspondents, shows that it is gaining in general appreciation. An article on colored schools deserves special notice. It is charged that owing to a migratory disposition, and a thirst for novelty, private schools are springing up in New Orleans, and these afford a refuge from good discipline in the public schools. It is asserted that "the public school houses for colored children are ample for the instruction of a larger number than attend, the teachers are competent and faithful, and there is an earnest desire on the part of the Directory to promote the true interests of the colored people;" also that "some of the parents are gratified at the idea of being able to send their children to pay schools." Since reading this article in the *Journal*, we have made some inquiries. Complaints are made that incompetent or unsympathetic teachers placed over colored children has led to imperfect discipline and inferior progress in the branches taught, compared with private schools. Exceptions to this rule are mentioned, of public schools fully attended, well disciplined, and heartily approved by the colored people. The people are enthusiastic for education, and wish to put their children in the way of the best instruction their means can afford. It is not a thirst for novelty that causes the people to patronize the pay schools, and we suggest to the editors of the *Journal*, a further inquiry on the subject, that the real causes of the disaffection may be brought to general notice.

Mr. E. V. Smalley, now traveling through Dakota and beyond the line of finished railway, is engaged in spying out the land in the interest of the readers of the *Century Magazine*. He is writing a series of papers on "The New Northwest," the first of which, describing the Dakota wheat region, the "Bad Lands," and the Yellowstone country, will appear in the midsummer holiday (August) *Century*. When completed, the series will form a journal of consecutive travel from Fargo to the cascades of the Columbia.

Sick Headache. For the relief and cure of the distressing affliction take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Malaria. Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action.

Constipation should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator, it is so mild and effectual.

Biliousness. One or two tablespoonfuls will relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state, such as Nausea, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, a bitter, bad taste in the mouth.

Dyspepsia. The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

Colic. Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simmons Liver Regulator is administered.

Buy only the genuine, in white wrapper, with red "Z." Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO. Sold by All Druggists.

MARRIAGES.

Mr. Lee Smith, of Tullahoma, and Miss Vina Faulkner, of McMinnville, Tenn., July 2, by Rev. S. P. Bell.

At the bride's residence, West Pearl River, La., June 29, 1882, by Rev. J. W. Lewis, Mr. Prince Vaulty to Miss Antoinette Washington.

Mr. Thad. Davis to Miss Henrietta Hector, by Rev. J. S. Patterson, July 2d, 1881, at Washington Chapel, Bastrop, Louisiana.

DEATHS.

Rev. Aaron Glover died June 13. We believe he died in full triumph of faith. He called his children and told them he was near the gates of Heaven. He leaves a wife and five children—one born on the night of his death. N. S. PENNY.
Paraclifta, Ark.

Sister Maria Thomas, died June 28th, in the full triumph of faith. She leaves husband and four children and many friends to mourn her loss. J. S. PATTERSON.
Bastrop, La.

The President renominated Lewis Wallace as Minister to Turkey.

Conference Notices.

Okolona District—Miss. Conference.

The First District Conference of the Okolona District for this conference year will convene in the M. E. Church at Crawford at 9 o'clock Thursday morning, August 3, 1882. A full attendance is expected.

J. M. SHUMPERT, P. E.
Columbus, Miss., July 5.

Marshall District—Texas Conference.

The Second District Conference for the Marshall District will convene at Paris, on Thursday, August 31st, and will close Monday, Sept. 4th. We insist that all the members, as far as possible, must be present, and be there at the opening Thursday. All who make application for license to preach most attend and pass an examination.

W. L. MOLLOY, P. E.
Marshall, Texas, June 30.

LaTeche District, Louisiana Conference.

All the travelling and local preachers, exhorters, district stewards, one Sunday-school superintendent, and one class-leader from each pastoral charge in the LaTeche District are hereby notified to meet the District Conference in Washington, La., on Friday, July 14th, at 9 o'clock a. m. We propose to hold a three days session. Let every one come with written reports, as no other will be accepted. The introductory sermon on Thursday, July 13, at 8 p. m., will be preached by Rev. S. E. H. Morant assisted by Rev. R. Anderson. The literary exercises will be as follows:

Christian Baptism...Rev. S. E. H. Morant
Lord's Supper.....C. Thompson
Vows of Church members.....J. Sparks
Evidences of Conversion.....H. Johnson
Our Church Government and Administration of Discipline.....W. Davis
Our Benevolent Societies.....H. Green
The Old Testament Miracle.....A. Lester
The Miracles of Christ.....R. Anderson
The Resurrection.....E. Fields
The Sunday-school and the Pastor's relation to it.....A. Hilton
Class-meetings and class-leaders. W. Brooks
The Duties of Stewards.....G. Auguste
Temperance.....T. Gates
The Doctrine of Election and Decrees.....B. Bolden
Duties of Exhorters and Local Preachers.....T. Larkin
Christian Perfection.....W. Hampton
The Successful Pastor.....H. J. Wright

The local preachers, exhorters and other brethren may select their own subjects and come prepared to present them. On Friday at 8 p. m. the Gospel Temperance Anniversary meeting takes place. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. H. J. Wright, W. Davis and others. Saturday, 12 m., District Sunday-school will meet. Addresses by C. Thompson, Mrs. Sarah A. Gates, Mrs. Octavia V. Albert and others, Saturday, 8 p. m., the Freedmen's Aid Society and our publishing interests will be represented by Rev. S. E. H. Morant and Rev. A. E. P. Albert, P. E. The session will close with a grand jubilee. Bush meeting on Sunday, July 16th.

A. E. P. ALBERT, P. E.

Baton Rouge District, Louisiana Conference

All the travelling and local preachers, exhorters, district stewards, one Sunday-school superintendent, and one class-leader from each pastoral charge in the Baton Rouge District, are hereby notified to meet the District Conference in Clinton, La., on Friday July 28th, at 9 o'clock a. m. Three days session. Written reports are expected on the part of every pastor and officer. The introductory Sermon on Thursday evening July 27th, at 8 o'clock will be preached by Rev. Hampton James. The literary exercises as follows:

Rev. Jas. W. Hudson, Friday, at 8 o'clock p. m., will preach the missionary sermon; Rev. Andrew Jackson, The Sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures for Salvation; Rev. John Qualls, Original or Birth Sin; Rev. Geo. Lacey, The Justification of Man; Rev. J. H. Rylander, Good Works; Rev. Jesse Rogers, Sin after Justification; Rev. Charles Monroe, The Lord's Supper; Rev. Chas. Kershaw, The Duties of class-leaders; Rev. N. Burton, The Rites and Ceremonies of Churches; Rev John Franklin, Baptism; Rev. Moses Franklin, The word or Son of God; Rev. R. J. Thomas, Faith in the Holy Trinity; Rev. R. T. Louis, The Sabbath-school; Rev. E. Harrison, Origin of the M. E. Church; Rev. Chas. Barnes, Free Will; Rev. N. Gray, Temperance; Rev. W. P. Forrest, The Resurrection of Christ;

The local preachers and exhorters will make their report as directed on page 14 minutes of last District Conference.

Sunday, at 9 o'clock a. m., District Sunday-school, will meet. Addresses by Rev. P. Landry Rev. Jas. W. Hudson, and Rev. Andrew Jackson. The publishing interests, and the Freedman's Aid Society will be represented by Rev. P. Landry, Rev. Jas. W. Hudson, J. Qualls, and G. Lacy.

The session will close Sunday night with a grand Love-feast, July 30th.

P. LANDRY, P. E.
JAS. W. HUDSON, Sec'y.

Notice.

The second annual Camp Meeting of the Navasota District Texas Conference will commence near Navasota July 13th, and end July 24th. Come all and bring bedding and provisions with you and camp on the ground. Reduced rates will be granted on the Central R. R. There will be no free tables. Each pastor will board with the families from his circuit or station.

E. LEE,
Sec'y Camp Meeting Association.

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Is there a primary class pupil in our Methodism who does not regularly receive the exquisite *Tile Lesson Page*, beginning the July *Picture Lesson Paper?* It is something new, something beautiful, something truly artistic.

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The best remedy for exerting a powerful tonic effect upon the muscles governing and controlling the action of the heart, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

Postmaster General Howe, takes decided ground against the reduction of letter postage from three to two cents. He is still of the opinion, however, that the postage on newspapers should be abolished.

Is your scalp full of dry, husky scales and little pimples? Dr. Benson's Skin Cure will cleanse your scalp and remove all scales and tenderness within six days. Try it, for it is the best head dressing ever used. $1 per package, at all druggists.

The coinage at the mints of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30 is valued at $117,841 574, of which $27,772,075 were standard dollars.

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The fortifications at Alexandria are being armed with heavy guns, and the army is recruited by forced enlistments.

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The Colored Mutual Benefit Association, of Verona, Miss., has added a new feature in the life endowment department so that people of good moral habits who are married can partake of its benefits. This Association is flourishing, and the President says that he is ready to pay marriage benefits from this day till October without any assessments. The security fund is $9000 and increasing daily.—Tupelo Journal.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, July 10, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

Cotton, ℔ lb.	
Ordinary	10½
Middling	12½
Good middling	13
Middling fair	13½
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Yellow clarified	8¾
White clarified	9
Molasses, in bbls., ℔ gallon.	
Common	40
Fair	50
Choice	60
Rice, Louisiana, ℔ lb.:	
Common	—@6
Fair	—@6½
Choice	@7½
GROCERIES.	
Butter, ℔ lb.:	
Western	25@26
Coffee, ℔ lb.:	
Ordinary	8½
Prime	11
Cheese, ℔ lb.:	
Western factory	9
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	4 30
Flour, ℔ bbl.:	
Fancy	7 15
Choice family	6 80
Lard, ℔ lb.:	
Choice, in kegs	@13½
Choice, in tierces	13
Salt, ℔ sack:	
Coarse	87½
Fine	1 22½
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	4 50
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	8 50
Onions, ℔ bbl	3 50
Apples, ℔ bbl	4 00
Cabbages, ℔ 100	10@15 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	5@10 00
Oils, ℔ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	19@30
Coal, in bbls	—@—
Linseed, raw	62@64
Linseed, boiled	65@67
Cotton seed	51@52
GRAIN AND FEED.	
Corn, in sacks, ℔ bu.:	
Yellow	90
White	1 05
Mixed	90
Oats, ℔ bu.:	
Western	54
Bran, ℔ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	1 00
Hay, ℔ ton:	
Prime	24@25
Choice	26@28
PROVISIONS.	
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	23 50
Bacon, ℔ lb.:	
Breakfast	15
Shoulders	10½
Sides, clear rib	14¾
Sides, clear	14¾
Hams, sugar-cured	15½
Dry Salt Meat, ℔ lb.:	
Clear rib sides	10½
Clear sides	10¾
Shoulders	10¾

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Young Folks' Corner.

THE BOY THAT LAUGHS.

I know a funny little boy—
The happiest ever born;
His face is like a beam of joy,
Although his clothes are torn.

I saw him tumble on his nose,
And waited for a groan;
But how he laughed! Do you suppose
He struck his funny bone?

There's sunshine in each word he speaks;
His laugh is something grand;
Its ripples overrun his cheeks,
Like waves on snowy sand.

He laughs the moment he awakes,
And till the day is done,
The school-room for a joke he takes—
His lessons are but fun.

No matter how the day may go,
You cannot make him cry;
He's worth a dozen boys I know,
Who pout and mope and sigh.

—George Cooper.

The King's Four Questions.

There was once, you know, a king of Castile, called Don Alonso, the learned; and truly I think he was more learned than wise, for he had the presumption to say that if his counsel had been taken at the creation of the world he could have arranged things much more conveniently than we find them; and the ancient writings tell us that God punished him for his impiety with many and grievous afflictions in his old age. Well, Don Alonso was pricking on towards Aranda, at the head of a troop of lancers, when darkness overtook him near the convent of San Millan De Cogolla. Of course it was resolved, as of common accord, to demand the hospitality of the good fathers of San Millan, and the party rode up to the gates, nothing doubting that they should be cordially received, and should mend their repast by [illegible] a few of the wine-skins of the monastery. But when they [illegible] at the gate and asked for [illegible] the porter surlily bade [illegible] be gone, supposing, or pre[illegible] to suppose, that they were [illegible] of mountain outlaws come [illegible] the convent; and it was [illegible] time before Don Alonso's peo[illegible] bring the friars to their [illegible] pressure admission with[illegible]; not even then until [illegible] had begun to devise [illegible] entering by force. The [illegible] this time, had fallen into [illegible] passion which it re[illegible] the obsequiousness of [illegible] and all the hospitable [illegible] of his monks, to pacify [illegible] in discussing the [illegible] and larder Don [illegible] to be somewhat molli[illegible] ended with imposing [illegible] such terms as none [illegible] book-worm and star gazer [illegible] would have imagined. [illegible] Cayetano," said he, [illegible] your people have done [illegible] I might visit upon you [illegible]; but I feel inclined to [illegible] humble acknowledg[illegible] overlook your offence; [illegible] so provided you will [illegible] on the morrow before [illegible] answer me four ques[illegible] shall tell me how much [illegible] weighs; how many casks [illegible] to hold the sea; how [illegible] King of Castile is worth; [illegible] I am thinking of at the [illegible] beside you and your [illegible] fail to answer me cor[illegible] of these questions."

[illegible] the old king retired to [illegible] the monks sorely puz[illegible] questions which he had [illegible] meditation; for they [illegible] more than wit. [illegible] in vain upon the [illegible] and morning found [illegible] to solve the [illegible] as when they [illegible]. When hon[illegible] of the convent, [illegible] to leave them [illegible] furnish forth the [illegible] breakfast he found [illegible] and dis[illegible] undertook [illegible] questions if [illegible] to wear the [illegible] Father Cayet[illegible] to [illegible] at length [illegible] for a [illegible] that, if [illegible] king, it [illegible] of [illegible] to venture [illegible] by [illegible] the garb [illegible] himself [illegible] " how [illegible] miller, [illegible]

quire to hold the sea?"

"Only one, to be sure," said Jose, "provided it be large enough!"

It was impossible to dispute this; so the king had no alternative for it but to put his third question:—

"How much am I worth?"

"How much is the king of Castile worth?" said the miller. "Why, twenty-nine pieces of silver!"

"Only twenty-nine pieces of silver!" cried the king, in a rage.

"Yes said the miller, "for our Saviour was rated and sold for thirty, and I put you but one piece below our Saviour!"

At this palpable evasion of his inquiry the king began to laugh, and could do no less than put his last question:—

"What am I thinking of at this moment?"

Hitherto Jose had received and answered the questions of the king with an air of mock dignity verging into broad humor; but he saw that the crisis was now at hand, and that it behoved him to take heed what he did, and it was in all humility that he replied:

"Senor, you are thinking I am the Abbot Cayetano."

"To be sure!" said the king. "And who else should you be? And, seeing you have answered my four questions, I suppose I must be as good as my word, and suffer you to go scot free."

At this Jose fell on his knees at the feet of the king, and confessed the trick which the lurdan monks had fallen upon to escape from their embarrassment; and, the king being highly amused by the whole affair, very freely pardoned the imposition, and took the witty miller into service; and Jose played his part so well in those times, when blows were the current coin of all Castile, that, some thirty or forty years afterwards, the house of San Millan, in consideration of a welcome addition to their glebe and vineyard, performed a bounteous allowance of masses for the spiritual repose of Don Jose de la Molina.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Valuable Medicine.

Dr. W. H. Parmelee, Toledo, O., says: "I have prescribed the 'acid' in a large variety of diseases, and have been amply satisfied that it is a valuable addition to our list of medicinal agents."

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

21-1y ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

At the Presiding Elders' Convention, Bishop Merrill, in an address as president, said the utility of the office is scarcely appreciated. There might sometimes be localities where the churches could get along pretty well without them; but, as a general thing, the churches without presiding elders would be like an army of 50,000 men with a number of colonels but no subordinate officers. While he did not concede the right of the people to designate who should preach to them, he recognized the fact that their feelings and preferences should be consulted as far as possible.

From T. S. Easton, M. D., New Orleans.

I have given Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator a thorough trial in several chronic cases, in females, debility and weakness, and find it more efficient, and much more acceptable to the stomach than any other preparation I have ever used. (Remember the name, Colden's—take no other). Of druggists.

If you want to be a real good Christian you must practice on Monday one or two of the things that you say Amen to on Sunday. The difficulty with many church members is that they get wound up at the prayer-meeting, but run down as rapidly as a watch with a broken mainspring the moment they touch the solid business of life.—*Mississippi Methodist.*

[illegible] David D. Jones, of Parkersburg, W. [illegible] "I experienced for many years [illegible] suffering from rheum[illegible] of the kidneys, and my [illegible]

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA

J. S. Patterson, Bastrop: "My work has been pushed forward as fast as the newness of myself among the people would admit. I have already had to undergo some of that calumnious treatment which most every minister must undergo in endeavoring to push forward what he considers to be for the best interest of the people. The burden is heavy just now. Your prayers I invoke. The 11th inst., Bro. Geo. Washington was up, and preached a sermon on Baptism — a subject very timely with me just now, because the Baptists are making a fight on our way of baptising. They are strong here, so far as numbers are concerned. He handled the subject all the way along with a great deal of care and earnestness of purpose becoming a Christian, steering away from anything like making a fight on our fellow-church. The 11th inst. was the Children's Day; collection was $4 10. Our Sabbath-school, at present, is doing very well, though yet small. Bro. Bradley, of the white church, came over and gave me a sermon and also Bro. Wright. The church on both occasions was crowded almost to the utmost capacity. Their subjects were handled with a great deal of simplicity, which added much force to their sermons. I feel perfectly safe in saying that frequent visits from them would prove to be a great benefit to my people."

Geo. A. Payne, College Point: "When Elder Dale made his first round, I could not give any report. On account of high water and other troubles we could not get into the church for more than two months. The manager of Willham plantation gave me the use of a house to gather the people in. In five nights eight souls were converted. Elder Dale, on his second round, found a crowded church full of promise, and he preached well. The trustees, by subscription, have raised $160; $150 is to be collected in three months' time. We got 145 signers to the petition for a Sunday law."

MISSISSIPPI.

W. McDonald, Aberdeen: "My revival just closed. I had a glorious time. Thirty-six converts, forty-five accessions to the church. My quarterly conference was held on the 3d and 4th. On the Sabbath following my congregation raised $59 for the support of the ministry. Pray that the good Lord may continue his blessings upon us.

G. Jackson, Green Hill: "My first quarterly conference was held June 11th. My salary has been fixed at $240. Lord's supper was administered to 43; collection, $4 10.

C. Vaughn, Yazoo Circuit: "The St. John Sunday-school is doing well. Children's Day was observed, and Bro. David Mosely, Perry Holt and myself talked to the pupils. Rocky Zion School is getting along fairly. The church has been retarded by the high water. Have raised $2 50 for benevolent purposes."

I. N. Lambkin, Starkville: "On Children's Day, the school was decorated with flowers, and exercises were nicely conducted; collections, $1 45. Elder Shumpest preached about the ablest sermon ever heard in the backwoods, and administered the sacrament to 60; collection, $3 55."

TEXAS.

I. Smith, Winchester: "On the Cunningham and West Point work we have 2 converts, 9 on probation; Sunday-schools are growing."

Green Bragner, Denison: "We have a good church in Sherman, but the times are hard. I will have the assistence of the elder to build a church in Denison."

Forty Year's Experience of an Old Nurse

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. 20-1y

Garibaldi was godfather to about five thousand children. He was honorary burgess of ninety cities, and honorary president of one hundred and twenty societies. He received in all thirty swords of honor and three thousand addresses. Two sons of his daughter Theresita, wife of Gen. Canzio, are named Abraham Lincoln and John Brown.

"Buchupaiba."

New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases. $1, at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

$1500 a year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

[From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.]

A LADY SAID

"Those Horrid Pimples! No, I Cannot Go. Please Present My Excuses.

Probably two-thirds of the ladies in society and homes of our land are afflicted with skin diseases of various kinds, to do away with which, if, it could be done without injury, would be the happiest event of their lives. Then she would have instead of a disfigured and marred countenance, one that would be handsome, or at least good-looking, for any one with a clear, pure skin, no matter what the cut of her features is, has a certain amount of good looks which attract everybody. As it is now, she imagines every one sees and talks about "those freckles," "those horrid pimples," and other blemishes with which she is afflicted, and this is true of either sex.

To improve this appearance great risks are taken; arsenic, mercury, or high-sound titled named articles containing these death-dealing drugs are taken in hopes of getting rid of all these troubles. In many cases death is the result. No alleviation of the burning, heating, itching and inflammation is given. All troubled with Eczema (salt rheum), Tetters, Humors, Inflammation, Rough Scaly Eruptions of any kind, Diseases of the Hair and Scalp, Scrofula, Ulcers, Pimples or Tender Itchings on any part of the body, should know that there is hope for them in a sure, perfect and elegant remedy, known as "Dr. C. W. Benson's Skin Cure." It makes the skin white, soft and smooth, removes tan and freckles, and is the best toilet dressing in the world. It is elegantly put up, two bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment. Our readers should be sure to get this and not some old remedy resuscitated on the success of Dr. Benson's and now advertised as the "Great Skin Cure." There is only one,—it bears the Doctor's picture and is for sale by all druggists. $1 per package.

A Sensation

HAS OFTEN BEEN MADE

by the discovery of some new thing, but nothing has ever stood the test like Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills.

They really do cure sick headache, nervous headache, neuralgia, nervousness, sleeplessness, indigestion, peralysis, and melancholy.

Sold by druggists. Price, 50 cents a box Depot 106 North Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md., By mail, two boxes for $1, or six boxes for $2.50, to any address.

C. N. Crittenton, New York, is wholesale agent for Dr. C. W. Benson's remedies.

"Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c. boxes.

A young man in a train was making fun of a lady's hat to an elderly gentleman in the seat with him. "Yes," said his seat-mate, "that's my wife, and I told her that if she wore that bonnet some fool would make fun of it." The young man slid out. At the next station the old man poured out his hot coffee into the saucer to cool. "Look, ma," said a snickering girl, "at that old-fashioned way of drinking." "Yes," said the elderly gentleman, "and it was old-fashioned manners not to notice it." The elderly gentleman finished his journey in peace.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Weak lungs, spitting of blood, consumption, and kindred affections, cured without physician. Address for treatise, with two stamps, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Keen Rebuke.

It was Rev. Rowland Hill's habit to ride to church in an old family carriage, a practice too aristocratic, in the judgment of one of his flock, who determined to rebuke it. It was customary in his chapel for notes to be sent to the pulpit requesting prayers for various objects; and one Sabbath Mr. Hill was proceeding with the reading of the requests when he found himself in the midst of one to the following purport: "Prayers are requested for Rev. Mr. Hill, that he may be more humble and like his Divine Master, who, instead of riding in a carriage, was content to be borne on an ass." Having read the notice, he lifted the spectacles to his forehead, and looking around the house, observed that it was quite true he had been guilty of the fault alleged; but if the writer would step around too the vestry door after service, saddled and bridled, he would have no objection to ride home after his Master's example.

Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" cures every kind of humor, from the common pimple or eruption to the worst scrofula.

Four to six bottles clear salt-rheum or tetter.

One to five bottles cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to four bottles clear the system of boils, carbuncles, and sores.

Five to eight bottles cure corrupt or running ulcers and the worst scrofula.

By druggists and in half-dozen and dozen lots at great discount.

Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions $1, at druggists, La. Depot, I. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

So long as the general morality of the people is ready to spring up and pounce upon rascality whenever it is revealed, corruption cannot get the upper hands of us. It is the corruption that is sanctioned by public opinion that destroys nations—the corruption that can not be thrown off. But it is not proposed here to defend corruption of any kind. It is simply intended to advance the philosophical reflection that we are not necessarily ruined because we cannot keep all the weeds out of the public garden. All that we can expect, perhaps, is to keep them down within reasonable limits, and be in readiness to strike at them when they show their heads.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound doubtless ranks first as a curative agent in all diseases of the procreative system, degeneration of the kidneys, irritation of the bladder, urinary calculi, etc., etc. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

SAMARITAN

NERVINE.

Samaritan Nervine

Cures Epileptic Fits, Spasms, Convulsions, St. Vitus Dance, Virtigo, Hysterics, Insanity, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Nervous diseases. This infallible remedy will positively eradicate every species of Nervous Derangement, and drive them away from whence they came, never to return again. It utterly destroys the germs of disease by neutralizing the hereditary taint or poison in the system, and thoroughly eradicates the disease, and utterly destroys the cause.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Female Weakness, general Debility, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Painful Menstruation, Ulceration of the Uterus, Internal Heat, Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder, Irritability of the Bladder. For Wakefulness at night, there is no better remedy. During the change of life no female should be without it. It quiets the Nervous System and gives rest, comfort and nature's sweet sleep.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Alcoholism, Drunkenness and the habit of Opium Eating. These degrading habits are by far the worst evils that have ever befallen suffering humanity. Thousands die annually from these noxious drugs. The drunkard drinks liquor not because he likes it, but for the pleasure of drinking and treating his friends, little thinking that he is on his road to ruin. Like the Opium Eater, he first uses the drug in small quantities as a harmless antidote. The soothing influence of the drug takes strong hold upon its victim, leading him on to his own destruction. The habits of Opium Eating and Liquor Drinking are precisely what eating is to alimentiveness, as over-eating first inflames the stomach, which redoubles its cravings until it paralyzes both the stomach and appetite. So every drink of liquor or dose of opium, instead of satisfying, only adds to its fierce fires, until it consumes the vital force and then itself. Like the gluttonous tape-worm, it cries: "Give, give, give!" but never enough until its own rapacity devours itself. Samaritan Nervine gives instant relief in all such cases. It produces sleep, quiets the nerves, builds up the nervous system, and restores body and mind to a healthy condition.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Nervous Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Syphilis, diseases of the Kidneys and all diseases of the urinary organs. Nervous debility, caused by the indiscretions of youth, permanently cured by the use of this invaluable remedy. To you, young, middle-aged and old men, who are covering your sufferings as with a mantle by silence, look up, you can be saved by timely efforts, and make ornaments to society, and jewels in the crown of your Maker, if you will. Do not keep this a secret longer, until it saps your vitals, and destroys both body and soul. If you are thus afflicted, take Dr. Richmond's Samaritan Nervine. It will restore your shattered nerves, arrest premature decay, impart tone and energy to the whole system.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my little girl of fits. She was also deaf and dumb, but it cured her. She can now talk and hear as well as anybody.
Peter Ross, Springwater, Wis.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has been the means of curing my wife of rheumatism. J. B. Fletcher, Fort Collins, Col.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Made a sure cure of a case of fits or my son. E. B. Ralls, Hiattsville, Kan.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of vertigo, neuralgia and sick headache. Mrs. Wm. Henson, Aurora, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Was the means of curing my wife of spasms. Rev. J. A. Edie, Beaver, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of asthma, after spending over $3,000 with other doctors. S. B. Hobson, New Albany, Ind.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Effectually cured me of spasms. Miss Jennie Warren, 740 West Van Buren st., Chicago, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured our child of fits after given up to die by our family physician, it having over 100 in 24 hours. Henry Knee, Vervilla, Warren co., Tenn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of scrofula after suffering for 8 years. Albert Simpson, Peoria, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits, after spending $2,400 with other doctors. J. W. Thornton, Claiborn, Miss.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me permanently of epileptic fits of a stubborn character. Rev. Wm. Martin, Mechanicstown, Md.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits, after having had 2,500 in eighteen months. Mrs. E. Forbes, West Potsdam, N. Y.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of epilepsy of nine years' standing. Miss Orlena Marshall, Granby, Newton co., Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has permanently cured me of epilepsy of many years' duration. Jacob Suter, St. Joseph, Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of bronchitis, asthma and general debility. Oliver Myers, Ironton, O.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has cured me of asthma; also scrofula of many years' standing. Isaac Jewell, Covington, Ky.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of fits. Have been well for over four years. Chas. E. Curtis, Osyka, Douglas co., Minn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured a friend of mine who had dyspepsia very badly. Michael O'Connor, Ridgeway, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has permanently cured me of epileptic fits. David Tremble, Des Moines, Iowa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my wife of epilepsy of 35 years' standing. Henry Clark, Fairfield, Mich.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my wife of a nervous disease of the head. E. Graham, North Hope, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits. He has not had a fit for about four years. John Davis, Woodburn, Macoupin co., Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son's wife of a case of epileptic fits. Rebecca Ladue, Middlesprite, New York.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of fits of many years' standing. Emma A. Buswell, Holyoke, Mass.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my little girl of fits. Has not had a fit for over three years. Jas. Murphy, Cuba, Fulton co., Ills.

Samaritan Nervine

is for sale by druggists everywhere, or may be had direct from us. Those who wish to obtain further evidence of the curative properties of Samaritan Nervine will please enclose a 3-cent postage stamp for a copy of our Illustrated Journal of Health, giving hundreds of testimonials of cure from persons who have used the medicine, and also their pictures photographed after their restoration to perfect health.

Address

DR. S. A. RICHMOND & CO.,
World's Epileptic Institute,
15-1y ST. JOSEPH MO.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR—I would like to know the whereabouts of my mother, brother and siter. Mother's name was Judia Hunter. Brother's and sisters's were Cincinnati Stiff Karry Ann Hunter. We belong to Dr. James Hunter, who lived in Marshall county, Mississippi. We were carried from Marshall, Mississippi, to Hardeman county, Tennessee, to a man by the name of Tom Peterson. We were sold to a man by the name of Anderson Morse, who brought me (Mary Hunter) and brother Cincinnati to Noxubeo county, Miss. We stayed there one year after we were parted from mother and sister. The next year we moved to to Oktibbeha county, Miss. We lived there with Anderson Moss about 10 or 12 years. After which he was sold to Col. Shaw and brought to Louisiana. The last I heard of him he was in DeSoto parish, La. We were sold among Palmers.

Write to me as Mary Jane Renfro, Mayfield, Milam county, Tex.

MARY JANE RENFRO,

MR. EDITOR—I am inquiring of for my son, Nat Adams or Nat Boykin. I don't know which name he goes by. His mother belongs to Col. Adams, Madison county, West Tennessee. His father was named Clinton Boyton; he belonged to Eli Boykin. His oldest brother was named William Adams, his oldest sister, Lucy Adams. He has a scar on the elbow and side where he was burnt. He left home in 1872; he was then about 15 years old. I heard he went to Kansas with one of the wounded officers. Please advertise for him in your paper. I am again married and my name is LOUISA GIBBS.

Champaigne City, June 29, '82.

In the *Southwestern Christian Advocate* of June 8, is a column headed "Lost Friends." It seems to be regular department of the paper. The letters all have a deep, pathetic interest, and tell a tale of their own which needs no comment. We give a portion of three of them. May a kind Providence re-unite the remnant of these shattered households.—*The Standard*, Chicago.

Useless Fright.

To worry about any liver, kidney or urinary trouble, especially Bright's Disease or Diabetes, as Hop Bitters never fails of a cure where a cure is possible. We know this.

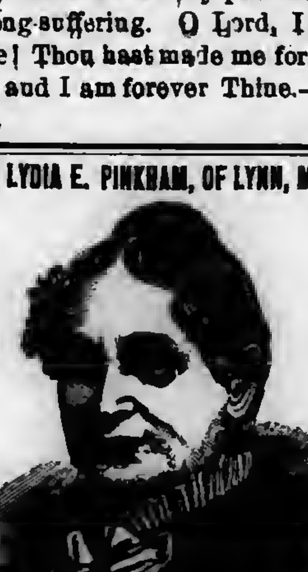
If we sincerely loved the will of God, and only this, we should change our earth into a heaven. O my God, what do I see in the course of the stars, in the events of life but the accomplishment of Thy will! May it endear all events to me. For it is Thine to will, and mine to obey.

Waiting a Claimant.

A challenge is offered to any one who can produce a case of torpid liver that will not succumb to the influence of Simmons Liver Regulator, taken regularly by direction.

Show me what Thou wilt have me to do. As the Heavens are higher than the earth, so are Thy ways higher than our ways. We are impatient, for our life is but for a moment. Thou art from everlasting; therefore is Thy patience full of long-suffering. O Lord, I adore Thee! Thou hast made me for Thyself, and I am forever Thine.—*Fenelon.*

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy, has in my hands, made some cures that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians. have yielded to this remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In short, such as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT SAMUELS, St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 26th, 1881.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS. n13 1y

Parker's HairBalsam

The Best, Cleanest & Most Economical Hair Dressing. Never fails to restore youthful color to gray hair. 50c. and $1 sizes.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, and many of the best medicines known are here combined into a medicine of such varied powers, as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and The Best Health and Strength Restorer Ever Used. It cures Complaints of Women, and diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, and is entirely different from Bitters, Ginger Essences, and other Tonics, as it never intoxicates. Hiscox & Co., Chemists, N. Y.

WHOLESALE LIST

TURNIP SEEDS!

MERCHANTS! SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARD FOR TRADE LIST.

D. LANDRETH & SONS, PHILADELPHIA. 33-1y

CENTRAL TENNESSEE COLLEGE.

There are now organized in this School the following course of study:

COMMON ENGLISH, BUSINESS, NORMAL, ACADEMIC, SCIENTIFIC, COLLEGIATE, THEOLOGICAL, MEDICAL AND LAW.

The Seventeenth Annual Session will begin Monday, SEPTEMBER 4. The Medical and Law Schools will open Monday, OCTOBER 2.

Expenses from $8 to $10 per month. Vocal music free. Lessons on piano or organ, with use of instrument, $3 per month. Special efforts to prepare teachers for their work. For catalogues, etc., address

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24-3m

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. A perfect dressing elegantly perfumed and harmless. Restores color & prevents baldness.

All Farmers, Mothers, Business men, Mechanics, &c. who are tired out by work or worry, and all who are miserable with Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bowel, Kidney or Liver complaints, you can be invigorated and cured by using

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

If you are wasting away with Consumption, Age, or any disease or weakness, you will find the Tonic the Invigorating Medicine that Never Intoxicates. None genuine without signature of Hiscox & Co. Large Saving Buying $1 Size.

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DEALER IN

HARDWARE, STOVES AND CASTINGS,

Railroad and Mill Supplies,

AGENT FOR

Charter Oak Stoves, Disstons' Saws, Old Hickory Wagons, Howe Scales and Avery's Plows.

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Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. All orders for Gas Fitting and Plumbing promptly attended to. 8 1y

—THE—

Temperance Reform,

and its Great Reformers. An Illustrated History, with over twenty portraits of the chief reformers, and characteristic selections from their best writings and addresses. Price $2. A few copies of this excellent work on sale at this office. Sent post paid to any address,

PHILLIPS & HUNT,
tf 106 Camp street, New Orleans.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

TRADE MARK — QUALITY NOT QUANTITY — PURITY

A TRUE TONIC.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS are a certain cure for all diseases requiring a complete tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00 a bottle.

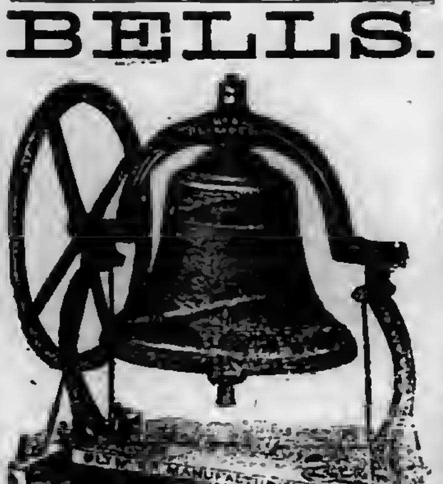
BROWN CHEMICAL CO.
Baltimore, Md.

See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co. and have crossed red lines and trade mark on wrapper.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

33-1y

BELLS.



The following prices include the MOUNTINGS.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting	Price
26 inches....	175 lbs.......	235 lbs.........	$45 00
28 inches....	225 lbs.......	375 lbs.........	55 00
32 inches....	350 lbs.......	550 lbs.........	80 00
36 inches....	550 lbs.......	800 lbs.........	120 00
40 inches....	750 lbs.......	1050 lbs.........	160 00
44 inches....	1000 lbs.......	1350 lbs.........	200 00
45 inches....	1300 lbs.......	1800 lbs.........	260 00
48 inches....	2100 lbs.......	2900 lbs.........	400 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The Bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

PHILLIPS & HUNT,
New Orleans, La.

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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FREMONT.

MR. EDITOR: I see among the "Personals" of your paper the following:

"Gen. John C. Fremont, a man of consequence once, but who is almost forgotten now, is described as walking the streets of New York still lithe and erect, though showing his 70 years in his white hair and beard and sandy wrinkled face."

Forgotten! did I hear you say?
The name once ringing on the air,
Who sought through mountain-pass the way,
And opened paths of empire there
Fremont! prophetic, there it stands,
A shining symbol, lifted high,
Of freedom through the mountain lands,
Whose snowy turrets kiss the sky.

Forgotten! no, he ne'er can be,
The leader of that mighty host
Who said, "Our Northern lands now free.
Shall thus be kept, whate'er the cost."
And rousing thus the freedom blasts
Which cleared the skies in darkest hour,
The way was opened through which passed
Great Lincoln to his place of power.

Forgotten! did you dare to say?
The memory of that desert voice
Which cried aloud, "Prepare the way.
Lo! Freedom cometh! All rejoice."
Bright morning star of glorious day,
The grand courier of the sun,
The word the Nation groaned to say
Till Lincoln thundered "It is done!"

What though the lines of age have come,
And hoary head with trembling feet
Amid the city's constant hum
Pass silently along the street.
Let youth uncover at the sight;
Let age take up the old refrain;
Again on starry banner write,
"Freedom, Fremont, free soil, free men!"

W. G. QUEAL.

—New York Advocate.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Our Letter from China.

PEKING, CHINA, May 6, 1882.

DEAR EDITOR: For many months the SOUTHWESTERN has found its way over high mountains and across deep waters in through the gate of this city, to an interested reader in a little house in the Methodist Mission Compound. A paper that can set forth such truths as it does, and always in the spirit of justice and love, is worthy the admiration it wins. But how one blushes for the past record of her native land as her eyes fall upon the column headed "Lost Friends," and how one's heart throbs with sympathy for those who anxiously await the results of such letters! May God bless all the noble souls who are trying to bring joy and light to those hearts that have known the bitterness and darkness of slavery!

Last evening, at a dinner party given in this Compound, casual mention was made of Harriet Beecher Stowe. An American lady, whose brother was an intimate friend of Mrs. Stowe's daughter-in-law, said that just before the marriage of this lady a colored caterer of Boston went to the bride's [illegible] and proposed to furnish the wedding feast. She replied that [illegible] to have a quiet wedding [illegible] could hardly afford such [illegible]. He said very earnestly: [illegible] any money; and I [illegible] I get the very few peo[illegible] myself and attend [illegible] thing for any[illegible] Mrs. Stowe." It [illegible] who has [illegible] for the uplifting of [illegible]

[illegible] gratitude is a [illegible]

naturally enough, hopes that in the transmigration of his soul it may be allowed to occupy some body that shall "eat less of bitterness" than falls to its present lot.

Dr. Howard returned Monday from her attendance upon the viceroy's mother. Even her skill and tender care could not save the life of her aged patient. She feared it might be thus, but could hardly refuse the viceroy's request to go. She was treated with the greatest kindness and consideration during her stay. In a letter written while in the viceroy's yamen she says, after speaking of her journey: "A messenger went ahead to say we were coming. Chairs and soldiers and outriders awaited us. The yamen is about one mile from the landing. The courts are large and paved, very clean, filled with shrubs and beautiful flowers. The houses have plank floors and are kept very clean. The furniture is Chinese, but very elegant.

The viceroy has a large family, children and grandchildren; every one seems so happy! They seem so kind to each other!" They fitted up six rooms for her, furnishing them elegantly with foreign furniture, also providing her with a Cantonese cook. She speaks of Lady Li as having a kindly manner, and saying to her, "I am not at all afraid of you." Just before she died, she ordered that one thousand dollars be given Dr. Howard to aid in carrying on her work. The money has already been paid over. On her return to Tienstin, she was received by the viceroy and Lady Li as warmly as ever, though she had failed to save the life of the mother. The Emperor has sent offerings for the peace and repose of the soul of her who has given to the "Middle Kingdom" two such noble sons. He has exempted Li Hung Chang from the customary three years of mourning, as his services are too valuable to be dispensed with, so that he will only go into mourning for one hundred days.

My teacher, Mr. Wang, has been quite interested in the fate of the assassin of the President, and when at last news reached us of the decision and sentence, he said: "Oh, they are not going to punish him very badly, are they?" I replied: "Americans consider hanging as rather a severe sentence;" and he said: "Not so in China; here he would have been cut in eight pieces and put to death slowly and with great torture, unless the executioner had been privately bribed to strike the death-blow first."

Our "helper" has a cousin who in past years, made a great many demands upon him for money, on the plea that he works for foreigners and there can be no end to his resources. At last the "helper refused him, and so, in his wrath, he attempted to rush into the presence of the Emperor, as his majesty was going out to offer sacrifices, and present his case. He was prevented in this by some of the attendants, but for an attempt to do what might have resulted in "scaring" the "Son of Heaven" he is sent into perpetual banishment, the first three years to be spent in penal labor, after which time, by virtue of good behavior, he may be promoted to the rank of a common soldier, but can never return to his home. A number of the retinue were degraded from rank for allowing him to rush by them! Some years ago, when the late emperor, Lung Chile, went out to the Western Tombs to worship his ancestors, two women attempted to get into his presence; one of them was sent into perpetual banishment, but the other was seventy years old, and out of veneration for her great age her punishment was lightened; she was beaten with one hundred blows, and imprisoned for a few days only. Somebody's dog bit one of the attendants, and his luckless master was banished for life! The fate of the dog is unknown to your correspondent.

At present writing all our mission are in excellent health, while peace and harmony prevail. Mr. Pilcher, Mr. Gamewell, and Miss Porter returned last week from "the long trip" to the south, which took seven or eight weeks. During the trip they availed themselves of the recently erected telegraph line to send back good tidings of their progress. It will be a grand step in the progress of mission work when the railroad accompanies the [illegible]! So much time and [illegible] is exhausted in getting to [illegible] the Boy's School [illegible] and work on it

People from the Legations have begun to go to the summer resorts at the Hills. Minister Fergeson's family, of the Netherlands' Legation, go next week.

Mrs. Fergnson is the daughter of a Methodist minister—much interested in Mission affairs and consequently popular among missionaries. Miss Fergnson, an intelligent and accomplished young lady, was at our Sunday-school last Sunday and sat in my chair. At the close I remarked: "I fear it was dull for you as you could not understand it, I suppose." "Oh, yes, I understood everything that was said," was the unexpected reply. She had never studied the language, but from hearing it spoken for years, has "picked it up."

Dr. Martin, President of the Imperial College, returned yesterday, after an absence of about two years. Everybody will be glad to welcome both the Dr. and Mrs. Martin.

He is author of "The Chinese," which has been so favorably noticed by the press. O. M. C.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Atlanta Correspondence.

CLARK UNIVERSITY.

The closing exercises for the year are over; the advance made is good, and the examinations were well attended. Bishop Warren, Dr. Mallalieu, of Boston, and the inevitable Dr. Rust were with us. With reference to the latter, it is no use to say indefatigable for every one knows that. The annual sermon was preached by Dr. Mallalieu. I had not the pleasure of hearing it, as duty called me elsewhere, but I heard him lecture on Monday night in the Chapel of the University and was delighted with the breadth and grasp of the man. The President, Rev. E. O. Thayer, has done a good year's work. Bishop Warren and Dr. Rust made sound and stirring addresses.

The following are the graduates for 1882:

College Preparatory—Marcus J. Greene, Henry M. White, Sarah A. Harper.

English Course—Jown W. Dawson, Thomas S. Killgo, Scott H. O'Neal, Hattie M. Robinson, Major Willford, Mary T. Wood.

At the close of the present exercises a meeting of the trustees was held. Bishop Warren, President of the Board, and Prof. H. C. Crogman, Secretary, was present. The reports showed the institution to be in a most gratifying condition. There are 156 students. There has been during the last year under the direction of Bishop Warren a school of mechanics established in connection with the University. A fine carpenter shop, stocked with fine tools of all kinds, has been established, and a little four-horse engine, with which sawing, turning, etc., is done, has been put in. A blacksmith shop is also an attachment and is well supplied with tools, forges, etc. The whole is under a skilled mechanic who gives the students instruction. During the year the students have built with their own hands a carpenter shop, a blacksmith shop, a stable, a handsome residence for Prof. Crogman, and are now occupied on a much finer house for the President. It will be ready for him to occupy before the fall term opens. In addition to that they have a school for farming and cultivate about one hundred acres of the 454 owned by the University. They raise vast quantities of vegetables and a general crop.

At the trustee's meeting yesterday the erection of a building was authorized, to be built by the students, for teaching the girls the science of house keeping and house adornment. This institution was the first in the South to establish and put in operation a system of practical mechanical education.

The building presents a very imposing appearance now, and affords a fine view of the city, standing almost precisely in the head of Pryor street.

The problem of endowment, is the difficult problem that now presents itself to the friends of the institution. How can it be done? I see no plan now open to relieve the Freedmen's Aid Society of its load at Atlanta, except the benevolence of the original founders of this school.

The Atlanta University, a school of congregational type, receives $8000 a year from the State of Georgia. We need $200,000 four per cent. well-registered U. S. bonds to balance that, and we must get it out of that State of Christ's kingdom called the Methodist heart. And now, Dr. R——, we don't intend to be waved aside this time as in the case of the Haven Hall. J. MITCHELL.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Meridian Academy.

MR. EDITOR — We have just closed our fifth and most successful year. Our examinations took place on the 22d and 23d of June, and was largely attended by both white and colored. In proof of the proficiency of the students, we have but to quote from the expressions of approbation of those present. All, without exception, expressed themselves as highly pleased, while many of the whites were surprised at the advancement of the children of the colored people. The *Mercury*, after expressing its high appreciation of the exercises witnessed, thought that the principal of the school "must be a marvel of a teacher." Our closing exercises took place on the evenings of the 29th and 30th. On Thursday, the heavy rain interfered with the success of the evening, but on Friday the church was packed to overflowing. The entertainment was pronounced by all "a success," and every one went away well pleased with himself and every one else. One hundred and sixty-five different students have attended during the year. We have made arrangements by which we can board students at from $8 to $10 per month. The Meridian Academy is such a one our people have long felt a need of. The great mistake committed by our people is, the sending of children unprepared to college, and when they return without evincing any great proficiency in their studies the teachers are blamed and the institutions receive a bad name, when the parents themselves are to blame for having sent the child before it was ready to enter college. The Meridian Academy supplies this long felt need, and offers superior advantage to your children. It is healthfully located upon one of the most beautiful sites in Meridian. The teachers keep themselves thoroughly posted with the most modern and improved plans of teaching, and while the intellectual training of the child is well looked after, no pains is spared that his morals shall be directed in the proper channel. We hope the people of southern Mississippi will consider this matter well, and in choosing a school for their children, choose the one belonging to their church, especially as it presents equal facilities with those of other denominations. Our principal is now traveling in southern Mississippi, in the interest of the school, soliciting patronage and aid to assist us in comfortably seating the building. We have during the year greatly improved our school building by adding to it two more good rooms, and the whole will be nicely ceiled by the opening of the fall term. We trust that the ministers of the various churches to which she may apply will use their influence in securing the necessary aid to seat the building. A little from the many will accomplish the work and it will not be felt, hence our prayer is

"Help us to help each other, Lord,
Each other's cross to bear;
Let each his friendly aid afford,
And feel his brother's care."

Very truly yours,
M. V. K.

Church Extension.

A presiding elder in Missouri writes as follows. What shall we do about it? Who will help us say "yes" to his appeal? We want one hundred $250 subscriptions right away. We could use them for the glory of God:

Dear Bro. McCabe:—On this district we can this fall secure *seven* new churches where there are none now if we had $250 promised to each to complete the work. In these places they can secure and some of them have on subscription $600. With what we can raise at dedication we could build a church in each place worth $1050 to $1200, as work can be secured in part gratuitously.

Please indicate if it is best to hope for these extreme cases. These do not include other buildings now on the way, or places where *old* or *any* church buildings are now found.

Yours as ever,
O. M. STEWART,
Presiding Elder of Sedalia District.

That letter has the right ring. Where is the Lord's money? Here is a chance to furnish 2000 people with a place to hear the gospel for an outlay of $1750. Let us help all along the line.

C. C. McCABE.

National Educational Assembly.

Edmund Burke has said: "Education is the cheap defense of nations."

The facts of the census of 1880, concerning the illiteracy of our country, have caused within a few months a great revival of public sentiment, in favor of the national government supplementing for a few years, public school efforts of the various States, in proportion to the number of illiterates each may have. There are over 4,000,000 of people in the United States, twenty-one years of age and over, who cannot write. One-half of these are voters and represent every fifth voter. The nation has nearly six millions and a half of people ten years of age and over who cannot write. These masses of ignorant people are divided about equally among the white and colored people of the country.

Three-fourths of our ignorant population are in the sixteen Southern States, where are only one-third of the nation's population. The proposition for national aid is therefore largely in the interest of the South, made poor by the devastations of the war, and which has in its midst twelve-thirteenths of all the colored people of the nation.

This proposition for national aid in public school education, comes from prominent and representative men of the whole nation without respect to section, or party, or church. Several bills proposing relief are already before Congress. More than 15,000 petitioners have sent their appeal for aid from the South, and several legislatures in the South have spoken in favor of it. With scarcely an exception, the most prominent educators and philanthropists, and newspapers in the North have said "Amen" to this movement.

This is an opportune time for the friends of popular education to unite in every proper way to stimulate and direct public sentiment, in reference to this all-important subject. With this end in view there will be held a National Education Assembly at Ocean Grove, New Jersey, August 8, and 9, 1882. The Ocean Grove Camp-meeting Association has given the use of its magnificent auditorium, and the close proximity of this famous seaside to New York, Philadelphia, and scores of smaller cities, will insure an immense attendance.

It is expected that President Arthur and several of his Cabinet will attend one or more of these sessions. General John Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education, will make the opening address.

One chief object of the Assembly will be to exhibit by maps, prepared by the Census Bureau at Washington, the exact location of the illiterate masses of the nation, and to have discussions upon them in their relations to society and government, especially in the South, in Utah, in the territories, in Alaska, and in our great cities.

One session will be given to The Church and Education. At this, Bishop Simpson will preside and speak, and Drs. Crooks and McCosh are also expected to speak. At this session an effort will be made to exhibit the educational work accomplished in the Southern States since the war, by the great church educational societies of the nation. Each society will be represented by a prominent man of its own selection. Dr. Rust, of Cincinnati, Dr. Powers, of Chicago, Drs. Strieby, Gregory, Roberts, Kendall, Morehouse, Jackson, and others, representing various societies, will be present.

The last session on the evening of the 9th of August, will be given to the consideration of Methods of Relief proposed in Congress and elsewhere. Hon. H. W. Blair, United States Senator from New Hampshire will make the opening address. Several United States Senators and Representatives from northern and southern States have engaged to be present at this session.

A full and complete programme will be published in a few days. Reduced railroad fares will be arranged on all roads touching Ocean Grove. The conduct of the Assembly is in charge of Rev. Dr. J. C. Hartzell, who has the constant advice and co-operation of Commissioner Eaton, of Washington, and others.

Since 1843 the Free Church of Scotland has raised for its support and for missionary and benevolent work more than $76,000,000.

A Drop in the Bucket.

Bishop Warren very pertinently says: All Christians and denominations have recently been made glad by Mr. Slater's gift of $1,000,000, for the education of the Freedmen. *Laus Deo*. But do people consider what small dust in the balance it is? Only the interest—at most $50,000—can be spent annually. How much will that aid in educating 6,000,000 of people? for they are nearly all children, and ignorant. Massachusetts spends $5,000,000, or $15 each, to educate its children. Georgia spends $465,000, or 95 cents each, to educate hers. How little would that $50,000 add to the schools of the single state of Georgia; how very little to the schools for the children of 6,000,000 of colored people? It would be just about 3 cents to each colored child of schoolable age. It would hardly buy a tin cup with which to take and dip out the Pierian spring. But let no one be discouraged. It is not any one man's duty to educate the whole race; but it is every man's duty to do what he can; and it is every man's pleasure who loves his country, race and God.

These helps to the education of the colored people are needed, not only on account of the disabilities of the past, but of the present also. They are not only burdened with all the ignorance, superstition, depreciation of brain fiber that heredity can bring them, but they do not have a fair chance at the educational facilities of to-day. Georgia, that means to be just, has an average attendance of 30 per cent. of its children in schools, and an enrollment of 52 per cent. But of this low enrollment 60 per cent. are whites and 40 per cent. are colored. When three white children attend school for every two colored, it is easy to see what is detiny, if not design. Those who like the Master,

Come with succor speedy
To those who suffer wrong.
To help the poor and needy
And bid the weak be strong.

will for many years yet pour out the surplus of private fortune for public good. If a spasm of common sense could seize Congress long enough to enact some system for helping the common schools in proportion to illiteracy, and under national supervision, we should see the foundations of education partially laid. Even then, that higher education, which we have learned should be left to benevolence, would still call, during a century to come, for the enriched North to follow its instincts and history in helping the impoverished South.

Bro. Barnes' Brave Man.

A special to the *Courier Journal* from Frankfort, Ky., says: At Bro. Barnes' meeting last night there was an episode in which a colored brother and the highest judicial officer of the State gave a public exhibition of the fraternal relations existing between the white and colored races in Kentucky. While the evangelist stood with outstretched hands asking "Who will trust the Lord?" Judge Thomas F. Hargis, of the court of appeals, was moved to a confession and took his seat in the front row of chairs. Shortly after there passed down the aisle a penitent blacker than the midnight eyes of the sable goddess. Then came others who Bro. Barnes observed were careful to choose seats as far away as possible from the "dusky brother." Stopping right in the midst of the singing Bro. Barnes said: "My dear friends, you see that this colored brother has come forward to confess Christ, and you are staying away simply because you don't want to sit beside him. Here he sits alone on this front row, and all that have come forward have been careful not to seat themselves near him. Any man coming forward, despite the prejudice against color, and taking a seat by the side of this colored brother, will be a brave, noble man. I know in the eyes of society there is a difference between you and him, but dear friends, before God the difference does not exist. He was born this way, he cannot help his color; still he has a soul to save. If you stay away now it will prove the success of the devil's device. The devil knows Frankfort people, and has taken this advantage of their prejudices. Ah, my friends, this same devil is a sharp old fellow, but I'm going to get ahead of him. He doesn't think any one will have courage to sit next to this colored man. Friends will you let the devil triumph? A brave man, remember, is he who takes a seat alongside my colored friend, who has come forward to confess Christ and save his soul from peril of eternal damnation."

At this Judge Hargis arose and taking the sable penitent by the hand, sat down in the chair next to him, Bro. Barnes in the meanwhile looking on approvingly and with a quiet smile of happy satisfaction, exclaiming "The recording angel will note this on the book of life; praise the Lord."

Yesterday afternoon and last night the confessions numbered 45 for the soul, 42 for the body, making a total of 918 for the soul, and 286 for the body. The meetings of to-morrow will be the last held in this city, for on Monday Brother Barnes says he must go to Dayton, Ohio, whither the Lord has called him.

Ex-Secretary Ramsey, a member, says nothing will be done in the way of organizing the Utah commission and beginning its work until after the pending bill making the necessary provision for expenses becomes a law. The bill will no doubt be passed before the adjournment of Congress. Mr. Ramsey says the work of the commission will occupy more time than he had anticipated when he accepted appointment. Their labors, will not be continuous, but the commission will remain in existence until after the new territorial legislature has organized and passed the election laws of the Territory prescribed in the act of Congress. In the meantime, the commission will conduct the registration of voters according to the law of Congress, excluding those who not only practice but believe in ploygamy, and certify to the election. This may require several sittings of the commission, and several trips to the Territory. Mr. Ramsey thinks the commission is a step in the right direction, but it remains to be seen whether the results will be permanently beneficial.

For a State where the ratio of illiterate population is very much greater than the average, Texas will soon have a school fund that will be the wonder of the world, and the envy of the rest of the Union. By her constitution the proceeds of the sales of her public lands must go for school purposes exclusively. She has yet forty million acres unsold, which should produce not less than $100,000,000, a sum equal to the school funds in all the other States combined, and the interest upon which will give Texas as fine a school system as Massachusetts. Nearly $2,000,000 has already accumulated in the Treasury, but the schools of the State are in a lamentable state of decay and disorganization. A State University with an endowment of $2,000,000 will be erected next year, but before this money is invested or stolen the State should get a first-class educator and organizer to use it in a way that will do the most good.—*Inter-Ocean*.

We merely mentioned as an item of news last week the letter of Senator Hampton to the people of South Carolina. He warns us against the danger of division in the ranks of the Democratic party. The "Independent" comes in for a good share of the Honorable Senator's indignation—not to say, *contempt*. Well, we confess we don't prefer a big "I" to spell *independent*, and yet we like the word and what the word implies; and we've got to have more of it before we get right in politics in South Carolina. No doubt of it. We need a leader, and a much greater one than Hampton has shown himself in his recent letter. We want the Hampton of 1876, who openly preferred political defeat to victory by methods of indirection and fraud. WANTED for South Carolina, a political Moses. The people, the bone and sinew of the country, are ready to flock to his standard.—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

The arrival of the steamer S. J. Oteri on a regular passage from the Isthmus of Panama, with a fair passenger list and a cargo of fruit is an incident of no common significance to New Orleans. We learn that this voyage had been accomplished in four days and ten hours. Adding the mail time to New York to that made by the S. J. Oteri, and the service between Panama and New York could be performed via New Orleans in six days and twenty-two hours, instead of nine days by way of the island of St. Thomas. —*Price Current.*

General News Items.

Crowds of people in Stockholm and other parts of Sweden gather to hear the Gospel. The queen is greatly interested in the work.

Prussia contains 17,645,462 Protestants, 9,205,136 Catholics, 363,790 Jew, 42,518 Dissenters, and 22,006 persons professing no religion.

The Prohibitionists of Michigan have nominated a State ticket, headed by Daniel P. Sagendorph for governor. The platform demands woman suffrage.

Captain Payne announces another invasion of Oklahoma. He will take with him a large band of colonists, and thinks Secretary Teller will not interfere.

Missionary Smith, of Delhi, says: "Thirty years ago we used to have a convert here in India every two or three years. Now we count them by the scores annually."

An examination of the bouquet which Mrs. Scoville endeavored to send to her brother Guiteau, the day before he was hanged, resulted in finding a large quantity of arsenic in the flowers.

The Arkansas State Republican Convention was held at Little Rock. Ex Senator Powell Clayton was the permanent Chairman. Colonel W. D. Slack was nominated for Governor by acclamation.

The Consul at Buenos Ayres reports that in the province of Jujuy, Argentine Republic, has been found a lake of oil eighty-eight acres in area and unknown in depth. The lake is covered with a cap of asphalt.

The Memphis Board of Health, in view of the discontinuance of inspection by the National Board of Health, resolved, after the 15th inst., and until Oct. 1st, to prohibit the entry of merchandise and fruits from Southern ports.

California intends to enforce observance of her rights under the new Chinese bill. The United States District Court there fined the captain of an incoming steamer $11,150 for having more Chinese passengers on board than the law allows.

The special election, held in Iowa, June 27, resulted in the adoption, by a majority of about 30,000, of the proposed prohibitory amendment. Great enthusiasm was manifested during the day, and in many places the church bells were rung every hour.

The Richmond *Christian Advocate* says: "A celebrated physician recently told an 'established' bishop that unless he went to a famous health resort he would soon be in heaven. The prelate set off directly for the fashionable place as preferable."

The late John B. Eldridge bequeathed $10,000 each to the American Board for Foreign Missions, Missionary Society of Connecticut, and Women's Christian Association of Hartford; $20,000 to Mount Holyoke Female Seminary; $15,000 to Carleton College, Northfield, Minn; $10,000 to the American Missionary Association.

Senator Watkins is more concerned for the "sovereign dignity" of New Hampshire than the honor of his own State. He groans in spirit at the spirit of avaricious litigation shown by the Granite State in the attempt to collect a little bill from Louisiana. We would much rather see the fine abilities of the Senator devoted to the ways and means of lifting up the fallen honor of Louisiana than wasted in denouncing a sister commonwealth who has asked—perhaps irregularly—that justice be done her citizens. The spendthrift can not pay his debt nor satisfy the demands of honor by railing at his creditor.—*City Item.*

The moderator of the Baltimore Presbytery is a colored man. Judging from the fuss made over the regular standing of the colored minister, Mr. Park, it will be a long time before the presbytery in the Southern Church will take a colored moderator. Indeed the great effort seems to be to get the colored people out into presbyteries by themselves. Is it not strange that Southerners, laymen, can sit with colored men in Congress, can sit with them on the municipal and school boards, can do all sorts of business with them, but can't endure them as equals in the Church of Jesus Christ, in whom there is no more white and black than there is male and female. God forgive us!—*N. Y. Independent.*

[illegible] SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1882.

Six Months, One Dollar.

Our agents may now begin a [illegible] canvass for six months. [illegible] to the SOUTHWESTERN [illegible] who could not afford to pay [illegible] for a year, may be [illegible] to pay one dollar for six months. A short address to the [illegible] the value of the church [illegible] as a practical missionary [illegible] pastor's assistant, and an invi[illegible] to subscribe, will add hun[illegible] to our lists. Push the can[illegible]

The Syracuse *University Herald* [illegible] its tenth year. During [illegible] $70,000 was added to the [illegible] fund, and the financial condition of the University is good.

[illegible] of Asheville (N. C.) [illegible] College has been received. [illegible] are commanded by [illegible], and the college [illegible] in a beautiful and healthy [illegible]

[illegible] citizens of New Or[illegible] celebrated in an imposing [illegible] national holiday, July [illegible] and festivities at [illegible] were attended [illegible] people.

[illegible] Price, of Alles, La., has [illegible] us that he was aroused [illegible] articles in this pa[illegible] considers it worth three [illegible] subscription price, be[illegible] uplifting his people. [illegible] at his request.

[illegible] church in Chicago [illegible], and an orchestra of [illegible] volunteered to [illegible]. The entertainment [illegible] and the musicians re[illegible] even the payment [illegible]. Are these Chi[illegible] to become civilized?

[illegible] Harrison, of Chi[illegible] Mr. Shreeve, col[illegible]. Mr. Shreeve [illegible] says, "arrested [illegible] selling liquor to mi[illegible] made him [illegible]. The mayor, [illegible] will allow them [illegible] policeman. A [illegible] Mr. Shreeve.

[illegible] should see that [illegible] and con[illegible] supplied with the [illegible] of the Discipline [illegible] and the SOUTHWESTERN [illegible] cannot expect to [illegible] or keep the [illegible] Church without the [illegible] cannot know what [illegible] the nation or Church [illegible] SOUTHWESTERN.

[illegible] mentions [illegible] South Carolina who [illegible] the month, and [illegible] pastoral charge, [illegible] children, and [illegible] "twenty-nine [illegible] charge to be bap[illegible] the last census was [illegible] small amount [illegible] was called the [illegible] population is [illegible] the above is a [illegible] of things [illegible] increase was [illegible] in harmony will [illegible] law. Any [illegible] Presbyterian breth[illegible] the chil[illegible]

[illegible], of Texas, [illegible] an Inter-State [illegible] well to take [illegible] embargo, and [illegible] of it [illegible] has declared [illegible]

[illegible]

Bishop Levi Scott.

Rev. Bishop Levi Scott, D. D., Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at his home in Odessa, Del., July 13, at 9:35 a. m. Of Bishop Scott's early life we have no special information, save his conversion to God, joining the Methodist Episcopal Church, and entering her ministry. As a preacher, his speech was always correct, his manners courtly, his address pleasing. His ministerial gifts were a clear statement of doctrine, burning entreaty, more than controversy. No man knew better than he how to vindicate the Wesleyan faith by clear statements and strong arguments. Bishop Scott has always taken great interest in the cause of education in our Church. He has always been anxious to raise the literary qualifications in our ministry, not by insisting that all should be graduates of some college or school of theology, but by pressing upon the attention of the ministry the necessity of using all diligence for their mental improvement. It is not our purpose to trace the course of the Bishop in all the varied toils of his itinerant life. He has filled with the greatest acceptance the various positions to which he has been called by the Church. A few years past he has been disabled from active duties, but he has constantly scanned the leading papers and kept his eye on the world's great movements. Blessed with a competence, and a pleasant home in the bosom of his devoted family, and surrounded by a host of friends of all ages, he passed life's evening hours not only without complaint or repining, but with abiding cheerfulness and buoyant hope. His heart never grew old or morose. He had no desire to die, yet in composed resignation he kept in daily readiness to go. Thus he calmly watched and waited for the chariot to call at his door, until, July 13, the Father said, "It is enough; come up higher," when "the weary wheels of life stood still," and the Bishop lay sublime in repose as he had been heroic in action and spotless in life.

Rev. Scott Chinn.

He is gone. Gone from the smoky fields of battle, and the weary toils of labor, to the glorious scenes of peace and pleasure, to mansions in the skies.

This man, who above all others, was pre-eminently the father of our work, out of which has grown our six southwestern annual conferences, with over 70,000 members, and an innumerable multitude who have already preceded him to the throne of God, has gone to his reward. Verily, death loves a shining mark; for in the death of Father Scott Chinn, we recognize the fall of a prince and great man in Israel. We mourn the loss of his presence, but we are strengthened by the victories of his life and the triumphs of his death. We seem to hear his words of encouragement even upon this side of the Jordan; yea, we hear them, for he being dead yet speaketh. The life and death of Rev. Scott Chinn have been, and will be, the mainspring of the salvation of multitudes, whose songs of glory now swell, and will swell, the chorus of the angelic host of shining ranks around God's throne. His work and influence will continue to be a benediction to the world, long after his name shall be forgotten on earth. The names of such heroes have ever been honored in the church, through time, and will be owned and glorified in heaven, through all eternity. Scott Chinn was born in Lexington, Ky., in [illegible], and died in this city on Saturday, June 17th, 1882, aged 80 years.

Scott Chinn, like his parents before him, was born under the galling yoke of bondage. He never enjoyed any school privileges whatever; but managed by his own exertions to learn to read the Bible when he was 13 years of age. This was when it was a crime for a slave to learn to read. And for this crime, although his master was not so very severe upon him, he incurred the wrath and punishment of his mistress. But, nevertheless, he continued to read and study secretly, and gathered a pretty good stock of information, which afterward served him so effectually in preaching the gospel in following years. His parents before him were warm-hearted Methodists. They early dedicated him to God, and at the early age of 13 he was converted to God and consecrated to His service. Called to preach when 15 years old, he had [illegible] preached many [illegible] standing upon logs and [illegible] in the woods of [illegible] brought [illegible] called in [illegible] year 1825 he was sold to a family in Nashville, Tenn., where he continued as faithfully as ever in the work of the Lord. His name was known far and near as "Widow Robinson's honest preacher, Scott." The burden of his message, to white as well as colored, was always "Jesus and him crucified."

In 1849, he and his slave wife came to New Orleans, the property of Judge Robinson. Here it was not long before he became acquainted with Fathers Ross and Green, with whom he joined in preaching in this city and the regions round about also. He communed with them in the old Gravier and St. Mary street churches, when it was a dangerous thing for a slave to be found on his knees in this city. From thence he aided in laying the foundation of Wesley Chapel; where he was ordained by Bishop Andrew, of the M. E. Church South—ordained without laying of hands, and authorized to administer all the sacraments of the church "to the negroes and such white persons as may accept them." With no rancour or lowness of disposition he still continued doing the work of an evangelist under this authority, until in the reorganization of our work here, in 1865, when the Mississippi Mission Conference was organized, and he was elected to deacon's and elder's orders and regularly ordained by Bishop Thomson; by whom he was also appointed to Soule's Chapel. To this same charge he was reappointed by Bishop Simpson in 1866, and in 1867 by Bishop Ames. In 1868 and 1869 he was appointed by Bishop Simpson and in 1870 by Bishop Scott. The year 1871 was profitably spent at First street Church, under appointment of Bishop Scott. In 1872, he was appointed to Simpson Chapel by Bishop Janes; to which he was reappointed in 1873. In 1874, under appointment of Bishop Merrill, he was again at LaHarpe Church. From here, in 1875, he was appointed to Thomson Chapel by Bishop Foster; and reappointed in 1876 by Bishop Gilbert Haven. This was his last appointment. In 1877, he and the now sainted Robt. Hodge were granted superannuated relations and placed in our ranks of honor. He was superannuated, not because he had at any time felt he had done enough for the Master, oh, no! he ever desired to continue in effective work, but he was given that relation by his brethren who loved him, esteemed his work and honored him with a seat upon the front ranks, among our veterans and heroes.

After his relation was changed he connected himself with Union Chapel, the new name and site of old Soule's Chapel, of which he was pastor and father in former days. Here he labored faithfully and lovingly with each successive pastor, and when in weakness he was unable to aid the preacher in charge in preaching, he, like the loving disciple, did not fail to counsel and persuade the children to love one another. During the years 1880 and 1881, under the providence of God, I, whom he had baptized at the altar of old Soule's Chapel, and under whose preaching and influence I was brought to Christ, and introduced into all the offices of the Church and Sunday-school, was his pastor. It was he who, when I was only 13 years of age, gave me my first exhorter's license. God bless the memory of Father Scott Chinn! This dear man of God is no more. When a mere boy, with many vexing discouragements, many a time I might have gone back, but he placed his tender hand, with a much more tender heart in it, on my head, and spoke words of encouragement which have ever been an inspiration to me.

The words I have nearly all forgotten, but that tender hand on my head, I can almost feel it now; it helps me even now. I will never lose its impression. Now this father, coming under my pastorate, in the same old charge in which he baptized me, took me in the church and licensed me, was as lovely as a John and as meek as a Moses. The life of Scott Chinn buds in a well rounded period of heroic Christian grandeur and perfection. He was a giant in his day, a veritable son of thunder; yet it may be that among those who ranked with him in his best days some might have been abler preachers than he, but lovelier none could be than the loving Scott Chinn. He knew and was known only to be loved. As he lived so he died. Only a few days before he died, with tears of joy, he said to me: "Son, I have no fear but rather full confidence in trusting this same Jesus whom I have preached from my youth up." His sickness was a lingering one, [illegible] all through the weary months [illegible] his affliction his eyes were fixed [illegible] the Savior. Thus he gradu[illegible] failed until his weary spirit [illegible] flight to the rest prepared [illegible] of God. The death [illegible] Chinn [illegible] a gloom in every home wherever his his name is known. No more devoted friend of young people ever lived. He is gone to join his sainted wife, and leaves behind a son in our ministry, two other sons, a daughter and several grandchildren to mourn his loss. Thus, one by one, the pioneers who opened up this field in 1865 are crossing over and passing to their reward. Of the twelve men who were marshalled here in 1865, and in the earlier days of our Church in the South, under Drs. Newman, Matlock, and Hartzell, only a few remain. May the children prove to be worthy of their ancestry.

A. E. P. ALBERT.

The Trouble in Egypt.

The investment of English and French capital in Egypt, notably in the Suez Canal, and bonds of the government of the Khedive Ismail Pasha, have caused the English and French governments to assume control, through ministers of their selection, of the finances, as a guarantee of payment to their bondholders. The people have been heavily taxed, and as sincere Mohammedans have viewed with great displeasure the officious interference with their internal affairs by the Christians. The present Khedive, being favorable to English and French interests, has been virtually deposed by Arabi Pasha, the leader of the national sentiment, and who has the army and power in his hands. The Sultan of Turkey is not pleased with his proceedings, but Arabi is prepared to side with his rival and proclaim a holy war if he resorts to extreme measures for his suppression. The Sultan declined to interfere at the request of the powers, and they entrusted to England the initial measures for the overthrow of Arabi and the restoration of the Khedive in authority. The forces of Arabi, in view of the foreign fleet of war vessels in Alexandria harbor, began the erection of fortifications. Admiral Seymour ordered this work to cease, and on discovering that Arabi was ignoring the command, demanded the surrender of the fortifications within twenty-four hours. At the end of that time, on Tuesday, the 12th instant, the British squadron opened fire on the forts. In a few hours they were in ruins, and Arabi's forces retreated to the rear of Alexandria, not, however, before releasing the inmates of the jails. They, together with soldiers, began to rob and pillage and murder Europeans. Probably one hundred Christians were massacred. The Egyptian loss during the bombardment is estimated at 800. The British loss is unknown. For hours Alexandria was in flames, and the best portion is now in ruins. The next step will probably be the landing of troops and the pursuit of Arabi when a plan shall be agreed upon by the European powers.

Lynch Law in St. Tammany.

We have received a communication, signed by Elijah Lewis, chairman, and Samuel R. Porter, Joseph Taylor, Alfred Body, Hiram Jones, Thomas Crandall, Simon Jones, Wm. H. Ramsey, Frank Cloud, and Hiram Clark, members of a committee appointed by a meeting of colored citizens of Indian Village, St. Tammany parish, Louisiana, dated June 24. They say that on June 11th an atrocious crime was committed in that parish, and soon after it was rumored that Mealy Howard had been put to death by a band of unknown lynchers. A meeting of colored citizens was held, and the above committee of ten selected to wait upon the justice of the peace at Bonfonca to investigate the matter. They became satisfied on hearing the evidence from the justice and others that Mealey Howard had been properly committed to jail; he was turned over to a lawful officer with instructions to place him in the parish jail, and the officer started with his prisoner, but on the way was overtaken by a band of men unknown to him, who ordered him to get out of the way. The constable fled for his life, and then Howard was hung. The committee denounce this outrage in a parish which they say stands in the front rank of law and order parishes, and hope there will be no repetition of it "for a century to come." The action of the colored citizens in this case has been admirable, and the language of the committee is moderate and manly, such as should commend them to all good people of St. Tammany.

On the first Sabbath in July our Baptist brethren in Baldwin, La., had a baptism, upward of forty being baptized. Along and in connection with this, there was a man with his stand selling ice cream, cakes, and cigars, and such like luxuries as the company seemed desirous of purchasing. To us this seems a little mixed, and reminds us of a certain boy who was much inclined to learn and sing the foolish ditties he heard upon the street. His mother, being an earnest, active Christian, was anxious to correct this tendency in her son. So she procured a book of religious melodies, and sung these with her boy, who seemed delighted. The results of the first day's work were all that the mother could desire. Kneeling at night by his mother's side, he said his evening prayer, and then together they sang,

"O I love Jesus, sinner's friend."

With kisses, and a heart full of gratitude, she laid her precious boy down to sleep, thankful that thus easily and early in life she had been able to correct so foolish a habit. But judge of her surprise, the next morning, when the first thing she heard from her boy was—

"O I love Jesus, sinner's friend,"
Yankee doodle dandy;
O I love Jesus, sinner's friend,
Yankee doodle dandy."

The mother was shocked at this mixing of the sacred and the foolish on the part of her son. We do not want to throw stones at our Baptist brethren, but surely they ought not to make the administration of this holy sacrament the occasion for breaking the Sabbath.

Public Schools in Lousisiana.

This is from the Baton Rouge *Capitolian Advocate*, the official journal of the State:

Prof. E. H. Fay, Superintendent of Public Education, gives us the following figures, as taken from the recent act passed by the general Assembly:

Amount appropriated for public school purposes, $107,000.

This amount is to be distributed in the following manner:

Sixteenth section fund	$45,234 00
Seminary fund	5,440 00
Agricultural and mechanical fund	9,115 69
Salary of State Superintendent	2,000 00
Expense of office and salary of Secretary	1,000 00
Assessor's compensation	3,333 33
Assessor, parish Orleans	2,083 33
University of Louisiana (New Orleans)	10,000 00
State University (Baton Rouge)	10,000 00
Colored University (New Orleans.)	10,000 00

This amount taken from the entire appropriation leaves $8798 95 to be distributed for public schools in the parish of Orleans and the country parishes. Mr. Fay considers the appropriation of $10,000 for the three State universities to be taken from this fund, as in violation of article 224 of the Constitution, but the State Board of Education do not sustain him in his opinion. He will endeavor to have the payment of this $30,000 enjoined by the attorney-general.

By the subterfuge of calling the University of Louisiana a "department of the State University, two high schools for whites, one at Baton Rouge and the other at New Orleans, are allowed a share of $10,000 each of the public school fund. These appropriations of $20,000 are attempted to be offset by an appropriation of $10,000 for a Colored University, which has no material existence, but is supposed to be in New Orleans. Besides the inequality of these race misappropriations (for they are violative of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States) the sums if all concentrated to the support a single State University would be inadequate.

The State school tax of one mill yields the revenue above, and after all the pickings and stealings sanctioned by the White League, now in power, leaves $8798 95 to be distributed for the public schools Year after year the schools have been assailed in one form and another, until there is little left worthy to be called a system of public schools in Louisiana. The proceeds from the sale of United States bonds have been "borrowed and divested," or in plain English stolen, and the bonds are held by private parties, who yearly "abstract" the interest from the meagre State revenues. Says the *Protectionist*, pointedly, in reference to the $107,000 State appropriation for schools:

Why the city of New Orleans alone will pay nearly half that sum to the sectarian schools under the thin disguise of orphan asylums, in which not a colored orphan is allowed to put his foot. Forty-four thousand dollars a year of public money are squandered on these sectarian schools in violation of the spirit of the constitution, and not a voucher taken to show how it is expended. No reports are demanded; no supervision claimed. The managers of these schools come down to the City Hall once a month, hand in a list purporting to be the orphans remaining on hand from babyhood to eighteen years of age, and without verifying the count or ever thinking of disputing it, the Administrators vote them so much per head of the public money.

This practical misapplication of funds is made in the name of charity, but it is really done in the interests of a political party that is trying to starve out our public schools. The city estimate for public education this year is $200,000. The State has promised $107,000 of which New Orleans may receive thirty per cent., or say $230,000 in all. The sectarian institutions are paid $135,000, though thinly disguised under another name.

The New-York correspondent of the *Central* says: "If any portion of the community is to be held responsible for the low estimate put upon Christianity and Christian effort, it must be the managers and editors of the secular press." We concede that it is hardly possible to overestimate the power of the press either for good or evil; but we are far from entertaining the thought that the "managers and editors of the secular press" are sinners above all men. To us the one great cause of the "low estimate placed upon Christianity and Christian effort," and the greatest hindrance to the progress of Christianity, is the inconsistent conduct of so many professing Christianity. Far too many professing Christians have one code of morality for business and another for their families and the Church. Many of this class occupy commercial positions, and are being closely watched by the world, and thus their fidelity to Christian principles and practice is being tested. "Will you pray for me?" said a young man who was just from the penitentiary; "I am a great sinner." In the course of a short conversation we learned that this young man's father was a professed Christian, prominent and active in the Church. The son hearing his father read God's word, lead in prayer, and cheat in business, was led to believe that religion was all a sham. The inconsistencies of professed Christians have done a hundred fold more toward leading people to place a low estimate upon the religion of the Lord Jesus than "the managers and editors of the secular press."

Nobody conversant with the ways of Louisiana Bourbons ever expected them to pass a law to enforce fair and free elections, but the law recently enacted is equal if it does not surpass any machinery for the development and protection of fraud to be found in the Southern States. A Democratic Governor appoints supervisors, and they in turn select commissioners who become judges, policemen and counters of the ballots. The Secretary of State issues the paper on which ballots must be printed, the size is limited to the sixteenth of an inch, and to have no device or distinguishing mark. The commissioners will reject all others, and reject any excess of ballots found in a box. The country knows how South Carolina regulates an excess of tissue ballots which invariably are found in the boxes at Republican precincts, and will understand the object of the same plan here. We can only hope the Bourbons have overreached themselves, for once, and that a gradual revolution may be effected in the course of time. As for the courts, the police and the militia they are all creatures of the White League, whose existence depends upon the continued perpetration of election frauds.

The Richmond *Christian Advocate* is responsible for the following:

THE YANKEES BOTHER US.

They were on the wrong side in the war. They are given to heresies. They are avaricious. And, somehow, nearly every morning in opening the papers some Yankee has given a million to found a charity, endow a college, or start a "plant" for the poor.

All these queer things puzzle us. The religion of the Yankee runs to udder for the feeding of the race. The religion of the South, we fear, is likely to develop in the line of Texas cattle—in horns, elevated, hard and hollow.

While we think that Bro. Lafferty has a very correct appreciation of the religion of the Yankee, it does, however, seem to us that the term "horns, hard and hollow" as applied to the religion of the South, is a little severe, but as he has been on the ground much longer than we it would be out of place for us to question the correctness of his opinion even on this matter.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Rev. Z. T. Gayden called last week and purchased a new bell for the church at Whitehall, La. He reports progress at his charge.

—John F. Patty, Esq., lay delegate to our last General Conference, has been appointed a deputy marshal by Marshal Pitkin. Success to you, Brother Patty.

—The Prince of Wales has begun to shine as a farmer. He won three first prizes at the Norfolk cattle show—one for a shorthorn bull and two for Southdown sheep.

—Editor E. Q. Fuller and Bishop Warren, of Atlanta, are among the speakers at Lake Bluff. Dr. Fuller filled the pulpit at Summerfield Church, Milwaukee, one Sabbath.

—Bishop Harris presided over the German and Switzerland Conference, Frankfort, Germany, the first week in June. He expects to return to the United States in August.

—Among recent appointments, we are pleased to notice that of G. R. M. Newman, Esq., a former student of our seminary on the Teche, to be a day inspector of customs at this port.

—J. B. Verdun, Esq., the efficient and popular clerk of court of the parish of St. Mary, was in the city recently visiting old friends. He speaks very highly of the work and influence of our churches in his parish.

—Mr. Strattan, nominated for State Superintendent of Instruction by the Illinois State Republican Convention, June 28th, is a Prohibitionist, and the Germans rebel against him.

—A. P. Albert, Esq., brother of our assistant, left this city on the 10th, for Washington, D. C., where he expects to enter upon the study of medicine. We wish him a career of usefulness in the profession of his choice.

—Alexander H. Stephens is a friend of struggling young men and women, and now has fourteen dependent upon him for their education. For some he pays merely the tuition and for others all expenses. To each goes a check every month.

—Rev. J. B. Van Meter, pastor of Huntington M. E. Church, Baltimore, has retired from the editorship of the *Baltimore Methodist*, because he could not do justice to both appointments. The committee on publication will edit the *Methodist*.

—General Lew Wallace, our Minister to Turkey, is reported by cable as being the main stay of the government in Turkey, and chief adviser and minister of consolation to the Sultan in this the most trying hour of his life. When it comes to fighting a battle, writing a novel, or sustaining the suzerainty of the highcockolorum of the Mohammedans, General Wallace will get in his work with true American enterprise.—*Inter Ocean*.

—Bishop Bowman has already made a journey from St. Louis to Greencastle, Ind., where he attended commencement at Asbury University. We are glad to record this substantial recovery of the industrious, almost over-zealous, and loved superintendent. A note from Rev. J. R. Berry states that Bishop Foss rode out in a carriage, July 5, and strong hopes are expressed that if there is no relapse the Bishop will attend his autumn conferences.—*Northwestern*.

—The Baltimore *Methodist* says that during the Senatorial term of Joseph R West, whom the President has appointed a district commissioner, "he was a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia, and thus gained an extensive acquaintance with district affairs. His nomination was received with great favor by citizens generally, who regard him as one well qualified for the duties of the office."

—Rev. Dr. C. H. Fowler, after a brief visit to Lake Bluff, went, last week, with his family to California. He will inspect some of our missions in the interior and west, and return to Chicago about the first of October, in time to attend the Rock River conference. Dr. Fowler's health is perhaps as good as usual, but he is under medical interdict with respect to even ordinary speaking in public. His throat has been overtaxed and is giving him some trouble. Physicians encourage him with promise of recovery if he does not overuse or misuse his vocal organs. It is believed that change of air, somewhat of rest, and a touch of recreation will "bring him 'round" again.—*Northwestern*.

—Dr. Hartzell, writing from Syracuse New York, the home of Bishop Peck says: "The Bishop has been a great sufferer for five months. His last public service was at the Little Rock Conference. He reached home from that distant point very sick indeed, and only the mercy of God added to excellent care saved him from the grave. In May he attended the Bishops meeting at Detroit, and had a severe fall when about to step into a carriage, and dislocated his shoulder. He is now able to be about but has only partial use of his arm. The old veteran remembers with pleasure his last tour in the South and talks with enthusiasm of our Southern work. He said to me "My heart was so drawn out towards that work that I would like to live and labor and die in the midst of it" But in all human probability he will never visit our Southern Conferences again. He presides at the Central New York Conference this fall and will at that session close up his fiftieth year of labor in the Methodist ministry. He sends love and greeting to all the brethren".

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

F. Harvey, Shreveport: "We have had a grand time in protracted meeting. There were 36 converts, and 12 backsliders reclaimed. Our Children's day collection was $1."

A. J. Hall, Cheneyville: "We observed Children's day. The opening address was by J. E. Heskins, the closing one by myself. Rev. John Sparks preached. Sunday school collection $3 95."

J. H. Hasen, Columbus: "I was absent from my work about a month because of sickness in my family. I left it in care of one of my local preachers. I was heartily received on my return. The work is in good condition. Have two Sunday-schools with 35 in attendance at each. George W. Shelby is a Superintendent. We are in need of books and tracts."

John Qualls, Jackson: "The church is doing well, though the membership is small. I have been surprised with a new suit of clothes and a pair of gaiters from Sisters Selina Conway, Caroline Shattuck and Amanda Capital A basket meeting was held June 18th for the benefit of church repairs. Revs. Wm. Forest, Geo. Lucey, Hampton James, Chas. Monroe, Charles Kershaw, and some of our Baptist brethren participated, and we had a grand time. We raised $33 85. Sabbath school is prospering under Superintendents Geo. L. Shattuck and R. L. Perry and a splendid corps of teachers."

R. T. Louis, Plaquemine, June 27: "We have had no preaching on account of small-pox, for seven weeks, but I have kept the Sunday-school up at a private house. Our Sunday-school is doing well. I conduct it myself. We have plenty of good books. I wrote to the Sunday-school Union for assistance, and Brother J. M. Freeman sent us 79 selected books. God bless Bro. Freeman and the Sunday-Shool Union. I would advise our brethren to read the Minutes of the Conference, the ADVOCATE, and Discipline, and they will find all necessary information concerning Sunday-school helps, and thus save troubling the presiding elder for books. Times are hard, and our people are poor, but there are a faithful few, who are doing all they can to purchase a lot for our church. The opposition would be strong against us, but I have never learned to stoop to opposition. With our Captain in front we shall fight on, and conquer. I wish to give thanks to Sister Elizabeth Hebert of the Baptist Church, Mrs. Tolema of the Catholic Church, together with the faithful few sisters of our Church for their present of a $4[illegible] of clothes. May God bless and spare them to do many good deeds for the poor. We will have our pro rata for the Gilbert Haven School as soon as we can."

MISSISSIPPI.

M. Adams, Ex Prairie: "The camp meeting will convene at New Hope Chapel, five miles northeast of Macon, August 18th. We expect a nine days' session, and are making considerable preparation. We hope all will come prepared to camp on the ground. Reduced railroad fare may be had on the Mobile road from Shubuta to Columbus."

W. A. McAllister, Pelahatchie: "We have purchased a lot and built us a neat church. It was dedicated April 3d. Our pastor is Rev. J. D. Walden. Elder Williams held our quarterly conference, and about 275 listened to his addresses. On the night of the 25th fourteen were added to the church. Our church is called Little Zion. We have organized a Sunday-school."

J. B. Smith, Moss Point: "At St. Paul's Church the Children's Day service came off, with J. C. Walker as Superintendent of the Sunday-school. Collections, Wm. Lee, 70; Mary McDonald, 50; Jackson Hunt, 50; Alvina Grant, $1 55; Anna Andrew, 50. Total, $4 60. Rev. W. Blake addressed the children. There was collected in Somerville school 60, at Scranton 80, making a total of $6."

N. Cannon, Pass Christian: "My second quarterly conference was held at Bay St. Louis, 24th instant Rev. J. Campbell, P. E., was with us and we were pleased to meet him. The members of the conference made their reports admirably. On Sunday morning the elder met the Sunday-school and gave an encouraging address. At 11 a. m. the love feast was held and we had a glorious time. At 3 p. m. the elder preached a glorious sermon and administered Lord's supper, and 74 communed with us. Elder's collection, $16 25."

L. J. S. Bell, Herbert: "Children's Day was observed with marked success. After a sermon on the usefulness of training children for service in this and the life to come, I presented the claim of the Board of Education and a collection was taken up by Misses Mary Land and Emma Baxstrum, $2 80, and Masters Robert Jones and Major Baxstrum, $2 35. We are trying to get our members to get their minds on things above, by sending their children to the universities. We will send in the amount pomised Rust University before long. Have had five additions to the church. The places of worship are all too small and the houses are literally packed."

From Our Mission Rooms.

DEAR BROTHER—Glory to God in the highest. Peace on earth. Good will to men. The last twelve months have been months of victory for *missions* and for Methodism.

This second time we write you because we are moved of God and must speak. Six hundred millions of our kinsfolk are sinking down in sorrow and darkness, because we have not told them that Christ died for them.

Their salvation is now reduced to a question of dollars and cents. Give us the money and we will give the gospel to every human being in the lifetime of this generation. All things else are now ready. Christ has died and is risen. "Light breaks in. Peace settles on the air. God invites. The church prays. The world awakes. The doors are open. The men are ready. The cause advances. Heaven rejoices."

Dear brother, bring up to your next conference the name of every member of your church, with some contribution for mission. We want the names and amounts for publication, according to the Discipline.

Is your Sunday-school organized into Juvenile Missionary Society? Please read the enclosed circular and see that your Sunday-school Superintendent receives it. Be kind enough to read Bro. Cravens' letter sent your Sunday-school, and have it read to the school. *Help him (Superintendent), help us to help God to help the heathen.*

Nearly every conference and charge advances, but the field *widens.* Give us 25 per cent. advance this year, and again next, and we will reach *a million* this quadrennium. Give us one collection each month in your Sunday-school, and something from each Methodist this year, and the million is God's. Can you not give us at least this advance? We must keep step with awakening Christendom. The order is, *Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward.*

We remain in the hope of the gospel. Always your friends,

J. M. REED,
C. H. FOWLER,
Corresponding Secretaries.

LUCKNOW, April 23d, 1882.

DEAR CHILDREN—The girls and boys of our North India Sunday-schools send you a hearty greeting and many thanks for the "Good News" you have sent us away around here in the midst of heathenism. We now know about the Savior and have a hope of the Christian Heaven. Some day when we meet in heaven we will tell you, as best we can, how much you have done for us, and how gladly we accept the Bible. With it has come much hope and peace to us.

Let me tell you about some of the Hindoo children I have known in the Sunday-school. One youth said to me: "I was poor, in a dreary home, with no comforts—able to get but one meal a day. At the mission school I learned to think and be truthful. Now I have a happy home and comforts."

Mr. Phelps, a merchant in Madras, said to me the other day: "I take my clerks from the mission schools, for they are as intelligent as the Government school boys, and are honest and truthful." And [illegible] contractor told me that he [illegible] Christians because he [illegible] trust them. Not very [illegible] poor little Hindoo girl [illegible]; after much hunting she was found ninety miles from her home. She had lodged [illegible] of a lower caste, and [illegible] broken her caste and cared [illegible] home. The [illegible] a council, and the father [illegible] "We cannot give her to the [illegible], for they are very [illegible] the Holy Beggars, [illegible] have to beg. We [illegible] give her to the Christians, for they are honest and love children." [illegible] *The Patriot,* [illegible] newspaper, had [illegible] answer: "Why [illegible] get on better [illegible] school boys?" [illegible] they can be [illegible] is raising up [illegible] "Wisdom [illegible] children."

[illegible] I baptized a [illegible] followed and [illegible] relatives. [illegible] old He- [illegible] would [illegible] came [illegible] you [illegible] I [illegible]

A Pulpit Disgraced and a Congregation Insulted.

MR. EDITOR: An incident both flagrant and contemptible in itself and demoralizing in its effects has lately occurred, that arouses every lover of truth and purity in Christian character. It becomes our painful duty to hurl the denunciations of a goodly number of disciples of Christ, and of a conviction inwrought into our very being. Our credulous people have been sufficiently imposed upon and misled by political demogogues and ignorant and self-conceited so-called preachers.

It is a patent fact that half-educated men have an ear for the high-sounding and the bombastic. We find men, in all the different professions, who have had but a bare taste of an education, and who, having memorized certain high-sounding superfluities in speech, and speeches and sermons of good men, use these upon all occasions to beguile the innocent and to mislead the ignorant. There are men among us, who, having no education in the true sense of the word, but having read or heard of Jupiter, Apollo, Socrates, and other ancient philosophers or mythological deities, with great lung power thunder forth these accounts, and console themselves in the "clap" and amen! of the unwary that they are preaching wonderfully. But many of our mothers and fathers, even though they have not a collegiate education, and cannot read the story of the ancients, have what is far superior to a smell in college and in many instances superior to a college education (since many graduate from college greater fools than when they entered), that very rare commodity, namely: *common sense.*

Grant that they cannot comprehend thoroughly the motions of the planets when explained by a cobbler, they can and do appreciate the preaching of the gospel of Christ. By the purity of their Christian character, the piety of their life, and secret power, a result of close living, they can detect instantly the difference between the preaching of the gospel and the howling of an hypocrite. And when they ask that the "word of truth" be expounded to them by "the called of God," set apart especially to the work of the ministry, they are not to be imposed on by being given in return the scraps and husks of so called science by a false pretender.

And now to the facts. The First Street Methodist Church, containing many grand personages, even though age shows itself in the whitened head and furrowed brow, has had its pulpit disgraced, and these noble saints, who have passed through persecutions and fire of a slave period, insulted by the entrance and howling of a politico-religio-medico-charlatan, whose record is black with infamy and disgrace. This astute demogogue succeeded in insinuated himself into the confidence of the pastor of said church, on recommendation of certain brethren, who served as "cat's paws," and entered the pulpit upon a Sunday night; also secured the promise that he be allowed to preach on a Thursday night, to take a collection. The Lord's temple was profaned by the entrance of this false teacher, who caused a wave of laughter and amusement, verging on to the theatrical, as he entered. This irreverence is shocking to the delicate sense of reverence required in the passage "the Lord is in His holy temple; let all the earth keep silence before Him."

This so-called minister had been pastor of one of the African Methodist Episcopal Churches in this city, which church is now closed. He also had organized an independent church and there, free from the restraints of communion and brotherhood, the baser passions broke loose into scenes of foul wickedness too gross to mention, and too foul and contaminating to contemplate. Failing here he applied for membership into the conference from which he had withdrawn and had been expelled, and was cordially readmitted by Bishop and conference.

It is a published fact that he is guilty of a cutting affray, of having been into gambling saloons and of having used profane language. A good sister of First street church has repeatedly said that, while she was in company with a distinguished gentleman of our city, this so-called minister approaching, forgetting the rules of decency and propriety elevated his feet to the level of the table and called for a mixed drink. This Christian woman [illegible] to the instincts of her [illegible] nature remonstrated with [illegible] for tolerating such an [illegible] presence, but he (her [illegible]) that this gent- [illegible] brother of the [illegible] (?) [illegible] when he pronounces the name of the Divine.

All of these facts and more were well known to the brethren when they misrepresented that gentleman to their pastor. We cannot account for it, but upon the ground that misery loves company," or "birds of a feather flock together," or to be scriptural "The wicked plotteth against the just." But, "though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not be unpunished; for the arms of the wicked shall be broken; but the Lord upholdeth the righteous." And now a word to our people and pastors. They need to know that flights of oratory and high-sounding words do not constitute the preaching of the gospel. Away with strained efforts at eloquence in the pulpit, and tell the simple story of the cross, of Christ's life, suffering, death, resurrection and pleadings for sinners, the living truths of Christianity that cheer the soul and move holy living, honest lives and true devotedness.

We need more truth telling Christians, honest living Christians, debt-paying Christians than "golden mouthed preaching" or silver tongued oratory." We do not charge this sin wholly upon the pastor, since he is a stranger in the city and was mislead by his brethren. We do lay it upon the conscience of that pastor, and all other pastors of our churches, that they beware whom they request to preach in the pulpits over which God has appointed them by means of their Bishops. Hold sacred and defend the purity of the pulpit, in order that streams of blessings may flow therefrom and a life hid with Christ may have its healthful influence upon the members thereof. Preach scriptural holiness and live the religion of Christ every day, and the fruit must and will come in a good conscience, sheaves for the master, and "an exceeding and eternal weight of glory." We charge you to be more vigilant in keeping out the "wolves in sheeps clothing" and denounce all wickedness.

J. W. E. BOWEN.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter from Meridian.

MERIDIAN, MISS., July 10, 1882.

EDITOR ADVOCATE: It is gratifying, certainly, to the friends of the colored people, to witness the rapid strides they are making in the matter of intellectual culture, and to contrast their present educational status with that of 1860.

It is to be regretted, however, that our own race does not take a greater interest in their progress in this particular, by their presence occasionally at their schools, at their closing exercises, and other exhibitions of their advancement up the hill of learning.

We had the pleasure, a few days since, to attend the final examination and closing concert of Meridian Academy, under the management of Mrs. M. V. Keever, and must admit that we were surprised at the results. What we witnessed there, we regarded is not inferior to any thing of the kind we have seen and heard in any school, either white or colored. In fact, Mrs. Keever is an unusually educated woman, and a superior teacher. Her refined and polished manners have done more as a mere example, to elevate the tone of our colored people here, than any other means.

Her concert and exhibition at the close would have highly entertained the most intelligent audience, and we hope that it will be repeated here soon to an audience of our white citizens, that they may see and know what is actually being done in our midst. This school is under the auspices of the colored Methodists, and richly deserves the encouragement and patronage of all who desire the welfare of the race, and a good education.

CITIZEN.

From Verona.

VERONA, MISS., July 10, 188 2.

DEAR SIRS: We had the pleasure of meeting elder J. M. Shumpert, presiding elder of the Okolona District, in our city this morning. He called at the office of the Colored Mutual Benefit Association, where all such honorable representatives of the grand old M. E. Church will always find a welcome hand extended by the president. He expressed much hope at the great out look for good on his district. He represents that he is much pleased at our success in the C. M. B A., and wished us unbounded success. The elder stated that our Association was most favorably received because we had a membership already that would guaranty its promises, and was much pleased when we informed him that we had $7,000 already in our "*Security Fund,*" and that we had just made draft on the Treasury for $300, for the benefit due one of our members, who died in Chattanooga, Tenn., Mrs. Mary J. Trimble, and was more pleased to learn that the money will go to educate a little orphan girl who is the great [illegible] by the death of this good [illegible].

President C. M. B. A.

June Receipts.

EDITOR SOUTHWESTERN: The following amounts were received for Rust University during the month of June: by J. W. Parks, Jackson charge $9,90; by J. M. Shumpert, $10, as follows: J. M. Shumpert $2 65, Greensboro Circuit S. S. $7,35; by H. Cawthorne, Enterprise, $5,00. The walls of the new building have reached the third story and the work is moving on. Brethren of the Mississippi Conference, do not forget your pledges made at our last session,

W. W. HOOPER.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

THIRD QUARTER. LESSON IV. July 23d.
BLIND BARTIMEUS. (Mark x, 46-52.)

Jesus and his company were *en route* to Jerusalem, fresh from the lesson of suffering taught in the preceding lesson.

The knowledge that he was present greatly excited the beggar, and inspired him with highest hopes. *Jesus, thou son of David*—Christ was a lineal descendant of David; consequently the name was appropriately applied to him. David stood for the greatest character in Jewish history, the man after God's own heart, hence designating Christ as his own son linked him with the greatest of the nation.

Those hedging Christ about with barriers, preventing the access to him of the poorest and most unworthy, were sure to be overruled by him.

The blind man represents the sinner, who, without faith, is without the evidence of things unseen (Heb. xi, i) yet in his darkness he can at least dimly discern the evidences of the approach of one who gives life and light; he calls appealing for mercy to Jesus (that is, Savior), and the son of David (that is the great King); his cry, though not always at first answered, is heard, and he is called in turn, and receives his sight, without fee, reward, or condition of any kind, as the unpurchased and unpurchasable gift of God's love." (Abbott.)

A Household Need Free.

Send address on postal for 100-page book, "The Liver, its diseases and treatment," with treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Address Dr. Sandford, 24 Duane St., New York. 4t-eow

NEW BOOKS.

"A Woman's Perils; or, Driven from Home," in press and to be issued in a few days by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, is a brilliant, breezy and delightful Southern novel. Love and treachery unite to give it vast interest. Mrs. J. C. Cook, of Columbus, Georgia, is the authoress.

Every mother and father should read Sarah Bridges Stebbins' delicious home idyl, "The Annals of a Baby," which T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, will shortly publish. It goes straight to the heart, and is as natural as life The baby is a darling, and the changes it works are wonderful. Always in the lead to cater for the wants of the reading public, T. B. Patterson & Brothers, of Philadelphia, Pa., announce a list of forthcoming books that will be sure to please all tastes, comprising as they do the choice books by some of the best American and Foreign writers. Bright and clever novels that will have large sales and at popular prices. A list of these new books, and catalogue of popular and fast selling novels will be sent to any one if written for. Address, T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Philadelphia, Pa.

"Ingersoll Unmasked," or an exposition of the life and character of the leading infidel of the country, by Clark Braden, has been revised and enlarged. Price 10 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The numbers of the *Living Age* for June 30th and July 8th contain: The Boundaries of Astronomy, *Contemporary Review;* Three Months' Holiday in Norway in 1881, *McMillan;* The Tower of London, *Nineteenth Century;* The Commercial Spirit in Modern Education, *St. James' Magazine;* An Eton Boy, *Fortnightly Review;* The Geological Influences which have affected the British History, *McMillan;* Newgate; a Retrospect, *Fortnightly;* An Unpublished Diary written by Dean Swift, *Gentleman's Magazine;* Peel and Cobden, by Prof. Goldwin Smith, *Nineteenth Century;* The Charm of Garibaldi, *Spectator;* Garibaldi and Italy, *Economist;* Baron Fisco at Home, by W. W. Story, *Blackwood;* These numbers also contain the conclusion of "Lady Jane," by Mrs. Oliphant, and instalments of "The Ladies Lindores," and of "Robin" by Mrs. Parr, author of "Adam and Eve," etc., together with select poetry. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

No Cure for Consumption.

There is no cure for consumption, whether of the lungs, bowels or kidneys; yet the patient may be spared to long years of life, and the fatal termination kept from approaching, if Brown's Bitters are used. This medicine strengthens the weakened parts, restores to healthy action the impaired functions, and stops all decay and wasting away of the organs affected. It is the best life-giving medicine ever invented, and thousands of living witnesses stand ready to affirm the truth of this assertion. A trial bottle will convince you of its merits.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Khedive has dismissed Arabi Pasha from the Ministry of War.

Mrs. Lincoln, widow of the late President, died at Springfield, Ill., on the 16th.

Sewing thread is made from pine timber in Sweden, and is coming into demand for export.

The British Cabinet highly disapproves of the action of the Canadian Government in resolving for home rule for Ireland.

Money for the National Dollar Subscription in honor of Mr. Longfellow should be sent to John Bartlett, treasurer, P. O. box 1590, Boston, Mass.

President Barrios, of Guatemala, desires the good offices of the United States in the settlement of the boundary question between the Republics of Guatemala and Mexico.

The Arkansas *Mansion* says: of the Republican nominee for Governor, Col. W. D. Slack: — "He is a native of Massachusetts, received his education at Harvard University, graduating in 1854. Soon therafter he removed to Pennsylvania, where he lived until 1875, when he came to Arkansas. Col. Slack has been a life long Republican.

Useless Fright.

To worry about any liver, kidney or urinary trouble, especially Bright's Disease or Diabetes, as Hop Bitters never fails of a cure where a cure is possible. We know this.

The trade in Northern farm implements is much greater than ever before through the South. It is said that more reaping machines have been sold in Georgia this season than the entire cotton belt possessed a year ago.

Billiousness.

Millions of us are billious. We are a billious race. Half of us are born hillious, with a predisposition to dyspepsia. The best known remedy for hilliousness and indigestion is Simmon's Liver Regulator. Try it.

Musurus Pasha, Turkish Ambassador, had an interview with Earl Granville, and demanded that the order for the bombardment of Alexandria be countermanded. Earl Granville replied that circumstances compelled the British Government to take decisive action, and that its decision could not be revoked.

A Happy Combination.

Being composed of Jamaica ginger, smart-weed, healing gums, and best French brandy, Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-weed is a perfect specific for all "summer complaints," diarrhœa, dysentery, blood-flux, and kindred affections.

Governor Churchill vouches for a free ballot and a fair count in Arkansas at the coming election. Now, who will vouch for Governor Churchill?—*Inter Ocean.*

A delightful fragrance of freshly-gathered flowers and spices is a distinguished charm of Floreston Cologne.

The Tariff Commission has decided to hold the sessions for taking testimony at Long Branch.

Mrs. Rachael Martin, of Troy, N. Y., writes: "I have been a widow eighteen years. From overwork and the cares of a large family, I have for many years been ailing from rheumatic pains and severe indigestion. Oils and linaments only eased my pain. I took many remedies internally hoping to find permanent relief. My next door neighbor, Mrs. Perry, told me to try Brown's Iron Bitters, and that it had cured her of dyspepsia, irregularities, etc. I did so, and have not suffered an ache or pain since using the first bottle, nor has indigestion troubled me."

The Friendly Islands were swept by a hurricane and tidal wave on the 25th of June, causing dreadful havoc. Ships foundered, seamen were drowned, and houses and churches were leveled. One island was completely desolated.

The Story of a Great Discovery.

There appeared not long since, in the Chicago Weekly Inter-Ocean, a remarkable article with the above title, occupying nearly five columns of that able journal. It describes very clearly and with great particularity the inception, development and successful result of an effort by a thoroughly educated and intelligent American physician to discover an element, or combination of elements in nature which would, without a resort to drug-medication, cure diseases through a restoration of weaknesses or exhausted nerve and life-forces to their normal condition. The scientific aspect of the discovery is so clearly explained in the article that both the learned and unlearned can see the basis of facts and ligitimate deductions upon which to rest. Many of the practical results already obtained through the use of this new vitalizing substance, and in cases of the utmost desperate character, where all remedies had failed and the most skillful physicians found themselves at fault, are given in the article, and its high value as a health-restorer testified to by individuals well and honorably known throughout the country, who have in their own persons proved its wonderful healing-power.

The paper referred to is written calmly, and presents the whole subject in a way to arrest attention and bring conviction to almost any one who can reason from known facts and natural laws, and weigh evidence with impartiality. In order to give the article a still wider circulation than it obtained through the source in which it first reached the public, it has been printed in a neat pamphlet and will be mailed by STARKEY & PALEN, 1100 Girard Street, Philadelphia, to any one who will drop them a letter or postal card.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Sick Headache.
For the relief and cure of the distressing affliction take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Malaria.
Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action.

Constipation
should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator, it is so mild and effectual.

Billiousness.
One or two tablespoonfuls will relieve all the troubles incident to a billious state, such as Nausea, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, a bitter, bad taste in the mouth.

Dyspepsia.
The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

Colic.
Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simmons Liver Regulator is administered.

Buy only the genuine, in white wrapper, with red "Z." Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
Sold by All Druggists.

MARRIAGES.

On July 9, in the M. E. Church, McMinnville, Tenn., by Rev. S. P. Bell, Mr. Thomas Tolbert to Mrs. Amande Holland. May the blessings of God attend them.

DEATHS.

Bro. Aaron Glover, aged about 41 years, has passed away. He lived a Christian and died full of faith. He was a steward of the Church.

GEO. W. BAKER.

Lockesburgh, Ark., June 13.

In Murfreesboro, Tenn., June 26th, Sister Mary Turner, wife of Rev. Stephen Turner. She bowed to God's will and died in great peace.

H. PRIMM.

Clera S. Alexander died June 18th, aged 24 years, 9 months and 11 days. She professed religion several years ago at Fisk University. She joined St. James Chapel in Murfreesboro, April 23, 1882, and became teacher of a class in the Sunday-school. The school has lost an excellent teacher, the Church a good member, and the family an obedient and loving child. We tender our sympathy to them.

H. PRIMM.

Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Departed this life, June 25, 1882, Sister Francis Johnson, a member of the M. E. Church ever since childhood. She had been sick for a long time. She told her husband and friends before she died that they must not grieve for her for she had got religion when she was a girl, and that she was going to rest. She died in full triumph of faith, leaving a husband and two children to mourn her death.

C. A. TAYLOR.

Rosedale, La., June 25, 1882.

Strength for Mind and Body.

There is more strength restoring power in a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic than in a bushel of malt or a gallon of milk. This explains why invalids find it such a wonderful invigorant for mind and body. See other column.

The growth of Dakota the past three years in population has been surprising. In 1860 the population was 4,867, of which 2,261 were Indians; in 1870 it was 14,181; in 1880 it was 135,180; and in 1882 it is estimated to be above 250,000. The entire area of the Territory is 96,596,480 acres.

Run no risks but cure your catarrh with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, before it leads to consumption. Sold by druggists.

Forty Year's Experience of an Old Nurse

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. 20-1y

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, July 17, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

Cotton, ℔ lb.	
Ordinary	10½
Middling	12½
Good middling	13½
Middling fair	13¾
Sugar, ℔ lb.	
Yellow clarified	8½
White clarified	9
Molasses, in bbls., ℔ gallon.	
Common	40
Fair	50
Choice	60
Rice, Louisiana, ℔ lb.:	
Common	—@6
Fair	—@6¼
Choice	@7½
GROCERIES.	
Butter, ℔ lb.:	
Western	22@23
Coffee, ℔ lb.:	
Ordinary	8½
Prime	11
Cheese, ℔ lb.:	
Western factory	9
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	4 75
Flour, ℔ bbl.:	
Fancy	7 37½
Choice family	6 50
Lard, ℔ lb.:	
Choice, in kegs	@13½
Choice, in tierces	13
Salt, ℔ sack:	
Coarse	87½
Fine	1 22½
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	4 50
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	2 25
Onions, ℔ bbl	3 75
Apples, ℔ bbl	4 00
Cabbages, ℔ 100	10@10 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	—5@10 00
Oils, ℔ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	19@30
Coal, in bbls	—@—
Linseed, raw	62@64
Linseed, boiled	65@67
Cotton seed	51@52
GRAIN AND FEED.	
Corn, in sacks, ℔ bu.:	
Yellow	90
White	1 05
Mixed	90
Oats, ℔ bu.:	
Western	58
Bran, ℔ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	1 10
Hay, ℔ ton:	
Prime	24@26
Choice	27@28
PROVISIONS.	
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	23 25
Bacon, ℔ lb.:	
Breakfast	15
Shoulders	10½
Sides, clear rib	14½
Sides, clear	14½
Hams, sugar-cured	15½
Dry Salt Meat, ℔ lb.:	
Clear rib sides	10½
Clear sides	10½
Shoulders	10½

The steamer Scioto with 500 to 700 excursionists aboard was sunk in collision with the John Lomas, near Mingo Junction, O, on the Ohio river on the night of July 4, and many lives were lost, the number being estimated by some at 90 The Lomas struck the Scioto and she sank in fifteen feet of water in three minutes from the time of collision. The scenes on the Scioto were heart rending and the life-struggles fearful. Already 75 bodies have been recovered.

From Eminent Wilmer Brinton, M. D., Baltimore.

I have used COLDEN'S LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF AND TONIC INVIGORATOR in my practice, and have been much gratified with the result. As a tonic in all cases of debility and weakness, anemia, chlorosis, etc., it can not be surpassed. (Remember the name. COLDEN'S—take no other.) Of druggists.

The Portland (Or.), *New Northwest,* which believes in women's rights, thinks that the newly elected Legislature will indorse a woman-suffrage amendment, and that will unquestionably be adopted on a popular vote.

Conference Notices.

Marshall District Conference.

MR. EDITOR—Please notify the brethren of the Marshall District, Texas Conference, to be ready to meet the district conference which will convene at Paris, Texas, on about the last of August; and the brethren will once more remember that the following brethren was appointed by the district conference held at Jefferson, Texas, to serve a committee on selecting the religious subjects to be discussed by the preachers of said district conference: W. Wesley, Geo. Norris, and P. Morgan.

We, your humble committee, have selected the subjects as follows:

On Regeneration, A. Jackson and W. H. Logan; on Repentence, G. Johns and L. Woodward; on Justification, P. Morgan and F. Parker; on Original Birth of Sin, R. R. Roberts and Taylor Moore; on Baptism, W. Pollard and S. Horn; on Temperance, H. Johns and J. E. Shackelford; on Sanctification, A. Williams and Geo. Norris; on Education, W. H. Davis and W. Wesley; on Sunday-school, O. Wheeler and S. Herper.

Respectfully submitted,
PETER MORGAN.

Marshall, Texas, June 27, 1882.

West Tennessee District — Tennessee Conference.

I wish that all the preachers in charge would let me know how many delegates will come from their several charges, so that I may know how to get homes for them; and also how many will come horse-back, and how many will bring their wives with them. It is best to leave your wives at home, and come horse-back as a good many of our members live a long ways out of town and the brethren will have to go some distance to get homes. Our membership here is very small and it will be hard to find homes for all.

L. M. MOORES, P. E.

Mason Circuit.

Notice.

Brethren and members of the Hot Springs District, Little Rock Conference, at Hot Springs, August 24, and paying full fare on the Iron Mountain Railway coming will be returned on one-fifth fare. G. W. SAMS.

Little Rock, Ark., July 10, 1882.

Okolona District—Miss. Conference.

The First District Conference of the Okolona District for this conference year will convene in the M. E. Church at Crawford at 9 o'clock Thursday morning, August 3, 1882. A full attendance is expected.

J. M. SHUMPERT, P. E.

Columbus, Miss., July 5.

Marshall District—Texas Conference.

The Second District Conference for the Marshall District will convene at Paris, on Thursday, August 31st, and will close Monday, Sept. 4th. We insist that all the members, as far as possible, must be present, and be there at the opening Thursday. All who make application for license to preach must attend and pass an examination.

W. L. MOLLOY, P. E.

Marshall, Texas, June 30.

Baton Rouge District, Louisiana Conference

All the travelling and local preachers, exhorters, district stewards, one Sunday-school superintendent, and one class-leader from each pastoral charge in the Baton Rouge District, are hereby notified to meet the District Conference in Clinton, La., on Friday July 28th, at 9 o'clock a. m. Three days session. Written reports are expected on the part of every pastor and officer. The introductory Sermon on Thursday evening July 27th, at 8 o'clock will be preached by Rev. Hampton James. The literary exercises as follows:

Rev. Jas. W. Hudson, Friday, at 8 o'clock p. m., will preach the missionary sermon; Rev. Andrew Jackson, The Sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures for Salvation; Rev. John Qualls, Original or Birth Sin; Rev. Geo. Lacey, The Justification of Man; Rev. J. H. Rylander, Good Works; Rev. Jesse Rogers, Sin after Justification; Rev. Charles Monroe, The Lord's Supper; Rev. Chas. Kershaw, The Duties of class-leaders; Rev. N. Burton, The Rites and Ceremonies of Churches; Rev. John Franklin, Baptism; Rev. Moses Franklin, The word or Son of God; Rev. R. J. Thomas, Faith is the Holy Trinity; Rev. R. T. Louis, The Sabbath-school; Rev. E. Harrison, Origin of the M. E. Church; Rev. Chas. Barnes, Free Will; Rev. N. Gray, Temperance; Rev. W. P. Forrest, The Resurrection of Christ;

The local preachers and exhorters will make their report as directed on page 14 minutes of last District Conference.

Sunday, at 9 o'clock a. m., District Sunday-school, will meet. Addresses by Rev. P. Landry Rev. Jas. W. Hudson, and Rev. Andrew Jackson. The publishing interests, and the Freedman's Aid Society will be represented by Rev. P. Landry, Rev. Jas. W. Hudson, J. Qualls, and G. Lacy.

The session will close Sunday night with a grand Love-feast, July 30th.

P. LANDRY, P. E.

JAS. W. HUDSON, Sec'y.

Notice.

The second annual Camp Meeting of the Navasota District Texas Conference will commence near Navasota July 13th, and end July 24th. Come all and bring heddings and provisions with you and camp on the ground. Reduced rates will be granted on the Central R. R. There will be no free tables. Each pastor will board with the families from his circuit or station.

E. LEE,
Sec'y Camp Meeting Association.

Review of Senator Jones' Speech, Or Is There to be a War of Races in America?

BY REV. A. E. P. ALBERT, Assistant Editor of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

An oration delivered in Central Church, New Orleans, June 30, 1882, before the Alumni Association of Straight University. For sale, in pamphlet form, at 5 cents per copy, postpaid, at SOUTHWESTERN office, 106 Camp street. 29-41

ASTHMA and HAY FEVER Their CAUSE and CURE. Knight's New Treatise Sent Free. Address L. A. KNIGHT & Co., 15 E. 3d St., Cincinnati, O. July 20-4t

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay until Cured. J. STEPHENS, M. D., Lebanon, Ohio. July20-13t

Lithographs of John Wesley. For sale at this office. Price 60 cents each. Mailed to any address. PHILLIPS & HUNT, 106 Camp Street, New Orleans.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

"Throw Physic to the Dogs," says Macbeth. Much of it might be disposed of with advantage to mankind, but it would be hard upon the dogs. The "sweet oblivious antidote," which Macbeth asked for in vain, is however vouchsafed to the dyspeptic and bilious in TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. It regulates, purifies and invigorates the system; is a positive specific for indigestion and constipation; promotes perspiration and reduces fever.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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MRS. COX,
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Superior Board, Moderate Summer Prices. Elegant Suites and Single rooms. 21-[illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT
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MRS. C. ROBERTSON, Proprietor.

MRS. M. L. DALE,
Wishes to inform her friends that she is prepared to Accommodate Gentlemen, Ladies and Families With Board, by the MONTH, WEEK OR DAY, at Pass Christian, Miss., on FRONT STREET short walk from Railroad Depot and Boat Landing. Any one visiting the Pass will do well to give her a call. 16 1y.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pisgah Seminary,
(PRESBYTERIAN.)
Fifteenth year begins Sept. 4th, 1882. Located at Pisgah Church, near Lexington, Ky. Removed from the vices and temptations incident to towns and cities. Prepares for College, University or Business. Home School. Pupils board in family of the principal. Number limited. All pupils under the personal instruction of the Principal, a graduate of Harvard University of twenty-five years experience as teacher in the South. For circulars, etc., Address A. SPENCE, A. M., Versailles, Ky. 27-4teow

Ablemarle Female Institute,
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.
Full faculty. Healthful and beautiful location. Thorough instruction. Terms very low. Session begins September 20th. Order catalogue.
Principals: { REV. A. EUBANK, A. M. / W. P. DICKINSON.
27-4t

Washington and Lee University,
GEN. G. W. C. LEE, President.
Thorough instruction in LANGUAGES, LITERATURE and SCIENCE, and in the Professional Schools of LAW and ENGINEERING. Delightful location in the Valley of Virginia. Necessary expenses for whole session, exclusive of board and clothing, need not exceed $225 to $300. Session opens Sept. 21. For catalogue, address
J. L. CAMPBELL, Jr., Clerk, Lexington, Va.
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Wards Seminary,
Nashville, Tenn.
Closed its 17th year with 287 young ladies, and 42 graduates. Parents wanting a School of Thorough Experience, Careful Nurture, and Thorough Drilling in its Departments, including Cooking and Framing, send for a new catalogue. Next year opens Sept. 1st. Address DR. W. E. WARD.
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BOSTON UNIVERSITY.
Choicest Eastern advantages in Collegiate and post-graduate studies; in Theology, Law, and Medicine. Address The Registrar, Boston, Mass.

MOUNT HOLYOKE SEMINARY
Four years' course for women. Laboratories, cabinets, and art-gallery. Library of 10,000 vols. Board and tuition $175 a year. Address Miss WARD, Prin., So. Hadley, Mass.

THE NEW ENGLAND
Conservatory of Music.
A School of Culture and COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
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School for Piano, Organ, Violin, Orchestral and Band Instruments. Voice, Artistic Vocal Course, Harmony, Composition, Theory, and Orchestration, Tuning Pianos and Organs.
School for English Branches and Higher Literature, Languages, Normal Instruction, Elocution and Dramatic Action, Physical Culture, and Fine Arts.
ON THE BROADEST SCALE.
Certificates and Diplomas awarded and Degrees Conferred.
Fall Term Commences Sept. 14, 1882.
The New Home, costing $700,000, is the largest Conservatory building in the world. Here, 500 rooms and good board are furnished at moderate prices in the heart of Boston. Conformity to Musical and artistic centre of America. Apply immediately to secure rooms for fall term. Stamp for calendar to
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Riverview Academy,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
With U. S. Military Department. A thorough-going, wide-awake school for boys, combining Study, Military Drill and Recreation in due proportion. Catalogue with chart of College Requisitions sent on application.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.
1y13-2m

LAW SCHOOL
Of Washington and Lee University,
GEN. G. W. C. LEE, President.
Faculty: C. A. Graves, M. A., Prof. [illegible] and Equity; Hon. J. Randolph Tucker, LL.D., Prof. Constitutional Law. Hon. H. Sheffey, LL.D., Lecturer on Wills. Judge W. McLaughlin, Lecturer on Pleading. Session begins Sept. 21, 1882. For catalogue and full information address Prof. C. A. GRAVES, Lexington, Va.
1y13-1m

WAVERLEY SEMINARY,
1412 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Full corps of professors and teachers. Every advantage afforded for thorough training in mathematical, literary and ornamental departments. Terms reasonable. Fall session opens Sept. 20th. For catalogue apply to Miss Lipscomb, Principal.

VASSAR COLLEGE.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. A complete college course for women, with Schools of Painting and Music, and a preparatory department. Catalogues sent.
S. L. CALDWELL, D. D., President.

MERIDIAN ACADEMY.
The Sixth year of the Meridian Academy begins Sept. 1882. Having given prosperity in the future, Especial pains taken with students preparing to teach. Parents desiring sending their children to a good Christian School will do well to communicate at once. Board can be obtained from $8 to $10 per month. All communications should be addressed to Box 87, Meridian, Miss., or to the Principal.
MRS. M. V. KEEVER.
Meridian, July 8th, 1882.

The Great Church LIGHT
FRINK'S Patent Reflectors [illegible]
July13-[illegible]

ASTHMA [illegible]

[illegible] Folks' Corner.

[illegible] cloud that drinks the river
[illegible] the rain ;
[illegible] the hooded lights that quiver
On the plain,
By and by are through ;
And then comes the dew.

So the trouble and the sighing
[illegible] the heart ;
And the day of want and crying,
When we part,
By and by are through ;
And then comes the dew.

Carving "a Sow and Pigs."

Philip Wood was a village carpenter, who had developed an uncommon skill in wood carving, and had made some striking figures for the adornment of his sweetheart's [illegible], a lass above himself in rank and fortune. In the hope of improving his circumstances, and thus lessening the disparity between them, he went to London, where he sought work in vain, until his [illegible] of money was reduced to a single guinea.

The huge dome of St. Paul's was then rising above the smoke of London. Philip Wood applied to the foreman for work in carving the wood for the interior. Repulsed by him he haunted the place day after day, and at last attracted the notice of the great Sir Christopher himself.

"What have you been used to [illegible]?" asked the architect.

The carpenter, in the extremity of his agitation, could only stammer out:

"[illegible], your worship."

"[illegible]!" said Sir Christopher. "[illegible], carve me a specimen of your [illegible], a sow and pigs, it will be [illegible] in your line—and bring [illegible] this day week. I shall be [illegible]."

[illegible] fellow shrank away from [illegible] of the workmen, and [illegible] to his lodging in despair. [illegible] a friend in his landlady, [illegible] him to take Sir Christopher at his word, and carve the [illegible] and pigs he could in the [illegible].

[illegible] his last guinea he bought [illegible] of pear wood, and by using [illegible] diligence finished the [illegible], and took it under his [illegible] appointed place.

[illegible] was there, and [illegible] the trembling carpenter [illegible] the beautiful [illegible] Christopher said:

"[illegible], young man. At [illegible] to-morrow fore-[illegible]."

[illegible] Sir Christopher [illegible], and said [illegible] wishes to keep [illegible] and requests me to [illegible] guineas for it."

[illegible] I fear I did you [illegible] but a great nation-[illegible] to me, and it [illegible] to mind that no [illegible] falls into insig-[illegible]. Mind and attend me [illegible].

[illegible] to know that the [illegible] much of the fine [illegible] Paul's and married [illegible] of his heart.—*Christian at* [illegible]

[illegible] Mischievous Parrot.

[illegible] residence of Poll's [illegible] some buildings [illegible] and the men [illegible] were in [illegible] to those below [illegible] as they wanted, [illegible] "more mortar," and [illegible]

[illegible] time Polly had [illegible] as well as the [illegible] they were at-[illegible] the Irish la-[illegible] of a load than [illegible] "more mortar!" [illegible] bore it with [illegible] the mortar [illegible] was [illegible] the order [illegible] who [illegible] of the [illegible] standing [illegible] down his [illegible] tram-[illegible] the [illegible] mor-r-tar [illegible] may [illegible] the lines o' [illegible]

[illegible]

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York. 21-1y

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

F. Walker, Monroe: "We observed Children's Day; there were 100 children and 70 adults present. We collected and forwarded to Dr. Kidder $5 25. Hard times and whiskey afflict the people. Water has just left the land, and people are going to work."

TEXAS.

A. Jackson, Groesbeck: "I have worked up three schools with 110 scholars. We have no churches on this circuit, one was burned down this year; but we are building a new one, which we hope to complete this year. It is 40x24. Children's Day was observed; collection, $1 50. Received in the church five."

S. Smith, Belton: "I wish to say a few words concerning the district conference that is to be held at Belton, July 27th. Please say to the brethren, as the times are hard, to please leave their families, for we want to do the very best we can, and are preparing everything that is necessary."

E. B. Rollins, Paris: "There are four colored churches here, and the fifth is building. All are deeply in debt but ours, and we are not clear. Whiskey has been driven out, and I think this is the reason our church prospers. Paris is ahead of any town in this matter. Our church is worth $2500, and we want just as good a minister next year as the State can afford, with pretty fair learning. We are behind other churches in this respect. Bro. Moore has done more good for us than any man since emancipation; his work in Clarkville has also been very good."

MISSISSIPPI.

A. Lemon, Durant: "Our presiding elder has made his second visit, and administered sacrament to eighty-two members. The church is prospering. The Lexington church is in debt, and it keeps on a drag. Children's day was observed, with exercises of music and singing, and speeches by ladies and gentlemen. Collection was $5 20."

J. P. Jordan, Enterprise: "Our second quarterly conference, on the Enterprise circuit, convened June 19th, 1882, J. W. Dunn, P. E., being present, and conducted the services properly, preached a fine sermon, and administered the Lord's supper to sixty communicants. Collection $16 30. On the children's-day, C. W. Ivy, P. C., preached an instructional sermon to the children, and $8 70 was taken up by the following Sunday School scholars. Gents: C. H. King and Robert Jordan. Ladies: Elizabeth Perry and Susanna Jordan."

Beauty Regained.

The beauty and color of the hair may be safely regained by using Parker's Hair Balsam, which is much admired for its perfume, cleanliness and dandruff eradicating properties.

The Virginia Democrats declared it inexpedient to nominate a candidate for Congressman at large. They will support J. E. Massey, Re-adjuster.

If bilious, or suffering from impurity of blood, or weak lungs and fear consumption (scrofulous disease of the lungs), take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and it will cure you. By druggists.

It is stated that Guiteau's body has been removed from the jail where it was buried, and after suitable preparation the skeleton will be placed in the army medical museum in Washington.

"Buchupaiba."

New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases. $1, at druggists. La. Depot I. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

[illegible] Queen of England has given [illegible] to the [illegible] bill.

[illegible]

(From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.)

A LADY SAID

"Those Horrid Pimples! No, I Cannot Go. Please Present My Excuses.

Probably two-thirds of the ladies in society and homes of our land are afflicted with skin diseases of various kinds, to do away with which, if it could be done without injury, would be the happiest event of their lives. Then she would have instead of a disfigured and marred countenance, one that would be handsome, or at least good-looking, for any one with a clear, pure skin, no matter what the cut of her features is, has a certain amount of good looks which attract everybody. As it is now, she imagines every one sees and talks about "those freckles," "those horrid pimples," and other blemishes with which she is afflicted, and this is true of either sex.

To improve this appearance great risks are taken; arsenic, mercury, or high-sound titled named articles containing these death-dealing drugs are taken in hopes of getting rid of all these troubles. In many cases death is the result. No alleviation of the burning, heating, itching and inflammation is given. All troubled with Eczema (salt rheum), Tetters Humors, Inflammation, Rough Scaly Eruptions of any kind, Diseases of the Hair and Scalp, Scrofula, Ulcers, Pimples or Tender Itchings on any part of the body, should know that there is hope for them in a sure, perfect and elegant remedy, known as "Dr. C. W. Benson's Skin Cure." It makes the skin white, soft and smooth, removes tan and freckles, and is the best toilet dressing in the world. It is elegantly put up, two bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment. Our readers should be sure to get this and not some old remedy resuscitated on the success of Dr. Benson's and now advertised as the "Great Skin Cure." There is only one,—it bears the Doctor's picture and is for sale by all druggists. $1 per package.

A Sensation

HAS OFTEN BEEN MADE

by the discovery of some new thing, but nothing has ever stood the test like Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills.

They really do cure sick headache, nervous headache, neuralgia, nervousness, sleeplessness, indigestion, paralysis, and melancholy.

Sold by druggists. Price, 50 cents a box. Depot 106 North Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. By mail, two boxes for $1, or six boxes for $2.50, to any address.

C. N. Crittenton, New York, is wholesale agent for Dr. C. W. Benson's remedies.

On Tuesday morning July 11th, Admiral Seymour commenced the bombardment of Alexandria. In a few hours the forts and batteries facing the sea were a heap of ruins. The Egyptians made a spirited resistance, but the British loss was very small. The Khedive placed his family on a Turkish gunboat. On Wednesday the town was set on fire by the Egyptians.

"Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c. boxes.

It is as obligatory on Christians to give for the support of the gospel as it is to pray and talk.

How to Save.

All hard workers are subject to bilious attacks which may end in dangerous illness. Parker's Ginger Tonic will keep the kidneys and liver active, and by preventing the attack save much sickness, loss of time and expense.—Detroit Press.

We cannot live better than in seeking to become better, nor more agreeable than having a clear conscience.

Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions. $1, at druggists, La. Depot, I. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

The Buchanan-Manning contest, from the second Mississippi district has been decided in committee to allow contestant leave to withdraw his papers without prejudice.

Favoritism

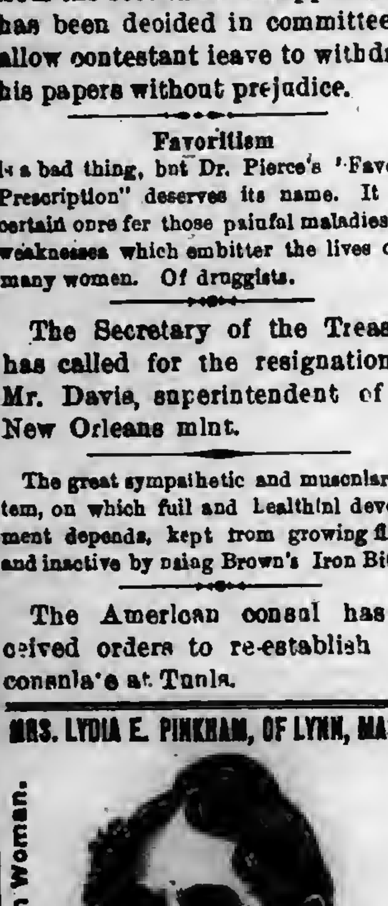
is a bad thing, but Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" deserves its name. It is a certain cure for those painful maladies and weaknesses which embitter the lives of so many women. Of druggists.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called for the resignation of Mr. Davis, superintendent of the New Orleans mint.

The great sympathetic and muscular system, on which full and healthful development depends, kept from growing flabby and inactive by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

The American consul has received orders to re-establish the consulate at Tunis.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population. [illegible]

[illegible]

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND [illegible] Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. [illegible]

SAMARITAN NERVINE.

Samaritan Nervine

Cures Epileptic Fits, Spasms, Convulsions, St. Vitus Dance, Virtigo, Hysterics, Insanity, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Nervous diseases. This infallible remedy will positively eradicate every species of Nervous Derangement, and drive them away from whence they came, never to return again. It utterly destroys the germs of disease by neutralizing the hereditary taint or poison in the system, and thoroughly eradicates the disease, and utterly destroys the cause.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Female Weakness, general Debility, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Painful Menstruation, Ulceration of the Uterus, Internal Heat, Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder, Irritability of the Bladder. For Wakefulness at night, there is no better remedy. During the change of life no female should be without it. It quiets the Nervous System and gives rest, comfort and nature's sweet sleep.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Alcoholism, Drunkenness and the habit of Opium Eating. These degrading habits are by far the worst evils that have ever befallen suffering humanity. Thousands die annually from these noxious drugs. The drunkard drinks liquor not because he likes it, but for the pleasure of drinking and treating his friends, little thinking that he is on his road to ruin. Like the Opium Eater, he first uses the drug in small quantities as a harmless antidote. The soothing influence of the drug takes strong hold upon its victim, leading him on to his own destruction. The habits of Opium Eating and Liquor Drinking are precisely what eating is to alimentiveness, as over-eating first inflames the stomach, which redoubles its cravings until it paralyzes both the stomach and appetite. So every drink of liquor or dose of opium, instead of satisfying, only adds to its fierce fires, until it consumes the vital force and then itself. Like the gluttonous tape worm, it cries: "Give, give, give!" but never enough until its own rapacity devours itself. Samaritan Nervine gives instant relief in all such cases. It produces sleep, quiets the nerves, builds up the nervous system, and restores body and mind to a healthy condition.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Nervous Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Syphilis, diseases of the Kidneys and all diseases of the urinary organs. Nervous debility, caused by the indiscretions of youth, permanently cured by the use of this invaluable remedy. To you, young, middle-aged and old men, who are covering your sufferings as with a mantle by silence, look up, you can be saved by timely efforts, and make ornaments to society, and jewels in the crown of your Maker, if you will. Do not keep this a secret longer, until it saps your vitals, and destroys both body and soul. If you are thus afflicted, take Dr. Richmond's Samaritan Nervine. It will restore your shattered nerves, arrest premature decay, impart tone and energy to the whole system.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my little girl of fits. She was also deaf and dumb, but it cured her. She can now talk and hear as well as anybody.
Peter Ross, Springwater, Wis.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has been the means of curing my wife of rheumatism. J. B. Fletcher, Fort Collins, Col.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Made a sure cure of a case of fits for my son. E. B. Balls, Hiattsville, Kan.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of vertigo, neuralgia and sick headache. Mrs. Wm. Henson, Aurora, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Was the means of curing my wife of spasms. Rev. J. A. Edie, Beaver, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of asthma, after spending over $3,000 with other doctors. S. B. Hobson, New Albany, Ind.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Effectually cured me of spasms. Miss Jennie Warren, 740 West Van Buren st., Chicago, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured our child of fits after given up to die by our family physician, it having over 100 in 24 hours. Henry Knee, Vervilla, Warren co., Tenn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of scrofula after suffering for 8 years. Albert Simpson, Peoria, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits, after spending $2,400 with other doctors. J. W. Thornton, Claiborn, Miss.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me permanently of epileptic fits of a stubborn character. Rev. Wm. Martin, Mechanicstown, Md.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits, after having had 2,500 in eighteen months. Mrs. E. Forbes, West Potsdam, N. Y.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of epilepsy of nine years' standing. Miss Orlina Marshall, Granby, Newton co., Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has permanently cured me of epilepsy of many years' duration. Jacob Suter, St. Joseph, Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of bronchitis, asthma and general debility. Oliver Myers, Ironton, O.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has cured me of asthma; also scrofula of many years' standing. Isaac Jewell, Covington, Ky.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of fits. Have been well for over four years. Chas. E. Curtis, Osyka, Douglas co., Minn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured a friend of mine who had dyspepsia very badly. Michael O'Connor, Ridgeway, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
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Lost Friends.

(We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.)

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my daughter, who belonged to Henry Marston. Her name then was Painder Wilson. She left Marston with her cousin, Julia Gleeves, and Nat Watson's little girl, Kitty. The last we heard of her, she was in Memphis, by the name of Fannie Lane, and her husband was George Lane. Address me at Conshatta, La., in care of Rev. A. Moore.
HAMMOND WILSON.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for two lady friends, Misses Mary Jane Holmes and Mary Jane Brown. Miss Holmes was a native of Mississippi, and lived in Memphis, 289 Union street, and part of the time at Bantyre Station, Tenn. I last saw her in December, 1880, and have not been able to hear from her. Miss Brown was a school teacher and came from St. Louis in 1874. She taught me on Poplar street, Memphis. Address Box 32, Springfield, Ark.
W. D. DAVIS.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my mother's people. Her name was Emsie Smith. She was sold from Lexington, Kentucky, when very small girl, aged 10 or 12 years. I heard that uncle John Smith lived in St. Louis, Missouri; and uncle Fred Smith was in Baltimore with a doctor, and mother was in Louisiana. I also desire to hear from father's people. He left them in Missouri or Tennessee when a small boy, aged 7 years. Uncle was Henry Griffins. Address me at Algiers, La.
LOUISA BURTON.

MR. EDITOR: I wish to hear of my brother. I left him on the eastern shore of Maryland, in St. Mary county, in 1851 or 1852. I belonged to Gov. James Thomas. Brother was Jayaret Cooper; one was John Henry, another Henry Juberter. Mother was Sally Juberter. She had two sons and one daughter. Address me, care Rev. M. Dyer, Sixth street M. E. Church, New Orleans.
ELISABETH JACKSON.

MR. EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my brother Ned Owens, who left Texas about twenty-five years ago. His mother was Fanny, sister was Julia. He was put in a trader's yard in New Orleans and sold by John Poindexter, 147 Baronne street, to some one from Mississippi. I last heard from him in Grant's army at the surrender of Vicksburg. His master, Clark L Owen, was captain of a company. I will pay $100 to know where my brother is. Our sister is in Louisiana. We were raised by Usan Provost. Address me at Texana, Texas, box 28.
MARTIN VINCENT.

MR. EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my kin people. My aunt whose name was Jane Shatels was sold in Alabama. She had three children living, two were Fary and Ann. They were all carried to Fanin county, Texas. I have a brother Josh Shatels. I saw him 14 years ago. There were seven brothers of us. I left Alabama during the war. I now go by the name of William Young. Address me at Argenta, Ark.

DEAR EDITOR: My husband having entered the itinerancy; and having been appointed by Bishop Peck to Bayou Sara; I have become his companion in travel. In the course of a few days I shall leave my brothers, sisters, relatives, and many warm-hearted friends here at home, and be off to join my husband in his new field of labor. The parting gives me pain, but the Lord has blessed me with a missionary spirit and I am encouraged to go and join in the good work of the Lord against the mighty. Pray for our success and the encouragement of friends left behind.
Yours in Christ,
HANNAH HARRISON.
Holmesville, La.

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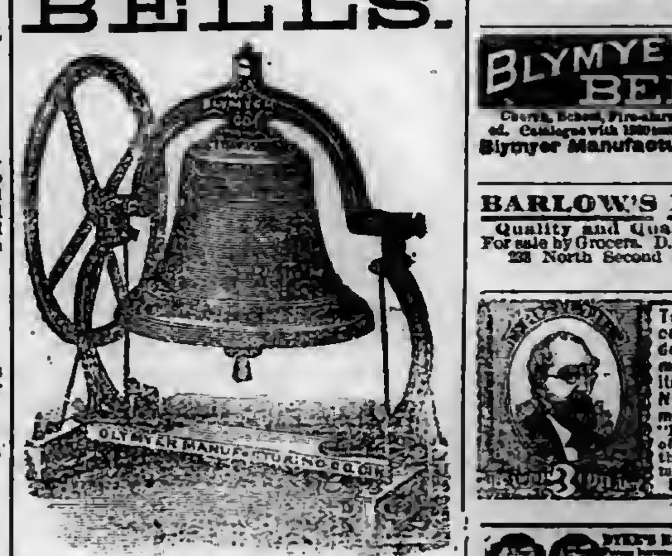

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And changes day to darkest night;
When all around is wrapped in gloom,
And vain we cry for light—more light,
Where is the balm to ease our pain,
To lift bowed head and breaking heart;
Oh, where the voice at whose command,
Our bitter anguish will depart?

Alas! that voice is not on earth;
Not here we find the healing balm;
But when we lift our thoughts on high,
We find the holy saving calm.
The solace borne on angel wings
Is by our loving Father given.
When sorrow's wave sweeps o'er the soul,
Think not of earth, but look to heaven.

—From Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine for June.

Sympathy with the Russian Jews; a Paper by the Rev. James Mitchell, D. D., of Atlanta, Ga.

The number of sympathizers with the persecuted Russian Jews is much larger in this country than one [illegible] We receive letters and essays on this subject from all parts of the country written by [illegible] philanthropists of all denominations, and do not publish [illegible] of space only. We [illegible] an exception with a paper [illegible] by the Rev. James [illegible], D. D., of Atlanta, a gentleman [illegible] known also in political [illegible] It has a statesman-like [illegible] purposes an entirely [illegible] for the existing evil. [illegible] the proposition of the [illegible] gentleman is broad [illegible] principle and comprehensive enough in spirit to merit [illegible] and consideration of [illegible], although we can not [illegible] all the difficulties can be [illegible] and the plan of the [illegible] gentleman can be realized. [illegible] let the Doctor speak for himself.

THOUGHTS ON THE FUTURE OF BIBLE LANDS.

[illegible] Wise: Allow me to [illegible] through your paper a few reflections [illegible] what to me is a desirable [illegible] for Bible Lands, and I [illegible] Syria, Palestine, and [illegible]. This field should constitute [illegible] state, the political center [illegible] in the ancient city [illegible], and its commercial [illegible] cities of Egypt. The [illegible] and [illegible] wants of [illegible] century demand such [illegible] head of the Medit[illegible]

[illegible] England and Russia came [illegible] in Asia, the necessity [illegible] intermediate state at [illegible] evident [illegible] has so widely [illegible] Empire as a [illegible] and Rus[illegible] uphold one of the [illegible] of the dark [illegible] likely that [illegible] longer uphold [illegible] as a judg[illegible] Church.

[illegible] Lands; [illegible] Protest [illegible] but not [illegible] as [illegible] have a [illegible] ancient [illegible] his[illegible] Hebrew [illegible] as [illegible]

human masses as well as territory, are needed; but, as I have said before, with the Turk the imperial dominion of the Arab closes, and that of the Hebrew commonwealth begins again.

We have reached the time of transition, but the movement must be slow, as Israel is not ready to assume control, and Europe is unwilling to let go the hope of dominion over Bible Lands, nor will those grasping powers turn away from the spoils of the grand Turk until obliged to do so by the money power of the world, used as an instrument in the hands of a great ruler, for neither religion nor equity has much weight in the hands of the average statesman, and the poor Hebrew may suffer persecution another thousand years, unless thus God becomes his helper and restores national power and diplomatic agencies in imperial courts of sufficient weight to command respect.

But what are the signs of the times pointing to this great, and, to me, desirable event, the erection of Bible Lands into a compost nation under Hebrew rule? *First*, the mutual jealousy of the European powers as to the dominion of Egypt, which, for the time being, is the governing power of the trinity of Turkish provinces. Egypt is the key to the situation, and its emancipation and independence should come first. The Hebrew bankers should purchase all its bonds, and, as far as possible, secure the control of the stock of the Suez Canal, and turn a part of the stream of Russian emigration thereon; and yet I am not clear on this question of emigration. Possibly the political education of the Russian emigrant needs that improvement that America alone can give. If my doubt is correctly taken at this point, then the duty of the hour is to attract every unsettled Hebrew in the old world to our country, that they may learn the nature of civil and religious liberty. But to return to the Egypt of to-day, England and France may exercise a protectorate over it; they will do more if I expound God's word correctly.

In the final dissolution of the Turkish Empire now at hand, France will grasp a few of the Barbary States, but will not hold Egypt.

Germany will be content to round out her home empire, and add the German provinces of Austria, and will be entirely willing to checkmate France and England in Bible Lands by a Hebrew nationality. Austria will follow Germany in this.

Russia is the friend of America. As long as a Romanoff holds the throne of Russia, the voice of America, uttered in respectful and friendly terms, will have weight, much weight, in St. Petersburg; and as Russia is willing to set a limit to her own southward march, I will venture the conjecture that she is willing her Hebrew subjects, in their flight from race troubles, which possibly she can not control, should find a secure home in the Bible Lands, and will gladly unite in a protectorate to secure their nationality therein. For some great and wonderful purpose God has allowed the great families of England, Germany, and Russia to be united closely through the House of Denmark, and may not this cause I am now pleading be one of his purposes?

Second. Of America, it is needless for me to speak to your readers; they know the pulsations of her mighty heart for liberty, equity, and religion; and how far they can rely on her moral influence in their behalf, when the hour for action comes, her existence, her institutions, is one of the grandest signs of the times we live in. Let Jew and Gentile unite to swell the volume of her moral light and power, and render needless military power, which is ever savage power.

Allow me to congratulate you on the success of the Hebrew Union College. I have watched its foundation and rise with much interest, and trust the ample wealth of your people will be so poured upon it that the reputation of your race for liberality will be sustained, and that the divided, and too often antagonistic spirit of a loose congregationalism will be remedied by mild connectional bonds of union among American synagogues. As you have united the interests of the College with the emigration [illegible] both will succeed, [illegible] people will [illegible] Jews with an against their wrongs in Russia; but in dealing with that power our true policy is to let her know that America, her ally and friend, asks the Bible Lands for the Hebrew race, of which she has more in her empire than any other nation holds, so that in exercising paternal care she has ample claim in equity to unite with us in the moral enforcement of the demand in the international court. The resolve at St. Petersburg to recognize and exercise such a paternal care would wonderfully soften the national heart of Russia, and change its whole tone toward your people in that empire. They would become to Russia an important political factor, to be wisely used in the great game of statesmanship and national reconstruction.

A Hebrew friend placed two of the late numbers of your paper in my hands. I read and returned them. They contained a lecture by a gentleman whose name I do not recollect. It was a stricture on the Christian Scriptures; it looked harsh to my eye, and not calculated to do good; much out of place, I thought, as this is an age in which Protestant or evangelical Christianity is laboring to soften the hard lot of Israel. This reflection was followed by another thought I will likewise express: A better acquaintance with our general literature among Hebrew students would soften and change this harsh tone. Let Dr. Wise challenge the benevolence of the Christian world, not only to aid the Russian refugees, but to contribute to the foundation of a Greek Chair, in what I trust may become a Hebrew University, and allow the New Testament as a text-book therein, and let it take its chances with the other classics, for its writers were all Jews. With much respect I remain yours, etc.,

JAMES MITCHELL.

ATLANTA, GA., March 20, 1882.

The Faculty and Regency of the Hebrew Union College certainly do not object to the reading of the New Testament in Greek or translation. The students, also, we think, take an interest in that volume, although time is too short to pay any particular attention to that branch of literature just now. That "lecture of a gentleman" to which the Doctor refers, was either Mr. Worthington's essay, "The Roman Trial of Jesus," who is himself a Christian gentleman, who certainly does not intend to give offense, or it was our own essay, "The Pharisees in the Gospels," which is a strictly critical and inoffensive essay. Evangelical Christians must not expect of us Jews, we think, that we have nothing to say against the Christian story, and reject it on account of prejudice, whim, or ignorance; nor must it be expected that we will not speak out whatever may fairly be said in defense of our ancient faith, which is attacked so frequently by Christian orators and writers. We appreciate the charitable and philanthropic feelings of Evangelical Christians toward our co-religionists, and do under all circumstances reciprocate in the same spirit of humanity and true religion. It must not be expected, however, on that account, that we tacitly subscribe to Christology or expect our friends to subscribe to Rabbinism; or that they or we should not utter freely whatever they might have to say in favor of their respective creeds or in rejection of the other. If we cannot agree to disagree we have not commenced to agree at all. We can and ought to be humane and charitable to one another, notwithstanding the disagreements in doctrine and form of worship, and ought to encourage free and fair discussion for the sake of truth.—*American Israelite.*

A treaty has been concluded between the United States and Corea. It recognizes the latter as an independent power, provides for the settlement of consuls at the open ports in Corea, allows American ships in distress to anchor even in ports not open for traffic, provides for the punishment of offenses against the law by citizens of either country, for the observance of the tariff laws of the respective countries, prohibits the export of ginseng from Corea, and the importation of opium altogether, and makes that of guns, ammunition and weapons subject to the written order of the native authorities. Scholars of either country may go to the other in order to study its language, literature, laws, arts, and industries. Each shall mutually aid and comfort the other, and thus promote intimate friendship.

The Arkansas Republican Platform.

The Republicans of Arkansas, in convention assembled, make the following declaration and platf rm of principles:

Whereas, In every republican form of government having political parties, the party in power by the suffrages of the people is the one responsible for the public welfare; therefore,

Resolved, That we arraign and hold responsible the Democratic party of Arkansas—

1. For robbing the school fund which the Republican party accumulated while in power.

2. For robbing the State treasury of nearly a quarter of a million dollars of money which had by high taxation been forced from the honest toiling citizens of the State.

3. For perverting the Peabody fund by dividing it among Democratic officials instead of using it to educate the masses in accordance with the wishes of the philanthropic donor, Mr. Peabody.

4. For repealing the law that required railroads to pay the principal and interest of the railroad aid bonds issued to the respective roads, thereby doing all in their power to cast that burden upon the people.

5. For passing a law, that sells lands for taxes without advertising, thereby depriving the honest citizen of any chance to ascertain if any errors or mistakes have been made in the assessment, levy or collection of the same, until, in many instances, too late for a remedy.

6. For passing what is known as the over-due tax law, but which should be known as the law to enrich corrupt rings and rob and oppress the people.

7. For allowing sheriffs, after they have given tax receipts for levied taxes, to report it delinquent and retain the money in their own possession, thereby robbing the State and counties of their funds and at the same time casting a cloud upon the tax-payer's title.

8. We especially hold the Democratic party of Arkansas responsible for committing the greatest possible crime against American citizenship or a free government by preventing in many counties where there are large Republican majorities, with the aid of bull-dozers and armed men, a free and honest expression of opinion at the ballot-box in the election of public officials—by intimidating voters so that they dare not go to the polls for fear of their lives; by failing to appoint judges of elections selected from both political parties, as expressly directed by law; by stuffing ballot-boxes, changing votes after they are deposited, and by making false and fraudulent returns of elections.

Resolved, That the palladium of our liberties and the perpetuity of the blessings of a free government demand that every qualified elector, rich or poor, shall have the right to cast one free and untrammeled vote at every election by the people, for any person he may desire, and to have that vote honestly counted and returned in accordance therewith, and that the person who receives the highest vote shall be peaceably inducted into office as contemplated by law.

Resolved, That we favor the enactment of a law by the next general assembly of Arkansas requiring the general election for county and State officials to be held upon the same day members of Congress are elected in this State, to the end that a fair election may be secured and the expenses for holding the same may be curtailed, thereby saving to the people thousands of dollars of the public funds by obviating the necessity of two elections when one is sufficient.

Resolved, That we are not in favor of the repudiation of the just obligations of the State, believing it beneath the dignity of a great State like Arkansas to stand upon legal quibbles, or to urge them where such a course operates as a stain on commercial honor and integrity, or where a just and valuable consideration has been received by the State; therefore we shall insist upon a settlement and payment of all claims against the State which in equity and good conscience should be paid, and that the rightfulness of such claims should be submitted to some competent tribunal for determination instead of being made the hobby of demagogues for the purpose of official preferment.

Resolved, That all State and county officials should be held to a strict accountability for their official conduct and for the funds placed in their hands; we therefore denounce the Democratic party of this State, and its officers, agents and attorneys, for the loss of the public funds of the State, and for not prosecuting and convicting well-known defaulting officials and pursuing their securities upon their bonds for the indemnification and protection of the treasury.

Resolved, That we are in favor of repealing the Democratic law of selling lands for taxes without advertising, and for restoring the old law requiring the same to be advertised; that we are in favor of the repeal of the law for collecting over due taxes passed by the last legislature.

Resolved, That we deprecate the Democratic law which brings convict labor in competition with free labor, and authorizes the hiring out of persons sent to jail for any offense, as we believe it to be an attempt to revive the enslavement of man.

Resolved, That we favor the improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries in such a manner as will render the navigation thereof safe and uninterrupted, and protect the citizens from overflow and inundation.

Resolved, That the permanency and stability of republican institutions are dependent upon the educated intelligence of the whole people; therefore we are in favor of the maintenance of such a system of free schools as shall enable the humblest citizen of Arkansas to obtain a thorough education in the common English branches at the public expense.

Resolved, That we are not only in favor of immigration, but also in favor of treating immigrants, after their arrival, so that they will realize the enjoyment of all the rights, privileges and immunities of native born citizens.

Resolved, That we are in favor of such legislation towards railroads as will encourage the building of more roads, instead of trying to cripple those already built.

Resolved, That we reaffirm and approve the platform adopted by the Republican party of the United States at Chicago in 1880.

Resolved, That we deplore the sad and tragic death of our late president, James A. Garfield, and view it as a great national calamity, occurring as it did in the midst of a successful and brilliant administration; and we fully indorse the administration of President Arthur, and feel assured that the wise, moderate and patriotic course pursued by him can but redound to the interest, happiness and welfare of the people.

Resolved, That we cordially invite all citizens, regardless of former political affiliations, to unite with us in the promulgation and ratification of the above declaration of principles, and in the election of the candidates pledged to their enforcement.

From Our Mission Rooms.

REV. J. H. Mansell and wife, of the North India Mission arrived in New York, June 27th, on the steamship Furnesia, of the Anchor Line. Their present address is 28 Vassar street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

NAINI TAL, INDIA.—By report dated in May, the height of the season at Naini Tal, our mission workers were fully occupied and prospering. The place seems to have quite recovered its tone from the depression caused by the land slips. Our former mission premises are partially reoccupied. The Chapel is used for native service. Mrs. Dr. Humphrey has opened a native Christian girls' boarding school in the old mission bungalow. Two of the smaller buildings are rented. In the new English church, now under Dr. Humphrey's ministration, the congregations are good; Sunday-school of about 100 attendants. The native Sunday-school is somewhat larger.

THE FOOCHOW COLLEGE.—Subscriptions among the Chinese are progressing to complete the $4000 expected from them as the purchase money for the new building. Mr. Ahok recently reported a considerable sum received from his friends in the South. He has recently paid a visit to Hongkong and other parts. Some advanced Christian pupils are expected from the Hongkong schools. With such accession an Anglo-Chinese Theological class could be formed ere long. The students heretofore received were not Christians on entrance, but have mostly become such in the college. "The fruits of last winter's revival," writes Mr. Oblinger, "seem to promise well as to permanence. There is no playing truant on Sunday because of prejudice or fear, though there is a case now and then from mere idleness. On the whole the conduct of the boys would compare favorably with that of an equal number of pupils in America." The High School is full and doing good (Chinese) work. It is likely soon to require the whole of the building hitherto devoted partly to the Biblical Institute. The Cutler School is growing in like manner "I feel that much of the prosperity in the schools," continues the missionary, "is owing to Bro. Sia Sek Ong, who was appointed assistant in this work. He takes much of the worry and annoyance off my hands."

Mr. Ahok, on his return to Foochow, brought with him five youths for entrance at the college, two of them the sons of a rich merchant at Tam sui, the rest from Amoy.

BULGARIA.—Superintendent Challis is still contending for his right to carry on the school at Loftcha. The expulsion of the converted priest, Peter Tickoheff and his friends from Rasgrad has been already reported. Further light is thrown upon the case, and the motives at work by Mr. Tickoheff's report of his interview with the Metropolitan Bishop at Rustchuk, his ecclesiastical superior. At the close, the priest said: "If they will show me from the Bible that I do not rightly understand, I will then acknowledge my error." "But the Metropolitan," continued the report, "instead of answering me from God's word, said: 'What can I do for you, seeing that you refuse to read the history of the Oriental Othodox Church, and the ordinances of the Fathers.'" He added, also, that he was very sorry for me, as he loved me. Now, however, he said I was deceived by the Protestants, and said I would have to suffer on account of my belief. He said I could not live in any village any longer, nor in my own house, for such were both the ecclesiastical and civil laws. What the Metropolitan threatened was accomplished with the help of the local authorities; but this has not shaken me in the least; on the contrary, it convinced me more and more of the truth of the Lord's words, "If they have persecuted me, they will also persecute you." The Government ministry seem to be now siding with the ecclesiastics and seem ambitious to be considered "defenders of the faith." It is feared that the Prince will soon make a decided exhibition of subjection to Russian influence. A thoroughly Russian Cabinet is not impossible.

ITALY MISSION.—At Naples our congregation has been twice disturbed by a violent assault on the part of a few persons. Heavy stones were thrown through the windows, but fortunately no one was hurt. The leader of the assault has been put under arrest. At Milan eight new members have been received during the past year, and several probationers. Many have joined the female Bible circle, among them a baroness with her daughter. In Rome the converted parochial priest of Porto San Giorgio, Signor Cruciani, has begun his preaching services in connection with our mission, and with a success "surpassing expectation." An editorial in the *Fiaccola* says concerning him: "His language is clear, penetrating, fervent, and at the same time simple and plain; so that when he shall have overcome the difficulties which always beset the first attempt at such a work we are quite confident that he will become, through the Divine Spirit, an instrument specially adapted for the diffusion of the Gospel and the conversion of his fellow countrymen." His gentleness and tranquillity of spirit and affability of address are manifest toward all, but these are the least grounds of expectation concerning him. Hope is based chiefly upon the profound and spiritual consecration which seems to characterize him.

MISSIONARY CONCERT FOR AUGUST — SOUTH-INDIA MISSION — SOURCES OF INFORMATION.—Besides Dr. Reid's History, vol. ii, and the January *Manual* for the history of the mission, many articles on the recent development of the work will be found in the *Christian Standard* (Philadelphia) of the following dates: "Cheering from India," (Miss Ansley's Orphanage,) S. P. Jacobs, Jan. 21; "Calcutta Girls' School," J. M. Thoburn, Feb. 11; "A Call from India," Martha J. Inskip, Feb. 18; "Christian Promoter," C. B. Ward, Feb. 25; "Colar," S. P. Jacobs, Feb. 25; "The Telegu Mission," C. B. Ward, April 1; "Letter from India," S. P. Jacobs, April 22; "*Ibid*," April 29; "God's Work in India," May 6; "Letter from India," S. P. Jacobs, May 13; "From India," C. B. Ward, May 27; "Seamen's Reading and Coffee Room, Calcutta," June 30. See, also, "Baltimore in India," C. P. Hard, *Baltimore Methodist*, February 11; "South India," C. P. Hard, *Buffalo Christian Advocate*, May 25; "Our Mission Work in India, D. C." *Methodist*, March 25; "Methodism in Calcutta," J. S. Stone, *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*, May 18, 25.

Bishop Hurst's Address.

Bishop Hurst sends the ministers in Iowa the following address:

"With glad and grateful heart I congratulate you on the magnificent triumph of the prohibitory amendment on June 27th. On that day the sun set on redeemed Iowa Your part in this conflict has been worthy of the first decades in the history of our church. Your irresistible appeals; your tireless work by day and night, at home and abroad; your sympathy with the sufferer, and charity towards the authors of his sorrow; your intelligent presentation of the evils of intemperance, to the young and old, in the English, German and Scandinavian tongues; your unanimous and simultaneous uprising even before the General Assembly placed the privilege of a vote before the people; and your patience in the midst innumerable of obstacles and much misrepresentation, have helped in no small measure to achieve a victory whose territorial area and scope in time no faith or imagination is strong enough to measure.

"When the first western itinerants preached in the cabins and out on the broad prairies between the Mississippi and the Missouri, they encountered only the Indian and the wild beast, and all the inconveniences of an unsettled country. But in every community where you have lived and labored, you have had intemperance as your constant foe, fortified by wealth, talents, social arts, and great persistence. Your heroism, however, has proved to be of the same firm, fine fibre as that of our fathers, and posterity will give it as secure a place in its love and gratitude. But our victory will be barren, and our accountability greater, if we do not embrace the now wider opportunity for the good work of gathering souls, of healing the wounds made by uncontrolled intemperance, and of guarding and educating our people on those more insidious dangers of intoxicating drinks from which no popular verdict or righteous legislation can exempt us. To this new phase of the great reform let us now address ourselves. For what you have done towards the triumph of the 27th, our 80,000 members in Iowa, and the millions of our communion in this and distant lands, will thank you, and join with you and your congregations in thanksgiving to him who gave his inspiration at the beginning of this great contest, and in prayer that he may give us the courage and wisdom to reap the best possible harvest from the signal popular triumph of thirty thousand majority in Iowa over the biting serpent and stinging adder of intemperance."

Plant Trees.

The man lives not in vain who plants trees; who plants them everywhere, in the streets, around his dwelling, up and down the fields, along the brooks, on the hills. While living, they are in their life, leaf, blossom, and shade as near and dear and welcome to him as kindred or friends; silent but beautiful companions, the graceful droop or waving of their branches is a continual greeting and blessing. A child brought up in familiarity with the beauty of trees, either graceful or grand, and taught to love them and care tenderly for them, has learned something beside which name, reputation, dress, or gold can bear no comparison, and gives not a tithe of the pleasure. How dearly the old man loves to sit in the arm chair under the trees he planted years ago, when he was young. They have grown grand and beautiful and strong. What a contrast to his weakness and bent form, and yet what a comfort they give! But when he has gone, and his life has ripened and died away as rich as the fall of the brilliant leaf, how precious the name and memory left behind! Existence may be lost to sight, but the trees carry his name on to distant generations. Such a one can ask no better epitaph than this:

He planted a tree,
And they
Who reclined in its shadow
Rise up and call him
Blessed.

General News Items.

The revolution in Uruguay is ended.

Mr. Davis, superintendent of the N. O. Mint, has resigned.

The cotton worm is exciting much apprehension in Mississippi.

Texas Democrats nominated John Ireland, for Governor, by acclamation.

Locusts have devoured all the crops in the State of Bolivia, South America, causing great suffering.

The New-York *Witness* suggests Gov. St. John, of Kansas, as the next Republican candidate for the Presidency.

A great fire in Smyrna, Asiatic Turkey, raged seven hours, destroyed 1400 houses, and made several thousands homeless.

On the 10th the House unseated Mr. Tillman, a tissue ballot usurper from South Carolina, and seated Gen. Robert Smalls, the congressman elect.

A Russian company has been formed in Moscow to further the cultivation of cotton in Central Asia. American experts will be employed to start the new industry.

Fredrich Krupp, the great cannon-maker of Germany, has added recently a few thousand artisans to his force of employees, and the total number of men now employed by him foots up 40,000.

Amos Shinkle, a member of the General Methodist Book Committee in Cincinnati, residing in Covington, Ky., is building, at his own expense, a magnificent Protestant Orphan Asylum in that city.

Gen. Grant thinks Mexico has no ground for apprehension; that none of the avowed objects of Gen. Barrios are at all likely to get more than the friendly sympathy and good offices of the United States government.

The late Mrs. Eleanor Parker Long, of Philadelphia, bequeathed an estate valued at $300,000 for the establishment of a home for orphan girls in that city, especially the orphan daughters of Union soldiers and firemen.

Bishop Andrews asserted at the Northwest Indiana Conference that there is an irresistible trend in the Church in the direction of large districts and fewer presiding elders. He thinks the people ought to be educated to it.

Twenty years ago, it was hardly possible to induce a Syrian to buy a copy of the Scriptures. Last year, there were issued from the American press in Beirut 15,715 copies of the Scriptures, every one of which sold.

The Roman Catholics are making determined efforts to convert the people of Central Africa to their faith. Already more than fifty missionaries have gone from Algeria to Equatorial, Africa and the Pope is urging greater efforts.

King Ludwig, of Bavaria, has presented Wagner, the composer, with two superb swans, the identical birds which, yoked to an elegant boat, have often drawn His Majesty, dressed as Lohengrin, across the lake of Hohen-Schwangau.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: William Hale, of Iowa, to be Governor of the Territory of Wyoming; J. Schuyler Crosby, of New York, Governor of the Territory of Montana; Wilson Hoover, of California, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Territory of Arizona.

Arabi Pasha maintains that the bombardment of Alexandria was a hostile act to Egypt and contrary to the rights of the Sultan, and that he was fully justified by law and by decision of the Council of Ministers, in replying to the British fire. The Khedive, he argues, in accepting English soldiers as a body guard, has shown that he considered the Egyptian army as enemies. By international and sacred law, he says he has the right, and it is his duty to defend the country, and the Khedive's orders to suspend military preparations is analogous to the order of the Bey of Tunis at the time of the French invasion. He has ordered tax collectors to pay taxes to him for war purposes.

[TH]E SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1882.

The sixty-sixth annual report of the American Bible Society has been received.

The late census shows that there are 14,840 persons in Texas who were born in Virginia.

The catalogue of Hedding College, Abingdon, Illinois, has been received, with the compliments of Rev. George W. Peck, president.

It is said that there were 2000 speeches a week made in Iowa in favor of prohibition during the month before the election, and then hard work at the polls by all the friends of temperance.

We have received a copy of El ... Opinion, of Santo Domingo, in which has been republished in Spanish an article from the New Orleans *Price Current*, on trade between the two cities.

We are indebted to Rev. John J. [illegible], Richmond, Va., for a fine engraving of the Bishops of the M. E. Church, South. The likenesses are said to be trustworthy. Price 50 cents, five for $1. Address Bro. [illegible], as above, for copies of it.

The platform of the Arkansas [illegible] is a remarkable document. We publish it to-day for the [illegible] of our readers, and all [illegible] conscientious, Christian [illegible] This is deplorable [illegible] political party should feel [illegible] of issuing such a vigorous [illegible] of local rulers, and [illegible] there is much to do in [illegible] of securing good government [illegible]

[illegible] Legislature of Louisiana [illegible] No. 85, and section one [illegible] "That all the white [illegible] Catholics of the parish of [illegible] and they are hereby [illegible] for the space of [illegible] years made and constituted [illegible] body and association [illegible] The Congregation [illegible] Church of St. Landry [illegible] St. Landry there are [illegible] of colored people, [illegible] who were de[illegible] and [illegible] contrib[illegible] church enterprises, hence [illegible] is decidedly illib[illegible] remember, however, [illegible] of Rome was the [illegible] Confederacy, [illegible] appropriated in [illegible] Bourbon Legislature [illegible] the Catholics of St. [illegible] political body." [illegible]

Encouraging Work.

Bishop Elliot, of Texas, in the *Churchman* gives his idea of "easy work" and an "encouraging place." A young clergyman once wrote to him and wanted to know if there was "any more encouraging work in Western Texas." "I wrote him," says the Bishop, "that never since the days of the apostles had there been any difficulty in finding plenty of men to do encouraging work. When I come across such sweet young persons as that, I don't say 'Go West, young man.' Give him a dear, comfortable little parish, a sweet little rectory, and let the ladies make slippers for him. I never tell a man I have an easy place for him. If you want an easy place, come and make it." There are plenty of men in the Methodist Episcopal Church whose instincts seem to turn toward "easy work," and "encouraging places." There is a great surplus of this kind. But the men now needed are those who can take hard and difficult places and make them easy. We want a little more of that spirit which characterizes the saddle-bags ministry.

As a preacher Rev. Rowland Hill was simple, clear, and fluent. He had a most remarkable talent for illustrating any great and important truth. On a certain Sabbath he gave out for his text, "We are not ignorant of his devices," and began his sermon by telling the following tale: "When a mere boy I met a drove of pigs in one of the streets of a certain town, and to my surprise they were not driven, but quietly followed their leader. This singular fact excited my curiosity, and I followed the swine till they quietly entered the butchery. I then asked the man how he succeeded in getting the poor stupid, stubborn pigs so willingly to follow him. He told me the secret. He had a basket of beans under his arm and kept dropping them as he went along and so secured his object. Ah! my dear hearers," said Hill, "the devil has got his basket of beans, and he knows how to suit his temptations to every sinner. He drops them by the way. The poor sinner is thus led captive by the devil at his will, and if the grace of God prevent not, he will get him at last into his butchery, and there he will keep him forever. It is because I am not ignorant of his devices that I am anxious to guard you against them." Perhaps some may say that this is not a very elegant illustration. We shall not have words about that. It was true and natural, and suited the audience, and Rowland Hill had sense and grace enough to speak so that those who heard him could understand what he said.

We have received a copy of the report of the Board of Supervisors of the Louisiana State University to the General Assembly. About 150 white youths are cared for. The annual appropriation of $10,000 realized in 1880-81 $6700, while $24,000 per annum are required to keep it from degenerating "into a mere high-school or a sham," as the treasurer says. The unwise scattering of the school-fund of the State between three "universities" reduces them all to an unenviable condition; and since all are founded on the color line, it may well be a matter of indifference, as it now is, whether any or all of them have any existence at all. The Baton Rouge institution, headed by the son of the Confederate General Sydney Johnston, might be assigned to the care of the Southern Historical Society; the New Orleans institution relegated to the Boys' High School; and the Colored University perpetually dissolved. As a substitute, the General Assembly might establish a State University, open to all the youth, and lawfully and generously support it with the public money.

Miss Julia Isabelle, the Woman's Home Missionary laboring at La Teche, writes: "The missionary work at LaTeche is progressing. We have a sewing-school of twenty-five scholars, from five to eighteen years of age. Our manner of instructing is as follows: We occupy one hour in sewing; this includes plain and fancy work, and one hour in religious instruction. Each scholar is expected to commit some verse from the Bible. The striking [illegible] to dwell upon and illustrate [illegible] to engage their attention [illegible] then guide their hearts to [illegible] A prayer meeting for [illegible] of the young people has [illegible] established, and many have [illegible] an interest in our [illegible] Monday, July 10, a mis[illegible] [illegible] The times are [illegible] plenty [illegible] the best [illegible]

Baldwin.

Baldwin, St. Mary parish, is making commendable progress in the direction of morality, temperance, education, and general prosperity. Twelve months ago, there were three saloons, and not hardly a respectable store in the place. Now, they have one saloon less, and two respectable stores, where intoxicating liquors are not sold, and which are closed on Sunday. At the time referred to, Sunday was the most noisy day in the week, and the streets were the scene of horse-racing, gambling, and drinking. The white people, who make up a large part of the population, were without church or Sunday-school privileges, or even a day-school that was worthy of the name. Now, they have a quiet and peaceful Sabbath, a respectable congregation of white people meeting regularly twice every Sabbath in the commodious chapel of Baldwin Seminary, the president, Rev. W. S. Fitch, A. M., serving as pastor, a Sunday-school, and a social meeting every Thursday evening. A prosperous school has been maintained at the seminary for nearly eight months. Father Baldwin, after a brief visit to Ohio, has returned full of zeal to continue his generous efforts in behalf of Christian education, and this splendid property (his generous gift to the Church), to which we have several times referred in our columns, is daily improving and becoming more valuable and beautiful, and when complete will be most admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is designated. President Fitch is making elaborate preparations for the formal opening of the seminary in October. The leading paper of the parish and the best citizens speak in terms of high praise of this noble enterprise, and cherish the hope that the people of Louisiana will not fail to appreciate it. The business interests of Baldwin are mainly in the hands of honorable, sober, and enterprising men, and with its excellent railroad and river facilities, and the splendid country back of it, its prosperity and success seem to be assured; and it is sure to become a strong point for Christian education and Methodism. At the time of the late flood, when so much of this part of the State was inundated, Baldwin village and four thousand acres of land were free from the great overflow. A fine opportunity is here afforded to people who value church and school privileges to buy homes on easy terms. Baldwin is situated in one of the most healthy and beautiful locations in Louisiana, and must in the near future become not only an educational center, but also a favorite winter resort. May it be early preempted for the Lord Jesus Christ, and become a mighty center of sanctified learning and power. Father Baldwin requires of all to whom he sells real estate that they pledge themselves never to sell intoxicating liquors on the premises, and not to do business upon the Sabbath.

A Sketch of Bishop Scott.

Bishop Scott was born at Cantwell's Bridge, now Odessa, Del., Oct. 11, 1802. He was bred to hard labor. The event upon which his life turned was his conversion to God, Oct. 16, 1821. He joined the Philadelphia Conference in 1826. These were "days of mighty preachers and preaching;" but he soon became one of the foremost men in the Conference. In 1840 he was appointed principal of Dickinson College and Grammar School, where he served three years. At the General Conference of 1848 he was elected assistant book agent of the Methodist Book Concern, New York. In 1852, at the same time of Bishops Ames and Simpson, he was elected Bishop. Dr. Buckley remarks: "Three stronger men were never in our history elected to the office; with their senior associate Janes they carried the administration of the Church triumphantly through the years of the Rebellion." He was the first of our bishops who made the tour to Liberia, Africa, a journey which shook him for years afterward. In 1872 he was stricken with paralysis, and has done but little official work since. Dr. Buckley observes: "It is the custom in our Conferences to call each man's name, and he who is authorized to speak answers, if all is well, "Nothing against him;" and so our good Bishop, who has so meekly borne for thirty years his high office, as he goes to his rest, is accompanied with the universal testimony, "Nothing against him; nothing, absolutely nothing. Pure and above all reproach."

Rev. J. G. Vaughan, the new pastor for Ames Methodist Episcopal Church, reached New Orleans last Saturday and regularly entered upon his work. Bro. Vaughan [illegible] Ames Church as [illegible] and suffering [illegible], hoping to [illegible] health by a change of climate. Louisiana and Texas are bad places for worn-out and broken down men. Nor does he come to displace or undo the work of any other man, but as a Methodist preacher to do his work. He seems to be a man of clear convictions and strong decision. We heard him preach his first sermon Sabbath morning, and were pleased. He gave us what we call a real gospel sermon, full of good common sense. As a preacher he does not orate nor mince, but speaks words of soberness plainly. The brethren were decidedly pleased with their new pastor. We extend to Bro. Vaughan a hearty welcome to his new and important field of labor. "May his bow abide in strength."

The Purification of Congress.

The press of this section is republishing what purports to be sentiments expressed by Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, on partisan and unfair methods of deciding election cases by the House. Mr. Calkins is chairman of the elections committee, and his remarks are construed as a censure upon the decisions of his associates in the House in recent cases. We do not know what particular cases Mr. Calkins referred to, but if he has in view the South Carolina, Florida, or Alabama cases, his position will excite the sympathy and regret of peaceful and Union loving citizens of the South. Every case acted upon by the House to date has met with their universal approval, and they are found within the lines of all political parties.

The purification of Congress by the ejectment of men whose certificates are based on successful nullification of national laws, tissue ballots and false counts of the vote, is an eminently national and not a party matter. It needs to be urged with vigor. When communities combine under the cardinal principle that the end justifies the means, Southern Bourbons, like the Mormons of Utah, may present perplexing problems for examination, and appeal to the love of power of a strong minority party for support, yet a steady adherence to republican principles and doctrines, and above all to common instincts of justice, will be sufficient to overcome the sophistry, the perjury and the consummate skill of these enemies of the Republic.

The unseating of Messrs. Dibble, Chalmers, Wheeler, Finlay, Tillman and Shelley, and the admission of the Congressmen elect, was a great triumph for the law and order party in the Southern States; and a notice to the unscrupulous that righteous methods are safest in the conduct of elections. Let Mr. Calkins and his colleagues stand firmly to their duty in the premises. It is certainly unpleasant, yet necessary for the safety and prosperity of the country.

Senator Hill on Equal Rights.

Benjamin F. Hill, U. S. Senator from Georgia, now lying at the point of death in Atlanta, is reported by Col. Lamar, of the *Macon Telegraph and Messenger*, as follows:

Motioning us to a chair near his own, he grasped our hand and sat for many moments fixedly gazing into our face, as if to read our thoughts. Suddenly he raised himself, and fronting us fully with a mighty effort, he said: "I had desired to live for two reasons, chief among which was that I might have made a speech, which I had partly prepared, to the people of this whole country, upon the relations between the white man and the black man, I have always been in favor of giving the negro equal and exact justice—nothing more and nothing less. My friend, we cannot have good government or stable society in this land when one party seeks to dominate the other by the use of the negro vote." His voice had grown stronger and more distinct as he spoke, and then came the old flash to his eye, the familiar poise of the head and his marked gesticulation.

The Senator might have added "or by the use of tissue ballots, false counts, and shot guns."

We take the following from the *Times-Democrat* of Friday last. It tells its own tale of woe, and needs no comments of ours:

A SERIOUS DILEMMA.

Owing to one those extraordinary and deplorable mistakes that sometimes occur in the best regulated Legislatures, as in the best regulated families, a very serious danger threatens the public schools of our city.

It appears that the bill introduced in the Legislature to raise a revenue for the support of the public schools of New Orleans, provided for an appropriation, by the city and State, of a sum not exceeding $250,000, as it passed the Senate, but, by an error of an enrolling clerk, the amount was changed to the sum of *five hundred and fifty dollars*. The act, as erroneously enrolled, was unfortunately signed and promulgated without the error being noticed, and most curiously, the original bill containing the proper appropriation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been mislaid and temporarily lost.

Should the original bill be found, as we most earnestly hope it will the Secretary of State declares he will have it duly promulgated as the correct bill, and that will doubtless avert the threatened danger to our public schools, which else would be compelled to close on the first of January, 1883, and remain closed until some measures of relief could be adopted, which would probably involve an extra session of the Legislature.

LaTeche District Conference.

The first district conference of LaTeche District has just closed a very interesting session, in the town of Washington, La. Fifty-six members answered the roll; and every charge was represented. The conference organized on Friday, July 14, with Rev. A. E. P. Albert, Presiding Elder, in the chair, and Revs. S. E. H. Morant and H. J. Wright as secretaries. The usual disciplinary questions were all answered satisfactorily, and elicited very profitable discussions. The literary exercises, the anniversaries, as well as the conference meeting feature of the session were all highly appreciated and greeted by crowded houses. The various reports showed the district to be in a very promising spiritual and, with some exceptions, an encouraging financial condition. The Gilbert Haven School of Theology interest was given a grand rally, which promises tangible results. Concerning the SOUTHWESTERN and its editors, the Conference adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we re-affirm our devotion to the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, and that we urge upon our people the importance of subscribing and paying for it; and that we will take every advantage to circulate it in our charges and in the District.

Resolved, That while we regret the removal of Rev. Dr. Hartzell from its editorship to another sphere of great responsibilities in our church, we still wish him God-speed; and that in the Rev. L. P. Cushman, the present editor, and Rev. A. E. P. Albert, our Presiding Elder and his assistant, we have two worthy and able defenders of the faith and of our interest, for whom we can and will do all in our power for their success, and the greater stability of the SOUTHWESTERN.

The conference was well provided for by the good people of Washington, to whom they returned a hearty vote of thanks. A vote of thanks was also tendered to the Washington *Argus*, the Morgan La. & Texas Railroad, and the citizens of all classes for their uniform courtesies. The next district conference convenes at Boonsville. The following apportionment for benevolent collections to be paid at the next annual conference was agreed to unanimously:

	Missionary	Church Extension	Freedmens Aid.	Sunday School.	Tract.	Bible.	Bishop.
Alexandria	$20 00	$10 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$3 00
Boonsville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jeanerette	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glencoe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Martinsville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Iberia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Opelousas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheneyville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pineyville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stuart Chapel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avoca	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flat Town	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bayou De Glase	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pecan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$165 00	$78 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mrs. Bishop Simpson is Vice-President of the American Silk Grower's Association.

—Juan B. Alvarado, Governor of California from 1836 to 1843, died at Pueblo on the 14th, aged 73.

—Senator Joseph Brown, of Ga., has given $50,000 to the State University at Athens, Ga., the interest on which is to be used for educating poor young men.

—The Houston *Methodist*, M. E. Church, South, says: "Rev. D. W. Carter, pastor of Jonesboro station, will probably go as a missionary to Mexico next fall."

—Rev. Dr. Matlack, after recovering from malarial fever, had erysipelas in his face and eczemia in both hands and arms up to the elbows. He is now slowly gaining.

—Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, of Trinity Episcopal Church this city, has received a call to go to Rochester, New York. Numerous petitions have been presented to him from his congregation urging him to remain. This is a pleasant incident to record.

—Judah P. Benjamin, has enjoyed great prosperity as a lawyer in England. Recently in looking over his list of cases, he found that it included just half of all the suits from the entire realm that were before the House of Lords on appeal.

—Rev. J. R. V. Thomas, D.D., pastor of the A. M. E. Church at Bayou Sara, and formerly of the St. James A. M. E. Church in this city, died at his home in Bayou Sara last Thursday and was buried on Friday. In the death of Dr. Thomas, the African M. E. Church loses one of its ablest, purest Christian ministers. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved family.

—Prof. J. M. McPherron, for the last seven years the popular and very efficient principal and musical director of Straight University, has severed his connection with the University, and goes to Boulder, Colorado. He has our best wishes for his success. His departure is very much regretted by his many friends.

—Rev. W. S. Falkinburg, of Indiana, accompanied by Rev. Garretson, of the Church South, called last week. Bro. Garretson was on his way to the camp meeting on the sea shore; Bro. Falkinburg, transferred to Austin Conference, goes to Galveston to succeed Bro. Miller in the charge of our Church there. We We were pleased to meet these brethren.

—Hon. E. Jefferds, nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the third district of Mississippi, is a lawyer, stands high in his profession, and was formerly one of the Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals of Mississippi. Though a former citizen of Iowa, he has gained a residence in Mississippi, and commands the confidence and respect of the people.

—Auguste Gottschall preached his farewell sermon at Union Chapel. He has been a help to many of our brethren with large congregations, assisting at communion service, and preaching in the different churches. He left for Kansas City, Missouri, to seek better health and business. We hope that he will be successful, and that God's blessings may follow him.

—The *National Temperance Advocate*, for July, referring to the comments of this paper on Hon. T. T. Allain's experience in a Baton Rouge bar-room, says: "Mr. Allain made a great mistake when he consented, even upon so pressing an invitation from a wealthy white planter, to go into the saloon at all. He should become a total-abstainer, and also use his position and opportunity as a legislator to render unlawful and close up all the Louisiana whiskey-shops, and thus wipe out the "liquor color line."

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

H. C. Armston, Live Oak: "Saturday night, July, 1st, F. Lewis, C. M. Smith, and others gave a supper and the pastor $5 50. They had a grand time. Elder Cushman was here at the time. It is always joyous to us to have the Elder come around with sweet and kind words. May he live long."

T. Jackson, Natchitoches: "We held a basket meeting, July 4, with a large attendance. The following preachers were on the stand: C. W. Reeves, King Mickelberry, Wm. Harrison, John Jefferson, A. Spears, T. Jackson, and S. Duncan. Collection, $30 80. At the close of the quarterly meeting, forty-nine spoke for Jesus."

George Washington, Ouachita City: "After my first sermon, eight were received on probation, and some backsliders renewed their vows. Then the high water deprived us of a place to worship. Financially, we are embarrassed, but the people are in good spirits. I have two good Sabbath-schools. In the midst of hard times, we have raised for all purposes $91 60, and received thirty-one additions."

Bro. B. J. Jackson, superintendent of the Sunday-school, Terrebonne, says: "Our Sunday-school is having a wonderful degree of prosperity. Since the first quarter, over eighty have joined it. Many of the old people have joined the school, and seem to enjoy it much. Children's Day was a gala day for our school. We raised on that day fifteen dollars for the Gilbert Haven School of Theology. Bro. Carr, our pastor, is doing a good work. He has put brick pillars under the church, and is loved and respected by all the people."

Wm. Davis, New Iberia: "Our church and Sunday-school are in a prosperous condition. We had a grand exhibition on the Fourth of July, and had a very nice time. We owe a debt of gratitude to Mrs. Laura F. Roberson, Miss Julia Mobley, and Miss Susie Mobley for the interest they manifested in our exhibition. Their sweet music, rendered on the occasion, was charming. These ladies have always shown free and noble hearts toward aiding the Church. Such instruments are a blessing to our Church. We had 130 children on the stage the night of our exhibition, and a large congregation. A bright future awaits our church in this place. Bro. John Pierre, from Wesley Chapel, New Orleans, superintended the exercises. He is doing much good here in our Sunday-school. Pray that the Lord will continue to bless us in our good work."

TEXAS.

A. C. Culbreath, Huntsville: "Work is in good condition. Elder Pullam held second quarter. Collection, $12 70."

Jeremiah Smith, Orange: "I am working hard here, and my progress is slow. In a meeting of two weeks 6 joined on probation."

D. W. Tucker, Lavernia: "Our people were gladdened by the presence of Elder Henson. Reports were favorable. sixty members on the circuit. Raised $33 85 in behalf of the church. Elder's collection, $4 50. Seven joined on probation."

F. Gilmore, Anderson: "Children's day passed off nicely. There was a large turn out, recitation of verses, an address on education, and the collection was $4 75. The young people are greatly interested, and some of them are preparing to go to high schools."

Geo. W. Norris, Marshall: "Elder Molloy appointed me to Cypress Circuit in February, and high water made it difficult to reach. There are four appointments, and a large membership. Have had six converts and ten additions. Will start a protracted meeting, also build a new church at Cedar Grove soon."

A. Foster, Mayafield: "Our third quarterly conference was held at Milam Grove, 15th and 16th inst. Rev. H. Swann, of Calvert, was with us, and we were benefited by his words. Sixty partook of the Lord's supper. We gave the Elder $5 90. The Sunday-school is alive. Times are hard, but we are moving on."

A. Harper, Victoria: "Our second quarterly conference convened on the 24th inst. The brethren were all present. The reports were all very good. The Committee on Education reported $30 raised for Austin Seminary. The session was a pleasant one, and a great many were out to visit the conference. After the business was transacted the elder made some very appropriate remarks on the punctuality of the brethren, and other matters of importance. On Sunday morning the children had their review for the quarter by the pastor, then a short lecture by the elder. At 11 o'clock we enjoyed a love feast meeting. At 3 o'clock had a glorious sermon by the elder on Judgment, after which he baptized five infants. At night we had the pleasure of hearing Rev. A. Richard, Principal of the Victoria high school. He had arrived in company with the elder and being invited, accepted and spoke on the institution of the sacrament. A collection of $19 65 was taken for the elder, then the sacrament was administered to 150."

MISSISSIPPI.

J. B. Smith, Moss Point: "The second conference on Pascagoula circuit was held by Elder Campbell at Summerville. Four Sunday-schools, with 185 pupils, are in good condition. Received, 10 members; expelled, 3; died, 3; children's collection, $6; Rust University, $220; paid pastor, $106 15; house rent, $18; furniture, $36; elder, $5—total, $167 15."

S. Blackwell, Maysraville; "There are a large number of people here, but we are sorry to say we have no traveling preacher. The last visit from a presiding elder was in 1877. The church has been taken from us for debt, and we are crying aloud for help. Please do something for us. There are four or five counties along the Mississippi river that have no M. E. churches in them, I think it is a shame. Please send laborers into this field to work."

P. Blue, Greenwood; "Owing to high waters, we could not have our first quarterly conference. Our second conference was held June 4th and 5th. Elder Barnsy was on time, and had a very pleasant session. The brethren were highly pleased with his sermon. The work is prosperous; 36 additions to the church, 16 children baptized, and 5 adults. The Sunday-schools doing well. The stewards report shows that $170 had been raised for the preacher in charge and $22 50 for the presiding elder. The conference elected a board of trustees to act with the preacher in charge to try to build a church in Carrollton."

TENNESSEE.

A. Burdett, Friendship: "We had a good time children's day. Collection, $3. Elder Price gave us a good talk. Three new members were taken in."

J. Kenseer, Manchester: "I have had a temperance experience of two weeks. What a dreadful time it was. I could scarcely believe that I could hold out, but, thank the Lord, I am ready to uphold that cause. God help all of our preachers to abstain from the use of tobacco and strong drink."

Edward Pinkett, Watson: "I found my way to my appointment after much delay caused by high water. Brother Higgins little society was alive waiting for me. Their love for Bro. H. cannot be told. The Sunday-school is in a lively condition. There is a hopeful, prosperous opening here for us."

H. Robinson, Spring Hill: "The third Sunday was observed as Children's day. The forenoon was devoted to education talks. Milton McKissacks, Milton Sharber, Henrietta Sharber, and Sally Williams took the collection, $1 45. The children now are the coming church members."

E. Provine, Smart Station: "Third quarterly conference was held by Elder Price. Pastor's reports in some respects was encouraging. Stewarts reported: On missions $13, Freedman's Aid $8, church extension $5, S. S. Union 50c, Bible cause 35c, Bishops $3, claimants 35c. Quarterly collection was $14 45. Two joined the church, three additions. Through the energy of Mrs. Provine $16 53, has been raised to purchase a bell for the church. There are four prosperous Sunday-schools on the circuit. At Fingal's chapel we are preparing to ceil the church, have raised $13 for the work."

B. F. Whitley, Sparta: "Second quarterly meeting was held by Elder Key. He spent three days with his visiting. We are still trying to build up the mother church. I have had 11 additions since conference, and there are three good Sunday-schools on the work. Have built one new box church, and have bought a lot of two acres in town for $120, which will be all paid for the last of November. Some of the lumber is on the ground. We will lay the corner stone August 12th. We need a church in town very much, as the nearest is a mile and a half from Sparta. Rev. Jesse P. Price spent three days with me, preached good sermons, and during the meeting we had seven converts."

S. P. Bell, McMinnville: "Our third quarterly conference was held by Rev. J. P. Price, of the West Tenn. District, and his wise counsels and rousing sermons will long be remembered by the people of all denominations. The several committees, and members of the conference were all in time with their reports. Two joined the church, 7 were received into full connection. Missions committee reported $4 80, education $1 25 tracts 50c, Freedman's aid 25c, church extension 25; quarterly collection was $20 55. The claims of the elder and preacher were promptly met. Intemperance is rife among certain classes here but we hope to succeed in overcoming the evil."

W. S. Butler, Gallatin: "We held our quarterly meeting on the 25th ult. Our presiding elder, Rev. James Pickett was with us, and preached some powerful and practical sermons to the people, which will not soon be forgotten by those who heard them. May God speed him, he is doing a good and noble work among our people. We held our Love Feast on the following Tuesday night, and truly had a glorious time. The Church is in a thriving condition, considering the bad crops of last year. Ninety odd paid their fees; we collected $26 60. We also have a large and thriving Sunday-school. We have collected up to the present time $9 for the missionary cause. Also $1 for the Sunday-School Union. For some cause we have failed to receive our Sunday-school papers for three weeks. We made a grand rally all along the line on the 2d inst., for the temperance cause. R. C. Walker, one of our young local preachers from the Central Tennessee College preached us a stirring temperance sermon in the afternoon. He promises to be a young man of much service to the Church. Our day school which will last six months is progressing finely, 126 scholars enrolled. Pray for us."

Read This Slip.

The corresponding secretaries of our Missionary Society have just sent out statements to each conference of the amounts raised per member last year for missionary work, under the above caption.

The slip I received surprised me very much when it stated that "the Tennessee Conference last year only gave 6 1 5 cents per member to save the world." I venture the assertion without fear of successful contradiction, that there was not, and is not now, a member among the five thousand of the conference but was, and is able to give more for the missionary work. The oldest, blindest, or youngest member could have done more than that for so ground a cause. Why they did not some one else may be able to say. As a race our people work harder, spend more money, and get less for it than any other race; all things being equal. Nevertheless, there is no other race that gives freer and more liberally, comparatively, for the cause of our Master than our race. And the truth is that they will give more liberally to the cause of missions if they can but [illegible] that the heathen who once [illegible] down to wood and stone are crying "come over and help us." But how can these people [illegible]

a [illegible], one who has in-[illegible] himself, and full of zeal [illegible]? I feel like confessing the sins of my brethren by declaring that the missionary cause has suffered because of the negligence of pastors. "I do remember my faults this day." It is very evident that there is not one of our five-thousand members but what would give as much as five cents a week for the missionary cause, if there was some way arranged to collect every week. Now if this was done we would raise the magnificent sum of thirteen thousand dollars. Now, our brethren of the Southern German Conference who gave $1 35 7-10 per member last year, only gave about .0037 cents per day, or .0259 cents per week, and yet it was a good round sum. Now I see no reason in the world why each member of our churches can not give as much as one cent per week for missions. If each of the five thousand members give only *one cent* per week we will be able to report $26,000 at the annual conference. It does seem to me that floods, back waters, exodusters, or droughts ought not to keep any member from giving one copper cent per week for this grand cause. There are members of our several churches that never give as small a sum as five cents at any contribution, and their contribution would make up for a score of others who do not intend to give anything. Certainly, there is no member of any of our churches but what would give five cents four different times in a year for this cause. If they but did this we would have one thousand dollars for missions. If our members are provoked to good works by the liberality of our German brethren above mentioned, so that this year will give as much per member as they did last year, we will carry to conference six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars for missions. Ought we to be satisfied doing less than this? Some will probably say making collections on paper and collecting money are two different things. I admit it, but at the same time is it not possible for us to do as much? Some will think, and not [illegible] to say so, as well as to won[illegible] I expect my members to [illegible] how much I will report. I [illegible] that I expect them to [illegible] they can and intend to [illegible], as near as possible [illegible] from the people for [illegible] the conference as such, [illegible] I intend to have [illegible]. This year [illegible], work is plentiful, [illegible] raging; and [illegible] to me that we [illegible] to conference this [illegible] $116 97 as last year, but [illegible] up as much as 25 cents [illegible] at $1250 for the [illegible] of the world. We [illegible] we but stop and re[illegible] the horrible pit from which [illegible]; if we will give as [illegible] to the missionary [illegible] to funerals, picnics, [illegible]. Now it seems to [illegible] called for to tell the [illegible] put off their decent clothing [illegible], coffee, and making [illegible] that they may [illegible] or any other cause, for [illegible] Bishop [illegible] said once, [illegible] and members are [illegible]

[illegible]

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

THIRD QUARTER. LESSON V. July 30th. THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY. Mark xi, 1-11.

Animals dedicated to sacred purposes must have been previously unused (Num. xix, 2; Deut. xxi, 3; 1 Sam. vi, 7). It is probable, therefore, that the use of the ass's colt was to designate the sacredness of the Lord's person and of the act he now performs. The ass was a common beast of burden. It turned out that they were questioned about their intentions in taking the colt; but were permitted to depart in peace upon making the reply Jesus told them to make: "The Lord hath need of him." They spread their garments on the road before the Savior, a usual method of showing great respect to royal personages, and they now recognize Jesus as the king whose kingdom is on the eve of being proclaimed. There is an intimation that the disciples supposed the supreme moment had arrived when the kingdom of Christ would be established. While this was not true in the sense imagined by them, yet the kingship of Christ is asserted in this triumphal entry, a kingship none the less real and glorious because its nature was misapprehended. On his first entry, Jesus goes into the temple, inspects everything, but touches nothing, retires from its precincts for the night, and returns in the morning prepared in mind and spirit for the work of purging his Father's house. It was too late for anything more that day. *He went out unto Bethany with the twelve*; the distance was less than two miles. In the crowded passover season accommodations within the city may have been limited. There was possibly some danger from enemies. Besides, Bethany was the home of Mary and Martha, his friends.

Over in Georgia.

The *Southern Cultivator* and *Dixie Farmer*, of Atlanta, Georgia, says:

The South deemed it her right, under the sanction of the great principle announced by the fathers, to separate from the North and build a government for themselves. They, also, claimed that a necessity required the exercise of the right declared. But the North negatived both the *principle* and the *necessity* by her overwhelming power, restraining the seceding States and holding the government together by the sword. This effort on the part of the Southern people to put into practical use the great principle enunciated by our fathers as an *inherent* and an *inalienable* right, proved a failure, and we must await the disclosures of the years to come as to how much the *principle* has suffered in the unequal and disastrous conflict. If by the defeat of the South we are to understand that our fathers erred when they proclaimed the right of a people to throw off one government and establish another, then there is little left which can call for the commemoration of the Fourth of July.

The *Defiance*, of Atlanta, says:

Georgia is infested with a band or a rising generation of bulldozing young white men that do not regard the law any more than if there were no law. It matters not if a person be innocent of any charge or crime, of which he is accused, these "law breakers" do not wait to let the law do its duty, but band together and either horse-whip, murder or lynch whichever is the most convenient to them. We know of not less than twenty or thirty colored people that have [illegible] and riddled with shot, and of these many cases that we know of and none [illegible]. The [illegible] Who is to blame? The bourbon democracy is to be blamed, and are to be responsible for the lives of these poor people. Can a country prosper with such a law as this? Can a country prosper with lynch law and murder as their chief corner-stone?

Young men or middle aged ones, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses should send three stamps for Part III of World's Dispensary Dime Series of books. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Andrews' Bazar for July begins the sixth volume. It is a fashion monthly, illustrated, and popular.

A new weekly, the *Olivette*, with short paragraphs and cartoons on local topics, has appeared in New Orleans.

The July number of the *Southern Cultivator* is full of interesting reading for farmers and their families. Jas. P. Harrison & Co., of Atlanta, Ga. are the publishers.

The *Original Chatterbox* for July, with illustrations and tales for the children, has been received: The "Boys and the Wolves" is an exciting story. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. Price 15c.

Something to Read, a journal and [illegible] English [illegible] News Co., New York. [illegible]

[illegible]

The August *St. Nicholas* is to be especially devoted to travel and adventure, told in story and poem and picture. Mr. Boyesen will write of "How Bart went Whale Hunting;" the adventures of Mrs. Peterkin in Egypt will be entertainingly described; there will be some funny verses about "Punjaubs of Siam," a Turkish story of "Hassan's Watermelon," an interesting account of a "Visit to the Home of Sir Walter Scott," "How a Hoosier Boy saw the Tower of Pisa," "Stories from the Northern Myths," "A Balloon Story," etc., etc. One of the most beautifully illustrated articles in the number will be one on "Summer Days at Lake George."

The *American Agriculturist* for August contains a carefully prepared list of a large variety of interesting facts and statistics, giving a full showing of the whole Agricultural work, resources, and production of the United States, and of each State and Territory—of great value for future reference. Orange Judd Co., 751 Broadway, N. Y.

The first place in "*The Popular Science Monthly*" for August is given to the concluding part of the address of Emil du Bois-Reymond on "The Physiology of Exercise." In "National Necessities and National Education," Dr. B. W. Richardson makes a strong and direct plea for attention in the public schools to a broader physical education. Mr. Wm. W. Jacques, Ph. D., contributes a paper on "Acoustic Architecture." M. Stanislas Meunier, a French geologist, describes "A Gigantic Fossil Bird." Professor Tyndall gives the measure of the "Progress of the Germ Theory of Disease." Prof. Harvey W. Wiley explains "The Chemistry of Sugar," and adds the assertion that this country ought to make its own sugar, and could do it if it would. A large amount of space is given to literary notes and brief miscellaneous articles, and they are of unusual value. New York: D. Appleton and Company. Fifty cents per number, $5 per year.

In the *North American Review* for August, Rev Henry Ward Beecher writes of "Progress in Religious Thought," pointing out the many influences, social, educational and scientific, which are by degrees transforming the whole structure of dogmatic belief and teaching. T. V. Powderly, the official head of the Knights of Labor, the strongest union of workingmen in the United States, contributes a temperate article on "The Organization of Labor." The well-known British military correspondent, Archibald Forbes, writes of "The United States Army," dwelling more particularly on those features of our army management which appear to him to be most worthy of imitation by the military governments of Europe. "Woman's Work and Woman's Wages," by Charles W. Elliott, is a forcible statement of one of the most urgent problems of our time. The author sees no advantage to be derived from the employment of woman in man's work, whether of brain or of hand; such employment, he insists, only reduces man's wages, and does not really add to the resources of the whole class of workers. In "The Ethics of Gambling," O. B. Frothingham analyzes the passion for play with rare ingenuity. "The Remuneration of Public Servants," by Frank D. Y. Carpenter, gives matter for serious consideration, both to the civil service reformers and their opponents. Finally there is a paper on "Artesian Wells upon the Great Plains," by C. A. White, of the Smithsonian Institution. The *Review* is sold by booksellers generally.

It Has Worked Wonders.

A lady writing from Racine, Wis., makes this gratifying report: "We finished taking our second supply of Compound Oxygen last month; it has worked wonders for my mother. When she began treating with the Oxygen she was extremely low and prostrate in her bed with a variety of complaints. I had no hopes of her recovery. She is now able to go about the house and do many pieces of work, and is a continual testimony before me of the wonderful power of Compound Oxygen." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large reports of cases and full information, sent free. Address Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW BOOKS.

HEREDITARY TRAITS AND OTHER ESSAYS. By Richard A. Proctor. Price 15c. J. Fitzgerald & Co., Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, N. Y.

Among all the popular English expositors of Science, there is no author who excels Proctor in charm of style, in breadth of scholarship or in the faculty of making even the more arduous problems of science easy for the intelligence of the general reader. He is seen at his best in the admirable collection of essays named above, forming No. 32 of the series of cheap reprints of popular scientific works, known as the Humboldt Library. For sale by newsdealers.

THE REVISER'S ENGLISH. By G. Washington Moon. New York, Funk & Wagnalls. Price 20c.

A series of criticisms showing the violation of the laws of the language by the Revisers of the New Testament. Said to be the keenest thrust yet given.

The *American College Directory and Universal Catalogue*, published by C. H. Evans & Co, St. Louis, is a volume of 168 pages of educational information. Price $1. Colleges, officers and periodicals are noted.

THE HOUSEHOLD PICTURE BOOK. Springfield, Ohio: Farm and Fireside Company.

A collection of pretty pictures for little people, forming No. 13 of a library issued by the publishers, at $3 per year.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF STYLE. By Herbert Spencer. THE MOTHER TONGUE. By Alexander Bain. New York: J. Fitzgerald & Co. Price 15c.

No. 34 of the excellent Humboldt [illegible] of great interest to [illegible]

From Our Mission Rooms.

REV. J. O. DAVISON, who, after nine years labor in the Japan Mission has returned to this country with his family for a season, reported at the Mission Rooms July 12th. He confirms all the hopeful utterances of others concerning the anticipated progress of Christianity in Japan. He feels special delight in the direct work of preaching the gospel to the people, and has made encouraging evangelistic tours in the southern section of the country, or on the island of Kiusiu, where his permanent station, Nagasaki, is situated. Mr. Davison's present address is Flemington, N. J.

REV. JULIUS SOPER'S TOUR IN JAPAN.—In the absence of Dr. Maclay, Mr. Soper has acted as Superintendent of the Mission. We have recent intelligence of a tour of observation and evangelistic work in which the ordinances were administered at many of our stations, begun by Mr. Soper, May 2 and closed by his return to Yokohama, June 6. Dr. Maclay was expected there June 25.

DR. MACLAY'S ADDRESS, on account of the removal of the Theological school from Yokohama, is now Tokio, Japan.

LOFTCHA, BULGARIA.—In this place, where the governmental obstructions to our work were recently reported, Superintendent Challis has finally secured so much advantage as to proceed with the new building. The authorities will not permit it to be called a school house; but no conditions are imposed as to the use made of it.

UTAH MISSION.—Rev. T. C. Iliff has been recently appointed by Bishop Wiley to the pastorate of our church in Salt Lake City. Mr. Iliff has been in charge of the church at Bloomington, Ill., and will remove greatly to the regret of the people. His former experience in Utah, however, and other reasons combine to render his presence and labors there, in the view of the Bishop, especially important at the present time.

"REJOICE WITH US"—So says the pastor, Rev. G. R. Vanhorne, of Central Church, Rockford, Illinois. They raised $750 for missions—being $430 above assessment, $250 over the year before which was looked upon as the best year ever known. All this, while with great effort the society is building a $30,000 church edifice.

What a Former Invalid Said.

"I suffered for years from an exhaustive weakness, and was fast approaching consumption. I felt that insanity and a premature grave was inevitable; but thanks to Brown's Iron Bitters, I am again restored to perfect health of mind and body." If you, too, are ill, may not this remedy restore your health?

Georgia Democrats nominated Hon. A. H. Stephen for Governor.

For the delicate and complicated difficulties peculiar to the female constitution, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the sovereign remedy. It aims at the cause, and produces lasting results. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, July 24, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

Cotton, ₽ lb.	
Ordinary	10¼
Middling	12¼
Good middling	13¼
Middling fair	13¾
Sugar, ₽ lb.	
Yellow clarified	8¼
White clarified	9
Molasses, in bbls., ₽ gallon.	
Common	40
Fair	50
Choice	60
Rice, Louisiana, ₽ lb.:	
Common	—@6
Fair	—@6½
Choice	@7½
GROCERIES.	
Butter, ₽ lb.:	
Western	22@23
Coffee, ₽ lb.:	
Ordinary	8¼
Prime	10¼
Cheese, ₽ lb.:	
Western factory	9
Corn Meal, ₽ bbl.:	
Choice	4 50
Flour, ₽ bbl.:	
Fancy	7 37½
Choice family	6 50
Lard, ₽ lb.:	
Choice, in kegs	@13½
Choice, in tierces	13½
Salt, ₽ sack:	
Coarse	87½
Fine	1 22½
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ₽ bbl	3 25
Sweet potatoes, ₽ bbl	2 25
Onions, ₽ bbl	2 50
Apples, ₽ bbl	3 50
Cabbages, ₽ 100	10@15 00
Sour Krout, ₽ bbl	5@10 00
Oils, ₽ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	19@30
Coal, in bbls	—@—
Linseed, raw	62@64
Linseed, boiled	65@67
Cotton seed	51@52
GRAIN AND FEED.	
Corn, in sacks, ₽ bu.:	
Yellow	90
White	1 10
Mixed	96
Oats, ₽ bu.:	
Western	58
Bran, ₽ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	90
Hay, ₽ ton:	
Prime	25@27
Choice	28@29
PROVISIONS.	
Mess Pork, ₽ bbl.:	
Choice	23 25
Bacon, ₽ lb.:	
Breakfast	15
Shoulders	10½
Sides, clear rib	14½
Sides, clear	14½
Hams, sugar-cured	15½
Dry Salt Meat, ₽ lb.:	
Clear rib sides	10½
Clear sides	10½
Shoulders	10½

Sick Headache. For the relief and cure of the distressing affliction take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Malaria. Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action.

Constipation should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator, it is so mild and effectual.

Biliousness. One or two tablespoonfuls will relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state, such as Nausea, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, a bitter, bad taste in the mouth.

Dyspepsia. The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

Colic. Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simmons Liver Regulator is administered.

Buy only the genuine, in white wrapper, with red "Z." Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO. Sold by All Druggists.

MARRIAGES.

At the residence of Mr. Cole Brown, Murfreesboro, Tenn., Mr. Thomas Williams and Miss Emma Carney. Mr. Williams is a class-leader and Miss Carney a teacher of a city school. They have the prayers of many friends for a happy life. Rev. H. Primm officiated.

In Okolona, Miss., July 19th, by Rev. B. L. Crump, William Jones and Miss Ann McKinney.

At the bride's residence, Hahnville, La., Mr. John Lane to Mrs. Fanny Griffin, by Rev. Simon Evans.

DEATHS.

Drowned at West End, June 24th, little Benjamin Taylor. By the consent of his mother he went fishing with Mrs. Watson, in company with other children but never returned home until found in the lake and brought home by his father. This was a painful stroke to the mother. The family belonged to First Street Church, the boy to class No. 11. The funeral was conducted by Rev. Montgomery, pastor, on the 26th and attended by large company of friends.

On Tuesday night of last week, Miss Sarah Griffin, who had so long and patiently borne the heavy cross of intense physical suffering, yielded up her pure spirit and "crossed over the river to rest under the shade of the trees." Our sympathies go out to the afflicted family in their sad bereavement, but they have the blessed assurance that she has "only gone before, and awaits their coming to welcome them to that bright world where pain, sickness and sorrow, and parting and death will be known and felt no more forever.

Holly Springs, Miss., July 17, 1882.

On June 27th, Sister Fannie Greenwood, a faithful member of the Church at Okolona, Miss. A husband and children mourn her loss. B. L. C.

Sister Caroline Pried, after several months suffering, departed this life June 19, 1882, leaving a husband and many friends to mourn her loss. Her age was about 67. Sister Pried was an old resident here, and was a member of the M. E. Church for 25 years. J. W. RICHARDSON.

Centreville, La.

The young man or woman who must forsake society because of mortifying freckles, tan, tetter, pimples and itching excoriations of the face, should use some of Dr. Benson's Skin Cure. It cleanses the scalp and is good for the toilet.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, now proposes to change its name to "Methodist Episcopal Church in America." Why not say at once "Methodist Episcopal Church in This World?"—*Western Watchman.*

Do not waste your money and risk injuring your hair by purchasing useless washes or oils, but buy something that has a record—a remedy that everybody knows is reliable. Halls hair Renewer will invigorate, strengthen and beautify the hair, restore its color if faded or turned gray, and render it soft silken and lustrous.

It is expected by the 1st of August through and regular freight and passenger trains, via the Texas Pacific, will be running from New Orleans to California.

"Woman and Her Diseases"

is the title of an interesting treatise (96 pages) sent, postpaid, for three stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The House committee on commerce adopted a series of resolutions, complimenting Judge Reagan, of Texas, for the honorable manner in which he acted in the controversy with Mr. Van Voorhis relative to the immigrant bill.

Honored and Blest.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical, but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoveries of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.—Democrat.

The House seated Gen. Robert Smalls in place of Tillman, of South Carolina; also, it unseated Shelley of Alabama and declared the seat vacant.

The Arkansas *Democrat* says, that Republican success if accomplished by the aid of colored votes "will not be tolerated."

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

If the Stomach is Wrong all is Wrong. TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT, while acting as a corrective upon that organ, gently expels all morbid matter from the alimentary canal, and imparts a healthful activity to the sluggish liver.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 24-6t

Conference Notices.

Okolona District Conference.

The members of the Okolona District Mississippi Conference, will please take notice that they are requested to prepare addresses upon the following topics:

A. W. Wright will preach the opening sermon.

Sunday-schools	B. F. Crump
Education	L. J. Terrell
Temperance	L. L. Shumpert
Church Extension	I. L. Platt
Freedmen Aid	D. W. Calvert
Resurrection	W. McDonald
Future State	B. Nevils
General Judgment	L. F. White
Future Misery	R. Snell
Baptism	James Trice
Duties we owe to God	Wm. Gatewood
Faith	M. Proctor
Rules for Ministers Conduct	I. Mosely
Prayer	Thos. Brown
Preparation for another world	A. Boyd

B. L. CRUMP, Secretary.

Revised Programme for Little Rock District Conference,

which convenes at Todd's Chapel, August 24th, at 9 o'clock a. m.

1. Introductory sermon—subject brotherly love—at 7:30, Aug. 23 .... S. Johnson
2. Conference business.
3. Temperance .... W. O. Emory
4. Tobacco .... H. H. McAllister
5. Preaching—a lecture .... I. G. Pollard
6. How to raise the benevolent collections .... W. H. Higgins
7. Conducting public services .... S. Neal
8. Education and Walden Seminary—lecture .... Thomas Mason
9. How for a preacher to acquire regular habits of study .... G. G. W. Taylor
10. Advantages and disadvantages of exclusively colored churches. G. B. Donelly
11. How to get all the children into the Sunday-school and get them to attend regularly .... B. McCain
12. A call to the ministry .... W. H. Morris
14. How to raise money to build new Churches .... S. Johnson
14. How to have a revival .... A. Dunlap
15. A young preacher's difficulties —A. L. Richardson
16. How to get subscribers for the Southwestern .... Ed. Pinkett
17. What the people expect of a preacher, or how he should conduct himself. —A. M. Neely
18. How to build up new work .. S. Wilson
19. Why a preacher fails .... B. J. Thornton
20. How to study the Bible ... A. Hardeman
21. How to raise missionary money .... J. L. Johnson.

Other brethren not named will select a subject to suit themselves. Excepting the lectures all should be written.

A question box will be opened once each day and written questions of interest will be answered. The President will call on different members from time to time to read from the Bible, hymnal, discipline and books in the course of study.

Each essay, lecture, reading, etc., will be subject to criticism by the conference.

Now, brethren, let us come together full of the Holy Ghost and prepared on the subject assigned us. Be on hand at the beginning and make our Conference a success. We will expect a glorious revival during the meeting. The above date will be the time for the Conference. Let every one take due notice and govern himself accordingly. I. G. POLLARD, P. E.

Waco District—Texas Conference.

DEAR EDITOR—Please say to the brethren of Waco District, West Texas Conference, to remember that our district conference will convene at Dallas, Tex., September 6th, 1882, at 8 o'clock a. m.; all of the members of the conference are expected to be present. The following brethren are assigned the different subjects:

Introductory Sermon ... D. Humphries and A. Taylor.

On Repentance	J. A. Hall.
On Justification	P. Gates.
On Conversation	Green Bragner.
On Class-leaders and their duties	A. Brack.
On Regeneration	A. Jackson.
On Sanctification	G. Wilson.
On Temperance	W. J. Mitchell.
On Lord's Supper	A. Lockhart.
On Baptism	A. Foster.
On Importance of the Sabbath	B. F. Smith.

S. GATES, P. E.

Calvert, Tex., July 20th, 1882.

Murfreesboro District Conference.

To be held at Shelbyville, Tenn., September 13th, 1882.

1. To preach the opening sermon, —A. Phillip
2. The elements of success in the pastorate .... H. Primm
3. The young itinerant, his work and duty .... B. James.
4. Ministerial deportment ... W. C. Miller.
5. Religious instruction of children .... J. Kinser.
6. Regeneration .... O. Green.
7. Care of converts .... Benj. Anderson.
8. Progress of Methodism .... S. P. Bell.
9. The temperance cause ... G. W. Marsh.
10. Church periodicals, their value and circulation .... E. Provine.
11. The call to the ministry .. P. P. Brooks.
12. Prayer meeting, how to conduct them .... Jos. Smith.
13. The work of the Holy Ghost, —B. F. Whitny.
14. The importance of pastoral visitation .... H. W. Key.
15. The educational work (paper) —A. Phillips.
16. Our mission work .... S. P. Bell.

All local preachers and Sunday-school Superintents are expected to choose their own subjects, and write on them, and also to bring a written report of their work. There will be a Sunday-school institute held during the session of the conference. We hope to have Dr. J. B. Ford with us. Brethren of the Conference are expected to bring up all of their benevolent monies, and every brother of the district is expected to attend without fail.

E. PROVINE, Chairman.
S. P. Bell, Secretary.

Conference Notice.

Dear Brethren—Please give notice in the SOUTHWESTERN that the Mobile & Ohio R. R. will sell excursion tickets to the Okolona District Conference, to convene at Crawford, August 3, at 3c. per mile each way. Will commence selling Aug. 2. Tickets good until the 7th, between Corinth and Meridian. J. M. SHUMPERT.

Marshall District Conference.

MR. EDITOR—Please notify the brethren of the Marshall District, Texas Conference, to be ready to meet the district conference which will convene at Paris, Texas, on about the last of August; and the brethren will once more remember that the following brethren was appointed by the district conference held at Jefferson, Texas, to serve as committee on selecting the religious subjects to be discussed by the preachers of said district conference: W. Wesley, Geo. Norris, and P. Morgan.

We, your humble committee, have selected the subjects as follows:

On Regeneration, J. Jackson and W. H. Logan; on Repentence, G. Johns and L. Woodward; on Justification, P. Morgan and F. Parker; on Original Birth of Sin, R. R. Roberts and Taylor Moore; on Baptism, W. Pollard and S. Horn; on Temperance, H. Johns and J. E. Shackelford; on Sanctification, A. Williams and Geo. Norris; on Education, W. H. Davis and W. Wesley; on Sunday-school, O. Wheeler and S. Harper.

Respectfully submitted,
PETER MORGAN.

Marshall, Texas, June 27, 1882.

West Tennessee District—Tennessee Conference.

I wish that all the preachers in charge would let me know how many delegates will come from their several charges, so that I may know how to get homes for them; and also how many will come horse-back, and how many will bring their wives with them. It is best to leave your wives at home, and come horse-back as a good many of our members live a long ways out of town and the brethren will have to go some distance to get homes. Our membership here is very small and it will be hard to find homes for all. L. M. MOORE, P. E.

Mason Circuit.

Notice.

Brethren and members of the Hot Springs District, Little Rock Conference, at Hot Springs, August 2d, and paying full fare on the Iron Mountain Railway coming will be returned on one-fifth fare. G. W. SAM[illegible].

Little Rock, Ark., July 10, 1882.

Rumor has it that secret efforts are being made to start another Methodist paper in St. Louis, in order, if possible, to supplant the veteran Dr. McAnally.—*Central Methodist.*

Forty Year's Experience of an Old Nurse

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. 20-1y

(Trade Mark.)

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S
Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.

☞ AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 West 3d St. New York City. Druggists Sell it.

CHILLS AND FEVER.

FROG LEVEL, LA., February 27, 1880.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chills and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine. L. D. HOWDESHELL.

july27-1y

Railroad Column.

THE GREAT
Jackson Route
Having been re-built with
STEEL RAILS,
Equipment improved, Track ballasted and Speed increased, is now the Smoothest, Safest, and Most Attractive Line to all points
North and East.
☞IT IS☜
180 Miles Shorter and 10½ Hours Quicker to Chicago,
112 Miles Shorter and 8½ Hours Quicker to St. Louis
THAN ANY OTHR OUTE.

Through without change to Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chattanooga, and but one change to New York, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other leading Eastern Cities.

No Transfers at any Point. All Connections Strictly First-class. The EATING HOUSES are entirely new, and the BEST IN THE SOUTH.

☞It pays to travel by the Great Jackson Route.

Express Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 4:30 p. m.

Ticket Office 22 Camp Street, Corner of Common.

J. W. Coleman,
Assistant General Passenger Agent.

WHEN YOU GO
North or West

If you desire to go by way of St. Louis you should be particular to ask the ticket agent for a ticket reading by way of the

CHICAGO,
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As this is positively the only line running Through Express Trains Daily between ST. LOUIS and

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Rock Island, Ill.,	Cedar Rapids, Iowa,
Milwaukee, Wis.,	Albert Lea, Minn.,
Dubuque, Iowa,	Minneapolis, Minn.,
Lacrosse, Wis.,	Des Moines, Iowa,
St. Paul, Minn., and	Omaha, Nebraska,

Making direct connections for all points in the Far West.

Elegant day coaches and Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars run through WITHOUT CHANGE between the above-named points.

Tickets via this celebrated line for sale at all offices in the South.

For further information, address
PERCEVAL LOWELL,
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T. J. PATTON,
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Travelers Should [N]ot Forget
The Facilities and Advantages Offered by the
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THE LEADING RAILWAY of the SOUTH.

THROUGH PASSENGERS.

The Louisville and Great Southern is the great thoroughfare between all points North East and West.

THROUGH TICKETS

By this line will be found on sale at the Ticket Office, corner Camp and Common Streets. The Louisville & Great Southern offers all the attractions of an unsurpassed line in construction, equipment and management.

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Review of Senator Jones' Speech, Or Is There to be a War of Races in America?

BY REV. A. E. P. ALBERT, Assistant Editor of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

An oration delivered in Central Church, New Orleans, June 30, 1882, before the Alumni Association of Straight University. For sale, in pamphlet, at ten cents, post paid, at SOUTHWESTERN office, 106 Camp street. 29-tf

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MRS. M. V. KEEVER.
Meridian, July 8th, [illegible].

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[illegible] Folks' Corner.

A Mite Song.

[illegible] a drop in the bucket,
But every drop will tell;
The bucket would soon be empty,
[illegible] the drops in the well.

[illegible] a poor little penny,
It was all I had to give;
But as pennies make the dollars,
It may help some cause to live.

A few little bits of ribbon,
And [illegible] toys, they were not new,
But they made the sick child happy,
Which has made me happy, too.

Only some outgrown garment;
They were all I had to spare;
But they'll help to clothe the needy,
And the poor are everywhere.

A word, now and then of comfort,
That costs me nothing to say;
But the poor old man died happy;
And it helped him on the way.

God loveth the cheerful giver,
Though the gift be poor and small;
What doth he think of his children
When they never give at all,

A Terrible Railroad Race.

John Davison, who was one of [illegible] engineers in the country, [illegible] killed by a locomotive [illegible] Western Road. He was on [illegible] engine when he saw a child [illegible] on the track some distance [illegible]. He ran out to the pilot, [illegible] reaching over, caught the [illegible] and tossed it to one side of [illegible]. He lost his balance, [illegible] and fell in front of the [illegible], and was crushed to [illegible].

[illegible]'s death recalls an incident [illegible] his life which, though it occurred [illegible] years ago, is considered [illegible] of the most terrible experiences [illegible] has ever been recorded [illegible] history of railroading. Davison [illegible] then an engineer on the [illegible] Corry, and Pittsburg Railroad [illegible] was descending a grade [illegible] feet to the mile between [illegible] Junction and Brocton [illegible] the Lake Shore Road, [illegible] being fourteen miles, [illegible] curves. In the train [illegible] one box car, six loaded [illegible] and two passenger cars, the [illegible] in the rear of the train. [illegible] under headway, when, [illegible] one of the oil cars was [illegible] whistled down brakes, [illegible] the passenger coaches, [illegible] the box car from [illegible].

[illegible] then pulled on down [illegible] get out of the reach of [illegible] cars, in order to save [illegible] and the other car, [illegible] two valuable trotting [illegible] keeper, on the way [illegible]. The brakeman [illegible] the oil cars, they [illegible] the incline, continuing [illegible] headway, and in full [illegible] dashing into the box [illegible] of the engine. [illegible] the throttle, and [illegible] commenced a race for [illegible] the train and the [illegible] no control. Al[illegible] faster than ever [illegible], the burning [illegible] in the rear and the [illegible] with fright, while [illegible]. The blaze [illegible] of gallons of [illegible] was more than sixty [illegible], and lighted up the [illegible] and crooked road [illegible] were [illegible] and from Brocton the [illegible], appar[illegible] the air, now [illegible] by a cut or a [illegible], and then leaping [illegible] up toward the sky [illegible] of fire, is de[illegible] been awful in its [illegible].

[illegible] approached Brocton [illegible] an open switch, [illegible] understood was [illegible] and the race was [illegible] Shore track, [illegible] ascending, [illegible] at a stand [illegible] to back for [illegible] miles [illegible] been [illegible] minutes. Da[illegible] both [illegible] Both [illegible] Kansas, [illegible] occasion, was [illegible].

[illegible]

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OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

H. Jackson: "A grand picnic was given by the Sabbath-school, June 18, at Pleasant Hill. There was a large attendance: Rev. A. J. Pickett, our pastor, and his wife, took a great interest in it. We had a nice time with the children."

We desire to call special attention to the six month's work of the Sixth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, M. J. Dyer, pastor. In February, Bro. Dyer entered upon his work. He found about 40 discouraged yet struggling members, the church with over eight hundred dollars debt upon it, and one of the smallest congregations and Sunday-schools in the city. The outlook to a man of ordinary faith was everything but hopeful. He began his work by preaching sermons full of Christ, and visiting from house to house. The gospel he preached he lived. With steadiness of purpose and faith in God, he moved upon the works of the enemy. At this writing, he makes this report. Seventy-five have been received on probation; sixty one adults have been baptised, and eight children; $418 50 have been collected and paid on the debt of the church, $12 for the insurance of the church property, and $261 50 towards the current expenses of the church. The pastor received a nice new suit of clothes in which to shine, costing $34. A large, attentive and respectful congregation, and one of the most promising Sunday-schools in the city. The trustees are making plans for the enlargement of their church for the accommodation of the people who desire to hear Christ's gospel preached at the Sixth Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. Moore, Coushatta: "The Lord blessed us with some happy converts. In protracted meeting of two weeks there were ten converts and two backsliders reclaimed. The crops here are fine. Cotton is better than for years. A great deal of corn will be raised."

TEXAS.

Mrs. Louisa Cole, general agent of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, writes complaining that some pastors do not give the work encouragement, but that a vigorous canvass of the charges is to be made.

H. W. Wilson, Cold Springs: "June 15, Children's Day, there was a large congregation in attendance. We were delighted to hear the little ones make such heroic speeches. There were some other speeches by young ladies of the community; also by McWheatley and others on education. Collection was $4 55."

Robert Williams, Frost Chapel and Pittsville: "Children's Day was observed, and there was an unusually large congregation at each place. Our collection was $3 60. Our Sunday-school picnic came off on June 30, and the Lord favored us with a fine day, and we did not fail to avail ourselves of the opportunity of enjoying it. The children in delivering their dialogues and speeches acquitted themselves worthily. The singing by the choir was grand. W. S. Smith is superintendent."

A. Lockhart, Pilot Point: "Being without a house to worship in from last fall until this spring, our class and prayer meetings have been silent. The sheep scattered; [illegible] went to the Indian Territory. The pastor told the members who [illegible] that we must have a house, and he preached in the new [illegible], in April, by aid from the [illegible] Extension Society. Our [illegible]-school is growing, and [illegible] W. Oliver and wife have [illegible] workers. The visit of [illegible] good. I have [illegible] school six months [illegible]

His collection was $10; on Children's day we raised $3 15.

J. D. Walden, Brandon: "Elder D. A. Williams held our quarterly meeting at Pelahatchie He preached good sermons, The church there was dedicated in April. There were 11 accessions.

J. W. Winbush, Abbeville: "Children's day was observed. Our pastor Rev. A. D. Payne led, as Superintendent E J. Turner was ill. There was a recitation of verses, a collection of 70c, and a sermon on education by the pastor. Committees had decorated the church and placed flowers in the pulpit."

"Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats. It clear out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c. boxes.

$1500 a year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

Rev. Wm. McDonald, in a sermon at the Round Lake Holiness Convention referring to the perils of human nature says, there is a tendency in human nature to run in ruts, and one is healing the sick. I believe God does that. I am not calling in question the fact, but the divine record does not magnify this. It is an incidental, not an essential, to Christianity. I have looked through the New Testament and noted the instruction given to those who were healed. To those who were healed He told them to keep still, but to all who had been delivered from internal foes, He said, Go *tell* what great things He has done. He knew human beings so well that He knew a man would go 1000 miles to be healed from some bodily disease when he would do nothing for salvation. One man who was healed told it abroad, and Jesus could do nothing there; the people were all after healing and he wanted to save souls. When the gifts were distributed, to *some* were given the gift of healing; if all had it the people would soon be wild. Another is the mere external, dress, for example; some people are always driving away at this. I am in perfect sympathy with what they think, but not with the way of doing. We are so apt to drive away at the ear. More can be done by kindling a fire in the soul. Have you ever seen an old oak covered with dry leaves, all withered, the storms of winter have not been able to take them off, but spring comes, and it is warmer; the sap starts up from the roots and out into the limbs, and off come the leaves. If you want to get the external right, get the internal right first. I fully accept the end in view, but don't fire away at fingers and ears and head to get the fire in the soul, and the eye will see the inconsistency. Another peril is the unwarrantable assumption of being led by the Spirit. We can be, and are, led by the Spirit, but we are led by the Spirit shining through the word. The main teaching is through the word. People must not take all impressions as being of the Spirit. The only method of trying the Spirit is by the word of God. Mention was here made of Nathan Bangs while in his missionary work in Canada, passing a house and having an impression that he should go in and talk and pray with the people. He passed on, however, when the impression was so strong that he turned back and found that the house had not been occupied for months. Wesley had trouble on this line with his workers.

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For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses [illegible] population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

[illegible]

A LADY SAID

[From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.]

"Those Horrid Pimples! No, I Cannot Go. Please Present My Excuses.

Probably two-thirds of the ladies in society and homes of our land are afflicted with skin diseases of various kinds, to do away with which, if it could be done without injury, would be the happiest event of their lives. Then she would have instead of a disfigured and marred countenance, one that would be handsome, or at least good-looking, for any one with a clear, pure skin, no matter what the cut of her features is, has a certain amount of good looks which attract everybody. As it is now, she imagines every one sees and talks about "those freckles," "those horrid pimples," and other blemishes with which she is afflicted, and this is true of either sex.

To improve this appearance great risks are taken; arsenic, mercury, or high-sound titled named articles containing these death-dealing drugs are taken in hopes of getting rid of all these troubles. In many cases death is the result. No alleviation of the burning, heating, itching and inflammation is given. All troubled with Eczema (salt rheum), Totters, Humors, Inflammation, Rough Scaly Eruptions of any kind, Diseases of the Hair and Scalp, Scrofula, Ulcers, Pimples or Tender Itchings on any part of the body, should know that there is hope for them in a sure, perfect and elegant remedy, known as "Dr. C. W. Benson's Skin Cure." It makes the skin white, soft and smooth, removes tan and freckles, and is the best toilet dressing in the world. It is elegantly put up, two bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment. Our readers should be sure to get this and not some old remedy resuscitated on the success of Dr. Benson's and now advertised as the "Great Skin Cure." There is only one,—it bears the Doctor's picture and is for sale by all druggists. $1 per package.

A Sensation

HAS OFTEN BEEN MADE

by the discovery of some new thing, but nothing has ever stood the test like Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills.

They really do cure sick headache, nervous headache, neuralgia, nervousness, sleeplessness, indigestion, paralysis, and melancholy.

Sold by druggists. Price, 50 cents a box. Depot 106 North Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md., By mail, two boxes for $1, or six boxes for $2.50, to any address.

C. N. Crittenton, New York, is wholesale agent for Dr. C. W. Benson's remedies.

Two Bursts of Eloquence.

Hon. W. E. Robinson, of Brooklyn, who has been talked of for several appointments, is reported as telling of the service he has rendered to the country since the present session of Congress began, in the following grandiloquent, highfaluting, mystical, oratorical sublimities:

When I came here I found the American eagle drugged and drowsy, her blood poisoned with political pyæmia, her wings covered with the mildew of monarchy, and her beak filled with Lowell garbage. I roused her from her ignoble slumber, I brushed the dew from her magnificent pinion, I gave her voice to the music of freedom, and sent her with her magnificent wing to fan the tempest and soar to the sun.

The *Christian Advocate*, of New York, puts in in its quill and whistles out the following;

Surely such superior service can not be reasonably rewarded except by appointing this gigantic genius minister to the Court of St. James, and empowering him to twist the tail of the British lion with the terrible thumb-screw of his vengeance, until that ancient animal piteously pleads for pardon.

Now after he is done with that, could you not get him to take the Irish donkey by the ear?—*Religious Telescope.*

Unnecessary Misery

is endured by bilious and dyspeptic sufferers who neglect to take Simmons Liver Regulator. Headache, constipation, piles, colic and indigestion are cured by this pure vegetable remedy.

The Alabama Republicans resolved to support the Greenback and Independent state ticket, consisting of J. L. Sheffield, for governor; A. H. Townsend, for secretary of state, P. L. Jones, for attorney-general; J. M. Montgomery, treasurer; J. W. Shields, for auditor; J. P. Ward, for superintendent of education.

A Dead Shot

may be taken at liver and bilious disorders with Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." Mild yet certain in operation; and there is none of the reaction consequent upon taking severe and drastic cathartics. By druggists.

The institute of Christian philosophy authorises an auxiliary institute at the Monona Lake Assembly at Madison, Wis., under the direction of President John Bascom.

Opinion of Dr. H. R. Walton, Annapolis, Md.

COLDEN'S LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF AND TONIC INVIGORATOR is a most excellent preparation. It is par excellence, superior to cod liver oil or anything I have ever used in wasted or impaired constitutions, and an excellent preventive of malarial diseases. (Remember the name. COLDEN'S—take no other.) Of druggists generally.

The Legislature will adjourn without acting on the Sunday law question. This is an evidence that the average legislator of this State is behind the people in the matter of moral reform, and those of our citizens who are lovers of morality, decency, and a proper regard for the Sabbath have little to hope, in the way of a Sunday law, from those who teach by example that they do not believe Sunday should be observed except as day of recreation and pleasure.—*Terrebonne Times.*

A Fool Once More.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U. S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her, she is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it cost me only two dollars. Such folly pays."—H. T., Detroit, Mich.—*Free Press.*

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my daughter Mary Ann. I was sold from her in 1846. At that time we both belonged to Daniel Priest, who lived in ——, Montgomery county, Ky. I was sold to Daniel Bains, who lived in Bourbon Co., Ky. Afterward I was sold to a trader named Pierce Griffin. He carried me to Louisiana, on Bayon Plaquemines, twenty-five miles below Baton Rouge. My name at that time was Emily Priest; now it is Emily Wilson. The last time I heard from my daughter she was in Natchez, Miss., living with a doctor whose first name was John, last name I never heard. Address me at Topeka, Kansas, 504 Monroe treet. 21-m6t

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my kin people. I was hired out from my mother, and when I came back she was sold, and I don't know where to. She left two children, Kitty and Henry Bonay. Their owner, Jacob Bonay, lived in Virginia, Moreland county. Mother was Tracy Bonay. My name is Sophie Evans, and I live in Warren county, Miss. Address me at Russellville.

DEAR EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my father and sister. Sister, Martha Thomson, was bought by James Thomson in Noxubee and brought to Attala county, Mississippi. Father, Anthony Hudson, was sold and carried to Alabama during the war. I heard of him in Noxubee county at the time of the surrender. Address me at Durant, Miss. J. FULLYLOVE.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my father. I have not seen him since I was a boy. The last heard from him he was in Brandon, Miss. Mother was Margaret McNair. I had a brother Wesley in Hazlehurst, I would also like to hear from. Address me at Handsboro, Miss. ALBERT RANKINS.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my brother, who left us when I was a little girl. I got one letter from him in 1879, from Memphis, Tenn., but my letter did not reach him. His name is Stephen Patton, but sometimes he went by the name of Stephen Strond. Mother, who is now dead, was Mary Patton. She died August 18, 1880. When he left there were two brothers and five sisters, only one married, but now all are married except me. Sister Mary is dead. My home is at Prairie, Coffee county, Tennessee, but I am now at St. Charles, Ky., teaching school.

MISS GEORGIA L. PATTON.

Somebody's Child.

Somebody's child is dying—dying with the flush of hope on his young face, and somebody's mother thinking of the time when that dear face will be hidden where no ray of hope can brighten it—because there was no cure for consumption. Reader, if the child be your neighbor's take this comforting word to the mother's heart before it is too late. Tell her that consumption is curable; that men are living to-day whom the physicians pronounced incurable, because one lung had been almost destroyed by the disease. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured hundreds; surpasses cod liver oil, hypophosphites, and other medicines in curing this disease. Sold by druggists.

A colored man named McTaylor, in Webster Parish, La., maltreated a white lad and then fled for safety. He was pursued by the boy's father and two others, brought back, tied to a tree and shot to death, and the vultures picked his bones bare.

"Buchupaiba."

New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases. $1, at druggists. La. Depot I. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

A claim to the greater part of the Fifth Ward of Chattanooga, Tenn., has been made by M. C. Reynolds and wife, who have entered a suit in chancery. The property involved is very valuable.

It Has Worked Wonders.

A lady writing from Racine, Wis., makes this gratifying report: "We finished taking our second supply of Compound Oxygen last month; it has worked wonders for my mother. When she began treating with the Oxygen she was extremely low and prostrate in her bed with a variety of complaints. I had no hopes of her recovery. She is now able to go about the house and do many pieces of work, and is a continual testimony before me of the wonderful power of Compound Oxygen." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large reports of cases and full information, sent free. Address Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

There was a national temperance camp meeting at Seymour, Ind., at which twelve thousand people were present.

Mrs. Mary Morey, of Camden, N. J., writes: "Brown's Iron Bitters has cured me of much suffering and distress resulting from dyspepsia, urinary trouble, and weak lungs. It has made me very regular in my habits, and I feel in perfect health. Life is very happy to me now."

Secretary Chandler is reported to have remarked, "We politicians never agitate temperance. But let the temperance people go on. Agitate, agitate, agitate. When you get the wave high enough we will jump into our boats and ride in." Not the great and learned are to do the hard, dirty work of this great temperance war. Others must dig the ditches, lay the foundations, pick the stone and rear the fortifications, but they are going up, and it matters little who may put on the cap stone with shouting.—*Christian Statesman.*

Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions. $1, at druggists, La. Depot, I. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

The commissioner urgently requests all depositors of the Freedman's Savings Bank to send on their books for collection of the dividend of 15 per cent recently made.

For increasing the physical and mental strength, and augmenting the faculty of endurance, nothing acts so like a charm as Brown's Iron Bitters.

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33-1y

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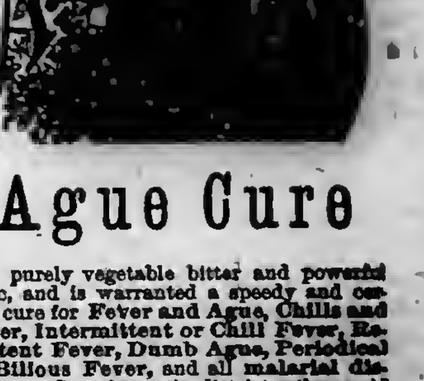

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For Liver Complaints, AYER'S AGUE CURE, by direct action on the liver and biliary apparatus, drives out the poisons which produce these complaints, and stimulates the system to a vigorous, healthy condition.

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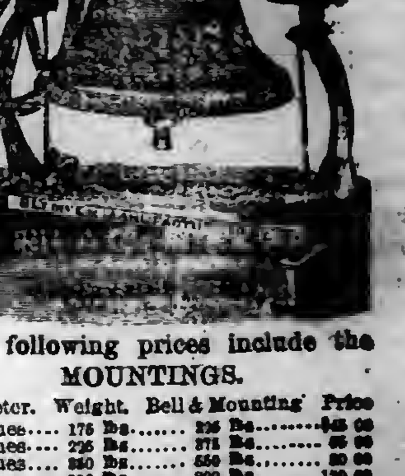

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Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting	Price
26 inches	175 lbs	225 lbs	$45 00
28 inches	275 lbs	375 lbs	[illegible]
32 inches	350 lbs	550 lbs	[illegible]
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We have arranged to furnish our churches with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The Bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

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$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

VOL. 17—NO. 31. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1882. WHOLE NUMBER 522.

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

PUBLISHED BY
THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN,
100 Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

PHILLIPS & HUNT, Agents.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
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Vote It Out.

There is an evil in the land,
Rank with age and foul with crime,
Strong with many a legal band,
Money, fashion, use, and time;
'Tis the question of the hour,
How shall we the wrong o'erpower?
Vote it out!
This wil put the thing to rout,
Vote it out!
Let us rise and vote it out.

We have begged the traffic long,
Begged it both with smiles and tears
To abate the flood of wrong,
But it answered us with sneers;
We are wearied with the scourge—
Vote it out!
Loyal people raise the shout,
Vote it out!
Let us rise and vote it out.

'Tis the battle of the hour,
Freedmen, show your strength again;
If the ballot is your power,
This will bring the foe to pain;
We have preached against the wrong,
We have plead with words of song;
Vote it out!
Vote and pray with heart devout,
Vote it out!
Let us rise and vote it out.

Never shall the promise fail,
God is with us for the right:
Truth is mighty to prevail,
Faith shall see in joyous sight;
We shall see the hosts of rum
Palsied with affright and dumb,
Vote it out.
Then we'll put the fiend to rout,
Vote it out:
Let us rise and put him out.

Politics and Religion.

Under this caption the *Southern Christian Advocate* (M. E. Church South), Samuel A. Weber, editor, published at Charleston, S. C., in its issue of July 22, gave the following expression of its views of Christian citizenship:

We see a growing necessity for the pulpit and Christian journalism each to pronounce itself with no uncertain meaning as to the vital relations between politics and religion. We call these relations *vital*, and as they are. The very life of the country, in the personal integrity of the individual citizen, is involved in the use or abuse of our political [illegible] and rights.

It is impossible to evade personal [illegible] any more than to [illegible] because, forsooth, we are [illegible] by neighbors. We do [illegible] our individuality, nor our [illegible] for our conduct with [illegible] to God, by mix[illegible] crowd. "What is [illegible] business is nobody's [illegible]" is a specious fallacy—a [illegible] and dangerous lie. [illegible] own business is not [illegible] an amiable virtue. [illegible] supreme [illegible] is a significant [illegible] of sin.

[illegible] little more specific, [illegible] and measures [illegible] of gross [illegible] by our [illegible] by [illegible] of con- [illegible] of carrying [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] friend of ours was called upon a few years ago to open a political convention with prayer. He went and prayed—possibly with more earnestness than faith—that such plans and means should be employed as the God of justice and truth would favor. We are not informed whether there were many *Amens* to the prayer or not, but this much we know, that the parson remained to participate as "a looker-on here in Vienna" in the council chamber of his party, for as a matter of course it was his own party he was serving in the earnest prayer which he offered. Imagine his surprise and mortification when one of the party leaders arose in his place and spoke somehow in this way: "Gentlemen, this campaign must not be conducted on the principles of the Young Men's Christian Association; this thing of conscience you must let alone; you've got no use for conscience. You must lie, gentlemen, *lie like the Devil.*" Certainly "like the Devil," if at all; for he is the father of lies, and has a paternal interest both in the lie and in the liar.

Now, we candidly inquire, is a course like this, or such as this may be a caricature of, is such a course a necessity, or to put it in the usual form, *a political necessity?* No, a thousand times, NO; no more than is such a leader a necessity.

We would as well commence at the right place, and demand for the service of the country good men and true. We don't want infidels, nor blackguards, nor gamblers, nor drunkards, nor blasphemers, nor time-servers in our places of honor and trust and official responsibility. South Carolina has patriotic sons and virtuous citizens enough, to be her representatives and leaders; and the best elements of our moral and social and civic life call them to the front. It is not the trickster and the demagogue that is to save the country. It is the man who has the wisdom to see the situation as it is, and who has the courage, in the first place, to have a conviction, and then the courage to announce it; it is such a man as this, the product of the times and the inspiration of the hour, who, under God, is our born leader. WANTED, GOOD MEN FOR OFFICE!

We have left possibly the most difficult part of our self-imposed task yet untouched. About everybody will agree with what has been written; but how to affect the general weal through the individual man and citizen and voter, how to purify the country through the sources of its power and influence, the State through the hearts and homes of our people, this is a delicate matter, and involves a weighty responsibility. Better not approach it all, if not in the fear of God.

In Heaven's high arch above his head, a glorious form appeared,
Whose left hand bore a flambeau bright, his right a sceptre reared,
A diadem of purest gold his brow imperial crowned,
And from his throne he thus addressed the watchman on his round:
What of the night, what of the night! watchman! what of the night?
The myriad foe, in close array, come on to try their might—
A night assault—and if thy trump mistake a single sound,
I'll hang upon these battlements the watchman on his round!

Let us apply some of the general principles with which we prefaced this article. Responsibility, in its final analysis, rests upon the individual head. Sin is a terribly personal thing. It comes right home to each person as he stands in his nakedness before God. Suppose, for instance, a man perjures himself at the ballot box. Let him know that this is a matter between himself and his God, and that it is as certainly a sin and a crime and a shame as though no other man of his neighborhood or of his State had committed it. It is none the less wrong because others do it, because many others do it, even if all others do it. We mustn't divide out a responsibility for a great wrong, and try to persuade ourselves that a people, or the people, as a whole, committed it. The people may be guilty of wrong-doing, but we are guilty, dear reader, in proportion as by connivance or actual participation, we are *personally* involved in any given sin.

"But doesn't the end justify the means?" Well, that depends upon two things, first, as to what constitutes the "end," and, secondly, as to what constitutes the "means." We learned about one "end" in our [illegible]. And if we teach it to [illegible] let us not neutralize [illegible] frequently violating [illegible] that the [illegible] to glory [illegible]

"But mustn't we fight the Devil with fire?" Never. For then we encounter him with his own weapons. *Fear God and do right*, is a safe rule everywhere and all the time. A compromise with principle, with truth and with righteousness, doesn't pay in the long run. Nigh cuts, in politics or elsewhere, are neither seemly nor safe. And, besides, they are wrong. Frequently the shortest way through is the longest way round.

We write with most exalted conceptions of our duty, first of all, to God, and then to our country. We love our country; but far above all else we love truth and the God of truth. Let us be true to ourselves—the best interests of the country and the highest instincts of our natures, remembering that the one of these involves the other.

Under the inspiration of such views as the above, we criticised a few weeks ago a letter from Gov. Hampton to his constituency in South Carolina. Referring to this letter we wrote:

Senator Hampton warns us against the danger of division in the ranks of the Democratic party. the "Independent" comes for a good share of the Honourable Senator's indignation—not to say contempt. Well, we confess we don't prefer a big "I" to spell independent, and yet we like the word and what it implies; and we have got to have more of it before we get right in politics in South Carolina. No doubt of it. We need a leader, and a much greater one than Hampton has shown himself in his recent letter. We want the Hampton of 1876, who openly preferred political defeat to victory by methods of indirection and fraud. WANTED for South Carolina, a political Moses. The people, the bone and sinew of the country, are ready to flock to his standard.

In reference to this note, one brother, an earnest Christian layman, writes us as follows:

I have just now opened my *Advocate*, and without going further than your editorial remarks upon the Hampton letter, I must say, that I thank Almighty God, that the editor of the *Southwestern Christian Advocate*, has the manhood to speak as you have in regard to "independence." I tell you, my dear brother, the frauds practiced by our people are demoralizing to the whole country. The old men who claim to be Christians, teach the young to defraud, and the young men afterwards reflect, and look upon these old men as hypocrites. I tell you it is a deplorable state of affairs.

We have also received the following from a member of the South Carolina Conference. He does not hesitate to allow the use of his name. We, however, print his letter like the two others incorporated in this article, anonymously. Read what he says:

DEAR BROTHER WEBER: I know that the *Southwestern Christian Advocate* is a Church paper, and confines its columns strictly to religious matters. I do not consider that it has departed from its province. And I must tell you that I was struck with your very strong paragraph in the "Review" column on first page, in your issue of the 1st inst. I was delighted with your comments on "Senator Hampton's letter to the people." I am entirely in accord with you in the desire to see greater independence among our people, and in the importance of this great principle in character, also the need of a "political *Moses*" to lead us in this critical juncture in our country's history. And, Sir, I believe that the time has fully come for those occupying your responsible position, and the ministers of God everywhere, to lift their warning voice, and cry out against the fraud that is being practiced by all political parties for the accomplishment of their ends.

I can see no hope for our country with its present practices and its present leaders. If the Almighty has retired from the government of the nations, then, there is nothing else left us but to take the government of our country into our own hands. But this is not the case. "The Lord reigneth." And whether or not the men recognize His sovereignty, and render obedience to His will, the end will establish the fact that He has not been an indifferent spectator of what has been passing.

No man has ever hardened himself against God and prospered; and what is true of the individual, is equally true when applied to the nation. The fact that the masses practice fraud does not justify any man in allowing himself to become so corrupted as to follow their example. It is true that the masses are not directly guilty of fraud, and a few only, comparatively speaking, who are anxious for position, are working the machinery of politics; but the question arises, Are we not responsible for knowingly yielding ourselves as the instruments of their unrighteousness, by keeping silent when we ought to speak, and by our ballots placing such men in office over us? I for one think so. "*Thou shalt not follow [illegible] to do evil.*" "*Neither be partaker of other men's sins.*"

God will never forsake the people who put their trust in Him. We may suffer inconvenience, and even oppression from the success of those who oppose us, but it will be of short duration. A just cause, correct principles, and righteous action will ever have the approbation of Heaven; and "If God be for us, who can be against us?" "Through him we shall do valiantly, for He it is that shall tread down our enemies." Whatever misfortunes befall us as a people, whatever may be said of us, nothing is more to be deprecated than is expressed in this short sentence: "God is departed from them." Let us "trust in God and do the right."

Number three comes from an educated young Christian gentleman—a gentleman by birth and breeding and instinct and principle. We greet him as one of the rising young men of the State, and receive with unaffected emotion, at their just value, his expressions of kindly consideration of our work. We share the letter with our readers:

DEAR MR. WEBER: Reading the *Advocate* of the present week—which I always enjoy—my eye fell upon a short article in the column of "Views and Reviews," first page and column. You say there: "We've got to have more of it (independence) before we get right in politics in South Carolina;" and again: "We want the Hampton of 1876, who openly preferred political defeat to victory by methods of indirection and fraud."

I ask, in a spirit of truth-seeking, what you mean by such language? You surely recognize the difference between independence to express one's opinion within the Democratic party, and independence to organize a party opposed to the Democracy. The former sort of independence has never been gainsaid in this State. But the latter sort of independence represents disorganization; it proposes nothing in the place of Democracy; it seeks to destroy alone. Your second expression is as strange as the first. Are you willing that the State should go back to the government of 1868—76, in order that the negro may enjoy the elective franchise? If you are, then you may stop your printing press and prepare to be missionary to the blacks, for in a few years the white people—the young white men—of this State would find homes in some enlightened and well governed States.

The negroes of South Carolina have a voting majority of 30,000! That majority has always been given, when given at all, against the whites, and in aid of *corrupt* government.

Does law, does justice, does right conscience demand that we lay down our civilization, our homes and our families to such a *majority?*

These considerations are presented in the best of faith, trusting that one accustomed to study government in the calmer atmosphere of Christian truth and philosophy may give me some light on a dark question. Your paper has a large circulation in the State, and its readers are in the main practical men, who rely upon opinions as they are put. Opinions like those you have expressed, and which I quote, will surely find root in many minds to bear, I fear no good fruit.

Trusting you will not consider this impertinent, and that you will reply to it for *my benefit*, I am, very truly yours, etc.

We certainly do not resent the right of our excellent friend to except to our editorial deliverances upon this or any other subject. Certainly not. We claim with him an interest in "our civilization." Shall we lay it down? Never. And yet, before God, we solemnly believe that just about the surest way to lay it down is to debauch the public sentiment of the State to such a degree that private virtue is to be heroically (?) and patriotically (? ?) surrendered to what is speciously claimed as political necessity. It is little that we know about politics. We have always voted on opportunity, and with a party that has thus far uniformly presented our choice of the candidates in the field. And yet we are candid to say that loyalty to party does not always mean fealty to truth and virtue. When it does not and to the extent it does not, independence of judgment and action, within party limits or without, becomes at once necessity and duty. We have no confidence in infallibility in Church or State, and especially in State.

We are asked if we would go back to 1868–76? We answer, *No.* We don't want to go back at all. We want to go on, on, on. Nor do we want our leaders to go back. No, nor to go *back on* their promises nor principles.

If in what we have written here or elsewhere we have done wrong, we ask the Lord's forgiveness—both as to commision and omission—*but especially omission.*

Louisiana and Kentucky are the only States in the Union that tolerate lotteries within their corporate limits.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Notes from Nashville.

The 31 of July was showery, a bad omen of the 4th, when so many anticipate a day of recreation. By railroad and stage, fifty miles east of Nashville, nestled in the hills of the geological rim, surrounding the basin of Middle Tennessee, we find a country village, Alexandria. There are several churches, stores, pleasant residences, and the "old academy" building in a state of semi-dilapidation. The old academy or rather "college" building is an institution found in nearly all the villages of the State. It is a monument of the old regime, when there were colleges, but comparatively few public free schools efficiently managed. Hence while the country could boast of many so called colleges, seminaries and academies, there were most meager provisions made for the education of the masses. Under these circumstances it is not wonderful that Tennessee should find herself nearly at the lowest round of illiteracy, in the sisterhood of States. In the transition which is now taking place in educational matters, these old school buildings of high grade are comparatively neglected, while the school house is going up in many hitherto neglected places, and the education of the masses is a matter of deepest interest to all enlightened citizens. It is creditable to Tennessee that she has never made a distinction by law, as to the amount paid for each child's education, as her neighbor Kentucky, whose school law has been so arranged that only about one-half as much is allowed for the education of a colored, as a white child. The new education of the South will need these academies in the future, not to educate the few in their primary studies, but to supplement the work of the public free schools, and to prepare many for the real college and university. The morning of the fourth was cloudy and gave promise of a stormy day, but later the sun came out, and the hearts of the brethren who had prepared for a large gathering at the laying of the corner-stone of their new church in Alexandria, were gladdened.

Rev. H. W. Key, Presiding Elder, and Rev. C. Seward, pastor, conducted the opening services. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Lea, of the M. E. Church South, Col. W. B. Stokes, and the writer. The new Church is to be a frame 32x60 ft. The old church has been used for a school house for several years, and a new church is a real necessity; especially as the old one is much too small to accommodate the congregation. The colored people in this neighborhood have not been troubled with the Kansas fever as badly as in some places, though many have left for the West. The situation of the church is really a beautiful one, overlooking a large scope of country and the village of Alexandria. It is a great mistake that our people have made in locating their churches so far from the public roads. This church though in a beautiful place is quite out of the village, and away from the main road. It was the excuse in the past of men who had lots for sale, that a colored church was so noisy that it disturbed the peace of the neighborhood, and such churches were not wanted in villages, or in thickly settled communities; hence a lot was given or sold cheaply in some out of the way place, greatly to the disadvantage of both white and colored. The location of the Church strengthening the prejudices of the whites and tending to foster the idea that the Negro is an inferior, and not worthy of the rights of manhood, while at the same time taking away the influence of the better education, culture, and clearer views of religious life of the whites, which might have influenced the colored people most favorably. The colored people of the M. E. Church should see to it that their churches are located where they are accessible, in good places, and then so conduct their worship, that it will not be regarded as annoying by any reasonable community. In building churches have in mind the future. The children may not be willing to go out of the town, through storm, or heat, or cold, or mud, because their fathers were compelled to do so by an unfortunate prejudice against locating their churches in the most convenient places. After the addresses the collection was taken up, the corner-stone laid with the usual services, and the large congregation enjoyed a few hours of social intercourse, and as the brethren had provided an abundance to eat, the inner man was not forgotten. At night the writer preached by invitation in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, to which service the colored people were invited, and they responded by forming the principal part of a large congregation. There was no rowdyism during the day, no noisy demonstration of any kind. No whisky is sold in Alexandria or the regions about. The "Four-Mile" law, which forbids the sale of intoxicating drink within four miles of a chartered institution of learning, is in force, and the entire community rejoice in the increased peace, quiet, and prosperity which temperance brings. If Christians are true to the cause of temperance, it will not be long till its blessings are enjoyed in all the State. J. BRADEN.

Nashville, Tenn., July 22, 1882.

Our Work in Europe.

A NOTE FROM BISHOP HARRIS

I have been well, so far as my general health is concerned. My visit to the missions has been full of interest. Our missions are everywhere prosperous. Yet I believe that in some places where the results seem small there has been really more hard work done than in other places where the fruit seems much more abundant.

The work in Italy is simply marvelous; with but a single missionary in that field, the Lord has raised up an annual conference of about twenty preachers, whose average ability, learning and devotion are, as I believe, higher than can be found in any other conference of the Church. On the last Sabbath in May (Pentecost) I dedicated a beautiful church in Florence.

Our Conference in Germany is doing well, and some of the preachers suffer persecution for Christ's sake. Our preacher in Chemnitz has been before the police magistrate forty times during the past year, and while at Conference received another citation to appear immediately on his return home. He is persecuted because he is "winning souls" for Christ.

I am now in the midst of the annual meeting of the mission in Denmark. Here, as everywhere else in Europe, the Lutheran preachers are our most hostile foes. The world, the flesh and the devil combined are far less wicked towards us than they. They preach against us, they write against us, they instigate the persecutions that our people endure. Still we are slowly but surely gaining the victory. May the Lord help us. I go hence to Sweden and then to Norway. Then I shall set my face homeward. Will be in New York sometime in August, perhaps the last part of the month.

The editor of the New York *Methodist*, Dr. Wheeler, writing from Italy, deplores the lack of moral fibre in the Italian people, but is not entirely without hope for the future. Methodism he considers the most effective Protestant force, and he speaks highly of it as really leading souls to Jesus. He says: "Of Dr. Vernon I saw much, and my sense of his fitness for his work grew with knowledge. He is building safely and cautiously, so far as men and means are concerned—and here caution is nine-tenths of the human work. But the time has come when much more ought to be laid upon him and entrusted to him. He needs a theological school to teach our preachers the rudiments of religion. My wonder is how a conference of thirty ministers has come to exist without a school to train them."

Governor St. John in his speech at Osage, Kansas, said: "If there is one of you here to-night who should catch your wife loafing around a saloon, you would apply for a divorce inside of twenty-four hours; you would think that if she were guilty of so infamous a thing she would be unworthy of such a specimen of manhood as yourself, and yet for all this you can linger about these places week after week. There are men who loaf about saloons for days together, who, when they go upon the witness-stand, under oath, are so demented that they do not know cider from whisky, or beer from 'sea-foam.'"

Wm. M. Springer was renominated for Congress by acclamation by the Democrats of the Thirteenth District Illinois.

How Can I Win Men To Christ?

By having the life of Christ as your model, His thoughts in clear, cleanly-cut outlines in your mind, and His motives the energies to direct your movements. That a man may speak a language with power he must do his thinking in that language; likewise, that a man may speak the words of Christ with effect, his meditation of the words must be in the spirit of Christ. The thoughts of Christ must flow out of him as fragrance from the rose, as eloquence from heart-oratory. He must have not only knowledge, but the life of truth. The words of Christ are the words of the Eternal Word; they have the ideas of the eternal reason and are the incarnation of the breathing of eternal life. We may expect the fire of inspiration wrapped up in them. Brooding over them will bring into them the breath of the Spirit. By this inspiration the dry bones of the letter will live, stand upon their feet an exceeding great army, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against them. By secret communication with Christ His words become instinctive with energy, warm and palpitating, the very cloven tongues of Pentecost. They give inspiration, "put a soul under the ribs of death," and create "thoughts that breathe and words that burn." This kind of study is one element of success in winning souls.—*Thomas Parry.*

The victory for prohibition in Iowa has occasioned much comment, and the question is often asked: "How was it gained?" The facts are coming to light and it seems the women, God bless them, have had a good deal to do in the matter. They were present at the polls with tables loaded with coffee, sandwiches, cakes, cookies, and various other reminders of the excellencies of temperance. While some were serving at the tables, others were conducting processions of little children, neatly dressed and smiling, past the voting places. When the thought of what whisky might bring to the innocents suggested itself, no wonder the ballots dropped were for their protection. We have utmost confidence in the ability of women to gain their point, and why shouldn't we have? We have been living with a woman for thirty years.—*Pittsburg Christian Advocate.*

There is no doubt that a warm contest is on hand both in Indiana and Ohio. There will be an endeavor on the part of some political leaders to shirk all square issues on the subject of temperance legislation. Others will endeavor to have resolutions favoring or opposing prohibition adopted by county conventions. But no matter what is done or left undone in this way, the issue is bound to come. The battle must be fought. Moral conflicts go on to find victory or defeat; they will not down at the call of the time-serving.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

The Georgia Democracy have settled things for the campaign. They resolved that we "reaffirm the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy." It is said the convention received the announcement with uproarious applause. Of course it will not be necessary to tell Georgians what "the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy" are. But we are glad that they did not reaffirm Jeff Davis' Democracy, which they have long practiced.—*Inter Ocean.*

Harper's Bazar, in a recent suggestive editorial, invites attention to the fact that there are physiologists who do not hesitate to assert that "the European races are deteriorating as their civilization is crystallizing," and that this deterioration "is to be ascribed, as much as to anything else, to the constant excitement more or less of the brain through the daily use of strong beers and wines and spirits by the mothers of the race there."

The just wise and conservative treatment of the negro is the way to build up both races in the South. Of course there must be great patience where there is so much ignorance on one side and so much prejudice on both, but true statesmanship is to make the best of the situation and to utilize all citizens without regard to the color of the skin.—*Vicksburg Herald.*

General News Items.

The National Board of Health will make a vigorous fight for appropriations.

The Siamese government has decided to send a minister to the United States.

The coffee production of the world now amounts to 1,300,000,000 pounds annually.

The Republicans of the Second District of Virginia renominated Jno. S. Dezendorf for Congress.

One hundred acres of potatoes brought a Sumner county, Tenn., farmer $10,000. He has planted a second crop.

Fanny Parnell, sister of the Irish Land League chief, died suddenly from paralysis of the heart at Bordenstown, N. J.

Mr. Andrew Wills, father of Mrs. Senator Kellogg, died at his home in Canton, Illinois, on the 21st of June, aged 75 years.

A Republican split in the second district of North Carolina resulted in the nomination of two candidates for Congress—Jas. E. O'Hara colored, and Hon. Orlando Hubbs.

Crops in the north-west of Ireland are in a frightful condition. Hay is lying out in the fields surrounded by water, and the potatoes are blighted.

A fire had destroyed 83 houses near Plaza Mercado, in the best quarter of Port-au-Prince, including several dry goods, fancy goods and jewelry shops.

Arabi Pasha, having cut off the fresh water supply of Alexandria, Admiral Seymour has ordered the machinery of all cotton presses to be used in condensing water.

Ex-Governor Davis, of Texas, advises Republicans to vote for the nominees of the Greenback party as "being possessed of liberal ideas, in favor of education, immigration, security of franchise, suppression of lawlessness and encouragement of labor."

Cetewayo, the great Zulu chief, is to visit England, and is expected in London about August 18. He is to have an audience with the Queen. This is understood to be preparatory to his restoration as King of Zululand.

The San Francisco doctors composing the board of health quarantined a vessel and all the passengers because a boy had small-pox. It turned out he had "a ring-worm." The delayed passengers are threatening suits for damages, and promise to make it lively.

Copenhagen, Denmark, is to have her drinking saloons reduced from 1,350 to 300. No liquor is to be sold to any person under eighteen years of age, and drunken persons are to be taken home in a covered carriage at the expense of the proprietors of the drinking saloons.

Two young couple of Coshocton, Ohio, thought it would be a romantic idea to elope down the river to Marietta by moonlight in a row-boat. The trip was only half made, however, when the men were arrested for stealing the boat, and the girls were sent home alone and unmarried.

The Khedive has signed a decree dismissing Arabi Pasha and declaring him a rebel. He will also issue a general order forbidding the Egyptian army to obey orders from Arabi Pasha, and forbidding the people to pay him their taxes. The Khedive asks the people to assist the English, who, it says, are promoting the real interests of Egypt.

Gen. Newton M. Curtis, ex-treasury agent, was indicted, tried and convicted in the United States Circuit Court, New York, before Judge Benedict, for collecting money from office-holders for political purposes, and fined $1,000. Application for a writ is to be made to further test the constitutionality of the act of Congress under which Curtis was convicted.

Commander Henry Glass, who was for a year acting Governor of Alaska, was interviewed recently concerning the condition of affairs in Alaska. It is his opinion that the Indians of Alaska are the best race of Indians on the American continent, the most intelligent, well disposed, honest and industrious, and they are anxious to receive civilization. The Gospel is needed there.

To encourage drunkenness for the sake of a profit on the sale of liquor is certainly one of the most criminal methods of assassination hitherto adopted by the bravos of any age or country.—*John Ruskin.*

[illegible] SOUTHWESTERN.

[illegible] P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
[illegible] ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.

[illegible]DAY, AUGUST 3, 1882

5000

[illegible]bers for the SOUTHWESTERN [illegible] easily be obtained if every [illegible] would resolve to send in [illegible] charge, within the next [illegible] days, three, five, ten, or [illegible] five subscribers. Very few [illegible] are either too poor or un[illegible] to pay for or take their [illegible] paper. Brethren, shall we [hear] from you soon?

[A] new weekly Republican paper [illegible] *The Republic* appeared last [illegible].

[There] will be a sociable at Ames [illegible] Church, on Tuesday evening, [illegible] 8. All friends are cordially [illegible] to be present.

By typographical error in article [illegible] page the word "*Southwest[illegible]*" is used, instead of *Southern [illegible] Advocate*, as it should be.

[On] Monday evening the children [of] the Jewish Widows' and Or[phans'] Home gave a complimentary [illegible] at the upper Bethel.

[The] paper on the "Separate [illegible] of Sewerage," by George [illegible], Jr., from the *American* [illegible], has been published in [illegible] form.

[A] [illegible] observer says: "The man [illegible] his paper to economize [illegible] a man who goes barefooted [illegible] his shoes." Subscribe for [the SOUTHWESTERN].

[illegible] who can read or [illegible] will be pleased with [illegible] *Cristiano Ilustrado* [illegible] by our Mission in the [illegible] Mexico. It is a handsome [illegible] paper.

[illegible] prompt attention to [illegible] intended for publication, [illegible] to business transactions [illegible] office, we would again [illegible] correspondents not [illegible] their communications to [illegible], but to Phillips & Hunt, [illegible].

[illegible] Bushnell, representing [illegible] College, Salem, Virginia, [illegible] last Monday. The [illegible] is unsectarian, has no en[dowment] and is not supported [illegible] treasury. Com[illegible] and Hon. W. H. [illegible] its honorable [illegible] cause of sound schol[arship] [illegible] the progressive manage[ment] [illegible] faculty. Mr. Bushnell [illegible] qualified to push the inter[ests of] the institution.

[illegible] of a colored man in [illegible] of St. Landry who was [illegible] of his wife during the [illegible] of 1868 that he [illegible] recovered them [illegible] to vote yet. He [illegible] that he is not alone in [illegible]. We hope, how[ever], [illegible] before many days the [illegible] of St. Landry will ca[illegible] to vote, and take [illegible] under the new banner, [illegible] ballot and an *honest* [illegible]

[illegible] of law and order may [illegible] strange. For [illegible] of disap[illegible] have been displayed [illegible] parts of the South, [illegible] certainly mark a [illegible] on the part of the [illegible] gentry, who [illegible] high respect [illegible] honor." In Vir[ginia] [illegible] the principals, [illegible] in the Wise [illegible] all indicted by [illegible] Christiansburg. [illegible] of a [illegible] barbarity [illegible] Old Dominion [illegible] in her [illegible] will [illegible] from [illegible] bloody [illegible]

[illegible] the Times [illegible] of the [illegible] July 1, [illegible]

How Men Pray.

If we should address any earthly king as we do the Deity, nine times out of ten it would astonish the king to say the least. How strange it sounds for a puny mortal to get down upon his knees, close his eyes and then proceed to tell the Almighty what is going on in the community where he lives. And yet this is about all many people do when they pray. If any person doubts let them go into any prayer-meeting, whether in the South or North, and listen for himself.

Nor is this strange way of praying confined to the lay members. Clergymen who have made the Scriptures their special study, and are supposed to be competent to instruct others in theology, frequently adopt the same irreverent practice. They frequently manifest a strong desire to keep the Lord well instructed as to themselves, their church and congregation.

Some years ago we read of a good old father in the church who is now doubtless in glory. They were about to begin a camp-meeting, and in his opening prayer this dear old man told the Lord that the presiding elder, who was expected to preach the opening sermon had such a cold that he could not speak a word, and that as everything depended on him he was anxious to have the Lord come and help him, adding that if He did not the meeting would be a failure. Perhaps it is true that this dear old brother meant no irreverence, but then the news items of that prayer must have had a queer sound.

It is not at all uncommon to hear persons start off in this way, 'O Lord, we are in a sinful world, where nothing is substantial, where everything is changing, and decay is stamped upon all. But thou, O Lord, art in Heaven, where all are pure and happy. We are here today but to-morrow we are gone. There is nothing here upon which we can rely; if we have riches they take to themselves wings and fly away, our friends frequently forsake us, or are cut down and we see them no more; and we ourselves often feel the seeds of death sown in our perishable bodies, and we must soon pass away, and we find nothing upon which to lean or rely for safety and comfort but the religion of Thy Son, our Saviour, Jesus Christ." Now this may all be true, but it is not praying. God knew long before any of this generation were born all about the sin and wickedness of this world and what kind of a place Heaven is, and we submit that it is not exactly respectful to Deity to pretend that we found it out first.

We remember being at a camp-meeting. A brother, in his prayer, told the Lord that there would be on the ground full one thousand sinners during the meeting, and that he wanted Him to convert an even hundred. Soon as he had closed his so-called prayer another began. He told the Lord that there would be full four thousand unconverted men and women on the ground during the meeting, and that he did not want the Lord to pay the least attention to the man who had asked for but one hundred converts, he wanted the Lord to hear him and convert not less than a thousand; and then added, seemingly to encourage the Lord a little, that he could convert a thousand as easily as one hundred.

Croaking is not pleasant work; no one but a croaker enjoys it. There is a serious trouble here. These talks are not meant for prayer at all. In spite of the kneeling posture, closed eyes and clasped hands, these were mere addresses to the audience. No one ever prays that way when in his closet. When we are alone with God we accept our real position as sinners and our language is appropriate. Then ascriptions of praise, and thanksgiving, confession of sin and humble petition for mercy come spontaneously from the heart to the lips, and that God who made the heart understands it and hears it when it speaks.

Our assistant editor, at the request of friends, has published in pamphlet form his address before the Alumni Association, reviewing the speech of Senator Jones, of Nevada, on the Chinese Bill. It is sold at this office at ten cents per copy, to defray the cost of publication. Commenting on it, the *Central Christian Advocate* says: "In this speech the Pacific Coast Senator made free to dissent from the generally accepted principles of [illegible] government. He does not like [the] Chinese, and is willing to ac[cept] [illegible] theory to get rid of them; [illegible] conjures up a war of races. [illegible] Albert made a strong [illegible] on the other side. [illegible] the rights of [illegible] children, [illegible] the ele[illegible]

Notes from the Churches.

There are at least two ways in which most all men work. There are things they deliberately plan to do. Sometimes they spend years in fitting themselves to do them. They take pains and are anxious to do them well.

Then there are other things men do which are no part of their plan. Not that these persons are drifting. They have a plan and a purpose, and yet they are constantly doing things that were no part of their morning plan. They are the opportunities of usefulness that open up to us as we pass along. The Christian minister meets with all sorts of people; he cannot talk much to each, and yet he may drop into the heart of each a word of kindness that will greatly strengthen and comfort the almost staggering soul.

At Franklin, Bro. Williams has a plan, business all mapped out before hand, but not so stereotyped that he cannot adopt himself to the exigencies of the hour; he seizes upon the wayside opportunities to sow the seeds of life. Under his ministry, the M. E. Church is having another year of religious peace and prosperity. Whenever I write about Franklin, my pen has a wonderful gift of continuance, our reception is so cordial. The hospitality is so generous one cannot help saying a word. It is a fact, however, that these extended pen excursions are most always out of place.

Franklin is a good place for a man who is a man, and loves God and hard work.

It is said that in primitive days some earnest Christians became slaves, that they might gain access to the homes of the noble, hoping thereby to win souls to Christ. We know of young ladies who have something of this spirit; they study medicine, and go as missionaries that they may have access to the homes of the heathen people as physicians, and thus while administering to their physical ills, they have opportunities of sowing gospel seed. Here one can see a little of the holy fragrance of Christ's love. What is wanted now is a deep, sincere piety, that breathes out unconsciously in words, acts and manner of life, like the fragrance of the rose or the shining of a star.

Few charges have a more faithful pastor than La Teche, and few men are doing a better work than Bro. Lyon. A marked improvement is going on in this charge. The young people are coming to the front; they are showing a love for the Church, and a desire to be employed for its benefit. Bro Lyon's letter tells of the work done on the church, but nothing about the parsonage, which is nearly complete and will soon be ready to be occupied. A good church, a good parsonage and a good people will make La Teche a good place for any itinerating Methodist preacher. C.

Senator Kellogg's Position.

The officers of the government in charge of the prosecution of the Star-route plunderers do not entertain a very exalted opinion of the grand jury of the District of Columbia. John A. Walsh, a Washington banker, presented to this grand jury, besides his own positive statements, some letters and documents showing the division of Star-route money between James Price, a contractor, and Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana. The jury unanimously acquitted Senator Kellogg, yet for some reason Mr. Price seems to have felt very uneasy, and absented himself from Washington for a time. The District Attorney says the evidence was sufficient, and the grand jury should have found indictments. Mr. Walsh repeated the substance of his evidence to members of the press, and the New-York *Times*, the leading Republican paper of the country, published an interview between its Washington correspondent and Mr. Walsh. Some parts of it corroborated evidence of a previous witness (Rerdell) as to the manner of expediting Star routes, and told how Price and Kellogg attempted to get Walsh to shield them by giving a business explanation of the joint division of a Star-route draft negotiated through him. There has been a great deal of mud thrown, mainly by the defendants in the Star-route investigations, and it is not surprising that we should be told that Mr. Walsh is a bad man, his testimony is unreliable, etc; but there is a directness about his statements that has made a decided impression upon all who have read them. Subsequent to the incidents above mentioned, Judge Wyly decided to admit Mr. Walsh's evidence, he was placed on the stand and for two days was subjected to a searching cross examination by attorneys for Star-route defendants, who "utterly failed to shake his testimony or to impeach him," says the *Times* dispatch of July 24th. Many may feel satisfied that Senator Kellogg has been legally acquitted, but the question is not so easily answered, "Is he morally guilty?" We think Senator Kellogg needs something more than the failure of the grand jury named to indict before he can be declared innocent of the charge. It is also charged that his exceptional position, his vote being necessary to Republican control of the Senate, has had some influence on the grand jury report. This may be false, yet it increases the demand for more evidence to completely disprove what the banker Walsh has alleged. This is a matter of deep regret with numerous friends of the Senator; and because they are preparing to extend his term of usefulness in Congress, it is time to examine his record closely. No amount of ability or tact can compensate for a lack of integrity in a public servant; and until another tribunal passes upon the Senator's case he will be hampered by suspicion and distrust.

Public Education in Louisiana

The census of the United States for 1880 lets us see what is being done in each State, in the way of providing for the education of the people.

The school age in Louisiana is from six to eighteen. The number of school population is 273,845. The average attendance of the actually enrolled is 45,626. According to this showing we have but a fraction over 40 per cent. of the actual school population enrolled. The State paid for the education of each scholar enrolled $6 74. Louisiana has a population of 939,096; of this number there are 297,312 who cannot read that are ten years of age and over.

The white population of the State is 454,954; of these there are 58,951 ten years of age and over who cannot write. The total colored population of the State is 484,992 over ten years of age who cannot write. So we have in the State 318,380 persons who are ten years old and over who cannot write. We desire to call the attention of the people of Louisiana to the actual condition of the people as revealed by this, the most authentic evidence. There are 297,312 who cannot tell the Constitution of the State from the Book of Mormon. They are the prey of the demagogue, the victims of prejudice, an element of weakness, danger and dishonor to the State. Illiteracy is the bane of the people. It is a common saying that "the property of the State must educate the children of the State." It is just as true that "the extent of popular interest in education is manifest by the degree of taxation to which the people submit in order to promote it." The action of the recent legislature in making provisions for the education of the 273,845, the actual school population of the State must elicit universal condemnation. Every one of those who voted even for the $250,000 ought to be invited to stay at home. Had even this received the signature of the Governor, it would have been less than one dollar for the State to pay per capita for the education of her school population. This was a legislature liberal in self-indulgence and in its minor general appropriations, but parsimonious towards schools a legislature that dwarfed any thing and every thing that has ever been done in any State in the Union for the cause of education.

Senator Hill on His Dying Bed

Hon. Benj. H. Hill, Georgia's distinguished Senator and eloquent orator, now on his dying bed in Atlanta, is now fully resigned to his condition, and finds much consolation in the hope of heaven. The other day he called his son Charles to him and said: "I am soon going to a better land, Charles; don't you wish you could come along, too? These are the happiest days of my life." Such is the tenor of all his utterances to his family and friends.

In writing to an old servant, now in Athens, Ga, the other day, he reiterated the remark that this was the happiest period of his existence. In this letter he confesses that he might have been guilty of errors in his worldly intercourse, but now felt fully prepared to meet his Maker. The Lord had given him a good, long notice, and he was fully prepared for the summons when it came.

Doubtless, as the great Senator confesses, he has been guilty of errors in his worldly intercourse. But we are satisfied that he committed no greater than the standing error of his life—his opposition to the negro's freedom, and blocking up the path of his progress at every turn. We are happy that the Lord has forgiven him. We offer him our hand, and hope to meet him in the ever-peaceful abode of the blest. We wish that we could hope that his dying confession, would rear as many friends for the negro, the Union and good government, as the eloquent confession of his life time raised enemies against them.

Dr. John Godfrey, of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service, New Orleans, has been directed by Surgeon General Hamilton to inspect steamers leaving this city for up the river, and to furnish a certificate of inspection free of charge. Dr. Joseph Jones, President of the State Board of Health, has volunteered to co-operate with Dr. Godfrey. This is sensible. It is perfect folly to keep up a wrangle between the National and State Boards of Health, who have a common object. The public health and commerce is of far greater importance than rules of etiquette, red tape, or States-rights issues. Until Congress can equip an efficient National Board, superior in authority to all local boards, the above is an admirable provision for a long-felt want.

The disgraceful and outrageous election frauds, tissue ballots, ballot-box stuffing and intimidations practiced by the Bourbon Democracy, under its many aliases, in this State, against the Republican party, is now bearing its own bitter fruits within the Democratic party lines. In their primary elections in this city, recently, charges of ballot-box stuffing and corrupt influences came up from several wards. In some of the wards, most outrageous election frauds and ballot-box stuffings were glaringly proven. The politicians may just as well recognize the fact that "honesty (in politics as well as in every other matter) is the best policy," and that he that sows the wind may expect to reap the whirlwind.

The theology ground out by many preachers who are so indolent that they have to wait until they get into the pulpit before choosing their texts, reminds us very much of the theology preached by an illiterate preacher, who said to his congregation once: "My bredrin, when de fust man, Adam, was created, he was made of wet clay, and set up agin the palins to dry." "Do you say," said one of the congregation, rising to his feet, "dat Adam was made ob wet clay, an' set up agin the palins to dry?" "Yes, sar, I do." "Den who made de palins?" "Set down, sar," said the preacher, sternly; "sich questions as dat would upset any system ob theology."

Another colored cadet has been appointed to West Point. We hope for him better treatment than his predecessors have received, although he enters with opposition from the very start. An exchange says: "In opposition to the report of the majority of the committee, the Secretary of War has appointed Lemuel W. Livingston, the colored contestant, a West-Point cadet from the Second (Florida) Congressional District. Livingston was ahead of the leading white contestant four points, but the committee held that he did not answer the questions so quickly as young Sackett, to whom they awarded the prize."

There is no surer sign of the demoralization of the Louisiana Bourbons than the election law passed by the last legislature, and its attempt to strangle the common schools of the State. When a party is situated so that it has to throw away all pretense even to decency and fairness, it must be on its last legs. Manipulators and manipulations serve only to hasten the day of its downfall. The election law and the attempt to kill the common schools of the State will rise up before them like Banquo's ghost in all the future. There are several other ghosts like these two that are sure to give the Bourbons no small amount of trouble in the near future.

Members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul made terrible charges against employees of the City Insane Asylum; and a committee of the Prisons and Asylums Commission have sent to the Mayor a petition embodying similar charges. It is about time that men nurses for insane women should be dispensed with, and that some of that chivalrous regard for women, long the boast of the Crescent City, should be officially manifested.

The article on our first page entitled "Politics and Religion," is stalwart in its condemnation of corrupt methods of politics, and we congratulate our contemporary of the Church South on this timely expression. The entire religious press, especially should be a unit in the work of practically rebuking those who in their struggles for power threaten to corrupt the entire social fabric.

We entirely agree with the *Daily States* that "while police officers are not to be deprived of any of their political rights it is entirely inconsistent with their official positions for them to take active part in ward elections and meddle in faction squabbles." The investigation of a case of ballot box stuffing in the Democratic primary election, fifteenth ward, disclosed the facts that two policemen were commissioners of election, and the box in dispute had been deposited with a police sergeant. These men should be dismissed the force immediately.

Josh Billings says of himself: "When I was a young man and went out log-rolling, I jumped at the big end of the log and did all the rolling; but now I am an old man, I take the small end of the log, and do all the grunting." Moral: The loudest grunters and grumblers are not always the hardest workers.

Liberia Troubles.

In consequence of boundary disputes, and border troubles, growing out of the conflicting interests of the Liberians and the British colonists of Sierra Leone, very unsatisfactory relations exist between the British and the Liberian Governments. The Liberian Senate, headed by Vice-President Russell, have alread solemnly protested against the encroachments of the British Government and appealed to the sympathy of the civilized world. The Monrovia *Observer*, commenting on the matter, forcibly remarks:

The Senate has expressed the national will, and correctly represented the feeling of the citizens. The people of Liberia may be forced by overwhelming power to abandon a part of its present domain, but they will not relinquish it of their own free will.

Civilized Negroes have been able so far to make a home nowhere. In founding the Republic of Liberia they acquired a territory not solely in their own interests or for their own benefit, but also for that of the resident native population. They sought to shut out from this population the worst of the evils which everywhere precede the introduction of what the European calls civilization. In this policy Liberia may be expected to persist. She will try to shield, to some extent at least, that portion of Africa which has fallen under her dominion.

In sixty years Liberia has acquired and partially civilized a portion of West Africa. The event is one of the most wonderful epochs of the nineteenth century. The Liberians are proud of their hereditary domain, and they feel that they are in duty bound to transmit this noble inheritance to their posterity and the millions of Negroes who are yet in exile; and they can not afford to compromise the original purposes of the establishment of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, merely for the sake of pleasing the trading tendencies of the colony of Sierra Leone. England asks for too much. To yield to the proposals of Consul Havelock would be national suicide. The people feel this throughout the length and breadth of the land, and would rather see Liberia destroyed by British arms than make any such concessions. Let the *might* of of England override the *right* of Liberia.

In view of the peculiar relation existing between the United States and Liberia, the attention of the American Secretary of State has been called to these complications, and he has been requested to address a friendly note to the British Government, indicating that we take an active interest in Liberia, and would not be willing to see her territory curtailed or her trade restricted. This Secretary Frelinghuysen has promised to do at an early day. This, we hope, will be the end of the present troubles.

A Sunday with Our German Churches in New Orleans.

Rev. H. Hofmann, a missionary from South America, who had to leave his promising field of labor on account of sickness of his wife, was with our German churches here last Sunday. Bro. Hofmann is going to Texas to take work in our Southern German Conference; he is a very earnest and faithful worker, and we hope that the good Lord will give him great success in his missionary work among the Germans in Texas.

Our members were very thankful to God for the privilege of having a missionary in their midst, and one and all did their very best to make the stay of Brother and Sister Hofmann as comfortable as possible. The Sunday was a day of hard work for the beloved Brother, but what was better, a day of great blessing and joy in our blessed Lord Jesus Christ, both for him and the congregation. He began his work by addressing our children in the Sunday-school of our First Church; then he preached in our Third Church. In the afternoon we had a glorious time at Wesley Chapel with our colored brethren. The best was the last meeting of the day. Oh, that was a glorious meeting! God was there! Thanks to Him! At night we had a large union meeting of our three German congregations at our First German Church. The house was full of people. Brother Hofmann spoke about his experience as a missionary in South America. At the close of the meeting the large congregation gave freely to the support of Bro. Hofmann. A collection was taken to the amount of $36.

After the meeting was dismissed, it seemed the friends were going home, but that was only for a short time. Our young members came afterward to the parsonage and sang some of our blessed gospel hymns, with the expressed hope to hear more of the life and experience of a missionary. Brother Hofmann was overwhelmed with his feelings, but yielded gladly to the desire of the young friends. May God's richest blessings rest upon the young folks of our Church, who made a poor missionary feel at home among them. May God bless Brother Hofmann in his new field of labor in the Southern German Conference! D. MATTHAEI.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Bishop Simpson and family are spending the summer at Long Branch.

—Gen. T. C. Anderson, Special Deputy Collector of the Port, has our thanks for appreciated favors.

—Miss Josephine Cowgill will make a mission trip through Ohio before her return to this city in the fall.

—Gen. R. L. Gibson, Congressman from this State, is in poor health; and has left Washington for the White Sulphur Springs.

—Geo. S. Lacey, Esq, U. S. District Attorney of Louisiana during the years 1876, '77 and '78, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., last Friday.

—Rev. J. G. Vaughan, the newly appointed pastor at Ames, is making a good impression. Last Sabbath he received two by letter.

—Rev. L. H. Pease, chaplain of the Lower Seaman's Bethel, has gone North on his vacation trip. He carries with him the best wishes of warm friends here.

—While in Washinton, La., recently, our assistant called at the office of the Washington *Argus* and formed the acquaintance of its able and very agreeable editor, J. Kossuth Sandoz, Esq. We hope him many happy days and success for the *Argus*.

—Dr. Formento, of our Board of Health, left this city last Tuesday for a trip to Europe, via New York. He goes as a delegate from the State Board of Health to the International Congress of Health and Hygiene, which meets at Geneva, Switzerland, on September 4th. He will present a paper on Yellow Fever and Quarantine.

—The Nashville *Christian Advocate* having published, as many other papers did, a statement that the President had violated the Sabbath by going fishing on Sunday, a correspondent wrote from Washington that he was quite sure it was an error. The President is a member of the Episcopal Church, and holds the Sabbath sacred.

—Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D., persuaded by the appeals of his parish, his bishop, the Sanitary Association, the Prison Commission, Rev. Dr. Palmer, and petitions signed by the Jews, Catholics and citizens of different creeds and nationalities, has decided to withdraw his resignation and continue his rectorship of Trinity Episcopal Church.

—Rev. Henry Hofmann, one of Rev. William Taylor's missionaries from South America, gave us a call last week. Bro. Hofmann's field of labor has been in the Southern part of Chili. He reports a good measure of success among the German speaking people, having in four years gathered and organized a church of 41 members. He has been compelled to leave because of the poor health of himself and wife, and enters our German work in Texas. Bro. Hofman will do valuable work in that State. We shall hope to receive letters from him.

—Among the law firms lately established in this city, is that of Elliott & Tucker. Gen. R. B. Elliott, the senior partner, for several years Attorney General of South Carolina, and member of Congress from that State, is a gentleman of national reputation as a lawyer and an orator. Mr. T. DeS. Tucker, the junior partner, is a graduate of Oberlin College and the Law Department of Straight University. He ranks deservedly high as a scholar and gentleman. Litigants will doubtless find it to their interest to consult with these gentlemen. Their office is at No. 13 St. Charles street.

—I. N. Failor, the late popular and successful President of the New Orleans University, has located himself in the city of Coleman, Texas. Bro. Failor says "We like the country quite well, our nearest railroad point at present is Baird 40 miles distant. However we will soon have the G. C and S F. road completed to Coleman." We were sorry to have Bro. Failor sever his connection with the University; he had the qualities which secured for him the respect not only of those associated with him as instructors, but of all the students. We wish him abundant success in his Texas home.

—Honest John Bright, true to his convictions, washes his hands of the Egyptian massacre by resigning his office in the British cabinet upon the decision to interfere in the Egyptian affairs by force. Mr. Bright does not believe in war, and considers the use of force at Alexandria as unjustifiable, and that the terrible massacre of June 11 was provoked by the presence of the English fleet which he regards as a menace to Egypt. He says he knows of but one war since the days of William the Conqueror which he deems justifiable, and that was the war for the perservation of the American union. We understand that Mr. Bright is intending to visit this country. Few Englishmen will receive a more cordial welcome from all lovers of liberty and high moral principle.

—Dr. and Mrs. P. M. Bigney were made the recipients of a surprise by the members of Asbury Church, Cincinnati, Saturday evening, July 15th. The occasion was the fifteenth anniversery of their marriage. When the company reached his home Dr. Bigney was in his office prescribing for patients. Hearing the bell, and then the unusual noise in the hall, and imagining that some wounded person was being brought in, he hurried to the scene. The gifts consisted of an elegant crystal fruit and a handsome water set. Prof. George W. Harper made an appropriate presentation speech, referring to the history and life-work of Dr. and Mrs. Bigney, and the high esteem in which they are both held by the Church. Prayer was offered by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Gaddis, and the large company partook of the refreshments they had brought along, and enjoyed themselves with conversation and music.—*Western Christian Advocate*. Dr. Bigney resided in New Orleans for a time, and is a cousin of M. F. Bigney, Esq., editor of the *City Item*.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

D. Shelby, Allen: "Protracted meeting closed at Hayson Chapel, July 6. It was a glorious revival: two converts, one reclaimed, and twenty-one mourners. Brother T. Jackson joined us in hard labor, June 30. Superintendent Charles Mack, of the Sunday-school here, is devoted to his work. We are building new churches at Friendship and Union. The former is up and will soon be finished. There are 500 feet of lumber at the latter place. Bro. Adkins, local preacher, is just the man. We were greatly assisted by white friends. Children's Day was observed, and a collection of $2 10 taken. The circuit is prospering. We are Methodists who do not get wearied."

Rev. E. Lyon, pastor of the M. E. Church at LaTeche, writes: "In the storm of September, 1879, that passed over LaTeche, our little church at the Home, together with others, suffered severely, being thrown from the blocks, shattered, and broken. During the past quarter, however, we have been able to raise it and place it upon some brick pillars and otherwise strengthening it with three strong iron bars, thus fortifying it against the event of another storm. The pulpit, from the ancient box style, has been modernized to a simple stand, with corner posts on either side, for receiving lamps. Permit me here to say for the encouragement of my brethren, and in justification of the old aphorism, that "the Lord helps those who help themselves," when commencing our repairs we had but little money on hand, and that realized from a lecture given by the pastor, nevertheless we moved a ong as if we were in possession of a bushel, painted the church inside and out, made forty new pews of the latest style, purchased a magnificent chandelier, so that the church now presents a decent and respectable appearance. The site on which the church stands is one of the most charming and inviting spots along the banks of the beautiful Teche, and calls for admiration from all who happen to pass this way. From the railroad it can be seen, and is admired for its beauty. Having accomplished thus much, and having felt the presence and the approval of our Father in the past, we are resolved to move on and trust Him for the future. While God regulates and directs this church we feel assured that a large amount of success awaits her. For this we cheerfully work and earnestly pray."

MISSISSIPPI.

Bro. R. Anderson, Hazlehurst: "Through the help of God I am

able to say that the church is doing very well. On the 9th inst. we had quite a revival in our church. One convert and several accessions. Children's Day was observed and $2 collected. Elder Campbell was with us on the 27th and 28th of May, and preached a glorious sermon. Collection taken up for Elder $7 60.

L. L. Shumpert, Okolona: "We are repairing our church, and have raised $100 for the purpose. Elder Shumpert held our second quarter and preached to a very large congregation. Collection for Elder, $4 75. Paid pastor during the quarter $112. Congregation Sunday night averages 1000."

TENNESSEE.

J. B. Matthews, Capleville: "Near Memphis, I saw about 163 boys and men playing ball on Sunday. Seven miles from there fifteen more were playing cards at a store, one a member of the Baptist Church. The church was made to serve God in."

J. L. Massey, Linden: "I have made a round of my work, traveling in the cool parts of the mornings and evenings. At Ashland church I received three, one a local preacher from the A. M. E. Church. They have been agitating the colored bishop question to create feeling against us. They have three preachers here. I raised some money on Children's Day."

ARKANSAS.

Wm. Pope, Caddo Gap: "We have had a hard time for the last three months. I have borrowed a mule to ride around my work. I work very hard, and preach. At Spoonville there are six members, and thirty-nine scholars in Sabbath-school. This is a new point. I have much trouble with African and Baptist preachers."

W. H. Crawford, Hot Springs: "We have a Sunday-school of 52 scholars, with Sister Kennedy as Superintendent, Josiah Clark assistant. On Children's Day $1 05 was collected.

TEXAS.

L. H. Hunter, Leona: "Rev. Wesley Harmes presided at our second conference. The charge is in good condition; Sunday-schools progressing. There have been 14 conversions this year. Our pastor, Dr. Morris, has been ill for some weeks. He has done a great work for the Lord here."

J. P. Burns, Midway: "In protracted meeting held here by Rev. [illegible] Wilson there was a great revival. Conversions 23, on probation 3."

J. Jarmon, LaGrange: "Elder G. W. Richardson held our third quarterly conference. We raised for elder $7 80, for conference school $50 50. Camp meeting will commence July 27, and all preachers are invited."

Rev. S. Smith writes from Belton: "We were all prepared for the district conference which was to be held in this place July 26th, but on account of the sickness of the wife of our presiding elder the conference was put off to some future day. When the conference comes you shall hear from us again."

MISSISSIPPI.

J. Fullylove, Durant: "The times being hard, our church is yet unfinished. We hope to complete it this year. The Sabbath-school is on the increase. Children's Day was observed. We are preparing to send for literature for the school."

Miss Bettie Morris, of Starkville, sent us a clipping from a paper at that place, describing the Children's-Day exercises at our church there in an extended and very flattering manner. Collection was $11 10. Rev. D. W. Calvert, pastor, may well be proud of his charge.

R. H. Jones, Corinth: "Children's Day, owing to some apparent neglect, was not held on the regular "Children's Day," but by a vote of the Sunday-school it was decided to observe Children's and Temperance Days together on the second Sunday in July. At an early hour the pupils of the Sabbath-school, with smiling faces and an anxious look, were found in their seats awaiting the commencement exercises of the morning. The organ was in charge of Mr. A. D. Ivy. [illegible] God with some of the [illegible] songs of Zion, prayer [illegible] by our beloved superintendent, [illegible] R. H. Gallion; after [illegible] a Sabbath-school gem [illegible] which was of [illegible] to both old and [illegible] words of encouragement [illegible] other persons, the [illegible] and their love [illegible] made [illegible] quite interesting [illegible] to be [illegible] for or to [illegible] way.

o'clock exercises. After noon we had a very heavy shower of rain, which passed off in time to make the evening pleasant, and in time the house was filled to overflowing. The exercises consisted of declamations and essays by Misses Lonie Nelson, Jennie Long and Mr. S. J. Carr, and the origination of the Sunday-school by N. H. Williams and W. L. Hays. At night, a very large audience assembled at an early hour to hear the closing exercises, and were ably entertained by a temperance sermon by Rev. N. H. Williams, which was very well suited to the occasion. Then came our worthy pastor (who has completely won the esteem of his entire congregation), with a missionary sermon which fell on the ears of his hearers like peals of thunder, and held them completely spellbound for half an hour. Missionary collection was then called for, and the response was $10 10."

A new departure in the treatment of chronic diseases has been made. Send to Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 Girard Street, for their treatment on Compound Oxygen and learn all about it. Mailed free.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

THIRD QUARTER. LESSON VI. Aug. 6th.
THE FRUITLESS TREE. (Mark xi, 12-23.)

On returning to Jerusalem from Bethany seeing a fig tree having leaves in a forward condition, he was justified in expecting forward fruit, and on his failure to do so he expressed a wish with the import of a curse, that no man should eat fruit from it thereafter. The symbolical character of this cursing must not be lost sight of. Entering the temple he cast out the money changers who carried on traffic within its enclosures. This traffic probably originated in endeavors to provide sacrifices for temple services, and to save going round they carried through the temple the things they happened to have in their hands. Such views of the holiness of the temple and of the reverence due to it from the people, coupled with the loftiness and purity of ideal service toward God, as set forth by Jesus, pointed to such a complete reversal of their common views, that the sensation among them was great. On the morning of the following day the disciples saw the fig tree dried up from the roots. It required little intelligence to perceive that in this way the curse pronounced was having its fulfillment. It was by divine power the result before their eyes was achieved. They were then passing over the Mount of Olives, and it afforded a ready illustration. Pointing again to faith as the condition, and also implying, it seems, the strong probability that it will be shaken in undertaking such a task, so utterly impossible to human power. It does not mean it will come to pass after he believes, and commands but as or while he believes and commands it comes to pass. Faith and its works are viewed as accompanying each other throughout, not the one waiting upon or following the other.

Missionary Concert Notes—August, 1882.

SUBJECT—The South India Mission.

The South India Conference was organized in November, 1876, with 29 members; on trial, 18 Of the whole number 28 are from the United States. It now has, full church members, 1335; probationers, 685; local preachers, 55; church edifices, 22; Sunday-schools, 42; Sunday-school scholars, 2304. The churches accommodate from 200 to 650; that in Calcutta seating 2000.

1. The origin and general character of the work should be recalled. See Dr. Reid's History, Vol. 11; *Manual* for April, 1882. This Mission was begun by Rev. William Taylor, who, on invitation from Dr. Thoburn and others, visited the North India Mission in Nov., 1870. He was particularly interested for the conversion of the European and Indian population. Religious indifference and immorality among these classes, he has found a most serious obstruction to the progress of the gospel with the heathen. The Eurasians number 150,000 in the seaports and railway towns in India. Many occupy lucrative positions in military or civil service, or in the schools. They had been much neglected by the Missions in India, but are nominally Christian, and, if spiritually awakened, might become an example for power and good toward the heathen and Mohammedans.

Mr. Taylor's work in laying the foundations for the South India Mission began with his English preaching at Bombay, Nov., 1871. Numbers were converted; "fellowship bands" were formed, which were soon organized into a Methodist Church. Lay helpers came forward. In July, 1872, Mr. Taylor opened the work at Poona, with immediate success. Before the end of the year James Shaw, a Bible [illegible] became a local [illegible] Mission. Rev. [illegible] the Bombay *Guardian*, identified himself with it, and Rev. W. E. Robbins came from the United States. Year by year the Mission extended its field, and reinforcements were sent out from America; several converts became preachers, and some preachers have joined from the Wesleyans. Early in 1873 Mr. Taylor began preaching at Calcutta, making progress with great difficulty—"The hardest work of my life." A chapel was erected with aid from Bombay. Dr. Thoburn was sent to Calcutta, the new Mission being brought into connection with the India Conference at the session of 1874. There were then about 500 members, scattered through Bengal, Bombay, Central India, and the Deccan, with ten preachers. Soon after the Conference Mr. Taylor went to Madras, where he had abundant success; as also at Bangalore in Mysore, while the revival spread to various places along the railroads in the Madras Presidency. Mr. Taylor returned to the United States in 1874, the three districts of Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras being respectively left in charge of Messrs. Bowen, Thoburn, and Hard. The Calcutta district was extended northward toward the Himalayas, and westward toward Bombay, but, in 1880, the interior appointments were mostly erected into the fourth district of Allahabad. The new work at Rangoon, opened in 1879, is connected with the Calcutta district.

The strength of the Churches, financially and otherwise, may be gathered from the Annual Report for 1881. Considerable aid has been obtained by private application in America for the work in South India. The Church property is valued at $148,200. For the difference in the North and South India Missions in relation to self-support, see the January *Manual*, p. 35. There is no self-supporting work in our Missions outside of those originated by Mr. Taylor. The work of this able and devoted Missionary is peculiar in that it professes to contain no other than self-supporting churches.

II. With an enlarged map of India, note the geographical situation of this Mission. The great territorial expansion and importance of this field appear at a glance. A proper understanding of this field and its future possibilities involve considerable knowledge of the different cities and the population of the country. (1) Bengal Presidency. Calcutta (population 684,000), sprung up since since 1700, is now, in point of wealth and commerce, the chief city in Asia. The city was the scene of Dr. Duff's celebrated Educational Missionary labors, begun in 1830, a system extended to Madras, Bombay, and elsewhere, and noteworthy for its influence on the Government educational policy, and as a model for this portion of Mission work. In Calcutta have also labored the Gospel Propogation Society, Church Missionary Society, London Missionary Society, English Baptist, Wesleyans, Church of Scotland, and three Woman's Societies, with an aggregate now of over 60 missionaries. The same societies (Woman's excepted), extend their work through Lower Bengal, with the Gossner Mission in Chota Nagpore, an aggregate of about 40 missionaries. (2) Bombay Presidency. Bombay (population 753,000), is probably destined to surpass Calcutta as a commercial metropolis. Here are besides the Hindoos, perhaps 150,000 Mohammedans, 50,000 Parsees, and a few thousand each of certain other sects. Nominal Christians were a few years ago reckoned at about 30,000 This city is the capital of the Mahratta country which extends all the way down the western coast, beyond the limits of the Bombay Presidency, and inland in triangular form with its apex at Nagpore. The Mahrattas (11,000,000), a warlike race, of the Ayran stock, have contended with the Mohammedans for the Empire of India as also with the British, a fact which seems to render them less approachable. In Bombay the same societies are at work as in Calcutta except the London Society, and two Woman's Societies, in addition to the American Board; all aggregating over 27 missionaries. Within the Presidency the American Board have a number of stations (Ahmednuggur and others), and also the Basel Societies and the two English Church Societies, aggregate over 32 missionaries. (3) Madras Presidency. Madras (population 406,000), though a noted seaport has no harbor and there is none on the 17,000 miles of coast. The Hindoo population of the city are Tamils and Telugus. This city and country have long been the scene of missionary labors and no region is more inviting. In the Presidency, besides the above-mentioned societies, are the Hermannsburg and Leipzig, the American and Canadin Baptists, American Lutheran and Dutch Reform, with others, and over 22[illegible] missionaries. Tinnevelly, in the extreme south, is known as a field of success for the Church Missionary Society (50,000 adherents.) The Gospel Propagation Society has 20,000. In Travencore, west coast, the C. M. S. has 20,000, Mayalaim and the London Missionary Society, 40,000 Tamils. At Madura, in the South, the American Board has an important mission. The wonderful success of the American Baptists (20,000 members and 80,000 adherents) among the Telugus of Ongole (200 miles north of Madras) is well known. The Tamils of this region extending down the coast to Ceylon, number some 15,000,000, as do the Telugus, who are found largely in the Nizam's Dominions.

(*Concluded next Week*)

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Season for August, a large quarto illustrated fashion magazine, has been received from the International News Company, New York. Price 30 cents. A sheet of patterns accompany it.

The *Musical Herald*, of Boston, for July, has a portrait of Dr. Louis Maas, and editorial notes, pieces of music, etc., of the usual meritorious kind.

Our Little Ones for August is fresh and inviting.

The August *Wide Awake* is notable for some very beautiful drawings of girls with flowers. Among the good short stories is a true one of old frontier life, in which figures Simon Kenton, the famous Kentucky backwoodsman. A long instalment is also given of "The Trojan War," full of fun worthy of school-boys deep in the classics. An art article entitled "John Angelo Visits the Water Color Exhibition," gives the young people a very clear idea of the spectacle which yearly interests thousands of sightseers in New York City. It has thirty-one engravings and fac simile sketches of prominent pictures. The Chautauqua Reading Course abounds in good things; but the charm of the number to hosts of young folks will be the sparkling operetta, "The Rebellion of the Daisies." Only $2 50 per year. D. Lothrop & Co., Publishers.

St. Nicholas has made the August issue a great travel number. Its stories and articles deal of persons and things all over the world. And the stay at-home folk can pick out a cool corner, when they find one, and go from Norway to Turkey, from Egypt to Lake George, without any of the worry and inconvenience of boats and trains, of stages, sledges, or camels.

"*An Aboriginal Pilgrimage.*" is the title of an illustrated article by Sylvester Baxter, in the forthcoming Midsummer Holiday *Century*, descriptive of the recent trip of the Zuni Indians to Boston for the purpose of bringing back to Zuni sacred water from "the Ocean of Sunrise." This will be followed by several papers by Mr. Frank H. Cushing, under whose leadership the Zunis came East, who will describe his unique experiences during the years he has spent among this tribe as the first white man ever adopted into its fellowship.

The numbers of *The Living Age* for July 15th and 22nd contain: Richard Cobden, *Modern Review*; Henri Heine, a Family Portrait, *Contemporary Review*; The Lights of Maga, *Blackwood*; My Spider, and Carlyle and his Wife, *Gentleman's Magazine*; A French Assize, and Names of Flowers, *Cornhill*; An Attempt to Reach Merv; or Six Weeks in Serrukhs, and Sergeant Ballantine's Experiences, *Temple Bar*; Oriental Patriotism, The Apparent Jingoism of Ants, and Poetry and Pessimism, *Spectator*; A Translation from Heine, *Academy*; Saladin in Cairo, *Saturday Review*; Life in a Parisian Studio, *Pall Mall*; with instalments of "Ladies Lindores," "Robin," "Barney's Neighbor," and "Theophile," and selections of poetry. Littell & Co.. Boston, are the publishers.

Mr. M. A. Whiteley, Toledy, Ohio, writes: "After trying all advertised medicines for nervous weakness and early decay, I gave up in dispair and resigned myself to the seemingly inevitable—a premature grave. Happening to bear a druggist recommend Brown's Iron Bitters for dizziness, I bought myself a bottle. I am most agreeably surprised to find myself restored to perfect health, strength and manhood. I feel sure the cure is permement, yet in future I intend to observe more carefully the laws of health."

NEW BOOKS.

We thank the Rev. J. H. Potts, associate Editor of the Michigan *Advocate* for a copy of his book entitled "Methodism in the Field." It is an interesting, able, and practicable compendium of every phase of Methodism, and desrves a place in every Methodist library.

"A Woman's Perils; or Driven from Home," by Mrs. James C. Cook, of Columbus, Georgia, is one of the latest novels from the press of T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. Price 75 cents. As its name indicates it is sensational and full of incidents.

"Scripture Baptism; the Mode and Subjects," a sermon by Rev. A Shotwell, issued by the Presbyterian Publishing Company, of Richmond, Virginia, has reached its fourth edition. This sermon was delivered as an answer to the criticism that immersion is the only mode of baptism sanctioned by the Bible. Price 10c.

Weakness of the joints and muscles, impurity of the blood, urinary catarrh, and other disordered organic functions, permanently cured by using Brown's Iron Bitters. It strengthens the affected parts, infuses new life, new health and new vigor into the whole general system, and makes life seem well worth living.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Sick Headache.
For the relief and cure of the distressing affliction take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Malaria.
Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action.

Constipation
should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator, it is so mild and effectual.

Biliousness.
One or two tablespoonfuls will relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state, such as Nausea, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, a bitter, bad taste in the mouth.

Dyspepsia.
The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

Colic.
Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simmons Liver Regulator is administered.

Buy only the genuine, in white wrapper, with red "Z." Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
Sold by All Druggists.

A fearful explosion of a powder magazine in Chicago last week destroyed much valuable property, demolished and shattered shanties and brick buildings 300 yards distant. One person was killed and 15 or 20 slightly wounded.

Ladies Will Find Relief
from their headache, costiveness, swimming in the head, colic, sour stomach, restlessness, etc., by taking Simmons Liver Regulator. It is mild, safe and pleasant.

The railroad laborers of Sabine county, Ark., have burned down the quarters of the penitentiary convicts, who were brought there to work on the Iron Mountain Railroad, and compelled the lessees to flee to Little Rock for safety.

In nothing has science made such improvement as in medicines. Now to this whole civilized world is proclaimed the joyful news that Celery and Chamomile Pills, will cure sick and nervous headaches, neuralgia, nervousness, dyspepsia, sleeplessness and paralysis.

A secret society, with over 1500 members, has been organized in Arizona and New Mexico, and many others will join, to wipe out the Apaches Indians.

Malaria from the undrained Pontini marshes, near Rome, is a terror to travellers. Ayer's Ague Cure is an effectual protection from the disease, and a cure for those who have become its victims. It works just as effectually in all malarial districts on this side of the sea. Try it.

Admiral Seymour has addressed a letter to the Khedive assuring him that Great Britain has no intention of conquering Egypt for herself, or to interfere with their religion or liberties. Her determination is simply to suppress the rebellion and restore order.

Solid Comfort.
Nobody enjoye the nicest surroundings if in bad health. There are miserable people about to-day to whom a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic would bring more solid comfort than all the medicine they have ever tried.—News.

The Revenue Tax Bill, which was saddled with amendments injurious to the sugar and cotton growers, has been postponed, and will not be taken up again this session of Congress.

Ladies Prefer Floreston Cologne because they find this combination of exquisite perfumes a delightful novelty.

The President has made the following appointments: J. M. Hinds, U. S. Marshall for the Northern District of Alabama; Post-Masters: Louis Desmairais, at Opelousas, La.; H. H. Sanderson, at Clarksville, Texas; Robt. M. Tindall, at Okolona, Miss.

Be Wise and Happy.
If you will stop all your extravigant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and family with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—rely on it.—Press.

Rev. J. M. Dawson, colored, has been selected by the Straight-out Republicans of Virginia as their candidate for Congressman-at-large.

Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smartweed is a certain cure for diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera morbus, colic and kindred affections. By druggists.

A very important lawsuit has been decided in Austria. The question was whether parents who had for conscience' sake left the Romish Church should be allowed to bring up their children according to their own religious convictions. The Goverment has decided in the negative, and had ordered, under pains and penalties, that such children be taken to the Romish priest for baptism and instruction. The Supreme Court of Law has canceled the Government order, and lodges the responsibility and privilege of determining the religious status of children with the parents.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
If the Stomach is Wrong all is Wrong. TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT, while acting as a corrective upon that organ, gently expels all morbid matter from the alimentary canal, and imparts a healthful activity to the sluggish liver.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 24-3t

MARRIAGES.

In New Orleans, by Rev. T. G. Montgomery, Mr. George Mitchell to Miss Jennie Clay, July 25th. Mr. Scott Claiborne to Miss Annie Murrell, July 20. Mr. Jerry Foster, of Texas, to Miss Ida Frank, July 17th.

Miss Calls Miller was given in marriage to a Baptist brother a few days ago and changed her name to Keaton. She sent her love to the M. E. Church and the SOUTHWESTERN, and said she would stand by them to the last. I. L. PRATT.

DEATHS.

Sister Ellen Harris died, aged 57 years. She was a member of the Church for 19 years. She said there was nothing between her and her Lord, and she was willing to go. Her husband and daughter mourn her loss.
A. ALEXANDER.
Plantersville, Texas.

Sister Matilda Jenkins was born in Western Virginia, and converted to God when a girl. She was a member of First Street Church 20 years, and was 50 years old when she died. In reply to an inquiry what she wanted she pointed up. While Sister Richardson was singing hymn 1038 she fell asleep. T. G. MONTGOMERY.

Sister Nancy Maney was born May 15, 1818, and died July 9, 1882. She leaves a son, a daughter and an aged husband to mourn her loss. May the Lord bless and save them. H. PRIMM.
Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Near Flatwoods, Tenn., July 1, Wash Whitaker died, after a long illness. He praised the Lord until death came. A wife and two children mourn his loss.
J. L. MASSEY.

Sister Harriet Scott died July 4, 1882, aged 65 years. The most of her life was in the Christian warfare. She died in full triumph of faith. She was the mother of eleven children. Four sons, three of whom are followers of Christ, mourn her departure.
JAS. JARMON.
LaGrange, Texas.

Bro. Gebe Brown departed this life July 21, 1882, aged 59 years. He died in full triumph of faith. He was a class-leader for 13 years, Bro. Brown was one of our first members, and always at his post. His last words were that he would soon be with Jesus. He said that he had led a Christian life before the people and that he was going to Heaven to reap his reward; told his family not to grieve for him, but to prepare to meet him in Heaven. He was an uncle of the writer. His funeral took place at Mount Zion Chapel, Rev. Wm. Josey officiating. He left a wife, five children, many relatives and a host of friends to mourn their loss, but our loss is his eternal gain. W. H. JACKSON.
Petterson Station, Texas, July 24, 1882.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, July 31, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

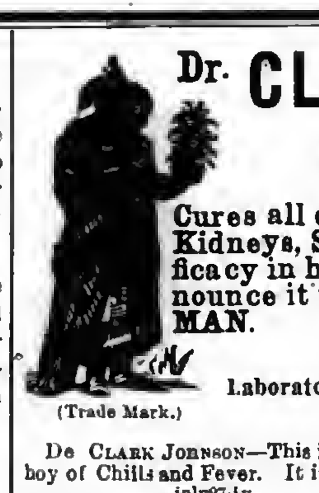
Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

Cotton, ₩ lb.	
Ordinary	10½
Middling	12½
Good middling	13¼
Middling fair	13¾
Sugar, ₩ lb.	
Yellow clarified	8¾
White clarified	9
Molasses, in bbls., ₩ gallon.	
Common	40
Fair	50
Choice	60
Rice, Louisiana, ₩ lb.:	
Common	—@6
Fair	—@6¼
Choice	@7½
GROCERIES.	
Butter, ₩ lb.:	
Western	24@25
Coffee, ₩ lb.:	
Ordinary	8½
Prime	10½
Cheese, ₩ lb.:	
Western factory	9
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl.:	
Choice	4 40
Flour, ₩ bbl.:	
Fancy	6 37½
Choice family	5 50
Lard, ₩ lb.:	
Choice, in kegs	@13
Choice, in tierces	13¼
Salt, ₩ sack:	
Coarse	87½
Fine	1 22½
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ₩ bbl.	2 75
Sweet potatoes, ₩ bbl.	2 00
Onions, ₩ bbl.	2 50
Apples, ₩ bbl.	3 50
Cabbages, ₩ 100	10@15 00
Sour Krout, ₩ bbl.	—.5@10 00
Oils, ₩ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	19@30
Coal, in bbls.	—@—
Linseed, raw	62@64
Linseed, boiled	65@67
Cotton seed	51@52
GRAIN AND FEED.	
Corn, in sacks, ₩ bu.:	
Yellow	90
White	1 10
Mixed	98
Oats, ₩ bu.:	
Western	58
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	80
Hay, ₩ ton:	
Prime	26@27
Choice	29@30
PROVISIONS.	
Mess Pork, ₩ bbl.:	
Choice	22 00
Bacon, ₩ lb.:	
Breakfast	15
Shoulders	11
Sides, clear rib	14½
Sides, clear	14¾
Hams, sugar-cured	15½
Dry Salt Meat, ₩ lb.:	
Clear rib sides	10½
Clear sides	10¾
Shoulders	10

MOTHERS READ.

GENTS:—About nine years ago I had a child two years old and almost dead. The doctor I had attending her could not tell what ailed her. I asked him if he did not think it was worms. He said no. However, this did not satisfy me, as I felt convinced in my own mind that she had. I obtained a bottle of DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE (genuine). I gave her a teaspoonful in the morning and another at night, after which she passed seventy-two worms and was a well child. Since then I have never been without it in my family. The health of my children remained so good that I had neglected watching their actions until about three weeks ago, when two of them presented the same sickly appearance that Fanny did nine years ago. So I thought it must be worms, and went to work at once with a bottle of DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE between four of my children, their ages being as follows: Alice, 8 years; Charley, 4 years; Emma, 6 years; John, 9 years. Now comes the result: Alice and Emma came out all right, but Charley passed forty-five and Johnny about sixty worms. The result was so gratifying that I spent two days in showing the wonderful effect of your Vermifuge around Utica, and now have the worms on exhibition in my store.
Yours truly, JOHN PIPER.

The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE is manufactured only by
Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
and bear the signatures of C. McLane and Fleming Bros. It is never made in St. Louis or Wheeling.
Be sure you get the genuine. Price, 25 cents a bottle.
FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.


(Trade Mark.)

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S
Indian Blood Syrup
Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.
☞ AGENTS WANTED.
Laboratory 77 West 3d St. New York City. Druggists Sell it.
CHILLS AND FEVER.
FROG LEVEL, LA., February 27, 1880.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chills and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine. L. D. HOWDESHELL.
july27-1y

The Union Endowment Association and the Colored Mutual Benefit Association, of Verona, have complied with the law in the matter of publishing their charters. These are both well managed institutions, and extensive business relations with them enables us to testify to their promptness and perfect reliability in all business transactions.—Tupelo (Miss) Journal.

Conference Notices.

Nashville District—Tenn. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND.

Franklin	Aug.	8- 9
Spring Hill	"	12-13
Lillard and Lewisburg	"	19-20
Mill Creek	"	26-27
Gallatin	Sept.	2- 3
Gallatin Circuit	"	9-10
Hartsville	"	16-17
Mitchellsville	"	28-24
Springfield	Sept. 30 Oct.	1
Dickson	"	7- 8
Cumberland	"	18-15
Dover	"	21-22
Nashville Circuit	"	28-29
Clark Chapel	Nov.	4- 5
City Mission	"	11-12

JAMES PICKETT, P. E.

Okolona District Conference.

The members of the Okolona District Mississippi Conference, will please take notice that they are requested to prepare addresses upon the following topics:

A. W. Wright will preach the opening sermon.

Sunday-schools.....B. F. Crump
Education.....L. J. Terrell
Temperance.....L. L. Shumpert
Church Extension.....I. L. Piatt
Freedmen Aid.....D. W. Calvert
Resurrection.....W. McDonald
Future State.....B. Nevils
General Judgment.....L. F. White
Future Misery.....B. Snell
Baptism.....Jemes Trice
Duties we owe to God.....Wm. Getewood
Faith.....M. Proctor
Rules for Ministers Conduct.....I. Mosely
Prayer.....Thos. Brown
Preparation for another world.....A. Boyd

B. L. CRUMP, Secretary.

Revised Programme for Little Rock District Conference,

which convenes at Todd's Chapel, August 24th, at 9 o'clock a. m.

1. Introductory sermon—subject brotherly love—at 7:30, Aug. 23.....S. Johnson
2. Conference business.
3. Temperance.....W. O. Emory
4. Tobacco.....H. H. McAllister
5. Preaching—a lecture.....I. G. Pollard
6. How to raise the benevolent collections.....W. H. Higgins
7. Conducting public services.....S. Neal
8. Education and Walden Seminary—lecture.....Thomas Mason
9. How for a preacher to acquire regular habits of study.....G. G. W. Taylor
10. Advantages and disadvantages of exclusively colored churches. G. B. Donelly
11. How to get all the children into the Sunday school and get them to attend regularly.....B. McCain
12. A call to the ministry.....W. H. Morris
14. How to raise money to build new Churches.....S. Johnson
14. How to have a revival.....A. Dunlep
15. A young preacher's difficulties —A. L. Richardson
16. How to get subscribers for the Southwestern.....Ed. Pinkett
17. What the people expect of a preacher, or how he should conduct himself. —A. M. Neely
18. How to build up new work..S. Wilson
19. Why a preacher fails.....B. J. Thornton
20. How to study the Bible.....A. Hardeman
21. How to raise missionary money.....J. L. Johnson,

Other brethren not named will select a subject to suit themselves. Excepting the lectures all should be written.

A question box will be opened once each day and written questions of interest will be answered. The President will call on different members from time to time to read from the Bible, hymnal, discipline and books in the course of study.

Each essay, lecture, reading, etc., will be subject to criticism by the conference.

Now, brethren, let us come together full of the Holy Ghost and prepared on the subject assigned us. Be on hand at the beginning and make our Conference a success. We will expect a glorious revival during the meeting. The above date will be the time for the Conference. Let every one take due notice and govern himself accordingly. I. G. POLLARD, P. E.

Waco District—Texas Conference.

DEAR EDITOR—Please say to the brethren of Waco District, West Texas Conference, to remember that our district conference will convene at Dallas, Tex., September 6th, 1882, at 8 o'clock a. m.; all of the members of the conference are expected to be present. The following brethren are assigned the different subjects:

Introductory Sermon...D. Humphries and A. Taylor.
On Repentance.....J. A. Hell.
On Justification.....P. Gates.
On Conversation.....Green Bragner.
On Class-leaders and their duties.....A. Brack.
On Regeneration.....A. Jackson.
On Sanctification.....G. Wilson.
On Temperance.....W. J. Mitchell
On Lord's Supper.....A. Lockhart
On Baptism.....A. Foster.
On Importance of the Sabbath..B. F. Smith.

S. GATES, P. E.

Calvert, Tex, July 20th, 1882.

Murfreesboro District Conference.

To be held at Shelbyville, Tenn., September 13th, 1882.

1. To preach the opening sermon, —A. Phillip
2. The elements of success in the pastorate.....H. Primm
3. The young itinerant, his work and duty.....B. James.
4. Ministerial department...W. C. Miller.
5. Religious instruction of children.....J. Kinser.
6. Regeneration.....O. Green.
7. Care of converts.....Benj. Anderson.
8. Progress of Methodism.....S. P. Bell.
9. The temperance cause...G. W. Marsh.
10. Church periodicals, their value and circulation.....E. Provine.
11. The call to the ministry..P. P. Brooks
12. Prayer meeting, how to conduct them.....Jos. Smith
13. The work of the Holy Ghost, —B. F. Whitny.
14. The importance of pastoral visitation.....H. W. Key.
15. The educational work (paper) —A. Phillips.
16. Our mission work.......S. P. Bell.

All local preachers and Sunday-school Superintents are expected to choose their own subjects, and write on them, and also to bring a written report of their work. There will be a Sunday-school institute held during the session of the conference. We hope to have Dr. J. B. Ford with us. Brethren of the Conference are expected to bring up all of their benevolent monies, and every brother of the district is expected to attend without fail.

E. PROVINE, Chairman.
S. P. Bell, Secretary.

Conference Notice.

Dear Brethren—Please give notice in the SOUTHWESTERN that the Mobile & Ohio R. R. will sell excursion tickets to the Okolona District Conference, to convene at Crawford, August 3, at 3c. per mile each way. Will commence selling Aug. 2. Tickets good until the 7th, between Corinth and Meridian.
J. M. SHUMPERT.

No plan of adjustment has been adopted, and the factional fight in the Republican party in Pennsylvania continues.

Young or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, as the result of bad habits should send three stamps for Part VII of Dime Series pamphlets. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Forty Year's Experience of an Old Nurse
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. 20-1y

COTTON is KING BUT OUR ENGINE IS KING of COTTON!
Invaluable patented improvements found in no other ENGINES in the world. For Pamphlets and Price List, (also for SAW MILLS), address THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio.
aug3-2m

BOARDING.
MRS. COX,
144 Madison Avenue, New York.
Superior Board, Moderate Summer Prices. Elegant Suites and Single rooms.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT,
By the Month, Week or Day,
—AT—
227 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET,
Corner Treme Street, New Orleans, La.
MRS. C. ROBERTSON, Proprietor.

MRS. M. L. DALE,
Wishes to inform her friends that she is prepared to Accommodate Gentlemen, Ladies and Families With Board, by the MONTH, WEEK OR DAY, at Pass Christian, Miss., on FRONT STREET, short walk from Railroad Depot and Boat Landing.
☞ Any one visiting the Pass will do well to give her a call. 10 1y.

EDUCATIONAL.

Washington and Lee University,
GEN. G. W. C. LEE, President.
Thorough instruction in LANGUAGES, LITERATURE and SCIENCE, and in the Professional Schools of LAW and ENGINEERING. Healthful location in the Valley of Virginia. Necessary expenses for whole session, exclusive of board and clothing, need not exceed $85 to $300. Session opens Sept. 21. For catalogue, address
J. L. CAMPBELL, Jr., Clerk, Lexington, Va.
27-3m

Wards Seminary,
Nashville, Tenn.
Closed its 17th year with 257 young ladies, and 41 graduates. Parents wanting a School of Progress, Experience, Careful Matronage, and Thorough Drilling in its Departments, including Cutting and Fitting, send for a new catalogue. Next year opens Sept. 1st. Address DR. W. E. WARD.
29-6t

BOSTON UNIVERSITY.
Choicest Eastern advantages in Collegiate and post-graduate studies; in Theology, Law, and Medicine. Address The Registrar, Boston, Mass.

Riverview Academy,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
With U. S. Military Department. A thorough-going, wide-awake school for boys, combining Study, Military Drill and Recreation in due proportion. Catalogue with chart of College Requisitions, sent on application.
jy13-2m OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

LAW SCHOOL
Of Washington and Lee University,
GEN. G. W. C. LEE, President.
Faculty: C. A. Graves, M. A., Prof. Common Law and Equity; Hon. J. Randolph Tucker, L.L.D., Prof. Constitutional Law, [illegible] Shofley, L.L.D., Lecturer on Wills; Judge Wm. McLaughlin, Lecturer on Pleading. Session begins Sept. 21, 1882. For catalogue and full information address Prof. C. A. GRAVES, Lexington, Va.
jy13-1m

WAVERLEY SEMINARY,
1412 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Full corps of professors and teachers. Every advantage afforded for thorough training in mathematical, literary and ornamental departments. Terms reasonable. Fall session opens Sept. 20th. For catalogue apply to [illegible], Principal.

VASSAR COLLEGE.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. A complete college course for women, with Schools of Painting and Music, and a preparatory department. Catalogues sent.
23-10t S. L. CALDWELL, D. D., President.

MERIDIAN ACADEMY.
The Sixth year of the Meridian Academy will begin Sept. 1882. Having given general satisfaction in the past, we bespeak a liberal patronage in the future. Especial pains taken with students preparing to teach. Parents desirous of sending their children to a good Preparatory School will do well to communicate with us. Board can be obtained from $8 to $10 per month. All communications should be addressed to Rev. G. Brooks, or to the Principal.
MRS. M. V. KEENER.
Meridian, July 6th, 1882.

Review of Senator Jones' Speech, Or Is There to be a War of Races in America?
BY REV. A. E. P. ALBERT, Assistant Editor of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.
An oration delivered in Central Church, New Orleans, June 30, 1882, before the Alumni Association of Straight University. For sale, in pamphlet, at ten cents, post paid, at [illegible] office, 106 Camp street.

POPHAM'S Asthma SPECIFIC. Established twelve years. Gives Quick Relief and Many cured. All Asthmatics [illegible]. Trial Package free. Address with stamp, T. Popham & Co., Phila., Pa.
aug3-4m

ASTHMA and HAY FEVER. Their CAUSE and CURE. [illegible]
July 20-4t.

OPIUM Morphine Habit cured in 10 to 30 Days. [illegible] J. L. Stephens, M. D., [illegible]
july20-13t

Lithographs of John Wesley, [illegible] this office. Price [illegible] any address.
[illegible] 106 Camp Street, [illegible]

BEATTY'S ORGANS [illegible] Catalogue free. [illegible] Washington, N. J.

$777 a year and expenses to agents. Address P. O. VICKERY, [illegible]
28-1y

Young Folks' Corner.

Reminding the Hen.

"It's well I ran into the garden,"
Said Eddie, his face all aglow;
"For what do you think, mamma, happened?
You never will guess it, I know.

"The little brown hen was there clucking;
'Cut-cut!' she'd say, quick as a wink,
Then 'cut-cut' again, only slower;
And then she would stop short and think.

"And then she would say it all over,
She did look so mad and so vexed;
For, mamma, do you know she'd forgotten
The word that she ought to cluck next.

"So I said, 'Ca-daw-cut, Ca-daw-cut,'
As loud and as long as I could;
And she looked round at me very thankful,
I tell you it made her feel good.

"Then she flapped, and said 'Cut-cut-ca-daw-cut,'
She remembered just how it went then.
But it's well I ran into the garden—
She might never have clucked right again."

—Bessie Chandler, in St. Nicholas.

A Mother's Devotion.

With the sad news of the sudden [illegible] of Mrs. Ruth B. Simpkins, at [illegible], on the 11th inst., came the [illegible] of a touching incident [illegible] occurred about the year 1871 [illegible] of her interesting children, a [illegible] beautiful boy of four years, [illegible] ill for several days with an [illegible] disease, when the physicians [illegible] her that the case was a most se[illegible] one and that there was little, [illegible], ground for hope. From the [illegible] this truth was made known [illegible], Mrs. Simpkins remained [illegible] constantly with her child, watched [illegible] tended him through all the sad, [illegible] hours that followed. Before [illegible] change passed over his face [illegible] she knew was the shadow of [illegible]; at the same time he said to [illegible] "Mamma, dear, please hold [illegible]," [illegible] his hands towards [illegible]. The devoted mother lifted the [illegible] to her lap, encircling him [illegible] arms in such a way that [illegible] was turned towards her [illegible] looked into her eyes with [illegible] pathetic, pleading express[illegible] asked, "Will you sing to [illegible]?" [illegible] two were surrounded by [illegible] children—six, the faith[illegible], and the physician, who [illegible] sorrow and anxiety for [illegible] child.

[illegible] with aching heart [illegible] the increasing [illegible] of the shad[illegible] lips and eyes, [illegible] of the little one [illegible]. The mother's were [illegible] eyes among the [illegible] lest it might add to [illegible] the child, she forced [illegible] heart the tears that [illegible] overflowing. When the [illegible] was made, the physician [illegible] to dissuade her from [illegible]; but after only a moment's [illegible] with her eyes bent in [illegible] tenderest love on the face [illegible], he watching her face as [illegible] therein what she strove [illegible] his little hand tightly [illegible] one of her fingers; his [illegible] growing weaker and more [illegible] mother's lips parted, [illegible] with the sobs of [illegible] her; the soft, sweet, [illegible] went out upon the [illegible] faintest of smiles for a [illegible] up the face of the [illegible] grateful recognition of [illegible] was only the slight[illegible] her voice, nothing to [illegible] harmony as she still [illegible] eyes were gradually [illegible] light from her [illegible] the notes, soft [illegible] out, filling the [illegible] rare melody; [illegible] the little eyelids [illegible] its hold, [illegible] her child was [illegible]. Thus an un[illegible] revealed to us at [illegible] a divine fullness [illegible]—*New Bedford Mer[illegible]*

[illegible] After."

[illegible] by Dr. John[illegible] the voice of [illegible] he was pick[illegible] along the [illegible] path, [illegible] while [illegible] hill of [illegible] that [illegible] children are [illegible] how much [illegible] they be [illegible] taken!

[illegible] your boys [illegible] to [illegible] wait [illegible] the [illegible] God [illegible]

weeks. And yet how evanescent that brilliancy in the sky! To do the grander thing, what if it take you years or even a lifetime? Your work will make a glory stretching across eternity.—*S. S. Journal.*

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
A Necessity.

Dr. C. O. Files, Portland, Me., says: "Of all the samples of medicines sent me during the last dozen years, it is the only one I have ever found which has become a necessity in my own household."

In China a man who makes or sells adulterated food is imprisoned or hanged. In this country it is the man who buys the adulterated food who has to suffer. The other fellow acquires five inches of fat on his ribs, and is elected to positions of honor and trust. The Chinese must go. Some of their customs are subversive of our most cherished institutions.—*Evangelist.*

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OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

E. D. Osborn, Centreville: "Elder Cushman held our second quarter and was warmly received by our pastor and the congregation. After his sermon 24 came forward for prayers. We gave the Elder this quarter $6, and are only sorry we could not give him $6 more."

Geo. A. Payne, Convent: "Elder Dale held our first conference June 4. We were not able for more than a month to get into our little church on account of high water. We are thankful to the agent of Mrs. Willman's plantation for his generosity in giving us a house to meet in. The church at College Point is moving on."

P. F. Robinson, Shady Grove: "We have started Live Oak Church on. The people are flocking to the cross, and doing all they can for me. We will give an entertainment and tableaux for the benefit of missions."

W. A. Primus, Baton Rouge: "We have three Sunday-schools, one organized as a missionary society. We will organize for temperance."

Frank Walker, Monroe: "I am doing all I can to circulate the SOUTHWESTERN. I hope to see our work spread all over this country. I think we ought to have another district; the Shreveport district is too large. Have received thirty into the church since conference. There are 103 on the Sunday-school roll. Cotton crop is good."

A. J. Pickett, Pleasant Hill: "Our presiding elder was with us on the 8th and 9th of July, and held our second quarterly conference, and he preached powerful sermons in the new church. The people are very poor, and have done all they could toward building, and we will complete the church with $100 from the Church Extension Society. One of the oldest Methodists of Pleasant Hill, Church South, prayed for us in our conference. I hope to see the time come when all shall unite with us. Elder Duncan's appearance among these poor people has done a great deal of good in lifting them up to the kingdom of God. I desire to give the Pleasant Hill white friends thanks for their donation in helping us in building the church and parsonage. Here are the names: T. E. Gadis $2, H. H. Kennedy, 14 lbs. nails, cash $2 50, W. C. Gooch 55c, I. F. Herrell $1, R. A. Carpenter $1, B. L. Armstrong $2, Wm. Hampton $1 50, L. B. Phigpen 50c, W. A. Baxley 50c, L. Armstrong, Jr., $2. With one hundred dollars the church will be out of debt. May God bless those white friends."

TEXAS.

Thomas Wadkins, Rockdale: "[illegible] had eight conversions this [illegible] year. We have no church or [illegible] build us. The membership [illegible] slowly. Children's Day [illegible]. The collection at [illegible] $7 75.

are doing all we can for the Conference Seminary."

S. Allen, San Augustine: "My congregation ranges from fifteen to twenty-five, with two or three faithful workers. I am doing all I can to build up spiritually. Members have paid me on salary $28, moving expenses $12 50; paid to the elder $1 90. Two received on probation. Most of the people here belong to to the Colored M. E. Church, and they put every thing in our way to keep us from getting along. We have no church at Nacogdoches."

Lee Reed, Luling: "Rev. G. O. Richardson held our third quarterly meeting for us yesterday. The pastor reported 124 converts and 65 adult baptisms. The membership has increased from 72 to 181. Camp meeting begins July 14, and we expect to gather the harvest of which we have had the first fruits. Thirty dollars was subscribed for the West Texas Conference Seminary to be paid at the next quarterly meeting. Nearly every adult present subscribed $1, and did it with a relish."

A. M. Masor; Centreville: "My second conference was held by Rev. A. M. Carmichael. Collection $3 15. I expect to start a protracted meeting soon at Mission Valley."

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges, cured by Buchupaiba. $1, at druggists. Louisiana Depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

The Princess Olive Lubin, only child of Faustin I., Emperor of Hayti, arrived in New York City from Port au Prince on the 31 inst. She contemplates making an extended but unostentatious tour in this country. The Princess is some thirty-six years of age, possessed of large wealth, and, while not absolutely black, she is exceedingly dark of complexion. She is said to possess jewels and ornaments of barbaric costliness, but is stated as exceedingly quiet and simple in her attire and tastes.

Brain and Nerve.

Well's Health Renewer, the greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, etc. $1, at druggists. Louisiana Depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

Gen. Dix, when Governor of New York, in a message to the Legislature, said: "Intemperance is the undoubted source of four fifths of all the crime, pauperism and domestic misery of the State, and I am anxious to suppress it by all just and effectual measures of legislation. I have never doubted the propriety of adopting such measures of legislation as are needed to secure this result. It lies within the direction of popular liberty."

Good for Babies.

When I have a baby at breast nothing is so useful for quieting my own and baby's nerves as Parker's Ginger Tonic. It prevents bowel complaint and is better than any stimulant to give strength and appetite.—A Newark Mother.

Our Representatives do not seem well pleased with their chances for re-election under the new election law just passed by the Legislature at its last session. One of them, we understand, interviewed a prominent Democrat at the time the bill was before the House, and asked him if he did not know that the bill, if passed, meant the death of the negro. "Why," said the Democrat, "the nigger died long ago, we are only preparing for his burial."—*Terrebonne Times.*

A Valuable Addition.

Because it is beneficial to the scalp and adds to personal beauty by restoring color and lustre to gray or faded hair is why Parker's Hair Balsam is such a popular dressing.

Voting, like the transactions of trade, must, with religious people, come under the sway of conscience.

For the delicate and complicated difficulties peculiar to the female constitution, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the sovereign remedy. It aims at the cause, and produces lasting results. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

$1500 a year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

DELICATE PERSONS

And all those whose systems have become debilitated, should bear in mind that Simmons Liver Regulator is not a drastic purging medicine, therefore does not weaken or deplete the system as all purgatives do; it induces daily natural evacuations without straining, griping or pain; therefore its action being so gentle invigorates the bowels and tends to make the habit of the body regular, assisting nature rather than forcing it, thereby preventing as well as curing *constipation*, and the many diseases arising therefrom, the most common of which are *piles*, which are produced by constipation and increased by purgatives. It will be found most appropriate for ladies and delicate persons; as they very frequently suffer from Sick Headache and Acidity of the Stomach, principally caused by costiveness. Owing to its mild action it can even be taken by the weak and debilitated at all times and under all circumstances with perfect safety. As a Medicine the Regulator is invaluable, by encouraging the prompt clearing out of the excess of bile which would undoubtedly prove injurious. From its gentle action as well as its pleasant taste it is most peculiarly adapted for Children, acting so soothingly, never irritating the stomach of the most delicate Child. Thereby saving them from the ravages of diseases so common to infancy and youth.

The *bed-ridden*, the most *delicate home-bound invalid* need not hesitate to use the Regulator, and mothers and nurses may give it to children for their most distressing complaint with the *utmost confidence in its safety*. We say, without fear of contradiction, that there is not on the whole face of the globe its equal at the present moment, or another medicine so far-reaching or that meets with such unvarying, such invariable success in the cure of all diseases of the liver, kidney and bowels. Beware of Counterfeits; take only the genuine [illegible] wrapper with red "Z" in front prepared [illegible] H. Zeilin & Co.

It was a beautiful thought that was illustrated on Decoration Day, by selecting little children to strew the flowers on the graves of the men who fought and fell for THE UNION. Love of country, as well as devotion to home and friends, should be implanted early in children's minds and hearts, and by no more effectual means can this be secured than by their participation in those services which honor these noble men and their brave deeds.—*N. E. Journal of Education.*

Don't Die in the House.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bedbugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15 cents per box.

The situation in Egypt has been complicated by the action of Turkey, but England is preparing an expedition against Arabi Pasha and for the restoration of order.

Brain Workers.

The complicated diseases arising from an overworked brain or excessive nervous excitement, should not be neglected, lest they end in insanity and a premature grave. Heed such symptoms as nervous debility, blotches, skin diseases, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, catarrh of the bladder, and general despondency. When thus afflicted, make haste to use Brown's Iron Bitters. It strengthens mind and body exhausted by disease and suffering, is the truest of all life-giving tonics, and nature's best assistant in restoring the proper functions to every organ affected. It will surely cure you, for it has cured thousands.

A sailor, just off a whaling expedition, asked where he would hear good preaching. On his return from church his friend said to him: "You do not seem to have liked the sermon?" "Not much; it was like a ship leaving for the whale-fishing—everything shipshape, anchors, cordage, sails all right; but there were no harpoons on board."

No Good Preaching.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters.—Albany Times.

It requires more courage to say from the heart, Not my will, but thine be done, than it requires to lead a charge on a line of artillery.

From Dr. S. W. Hunter, Baltimore.

Having become familiar with COLDEN'S LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF AND TONIC INVIGORATOR I take pleasure in recommending it as an excellent preparation, combining as it does food and tonic in a remarkable way, producing good blood, health and strength. (Remember the name. COLDEN'S—take no other.) Of druggists generally.

Johnny came home from school very much excited. "What do you think, pa, Joe Steward, one of the big boys, had an argument with the teacher about a question in grammar!" "What position did Joe take?" "His last position was across a chair with his face down."

Bad temper often proceeds from those painful disorders to which women are subject. In female complaints Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is a certain cure.

A letter from Fort McKinney states that cattle valued at $13,500,000 are calmly grazing in what was six years ago absolutely an Indian country.

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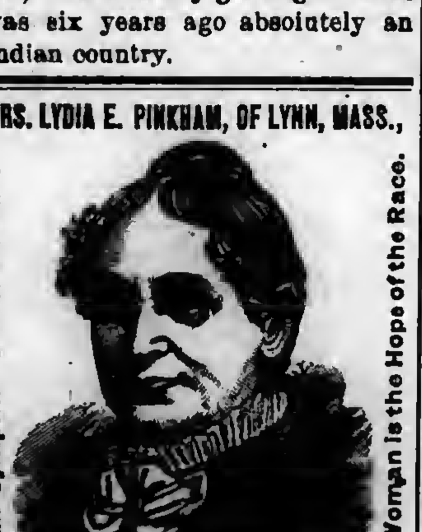

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It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

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8 1y

[From the Springfield Republican]

A GENEROUS ACT

That Will be Appreciated by All Who Care for their Complexion or Skin.

It is not generally known that the nervous system has a wonderful influence over the skin, but this is a fact known to medical men who have given much of their time to the study of diseases of the skin. No one can have a clear and fair complexion unmixed with blotches and pimples who is very nervous.

Whatever tends to a healthful condition of the nervous system always beautifies the complexion and removes dryness and roughness of the skin. Some skin diseases are not attended by visible signs on the surface, but an intolerable itching that renders life miserable.

We copy the following deserving and interesting compliment from the Tribune which says: "Dr. C. W. Benson's New Remedy, 'SKIN CURE,' is received by the public with great confidence, and it is regarded as a very generous act on the Doctor's part to make known and prepare for general use his valuable and favorite prescription for the treatment of skin diseases, after having devoted almost his entire life to the study and treatment of nervous and skin diseases, in which he took great delight. He was for a number of years Physician in charge of the Maryland Infirmary on Dermatology and anything from his hands is at once accepted as authority and valuable. The remedy is fully the article to attack the disease both internally, through the blood, and externally, through the absorbents, and is the only reliable and rational mode of treatment. These preparations are only put up for general use after having been used by the Doctor in his private practice for years, with the greatest success, and they fully merit the confidence of all classes of sufferers from skin diseases." This is for sale by all druggists. Two bottles, internal and external treatment, in one package. Don't be persuaded to take any other. It costs one dollar.

OH, MY HEAD!

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER?

Sick headache, nervous headache, neuralgia, nervousness, paralysis, dyspepsia, sleeplessness, and brain diseases, positively cured by Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills. They contain no opium, quinine, or other harmful drug.

Sold by druggists. Price, 50 cents a box. Depot 106 North Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. By mail, two boxes for $1, or six boxes for $2.50, to any address.

C. N. Crittenton, New York, is wholesale agent for Dr. C. W. Benson's remedies. 33tonrly

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Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to find James Parchman, who lived in Lafayette county, Tennessee, and aged about forty years. He left Lafayette to go to Okolona, Miss., about 25 years ago. He lived with Jeff Parchman; his mother, Katie, with James Parchman, who came to Texas 33 years ago. I wish all colored congregations to diligently inquire for James Parchman. Address me at Laredo, Texas.

A. J. TURNER.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my father's people. His father was Draper, mother Eliza; their five children were Rafe, John, Louis, Martha and Rhoda. They belonged to Jim Spermon, Newberry district, South Carolina. The inquirers are Walter and Ransom Higgins, children of Harry Spermon. Address me at Mashulaville, Miss.

WALTER HIGGINS.

DEAR EDITOR—I desire to find my people. I have been away from New Orleans eight years and have never heard from them during that time. My father's name is Samuel Harris, he was well known, blind, and very old. I had three brothers, Thomas, Joseph and Eugene Harris; my sisters are married. One married John Vinson, others maiden names were Amy and Taragi Harris. We were raised together and went to the orphan school in the hospital on Common street. Address me at Grand Cane City, La.

HENRY HARRIS.

DEAR EDITOR—I desire to enquire for my daughter that I left in Tipton county, Tenn., in 1856. She belonged to Mealey Carothers. We came to Texas in 1856. I belonged to McCarey. My daughter's name was Mary Ann. We have got a few thousand dollars worth of property for some one and I prefer my child should have it all. My children that I had in Texas are dead. My name is Caroline Williams, now the wife of Rev. B. F. Williams. Address Rev. B. F. Williams, Richmond, Texas.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in the mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or biliousness. In many cases of liver complaint only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures. At all drug stores.

To be successful in manhood, acquire habits of order in youth.

$500 REWARD!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. 41 1y

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This Oil is abstracted from peculiar species of small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as Carcharodon Rondeletii. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and *many so seemingly miraculous*, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese People. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at $1 per bottle.

HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY!

It has performed a miracle in my case.
I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better.
I have been greatly benefited.
My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.

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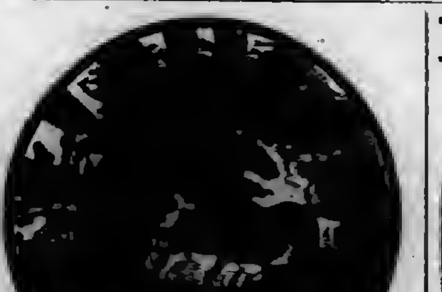

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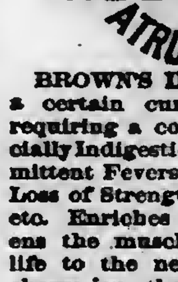

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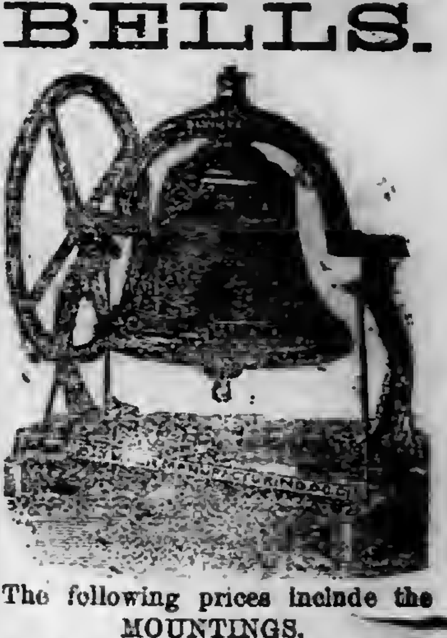

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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THE SOUTHWESTERN.

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To My Mother.

The lines beneath are said to have been written by a convict in the Ohio penitentiary. The writer may have suffered the shame of a felon's sentence and worn a convict's stripes, but still we believe that at heart he must have been a good man:

I've wandered far from thee, mother—
Far from my happy home—
I've left the land that gave me birth,
In other climes to roam;
And time since than has rolled its years,
And marked them on my brow;
Yet I have often thought of thee—
I'm thinking of thee now.

I'm thinking of thee now, mother,
When at my tender side,
You watched the dawning of my youth,
And kissed me in your pride;
Then brightly was my heart lit up
With hopes of future joy;
While your bright fancy honors wove
To deck your darling boy.

I'm thinking of the day, mother,
When, with an anxious care,
You [illegible] your heart to heaven—
Your hope, your trust, was there.
Fond memory brings your parting word,
While tears rolled down your cheek;
The long, last loving look, told more
Than ever words could speak.

I'm far away from thee, mother,
No friend is near me now
To soothe me with a tender word,
Or cool my burning brow.
The dearest ties affection wove
Are all now torn from me,
They left me when the trouble came—
They did not love like thee.

I'm lonely and forsaken now,
Unpitied and unblessed;
Yet, still, I would not have you know
How sorely I'm distressed.
I know you would not chide me, mother,
You would not give me blame,
But soothe me with your tender words,
And bid me hope again.

I would not have you know, mother,
How brightest hopes decay;
The tempter, with his baleful cup,
Has dashed them all away;
And shame has left its venom sting
To rack with anguish wild;
Yet, still, I would not have thee know
The sorrows of thy child.

Oh, I have wandered far, mother,
Since I deserted thee,
And left your trusting heart to break,
Beyond the deep, blue sea.
Oh, mother, still I love thee well,
And long to hear thee speak,
And feel again thy balmy breath
Upon my careworn cheek.

But, oh! there is a thought, mother—
[illegible] my bleeding breast,
That thy fond spirit may have flown
To its eternal rest.
And while I wipe the tears away,
There sounds upon my ear
A voice that speaks of heaven and thee,
And bids me seek thee there.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Observations from Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 19, 1882.

To the Presiding Elders and Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Southern States: [illegible] me to suggest a few things for your consideration. You are [illegible] that we as ministers in the [illegible] Episcopal Church, have [illegible] common foes to contend with, [illegible] 1. the Devil; 2, the ministers of the A. M. E. Church; and, [illegible] the ministers and members of [illegible] Church. It is very [illegible] for us to have the Devil to [illegible] here, for it is his mission [illegible] all the trouble that he [illegible] not be true to himself [illegible] if he did not [illegible] of every opportunity [illegible] something for [illegible]. Because [illegible] is opposed [illegible] and strives [illegible] him to [illegible] to

ours to get the victory over him when he uses his proper agents It is expected, also, that his proper agents will faithfully do their work. But he has other agents at work for him that are not called his strictly, but he uses them just the same. These agents are ministers and members of some other churches. But, after all, we might as well expect to have the ministers and members of the Baptist Churches to contend with as the evil one, because they and the Devil hate us as a Church alike. Therefore it is as natural for them to to try to obstruct our way as it is for the Devil. They teach doctrines that are just as destructive to the soul as sin itself; viz.: Close communion, once in Christ and never out, and except ye are baptized by immersion, and that by a Baptist minister, and join the Baptist Church, you cannot get to heaven. So in order to carry out this last point, they spare no pains to get all they can to believe it.

I have held several revivals since I have been a minister, and I have never had much trouble in getting the Baptists to attend my church in localities where they have a church, and especially if I were having conversions. They would be there to advise as to what Church the converts ought to join, and to drag them down in the river. Not long since, a Baptist preacher said to a young lady who had joined our Church that she ought to be put in jail for joining that Methodist Church. In the revivals we hold in some communities we have to work just as hard to keep the Baptists from taking our converts as we do to get them loose from the devil and destruction.

The ministers of the African Methodist Episcopal Church are just as bad, or worse. In many cases they tell broad and square-faced falsehoods to build up the Church of God. If they go into a community to organize where we have no organization, but a few scattering members, they tell them that their Church is the M. E. Church and fool them into it. They sometimes tell the people that move to our State and locate in the country, that we have not a preacher in the State. They say very often that their Church is the oldest Methodist in the world. I knew a presiding elder of this Church who went into a community where we had a society, while our preacher was away attending our annual conference, and said to the stewards and members that he had been appointed as presiding elder, and one of his preachers he had with him as pastor in charge of the work in the place of the minister they had the year before. He also said that the church had not been organized just right, and he set a time when he would hold a quarterly meeting for them and organize the society right. But before their time came to hold their quarterly meeting the preacher of our own Church arrived and took charge and saved them the trouble of organizing. In the rural districts, they tell the people that the schools we have in the South are theirs. And quite a number of like things they tell all over this country. But I want to suggest a plan to see if we cannot prevent them hereafter from having this horse to ride into success on.

Last fall, quite a large number of our Church members came from South Carolina to this State, and we have lost very near all of them, because these ministers said to them that we did not have a preacher in the State. Now, if the ministers of our Church would keep close watch after their members, and let none move without a Church letter, and as far as possible find out what State and what part of the State they are going to, and then let the pastor write to the pastor of the charge or to the presiding elder of the district and tell him that certain members are coming, and that they contemplate locating in a certain place, naming the place, they could be looked after. Respectfully yours,

G. W. SAMS.

Cincinnati colored pupils maintain their efficiency. Recently the *Daily Commercial*, of that city, published a lengthy list of problems to be solved by pupils of the public schools. Answers from every source were returned. Among them a few from the colored pupils. To the surprise of every one, but to the white people especially, a colored boy, named [illegible] K. Polk, gave the best [illegible] answers and carried off the [illegible] *Conservator*.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Sabbath-Schools.

The following essay was read by Miss Fannie F. Falkner, St. Paul Sabbath-school, Ripley, Miss., June 11, 1882, and is published by request:

Ladies and Gentlemen—We of the nineteenth century have many privileges that those living in earlier days never dreamed of, and one of the greatest of these is our Sabbath schools. Whether we enjoy this privilege or not it is with us. The opportunity to avail ourselves of knowledge of the way that leads to God is at our command, and if we plead ignorance of Bible teachings many of us may be reminded that it is willful ignorance if we live within reach of one of our many Sabbath-schools. We should each one of us deem it our duty as well as privilege to help to forward this good cause, and we fear that many will stand reproved for not working to build up Sunday-schools in neighborhoods where there are none, but might be, if those who had ability had also the will to do their duty, even though it be a cross. We need Sunday-school workers, praying superintendents, praying teachers, and well-behaved scholars, both old and young, who desire to learn of Jesus and His love. But as all do not desire to learn of Jesus our work should be the more zealous and prayerful, and implore Divine aid to teach aright God's holy Word. And we must say that the Sunday-school is spiritual as well as pleasant and temporal. How much better is it to the sight of any one's eyes to see children on their forward march to one or the other Sabbath schools, young ladies and gentlemen as well as children, than to lounge about the streets all the Sabbath day. Civil service reform will come when people demand it with intelligent earnestness; as yet they are scarcely half awake to its importance. All of this. The peculiar economy of our Sunday-schools faithfully administered educates its adherents to broad views of Christian relationship and obligation. It holds unselfish devotion to a cause to be paramount to all personal and local considerations. It is as every church ought to be, a school of practical Christianity. In efficient operation it is a sublime exemplification of the spirit of a religion whose initial demand is self-denial, and whose mission is the salvation of the world to build up and carry on good workers. No loftier examples of uncalculating devotion and unflinching heroism can be found than a recorded Sabbath-school. The best elements of its membership, having an intelligent grasp of its principles, and imbued with its spirit, presents a type of Christian character and conduct. Sabbath-school comes under the universal law that for the best things you must pay for value received. Does any one demur to these statements? Nay, nay, if it were not so our Sabbath-schools would break down in a single revolution of their mighty wheel. Herein is the providential provision that guarantees its future as it has guided its past. Our Sabbath-schools have stood all the strains put upon them in the past, and seem to be rousing themselves for a greater triumph. The few who can not keep step in the path of self-sacrifice may fall out of the ranks but the host will march on. But, as heretofore, the only distinction sought by its champions will be that they may labor more abundantly and take the post of peril. Sunday-schools still survive and will express themselves in word or deed wherever or whenever occasion demands it. How honorable is this great work of Sabbath-schools. Blessed is he that endureth, he shall come forth as gold from a furnace of sorrow. His baptism of fire shall bring him closer communion with the Lord; it shall fit him for a better service in a world of sin and pain. Go on Sabbath-schools, it will prepare you for a more abundant entrance into the everlasting kingdom, and for eternal and joyful companionship with the white robed millions upon the mount of God.

Every ship that comes to America got its chart from Columbus. Every novel is a debtor to Homer. Every carpenter who shaves with a foreplane borrows the genius of a forgotten inventor. Life is girt all around with a zodiac of sciences, the contributions of men who have perished to add their point of light to our sky.—*Emerson.*

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

The Living Spirit of Caste.

BY D. W. HAYS.

My own observation, confirmed by reports which have come to me from various sources, has led to the knowledge of the fact that certain persons, noted especially for the flagrant manner in which they endeavor to misrepresent our Church, are going about asserting that young people of color, however pious and well educated, have no rational ground upon which to predicate the hope of being promoted within her pale. They seem to draw heavily upon their imagination, and sometimes I am inclined to believe, at the expense of their veracity, in order to make it appear that the Methodist Episcopal Church, while giving lavishly for the education of her colored adherents, is at the same time opposed to their occupying those positions of honor and trust in her gift for which they may possess the requisite fitness. They have been known to assume the right to command our people, particularly the young and promising, to come out of the Old Church, assuring them that their manhood and womanhood would never be acknowledged while they remained in the fellowship of this Church. When discovering, as they most always do, that their efforts to proselyte prove a failure, they exclaim with an audacity no less remarkable than their evident lack of integrity, "Why will you consent to remain in slavery to the white man? Why don't you come out from among them and be free!" Now if this were done through ignorance, some allowance could be made when administering deserved censure, but the truth is, these parties know that the assertions they repeatedly make are false and intended to mislead. I know that white persons can be found here and there in whom the spirit of caste is yet alive, and who would perhaps look with unqualified disfavor upon any attempt to give to the colored brethren increased prominence and power. But certainly no one needs to be told that such constitute only a small minority, and that they do not by any means voice the sentiment of the great Church relating to its treatment of the colored membership. The majority, among whom are to be found some of the purest and wisest men and women under the sun, give their money and their prayers toward the education and training of our colored youth, with the expectation of seeing them employ their talents to the greatest advantage in whatever station in the Church they may be adapted to, whether it be as preachers, elders, bishops, missionaries, editors, or teachers. It they at any time seem slow in urging them forward for higher positions, the reason will be seen in their earnest desire to have them the better prepared to shoulder the responsibilities when laid upon them. They are thoroughly committed to the advancement of worthy candidates, however dark their complexion. Of this they have given ample proof. Hardly had Richmond taken its place on the roll as the last of the conquered strongholds of the Southern Confederacy, when they invaded this region of country with their men, money, schools, and churches, to help in the work of elevating the poor and oppressed. Every day since, without an hour's relaxation, they have kept up the appliances. Tell me they will despise the diamonds the obtaining of which has cost so much sacrifice! Say, rather, they will give them, when polished, a conspicuous setting, and prize them as the most valuable because the latest found. Let our educated young people, whatever their ambition, abide in the church of their choice. Their ability and worth will in due time be recognized.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

The dispatches state that on the 20th inst. "the House" at Washington "unseated Gen. Shelley, of Alabama, a man who was never elected, but has occupied a seat in Congress for the last five years. Really, it does not seem to make much difference whether a man is elected to Congress or not. If he can manage to get a "seat" there, he can feel tolerably sure that it will take at least a year to turn him out, in which time he pockets several thousand dollars, and can always say, and his children after him, that he has "been to Congress."—*Chicago Standard.*

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

LaTeche Seminary.

DEAR EDITOR—We are making battle for LaTeche Seminary. Our effort is to raise money for a new dormitory. The raising of money for our Southern work is hard and slow, but the toilers know that God's promises are sure. While dollars come at the hardest, riches of grace pour in upon us with a value that money cannot represent. We have just commenced the effort and have received the following: One cash donation, $25; one pledge, $50; two other pledges, $20; small cash contributions, $3. One good man, the Rev. S. H. Platt, of N. Y. E. Conference, proposes to give us $500 in the following way: We are to sell the *Whispers of Peace*, a quarterly of eight 4to pages in each number, edited and published by himself, at 10 cents per annum, the receipts to be ours without discount. It is a thoroughly religious periodical, whose motto is: "To proclaim the subversion of all bad habits by the energy of the Holy Spirit; to encourage expectation of physical healing in answer to the prayer of faith; to bring the needs of man to the helpfulness of God." This paper is full of good, wholesome thought and practical truth. The matter, both original and selected, is of a very high order. One dollar will purchase ten copies for a year, ten dollars 100 copies. There can be nothing better as a tract for distribution everywhere, and especially among the youth that are found in our higher schools and in the Bible classes of our Sunday schools. All orders will be promptly filled; subscription may begin at any time. From another, a highly cultivated and very benevolent Christian gentleman, are made subject to our order the following: One first-class new piano, one first-class new organ, a lot of old and superior oil paintings by a Parisian artist, such as are seldom in the market, and are worthy of a place in any gentleman's palace. They have not yet been offered to the public, and we are desirous of finding purchasers quickly so that they may not pass out of our hands. They can be sold on very moderate terms and make a good return to the Seminary. We hope that persons interested in purchasing such articles may see this notice and write us. We shall be glad to give information and will offer the best terms. Our address is, care of Messrs. Phillips & Hunt, 805 Broadway, New York.

We are trusting in Him who loves all men. Pray for us.

Yours in Gospel bonds,
W. D. GODMAN.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Reports From Laredo.

MR. EDITOR—Supposing some of your readers would like to know something of this border city, and of the nature of the work here, I send you some items for which I hope you will find a place in the columns of your valuable paper. Having been appointed to this place, I came here last December. When I came I found but few of our people (i. e. colored people) here, but with the influx of people to this place a good many colored people have come. But unfortunately for us they, or many of them, are not of the better class. They are not only irreligious people, but they are not a church-going people, and many of them are abandoned creatures given to the lowest vices. So, with the present colored population, there is not only no chance to build up a good church but there is no pecuniary help for the preacher. We have succeeded in getting a few Mexicans into the church. These, with a very few colored people, shows the result of our work up to this time. I think it probable that I could have added some to our membership if I had only suffered them to indulge in their vices, but that we cannot afford to do.

Mr. Editor, you have no idea of the wickedness of this place; indeed it does seem that the wickedness of both the American and Mexican Republics had accumulated here. And you have no idea how hard it is for a preacher here, and especially for a preacher with a family and without a salary. The missionary appropriation for my support is very small, nothing like a support; so myself and wife have had to work very hard to eke out a living here, where every thing is so high. I am not only willing but glad to work for our blessed Master, but I do think when a preacher is sent out to a place like this where there is no church at all, but where the field is purely a missionary one, that there should be provisions made for his support.

A. J. TURNER.

Missionary Concert Notes—August, 1882.

SUBJECT—The South India Mission.
(Concluded from last week.)

In Mysore, our missions join hands with the English Wesleyans,* who have had special success with their schools (their members and probationers, 666; in Madras district, 805; in Calcutta district, 168). In the Nizam's Dominions (Bengal, P.), a Mohammedan State, we have a hopeful work. In the Central Provinces (Bengal P.), in some of the earlier stations of the mission and also in the Northwest Provinces (Bengal P.), Allahabad being an accession from the North India Mission in 1876, we have a substantial Church far West, at Kurrachee, in Scinde. Note in the the Report for 1881, page 190, the new work opened quite to the north at Lahore in the Punjab, and for south at Coonoor, in the Nilgiri Hills.

III. The schoolwork here, as in North India, is coming into prominence as a necessity for permanent progress. Elementary vernacular schools are taught gratuitously in many stations. Schools of higher grade for youth have been established (See April *Manual* page 193), chiefly at Rangoon, Calcutta, Allahabad, Mazagon, Poona, and Bangalore. The Mazagon school, opened in March, 1880, with four scholars and now has an attendance of 80, more than half being Catholic, Hindoos, Mohammedans, etc. "The Bible is studied by every pupil in the school who can read." The missionaries feel the necessity of a more thorough and developed system of schools. Two orphanages, one, established by Rev. C. B. Ward, at a new village, named "Christian Promoor," in Nizam territory, with about 70 orphans, the other at Colar in Mysore, by Miss Anstey, of the London Missionary Society, Rev. S. P. Jacobs, pastor, (350 orphans). The press is also doing a good work in the mission. Mr. Ward publishes the *Watchman*, (monthly) at Hyderabad; Rev. J. S. Robinson, the *Messenger* (monthly) at Rangoon; Rev. Geo. Bowen, the *Guardian* (weekly) at Bombay.

IV. The Seaman's work at Calcutta, with two coffee houses, and four or five missionaries, is of great importance and worthy of all sympathy and prayer.

V. The native work seems to be growing. The progress turns rather in that direction than within the circle of the foreign born population. Efforts to reach the heathen were early made at Bombay by Mr. Bowen and others. The last report shows a Marathi circuit at Bombay, a Tamil Church at Madras, a Bengali Church at Calcutta, and a Hindoostani circuit at Allahabad, in all 400 members and probationers. At the last Conference five appointments were made to exclusively native work. Special success has attended evangelistic efforts the present year. Accounts are received of a present sum of native members and probationers reaching 540. The term "native" however, is an ambiguous one, and in connection with the statistics reported, we cannot determine in all cases in what sense to apply it. Rev. C. B. Ward was appointed by the Conference of 1880 to work among the Telugus in the Nizam dominions. He says: "We find ourselves in a large field of 3000 villages, and 500,000 inhabitants, all open." Here is no other Christian missionary the work is thus far conducted in connection with the Orphanage. Rev. S. P. Jacobs has reported over 100 converts in the Orphanage at Colar. Much is hoped for in advancing native work from conversions in the Orphanages, many of the converts being young men and women who will be trained as evangelists. At the Lauwolee camp meeting in April, daily vernacular services were held. Vernacular Sunday-schools are conducted at most of the principal stations. 1000 children are connected with the schools. A considerable number of the preachers in the Conference are now devoting themselves to the study of the native languages.

The subject for the next Concert of Prayer will be, "The Chinese Domestic Missions."

*See "Mission to the Mysore," by Rev. William Arthur.

The City Council have been petitioned by Mr. E. A. Ducros, for the right to build a railroad between the West End and Spanish Fort, who proposes if no obstacle is placed in his way to have the road in running order by next summer.

From Our Mission Rooms.

NEWS FROM ITALY.—Bishop Harris, writing from Odense, Denmark, June 17, says: "The work in Italy is simply marvelous. With but a single missionary in that field the Lord has raised up an annual conference of about 20 preachers whose average ability, learning and devotion are, as I believe, higher than can be found in any other conference of the church. On the last Sabbath in May (Pentecost) I dedicated a beautiful church in Florence." The Bishop further says, "Our missions are everywhere prosperous."

Ravi, who was expelled from the connection at the late Italy Conference, has commenced a suit against the superintendent for defamation of character on the ground that having withdrawn before the trial it was a needless exposure of his sins. The result cannot be doubtful. Campello has become the victim of Nevin. Misled by the high-churchman he embarked in his newspaper enterprise, which came to naught in a month, and now Campello is left a cipher on the surface of Italian movements.

A letter from Dr. DePuy says: "Dr. and Mrs. Vernon have been very kind to us, and I am quite sure are doing a safe and good work here. I was with Dr. Vernon also in Naples. On Sunday we heard Dr. Lanna preach with remarkable eloquence. The Italian work is in capable hands. I was also pleased with the work of our Church in Venice and Florence."

"GOOD MEASURE"—Rev. H. C Weakley, pastor at Hartwell in the Cincinnati Conference, writes to the secretaries: "We have nearly three times as much raised for missions as you ask, and the canvass is not completed. Our plan for two years has been to see every member, state the case, leave it to the conscience, and call again. It works well."

"*Missionary Office Tract No. 4*, is now issued, containing the latest statistics of our missions. This may be obtained through Phillips & Hunt at the usual tract price.

Tobacco Adulteration.

A Philadelphia tobacco dealer, in an interview with a representative of the *Times* of that city, says: "Ninety per cent. of the cigarettes sold are of American manufacture and highly opiated. Other branches of our trade are injured by adulteration. Chewing tobacco is steeped in a poisonous preparation of logwood to make it of a light color, and the consumer sacrifices his health in order to be pleased by a particular tint. Pipe tobacco they also like of a light color, and so we use yellow ochre liberally. Smokers want it, they're bound to have it, and so we're bound to supply it. We flavor with wintergreen, which I don't suppose does them any good. As for cigars, the majority are flavored with valerian, and contain liberal doses of narcotics. Fine cut chewing tobacco seems to be the rage now among people well off. It is more æsthetic. It contains plenty of artistic sounding stuff, such as copperas. Liquorice is also thrown in, but, of course that is harmless. Men who chew tobacco often suffer with sore mouths. These are caused by bad drugs being put along with other rubbish into the cake. The popular taste is in favor of being stupefied with chloral or opium, and if we didn't live up to it we should get left."

The Rev. Dr. Hartzell, Assistant Secretary of the Freedman's Aid Society, spent last Sunday in Syracuse, speaking in the interests of the cause he represents, at the University Avenue Church in the morning and at the First Ward Church in the evening. Dr. Hartzell is a very entertaining speaker, and the clear and forcible presentation that he makes of the mission and work of our Church in the South is highly profitable to both his cause and his hearers, as witness the contribution of about two hundred dollars, including a donation of fifty dollars by Bishop Peck, and another of the same amount by Mrs. Peck, cheerfully made to the funds of the Freedmen's Aid Society, by the University Avenue Church at the conclusion of his discourse.—*Northern Christian Advocate, July 6.*

The Colfax *Chronicle* nominates Francis T. Nicholls for next Governor, "the noblest son of Louisiana living, and one of the most shamefully treated at the hands of her political tricksters."

General News Items.

Another great fire, caused by incendiaries, broke out in Alexandria, Egypt, July 27.

Ex-Postmaster General Key has been summoned as a witness in the Star-Route cases.

Ex-Cadet Whittaker is lecturing upon the conspiracy which expelled him from West Point.

Mrs. R. W. Emerson has headed a subscription with $100, for the benefit of the widow of John Brown.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Merritt L. Joslyn to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Mrs. Polly McBride, was chosen as one of the delegates to the Illinois Greenback State Convention from Peoria County.

A. H. Felton announced himself an independent candidate for Congress in the Seventh District in a three hours speech.

The emigration from Germany to America this year has decreased by 10,000, as compared with the same portion of 1881.

Ex-Marshal Russell, of the Western District of Texas, will be tried for fraud. His accounts are alleged to be $20,000 short.

Covington, Ky., has passed an ordinance fixing a penalty of fifty dollars for the sale of a "toy pistol" within the limits of that city.

John Westley, a well to do colored man of Miller county, Ark., was shot and killed while sitting in front of his house, by a white man. No arrest.

Congress has passed a bill to allow the St. Tammany Water-works Company to lay pipes across Lake Pontchartrain, to convey fresh water to New Orleans.

The list of the victims of the toy-pistol in Boston and vicinity on July 4th is reported at forty. Cincinnati reports six deaths from the same cause in three days.

The Republican State Convention of Delaware nominated Albert Curry, of Georgetown, for Governor, and Washington Hastings, of Wilmington, for Congress.

The Mexican Government has accepted the plan of Capt. Eads for the improvement of the harbor of Vera Cruz. Much of the labor and material will be procured in New Orleans.

Elder John Morgan, of the Mormon Church, president of the Southwest Mission, says that the church is receiving more converts now than at any time in its history, and with less effort.

Dr. Wheeler, of the N. Y. *Methodist*, preached in Italian in St. Paul's Methodist Church, while in Rome. Dr. Vernon, the pastor, says he is the second American preacher that has been able to speak to that people in their own tongue.

Whether the Sultan finally indorses the recommendation of the Ministry to send troops to Egypt depends on the attitude of influential Ulemas at Cairo. If they can be induced to recognize Turkish troops as the protectors and not as enemies of Islam, the Sultan will consent to an expedition. The conduct of Arabi Pasha will also depend very much on the attitude of the Ulemas. If he is abandoned by them, he will endeavor to effect some sort of a compromise.

Hon. Edwin H. Fay, State Superintendent of Public Education, on the 26th left for Biloxi, Miss., on summer vacation and recreation bent. We trust that several weeks' enjoyment of the breezes of the Gulf and of salt water bathing may amply suffice to drive away that vexation of spirit un-easiness of mind under which the gentleman has of late been laboring because of the Governor's order that forced him to make an unwilling and unacceptable change of quarters in the State-House building.—*Baton Rouge Truth.*

The Mormons are preparing for a stubborn resistance to the Edmunds law. They intend to test its constitutionality in the Supreme Court of the United States. Polygamists, from President John Taylor down, with apostles, bishops, and elders, in the most extreme part of their domain, have separated from their surplus wives and live openly with one only. All polygamists, have, in obedience to orders, resigned from all municipal offices, and monogamists as strong in the faith as those deposed have been selected and commissioned in their places. Every effort will be made to beat the government on all sections of the Edmunds act.

...AUGUST 10, 1882

...for the SOUTHWESTERN...

...have received the catalogue... Prairie Seminary, Onarga...

...S. F. Jones, U. S. Senator, ...Hon. R. W. Robertson, M. C., ...thanks for public docu...

...for July, will be ...sermon ...Green, of the Louis...

...will please settle up ...and try to begin ...the determina... ...out of debt, except for ...in the year when ...returns ...certain re...

...New York is now suffer... ...death rate ...persons ...more ...been, ...healthiest ...in America.

...anniversary of ...the slaves in ...celebrated at ...on the ...were ...Green ...Rev. A. E. ...addresses.

Impressions an Unsafe Guide.

There is no guide more unsafe than one's impressions, and yet there is no guide which we are more ready to follow. Multitudes in the Church, and much larger multitudes out of the Church, are more under the influence of their impressions than their principles. If they feel like going to church, the class, or prayer meeting, or like staying at home; if they feel like reading the Bible, or praying, they think it is just the thing they ought to do. Guiteau had an impression to kill President Garfield; he took this impression as the voice of God, and he felt that was the very thing he ought to do just then. The writer once knew a conscientious preacher who was much inclined to follow his impressions. Riding along on a certain time to one of his appointments, he saw away in the field a building, when he became impressed that it was his duty to go and pray with the family living in that house. His companion protested, reminded him of the lateness of the hour, and of an appointment he had made to preach that night, and of his poor health, but all of no avail; he must obey the voice of God. So while the wife sat in the wagon holding the horse, the honest man, who had no well-trained habits of correct thinking and correct doing, trusting and following his impressions in all matters, went across the fields and over fences till he reached the house in which his impressions told him were living some of the lost sheep of the house of Israel, when, to his utter astonishment, he found an old house filled with hay. To me it is clear that no man can trust his feelings or impressions. And no sensible, right-minded, person with trained and correct habits of thinking, will in any matter rely upon his impressions. He will do right, not because he feels like it, but because it is right, and refrain from wrong because it is wrong, regardless of his temporary feelings or fluctuating impressions and emotional impellings. The persons who take hold of labor and work because they ought, rather than when they want to, will do the highest order of work.

Our impressions sometimes unfit us for settling many questions of right and wrong. We are in pressing emergency, or under powerful temptation, and are in no way prepared to settle questions of duty. We need to look at the matter coolly, carefully, with due deliberation, in the light of Scripture and true reason, with self-interest as far as possible out of sight. It may be that our impressions of duty are correct, and it may be that they are any thing but correct. The simple fact that we feel that a certain course is right or wrong has no tendency to make it so. It is our duty to do right, regardless of impressions. Our impressions, especially after a sleepless night, are apt to be bilious, morbid, and sour, and we are irritable, and our passions and tempers are easily tempest-sprung, and we go wild on all sorts of rampages under our insane impressions. Before God, with the Bible in their hands, let Christian men settle all questions of duty, and then, regardless of their impressions, attend to their lifework.

The New York *Times*, in a recent issue, had a carefully prepared article in which was treated a brief history of the various religious denominations of that city. The article takes us back to 1845 when the city had a population of 400,000. Now it is 1,300,000, an increase of 225 per cent. In 1845 the Protestant church membership was 51,459. Now it is 90,579, an increase of 76 per cent. Then the Roman Catholic church population was 50,000. Now it has 500,000, showing an increase of 900 per cent. We know that it will be said that these figures are misleading, and, perhaps, it is true so far as they relate to the Romanists. But is it true that 90,579 represents the pious Protestant population in this great city of over 1,300,000? If so it is no wonder that over 15,000 people could gather, under the protection of the police of that city, to witness an exhibition which develops a brutality abhorrent to decency and a shame to our modern civilization. There is need in New York as well as in New Orleans for a little red-hot religion. Protestant evangelical Christians need more Gospel fire and forwardness for these great centers of population. War, constant war, must be made upon all ...degrading dens of amusement, ...high or low. They have ...time enough holding forts; ...had better storm and take...

...are at this time over 106,... ...in the United States who ...the drunkard's ...Mere agita... ...the temperance...

Congressman Calkins and Southern Elections.

The following letter from Hon. Wm H. Calkins, member of Congress from Indiana, and chairman of the House Committee on Elections, explains itself:

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., July 29, 1882.

L. P. Cushman, Esq., Editor Southwestern Christian Advocate, New Orleans, La.:

MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of a copy of your valuable paper of 27th inst., and my attention has been called to an article therein under the head "The Purification of Congress," in which it is stated that the partisan press of the South are attributing to me sentiments relative to election cases, which I never expressed and which I do not entertain. I have stated upon the floor of the House, and now reiterate: That the action of the House in the contests decided by it this session has been impartial and just. If it has erred at all, it has erred against its own party friends.

I suppose that my disagreement with my political associates as to the law which governs some of the cases coming before us for judicial determination, has provoked in the partisan press of your section some unfavorable comment. In my remarks in justification of this disagreement recently made, I took occasion to point out some of the abuses, as I thought, which were liable to occur unless each member of the House could lay aside his party predilections, and try each contest on its merits, without reference to the party affiliations of the contestants or contestees. My desire was simply to correct, if possible, the idea that the judicial action of Congress reached only the plane of party prejudice and partisan bias.

The trial of election contests are, for all intents and purposes, judicial proceedings. They should be so treated and determined, and a person who cannot rise above his prejudice and passion in their determination is not fit to be a representative of the people, much less to occupy a position where he is compelled to act judicially. This is the sum and substance of what I have said on the floor of the House. I am sure that the honest citizen, wherever he may be found, will agree with me.

You will oblige me by giving publicity to this statement, as I have no other means of reaching the people in your section.

I am, yours very truly,

W. H. CALKINS.

We have now given Mr. Calkins the benefit of his statement of his position. We most heartily approve of the estimate he places upon the judicial determination of election contests. The sentiments he expresses are admirable, and will not be questioned by any honest citizen. But, with due respect for Mr. Calkins' judicial convictions, we differ from him as to their practical application, and fail to discover that his position has been wrongly construed as a censure upon at least one decision of his associates in the House, and that in such a way as to "excite the sympathy and regret of peaceful and Union-loving citizens of the South," as we put it in our editorial of July 27. We said then:

The purification of Congress by the ejectment of men whose certificates are based on successful nullification of national laws, tissue ballots and false counts of the vote, is an eminently national and not a party matter. It needs to be urged with vigor. When communities combine under the cardinal principle that the end justifies the means, Southern Bourbons, like the Mormons of Utah, may present perplexing problems for examination, and appeal to the love of power of a strong minority party for support, yet a steady adherence to republican principles and doctrines, and above all to common instincts of justice, will be sufficient to overcome the sophistry, the perjury, and the consummate skill of these enemies of the Republic.

The unseating of Messrs. Dibble, Chalmers, Wheeler, Finlay, Tillman, and Shelley, and the admission of the Congressmen elect, was a great triumph for the law and order party in the Southern States, and a notice to the unscrupulous that righteous methods are safest in the conduct of elections. Let Mr. Calkins and his colleagues stand firmly to their duty in the premises. It is certainly unpleasant, yet necessary for the safety and prosperity of the country.

Not in the spirit of controversy, but to illustrate what we deem the weakness of Mr. Calkins' record, let us review the facts which led to some misrepresentation by the partisan press, our allusion to him personally, and his letter of explanation. The Constitution of the United States, Art. 1, sec. 5, says: "Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members;" Art 14, sec. 1: "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States;" Art. 15, sec. 1: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." Acting under these ample provisions for the emergency, a majority of the House of Representatives have decided several election cases. In one case, a Greenback Democrat was seated by Republican and Greenback votes; in that of Chalmers, in addition to these, Hon. E. John Ellis, a Louisiana Democrat, voted to unseat a member of his own party, and in behalf of the colored contestant; in one case a vacancy was declared. Now all these decisions were made after months of time devoted to their examination, the proceedings were decorous, and free from a just charge of partisan bias. In all these cases Mr. Calkins, as chairman of the House committee, bore a conspicuous part, and deserves the approval of the country for faithful services rendered. The effect upon public opinion, especially in the South, was marked, and there was great rejoicing over a judicial rebuke of dangerous election methods. But in deciding a South Carolina case, one generally believed to present almost unquestionable evidence of fraud, after Mr. Calkins had voted to unseat Mr. Tilman, he voted against seating the contestant, Mr. Smalls; and this fact, coupled with his official and public position, was at once seized upon to give aid and comfort to the political defendants of that machinery which had been used to question the title. And, without any personal or partisan prejudice in favor of Mr. Smalls, let us examine the leading facts of his case. Mr. Smalls claimed election from the fifth South Carolina district. By the census of 1880, taken three or four months before the election, the colored males of voting age exceeded the white males of voting age by about 12,000. It is not pretended that Mr. Tillman, the Democratic candidate, was voted for by any considerable number of colored men, yet he was returned to Congress by a fraudulent and pretended majority of over 8000. A majority of the House committee, after patient investigation, found that Mr. Smalls was actually elected by a majority of nearly 1500. This report was submitted to the House, and from the New-York *Times'* Washington special of July 19 we learn that during the debate—

Mr. Tillman "asserted in substance that the South was opposed to the Republican propaganda of universal brotherhood, and was justified in using the methods that had been used to preserve white supremacy in that region. He opposed the Republican policy of giving the suffrage to 'black barbarians,' as he styled the colored voters of the South, and while not denying that there had been frauds and intimidation of Republican voters, declared in favor of the recent gerrymandering of the State by the Democratic Legislature. Having abused the Republican party and its representatives in the House, he turned his attention to his Democratic brethren and gave them a dose of his sarcasm, because of their failure to stand unitedly against the unseating of himself and other Southern Democrats."

After much confusion and a riotous display by Bourbon sympathizers, Mr. Smalls was seated by a vote of 141 to 5, and, says the *Times* report:

The 5 votes against seating Mr. Smalls were cast by Messrs Jones, Ford, and Rice, Greenbackers; Hardenbergh, a Democrat, and Calkins, a Republican and Chairman of the Elections Committee. Mr. Calkins, in casting his vote, declared he could not give it conscientiously in favor of giving Mr. Smalls the seat, though he had voted to unseat Mr. Tillman.

It occurs to us that Mr. Calkins has taken a narrow view of the far-reaching judicial and revisory powers conferred upon Congress by the Constitution, relative to admission to membership; and that they enabled a prompt remedy against a conspiracy by a State to abridge or deny the rights of citizenship; that the case of Mr. Smalls was a clear one of such abridgement and denial; and that the failure to seat him, in view of the record and the bold declaration of Mr. Tillman and other South Carolina leaders, would work serious injustice to the contestant and his constituency, and be a bad and a dangerous precedent to establish. Indeed, if a majority in Congress required as complete a legal proof of election as would satisfy Mr. Calkin's conscience, there would be little hope of rebuking those who hold high carnival with citizens' rights under the forms of election laws. If a minority may combine to falsely count in, and have the Governor of a State issue a certificate to one of their own number, and by the exercise of fraud and force deprive a contestant of the means of perfecting a title under State laws and courts, we submit that that minority is master of the situation; that in such localities the minority may dictate to the majority, who must accept its choice or go without representation of any kind. In this case, if Mr. Tillman did not receive a legal majority the presumption is that Mr. Smalls did; this is supported by the political complexion of the district, the desperate means used to suppress the will of the majority openly avowed and defended, and the speech of Mr. Tillman on the floor of the House. Justice, aye, and the sovereignty of the Constitution and the laws required that Mr. Smalls should be seated promptly, and in such a manner as to hush those who persisted in picking flaws in his title, or in insulting the majority of Congress with the aspersion that they had reached a decision through partisan motives. The law and order sentiment in the South is expressed in the wish that Congress continue its work of purification, to the end that all men may enjoy those essential requisites to good society—a free ballot, an honest count, and the supremacy of the national constitution.

Prohibition In Tennessee.

Dr. Braden sends us the report of a prohibitory convention held in Nashville, Tenn., at which the following resolutions were adopted;

Resolved, that we are in full sympathy with the National Prohibition Party in its efforts to suppress the liquor traffic.

That we are in favor of submitting to a vote of the people, unencumbered with any other question, a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

Whereas, The State-credit wing of the Democratic party has pledged itself to support the four-mile law, and have placed in nomination a candidate for Governor who declares himself in favor of prohibition. Therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the prohibitionists of Tennessee decline at this time to put in nomination a candidate for Governor.

2. That we commend the State-credit Democratic party in boldly advocating and supporting the present prohibition law of the State, and congratulate it on the nomination of one who has proven himself such an able advocate of the temperance cause.

3. That while, for good reasons, we neither endorse nor disapprove of the action of any convention heretofore held on the State debt question, that we recommend to the temperance people of the State the wisdom of the policy adopted by the Liquor Dealers' Association in supporting no party or candidate who does not favor their interests, and suggest that we individually and collectively adopt a similar policy and vote for none but openly avowed prohibitionists.

It seems strange to us to see a temperance convention passing resolutions endorsing the Democratic party. But in Tennessee the State-credit Democratic party has adopted a platform in which prohibition is made prominent. We advise, however, our temperance friends not to make overtures to any party. "Evil communications will corrupt good manners." Let temperance men organize, have their conventions, and make their own nominations, and then labor earnestly in their own organization and vote for their own candidate. "The truth will win its way."

How They Treat It.

The good people of this country have reason to censure Southern religious papers, with few exceptions, for their failure to vigorously discountenance fraudulent elections. We give two specimens of comment:

1. From the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, an organ of the M. E. Church South:

Congress last week bounced another Democratic member, Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, and gave the seat to Smalls, who, we believe, is a "brother in black." In this the Republicans say they did right, and the Democrats say they did wrong. We have not as yet examined the evidence.

Since this case has been discussed in the press for a year or more, it looks as though the trump of Gabriel will sound before our contemporary examines the evidence or expresses an opinion.

2. While our St. Louis contemporary lacks information, the *Christian Observer*, (Presbyterian) of Louisville, Ky., has plenty of it, such as it is:

In the lower House of Congress last week Mr. George D. Tillman, from South Carolina, who is described as a progressive, great-hearted and kindly gentleman of the old school, was made to give up his seat in that House to a Mr. Smalls, a negro from the same State, but whose late residence was the penitentiary. He made a very good-humored speech on retiring which won universal admiration.

Mr. Smalls was held for a time as a political prisoner; so was Mr. Jefferson Davis. Both were released. The description of Tillman's retiring speech will be news for Washington; and the tenderness expressed for one who sought to profit through and by connivance with fraud, is equal to anything said of the late Wm. Tweed by his ardent admirers.

Incendiaries have become so very common in Mobile that the Mobile Board of Underwriters has requested all insurance companies doing business in Mobile to send representatives to a meeting to be held on the 18th prox, to devise some means to put a stop to incendiarism. This spirit of incendiarism, which was tolerated so long as it was directed solely against Negro schools and churches in Mobile, now that it has taken on itself to destroy, pellmell, the property of all classes, will now doubtless meet its fate.

Ireland's Sorrows.

The end of Ireland's sorrows and troubles is not yet. Misrule, assassinations, and general uneasiness continue. The outlook for the unhappy country is more of misery and misfortune than it has ever experienced. There is a strong probability that the crops this year will be a failure. Rev. H. C. Parker, of New Hampshire, now on a visit to Europe, under date of July 5, in the Nashua *Telegraph*, tells some of the things he saw in Ireland, as follows:

What interested me more than anything else was the present life and condition of the people. Such extremes of poverty and wealth we have not in our country. No one who has not seen a Lord's mansion and a tenant's cabin can imagine it. The typical cabin is a little stone structure about eight feet high, six to eight feet wide and ten to twelve feet long, thatched roof, one door, sometimes a window, without floor, except stone and earth, without division into apartments. It has no fence about it, no trees. Hens, hogs, donkeys, geese and ducks go in and out at their pleasure. In one we saw a hog eating his supper, in another an ass stood in the door looking out at the passers by. Children and pigs run together, it being difficult to tell the one from the other, only the pigs are the cleaner. The children, we are told, often sleep on the bed and the pigs under it. Men and women work in the field together, the women are generally barefoot and look as if they had the hardest lot of the two. After paying the Lord his rent, they have little or nothing left. This is the real condition of the Irish tenantry of to-day.

The Negro's Prayer.

Rev. H. Allen, D. D., the secretary of the Freedmen's Work in the Presbyterian Church, South, concluded his recent address before the General Assembly with the following impressive and pathetic remarks:

"I have carried a prayer of an old colored man in my heart since I was a boy—an old colored man whom my father owned. As I came up, one evening, near the fence I heard a strange noise. I stopped—I was a little frightened. I soon found the old colored man was there, engaged in prayer near the fence. I heard him pray to God to wash his soul in the blood of Jesus, to clothe him in Christ's righteousness; and toward the close of his prayer he said: 'Now, Lord, bless the cornfields and the old people at the house, and bless old master's boys.' When I heard that I felt like going down on my knees beside him for I felt that I stood on holy ground. The heart of that man reached up to him who could bless the little boy. We saw him die in a few months after. And, brethren, I feel in my heart that if God will help me, old master's little boy shall bless the dying man's race."

This Negro's prayer is but a specimen of thousands of such prayers that were offered by forgiving, tender-hearted Negro slaves, throughout the South. We praise the Lord for the determination such a prayer has instilled in the Rev. Dr. Allen. May the others produce abundant fruits, in friends who shall be as levers, in blessing this race and raising them to honor, to glory, and to God.

On the first instant President Arthur sent a message to Congress vetoing the river and harbor bill. His principal objection was that it contained appropriations not for the common defense, the general welfare, or to promote commerce between the States, and therefore beyond the powers given by the Constitution to Congress and the President. These appropriations exceeded the needs of the country, and their disbursement had a demoralizing effect upon the official service in all its departments. He pointed out the growing extravagance in this direction, the present bill being several millions in excess of previous ones. The next day the Senate passed the bill over the veto by 41 to 15, and the House by 122 to 59. The average Congressman contends valiantly for the "old flag and an appropriation," and there is general rejoicing in the Mississippi valley over the success of their river schemes. The President ought to be allowed to accept or reject the items, singly, and then the unwise could not so easily be tied to the needed appropriations.

This time it is the city of Providence, Rhode Island, that steps forward with another one of those contagious cases of genuine negrophobia. It broke out there last week against the Rev. W. A. T. Smith, a colored clergyman. Mr. Smith, coming to the Adams House, made a persistent application for accommodation, but he was refused and driven out, avowedly because of his color. He has employed counsel and will prosecute the landlord under the civil rights bill. Such outrages upon public rights and decency, relics of slavery in its ghostly form, are nauseating to just and humane citizens, and disgraceful to the community which countenances them. We shall expect this blind and unreasonable prejudice against color to receive the rebuke it deserves.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Aaron C. Burr, an adopted son of Aaron Burr, died in New York city on the 27th ult.

—President Grevy once said of the Queen of England: "She looks as if she never thought a falsehood."

—Bishop Hargrove, of the M. E. Church South, has gone to the Pacific coast, where he expects to remain a year or more.

—H. B. Thompson, a son of the late Gen. Jeff. Thompson, has been appointed a member of the Louisiana State Board of Engineers.

—Rev. H. P. Mann, of Austin Conference, has fully recovered from his recent illness, and is actively pushing the building of a church at Baird, Texas.

—Dr. Young, Secretary of the Board of Missions, Church South, has notified the Rev. O. G. Mingledorff, and the Rev. D. L. Anderson, of Georgia, to be ready to sail in October next, as missionaries to China.

—Mr. Ira D. Sankey has returned to this country to enjoy a brief rest before reengaging in the campaign in Great Britain. He will rejoin Mr. Moody in September.

—Rev. T. C. Carter, late of Tullahoma, Tenn., has accepted the pastorate of St. Paul's church, at Fort Worth, Texas, and has become an associate editor and publisher of the *Texas Methodist Advocate*, of that place.

—Thomas Guardia, President of the Republic of Costa Rica for the last twelve years, died July 7. Don Josquin Lizano is at the head of affairs now, but Don Prospero Fernandez will take his seat in October.

—Miss Alice E. Freeman, the new president of Wellesley College, received the degree of Ph. D. from the Michigan University. This is the first time, according to the New York *Herald*, a degree has been conferred upon a woman in this country.

—On Sunday, June 25, Rev. Thos. B. Wood, of our South American Mission, preached and lectured in Denison, Texas, in the Methodist Episcopal church. He there met a cousin, the wife of the pastor, for the first time in eighteen years, as we learn from the Texas *Advocate*.

—A Methodist author has given twenty five copies of his books for circulation among the freedmen. Rev. J. C. Hartzell, D. D., furnished the addresses, principally of presiding elders, and he is ready to furnish addresses to any author who will donate good books. His address is Ocean Grove, New Jersey.—*Michigan Christian Advocate.*

—Col. John C. Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton, died at Long Branch, N. J., July 25, aged 89 years. He served as an aide to General Harrison, resigning in 1814. He wrote "Works of Alexander Hamilton," 7 vols., 8vo, 1851: and "History of the Republic," 2 vols., 8vo, 1858. One brother (Philip.) the only surviving child of Alexander Hamilton, resides at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

—Rev. L. A. Rudisill, at the annual meeting of the Utah Mission was appointed to Spanish Fork; but he will remain in charge of the Salt Lake Church until October. The Scandinavian work organized by him will receive special attention, and Scandinavian workers will be sent among their countrymen. The Rocky Mountain *Christian Advocate* for July publishes two letters from him describing a pleasant vacation to the Pacific coast. We rejoice to hear of the usefulness and success of the good brother.

—Speaker Keifer has infinite advantage over his unjust critics. He has an absolutely stainless record, a noble history as a patriotic soldier, unstained private character, an unsullied public career, and abilities which have carried him honorably through every position in which he has been placed. In the trying role of Speaker of the Forty-seventh Congress he has commanded the respect of political adversaries, and won the applause of his partisan associates. Not one honest word of adverse criticism can be uttered against him as citizen or statesman.—*Dayton Journal.*

—Mr. George P. Marsh, United States Minister to Italy, died suddenly at his country residence, near Rome, July 26. Mr. Marsh was in point of service the oldest American diplomat abroad. He was appointed by President Lincoln March 20, 1861, and has held the position continuously ever since. He had previously served four years as Minister to Turkey under Taylor and Fillmore, and was a member of Congress from Vermont. Before going abroad he had attained considerable reputation as an author, his best known works being the "Origin and History of the English Language," and "Man and Nature." He was in the 82nd year of his age.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

W. A. Primus, Stony Point: "We have organized a temperance society with 29 members. The meeting was addressed by the local preachers and myself. The people are deeply interested."

S. Wright, Fort Jesup: "On July 12 our second quarter was held, and it was a time of refreshing. Received this quarter 19. We have $15 for the Gilbert Haven School and there is a probability of $35 more. There was subscribed for a new church to be built in Robeline, $82 50. The presiding elder was sick in Mansfield."

The late pastor in charge at Longstreet, Rev. John Brooks, had sent us a report of his work for publication. Under date of July 22, he said the times were hard and the people poor, but all were in a good Christian spirit. A Sunday-school celebration was held at Pleasant Grove July 1, and $1 collected for missions; at Mt. Zion on the 4th, $1 35 was collected. The members assessed themselves $2 50 a piece to support their pastor.

TEXAS.

G. Norman, Austin. "Elder C. L. Madison went out to one of my appointments, preached and administered sacrament to 57 persons. At 3 p. m. Elder M. Henson, San Antonio district, preached. We collected $12 15 for elder. At Simpson Mission Elder Madison closed our third quarter, and administered the sacrament."

D. Humphries, Waco: "Our protracted meeting at Mt. Zion gained 6 converts, and 5 have joined the church. Our building needs repairs, and I have the promise of some help. I have received $27 on salary since conference, but the brethren promise to pay in the fall. Have begun a camp meeting at Batesville."

S. C. Gill, Double Bayou: "Elder Pullman held our quarterly conference June 19. The elder was unwell, having met with a mishap on his journey, but he entered the pulpit promptly on Sunday, and preached to a large congregation, and administered communion. We collected $15 20 for him. Rev. T. Ward is a vigilant pastor, and sometimes walks nine miles to fill an appointment. Bros. Joe Godfrey and Wm. Rivers, are our Sunday-school superintendents and enterprising men."

A. Jackson, Mexia: "My third quarterly conference convened January 17. By request of presiding elder S. Gates, Bro. H. Swann, of Calvert, held the quarter. We had a grand conference session on the following Sabbath, a rousing sermon was preached on the death and suffering of Christ, and the Lord's Supper was administered to 130 persons, collection $8 65. Unfortunately one of our new churches burned down. But we have another on the way to completion. We are doing all we can for the Master this year. Pray for our success."

MISSISSIPPI.

Wm. Gatewood, Walthall: "This is a hard work and we have no church building. Have a deed for an acre of ground. We will try to build two churches. Sunday-schools contain 79 pupils. Have appointed a day to press the claims of the SOUTHWESTERN."

James Ellis, Oxford: "Elder Bradford was with us June 24 and 25, and held our quarterly conference at the Elijah Church. On Sunday the Elder preached and administered the sacrament. Thirteen were baptized, forty-eight taken into the church, and two in full fellowship. Sunday-schools doing well. On children's day collected $3 05."

TENNESSEE

J. L Massey, Linden; "Elder J. P. Price held our third quarter and pushed on the general work. One was happily converted and two joined the church. He also urged the cause of temperance. We paid the elder $11 05; pastor, $14 50; raised for Bishop $1; conference claimants, 10c; church extension, $1 20; Freedmen's Aid, $4; Sunday-school, $2; Tract Society, 20 cents. My people are willing to do all they can, and I feel much encouraged."

ARKANSAS.

B. Thornton, Clarendon: "I have no church to preach in, but use my own dwelling for the purpose. I ask for the prayers of all the members of the church."

Paul Tulane has intimated to Gen. Gibson that he will add very largely to his former donation for educational purposes, and also widen the scope of his proposed institution. It is probable that a portion at least of the increased donation will be devoted to the establishment of a naval school at New Orleans.

Temperance voters of both political parties should vote as they pray.

[illegible] Soper's Tour In Japan.

[illegible] about 136 miles north[illegible] Tokio, in the province of [illegible], having traveled 460 miles [illegible] I left Yokohama, just one month ago to-day. By the time I reach Yokohama, on my return, I shall have made a circuit of nearly [illegible] miles. I have enjoyed excellent health (with the exception of two or three days) ever since I left Yokohama, although I have preached or lectured (on an average) once for every day during my trip. I have found the work under our care gradually developing, and at one or two points giving signs of marked interest and prosperity; at every station, however, there is a forward movement, the preachers and members working together earnestly and faithfully.

I left Yokohama Tuesday night, May 2, in a small coast steamer of the Mitsu Pishi Line, (a native company,) called the "Ohitose maru," all the officers, including captain and chief engineer, being Japanese, and reached Yoka-idn, a short distance from Nagoya, about 3 o'clock Thursday morning. The same day I proceeded to Nagoya, situated at the head of the bay, in a small river steamer, reaching there about one p. m. At this place, [Nagoya,] the fourth largest city in the Empire, population 325,000, we have one preacher stationed, and a membership of some 18 souls; a small beginning, but on the whole, a very encouraging one, most of the members being earnest and devoted. Our native preacher is the only Protestant evangelist in this large city and important center. There are three members of the Reformed (Dutch) Mission here. That Society expects to open work here more vigorously some time in the future. There is plenty of room for a half a dozen Missions to work without the least collision. May the number of Christian workers in this field speedily increase.

On Saturday following we (the Nagoya preacher, my servant, and I,) went to a place called Nishiwo, a large town some twenty five miles south-east of Nagoya, near the sea-coast, where we also have a preacher stationed, with a membership of some fifteen souls. We remained at this place until the following Wednesday morning, preaching and lecturing twice nearly every day; on Sunday holding love-feast, as well as administering the rites of baptism and the Lord's supper. One adult and one child received the ordinance of baptism. There were large and attentive audiences at all of the services, especially the evening services, and many seemed deeply interested in the word spoken. The principal of the primary public school and his assistants (some four or five) attended several of the services, and the principal particularly manifested by his attention and questions, a lively interest in the Christian religion.

On Wednesday, we returned to Nagoya. On Friday and Saturday nights we hired a theater, and three natives and myself in turn (I bringing up the rear, the place of honor in the Japanese public speaking) delivered addresses on various topics. My lectures treated the following subjects, namely: "Virtue and Integrity the Foundation of True Civilization," and "Invisible Things More Important and Powerful than Visible Things." Our native preacher's two addresses were fine productions and they were earnestly and effectively delivered—the subjects being, "Answering certain objections to Christianity," and a "Comparison of Buddhism and Christianity;" the latter was specially good and the points well taken and ably elaborated. Large audiences were present.

Sunday, however, was the great day of the feast. In the morning I preached to a good congregation [illegible] chapel from 2 Tim. iii; [illegible] nearly every member of the [illegible] being present. At noon [illegible] Joseph Cook and wife, accompanied by the Rev. J. A. Ballagh, of the Reformed Dutch Mission, as guide and escort, who were [illegible] to Kiyoto, arrived, [illegible] the remainder of the day [illegible] Mr. Ballagh having announced their coming by telegram. [illegible] I baptized one [illegible], who is a col[illegible] [illegible] a very [illegible] [illegible] Christ, being [illegible] of bringing his [illegible], who live in a dis[illegible] to embrace the [illegible] baptism we celebrated [illegible] supper, our native [illegible] distributing [illegible] Cook and wife [illegible] heartily [illegible] this service [illegible] Cook deliv[illegible] earnest, eloquent, and interesting lecture on the "Progress of Religion," brimful of facts and information, to a large audience, (some 500,) Mr. Ballagh acting as interpreter. Glorious day!

Monday morning, May 15, I left for our three stations in Shinshin—Iida, Matsumoto, and Matsushiro—to the northeast of Nagoya. Shinshin, a great silk-growing district, is one of the largest, most wealthy, and most mountainous provinces in Japan. The latter characteristic you would have realized fully had you been with me and climbed pass after pass in the mountainous district. I frequently suffered with sore feet and weary limbs; but the more I walked and climbed the stronger I became, so that now I feel much stronger and more vigorous than I did when leaving Yokohama.

(To be continued.)

Greenwood District.

DEAR EDITOR—I have just closed my second round on the Greenwood District. The Church is doing well spiritually and temporally all over the district. On the Yazoo river preachers complain of hard times, but they are standing to their posts like men of war ready to do anything for the Master's cause.

At Yazoo City B. F. Penny is trying to finish the church. He is working day and night with the people.

Rev. J. Clemons, at Benton, is well beloved, and is doing good work.

J. C. Houston, at Pickens Station, is a live pastor. He visits his members, and secures their attendance at church. He has built a new parsonage, and paid for it.

At Goodman, C. L. Crump interests the people, and they go from church to church to hear him preach.

At Durant, A. Lemon has done good work for the cause of Christ.

P. H. Hill is the pastor at Mt. Pleasant. This is his first year. A great many have been converted and joined the Church.

At Vaiden, H. Heslup expects to do much this fall.

At Winona, Bro. Davis has built a parsonage. His health has been very bad.

Peter G. Kirkland, at Attala, is raising up Sunday-schools.

Peter Blue, at Greenwood, is a good worker in the church and Sabbath-school.

Peter Harris, at Rosemeath, on the Yazoo river, was run away from his work by the high water, but is now doing well.

J. M. Nevils, at Kosciusko, is trying to build a new church and to lead his people the right way. This is his third year. The people desire him another year.

E. Collins, at Carthage, and C. Vaughan, on Yazoo Circuit, are doing good work.

French Camp is supplied by F. Steward. He has built up the Church and Sabbath-school.

At Green Hill G. Jackson is working as a supply. Since the high water he has met with success. Bro. Moses Williams, the first supply, died March 9.

At Lodi, Charles McLemore is a faithful preacher. Two years ago he went on the work and there was one church, now there are three.

At Pinderville, J. Ward is a fine young man, and will make a good preacher.

We are working up the missionary cause all over the district. Pray for us. G. W. BARNEY.

Yazoo City, Miss.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Nashville Letter.

Services were held in the M. E Church South, Clark chapel, yesterday, at which Rev. J. Braden, D. D. delivered a eulogistic sermon at 11 a. m. to an appreciative and intelligent audience, on the death of Bishop Levi Scott, senior bishop of M. E. Church. The audience seemed delighted as the Doctor spoke of the character of the good Bishop. He declared the life of Bishop Scott a fit example for all men. But one piece of crape was seen any where in the church, and the people seemed surprised at so little a display of crape, but the pastor, Rev. L. M. Hagood, explained by saying: "We as a people make too much ado about the dead, and display too often too much crape and dwell too much in graveyards, and desiring to counteract this growing evil have used but one piece of crape to cover the pulpit this morning." We shall not forget Bishop Scott. The Knights of Wisdom of the World at their last grand session at Atlanta, Ga., June the 20-25, appointed a commission to meet in this city to transact unfinished business. Said commission has been in session for a week and adjourned Saturday. Some of the most intelligent of the race are members of this order. A number of distinguished men attended [illegible] commission here. [illegible] appointment we notice [illegible] Turner, of Africa, [illegible] M. D., of Michigan, Prof. W. J. Simmons' Ky.; Ex-Lieutenant Governor Gleeves, S. C.; Prof. J. H. Pelham, Mo.; Rev. Richard Rush, M. E. Church, Lex., Mo.; Hon. S. J. Lee. S. C.; Prof. J. R. Clifford, M. E. Church, Va.; Prof. J. C. Corbin, Baptist, Ark.; and Judge J. C. Richmond, S. C. Among these gentlemen the boys of the future will look for a model. Prof. Clifford delivered a lecture to St. Paul's African M. E. Church, Wednesday night, by invitation of Rt. Rev. H. M. Turner, whose labors during the commission had fatigued him very much he said. Prof. Clifford is a young man, and his friends declare him a model. L. M. HAGOOD.

Death of Rev. John Brooks.

MR. EDITOR:—On Wednesday night, July 26, Rev. John Brooks arrived from Longstreet on his circuit to see his family, who had never moved; his younger son, John Brooks, having entered land about eight miles from Allen. He got off the cars at 6 p. m. and started on foot to his son's house three miles away. On his way he sang a hymn which rang through the woodlawn as if the angels assisted him. On entering the door he found his wife and son both sick. Speaking to them he said the Lord had shown him two or three weeks before that the time was near at hand to lay down his books and come up higher; that his wife and son were seriously ill, some one would die in the family, and it was himself. He took to his bed that night with scorching fever and chills. On Tuesday evening, Aug. 1, at 8 o'clock, he preached, and saying, "Thank God, I can do nothing more," he fell asleep in Christ. He had been heroic in action and spotless in life; was aged about 64 years. He leaves a wife and nine children. On Thursday, at the request of his wife, he was buried from the Mother Church of this circuit. I conducted the service in the presence of a large attendance. D. SHELBY.

Allen, La., Aug. 3, 1882.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Greenback Labor party is reorganizing in this city.

400 cases of yellow fever are reported at Matamoros, Mexico.

Mr. Carleton Hunt was nominated for Congress by Democrats of the first Louisiana district.

One day recently there were 31 cases of sunstroke in New York city, 16 of which proved fatal.

Speaker Keifer, of Ohio, and Hon. R. B. Vance, of North Carolina, have been renominated for Congress.

The Fourth of July is a day for the Yankees and negroes in the South to celebrate, but it has lost its significance for us. To us the buzzard is a fitter emblem of the filthy government that makes fellow-citizens of people of African descent and to the utmost of its power now puts them above the white men.—*Meridian Mercury.*

Mexican duels are really worth talking about, and are quite unlike the toy duels of French and American politicians. When a captain and a major met at San Luis Potosi lately, the former fell dead on the spot, and the other was scarcely carried from the place before he expired. Whether the honor of either or both gentlemen was satisfied is not stated in the dispatch, but it is reasonable to believe that it was.—*Ex.*

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Wm. Hale, of Iowa. Governor of Wyoming; Andrew W. Smythe, Superintendent of the Mint at New Orleans; A. H. Leonard, District Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana; A. M. Hughes, Jr., Collector of Internal Revenue, Fifth District of Tennessee; T. N. Wycker, Collector of Customs, Key West, Fla.; and the following postmasters: Lewis Desmarais, Opelousas, La; H. J. Sanderson, Clarksville, Texas.

Some excitement has been produced in financial circles by the discovery of the fact that all bonds not exempt by law are subject to taxation under the present revenue law. If this tax can be enforced, it will yield a revenue to the State and city that will enable both to pay their debts in full in less than ten years. But a serious legal question presents itself, and the objection will be strongly urged. Can the State or city tax its own obligations? Is it not a species of gradual repudiation? How many years of taxation would it require at the present rate to absorb all the bonds? We doubt if any court would legalize any such a tax, as it would be doing indirectly what is forbidden to be directly by the Constitution, impairing the obligation of contracts.—*Daily States.*

Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are sugar-coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtures being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable. No cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. By druggists.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

THIRD QUARTER. Lesson vii August 13, 1882.

PRAYER AND FORGIVENESS. Mark xi. 24-33.

In the realm of spiritual things, in the pardon of sin, gift of the sanctifying spirit, etc., the praying believer can hardly go astray, and seldom, if ever, fail to realize answers to prayer. Forgiveness on our part toward our fellows must precede God's forgiveness toward us. Standing is the attitude of confidence in prayer, such as Jesus here enjoins, while prostration in prayer denotes humiliation and self-depreciation. The guardians and custodians of the temple had never given permission to Jesus to take liberties with any thing or person therein; and they ask from whom he obtained the permission. There is no doubt that they were deeply hostile to him, and that this was but the beginning of a quarrel they were determined to force upon him. He imitates them, and asks them a question: "The baptism of John, was it from heaven or from men?" They answered, "We know not." Of course this was false, since they did know, but as either reply would have been about equally disastrous to them, they preferred to say that they did not know. They had not told Jesus, neither would he answer their question. There is in this no attempt to conciliate the leaders of the Jews. There is rather the assertion of independence of them, if not defiance of their power. It shows the power and dignity of Christ. He not only does these things without their permission, but by an authority which he will not allow them to call in question.

Would Have Been in the Grave.

A lady in Tecumseh, Neb., writing to Drs. Starkey & Palen, says: "I wish to thank you for receiving so much benefit from your Compound Oxygen. Only for this I would be in my grave. I could not sleep, had no rest; was really bordering on insanity. I was alarmed. Now I set up until ten o'clock and enjoy music and company. My daughter is recovering her voice. Will continue Oxygen. May Heaven's choicest blessings rest upon you and yours." Treatise on Compound Oxygen containing large reports of cases and full information, sent free. Address Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The August number of the *Southern Cultivator*, Atlanta, Ga., contains a lecture on education in the South by Dr. Curry, and sketches and portraits of Dr. Geo. B. Loring, U. S. commissioner of agriculture, and of Loring Pasha.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for July, (Leonard Scott Pub. Co., New York,) is on our table. Among its contents are "The Great African Mystery, Carlyle's Life and Reminiscences, Our Food Supplies in War Time, Polemical Language and its Results, Autobiographies, The Lights of Maga," etc.

The numbers of the *Living Age* for July 29th and August 5th, contain: Newton and Darwin, by R. A. Proctor; Æsthetic Poetry, Dante Gabriel Rosetti; The Pilgrimage of Kevlaar, and Contemporary Life and Thought in France, *Contemporary;* The Lights of Maga; and Autobiographies in the Time of the Commonwealth—Lucy Hutchinson—Alice Thornton, *Blackwood;* Some Thoughts on Browning; and Personal Reminiscences of Garibaldi, *McMillan;* Indian Smells and Sounds, *Temple Bar;* The Irish "Brogue" in Fiction; a Protest, *Month;* Humors of Irish District Visiting; and Snake Anecdotes, *Chambers' Journal;* with instalments of "Robin," "The Marquis Jeanne Hyacinth de St. Palaye," "The Ladies Lindores," and "Gonerii," and selections of poetry. Littell & Co., Boston, publishers.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers have entered into an arrangement with J. G. Crotty & Co., by which they are permitted to collect, print, publish and sell on their own account, and for their own benefit, under certain restrictions, the patterns of fashion illustrations produced and published in *Harper's Bazar*. Numerous devices of firm names have been used to mislead the public. Warning is given against all except J. G. Crotty & Co., 180 and 186 Cherry street, New York.

The Georgia Republicans failed to agree, held two conventions, nominated two State tickets, and appointed two State Central Committees. Both wings of the party indorsed Lucius J. Gartrell, Independent Democrat, for Governor.

It is asserted that the entire newspaper press of Washington with but one or two exceptions has been secured to defend the Star route plunderers.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

The King of the Body is the brain; the stomach its main support; the nerves its messengers; the bowels, the kidneys and the pores its safeguards. Indigestion creates a violent revolt among these attaches of the real organ, and to bring them back to their duty there is nothing like the regulating, purifying, invigorating, cooling operation of TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. It renovates the system and restores to health both the body and the mind.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 24-t

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Sick Headache. For the relief and cure of the distressing affliction take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Malaria. Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action.

Constipation should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator, it is so mild and effectual.

Biliousness. One or two tablespoonfuls will relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state, such as Nausea, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, a bitter, bad taste in the mouth.

Dyspepsia. The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

Colic. Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simmons Liver Regulator is administered.

Buy only the genuine, in white wrapper, with red "Z." Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO. Sold by All Druggists.

MARRIAGES.

In Bastrop, La., July 29, by Rev. J. S. Patterson, Mr. William Lawson to Miss Arena Harris.

DEATHS.

Sister Martha Spry died July 30, 1882. She was a faithful member of Stuart's Chapel M. E. Church, where her funeral took place July 31st. A host followed her remains from her home on the Thompson Place to Stuarts Chapel, one mile and a half. I received word from some of the planters families to save seats for them, but owing to a powerful rain by the time we reached the church it cut off about a hundred. A larger funeral was never witnessed before on a week day here. She was buried as she wished. Her dying words were consistent with her life. She lived a Christian and so she died, after giving up her husband, her babe and three other older ones, telling her sister to take them and raise them in the fear of the Lord. She said, "Now don't grieve after me, nor cry, for I am going home. I have suffered long enough in this world. I have told you all, I have asked the Lord to take me and I am going. Farewell." Blessed are they that die in the Lord; they rest from their labor unto their reward. While her sisters, brothers, husband and children moorn for her the angels sing in glory. H. J. WRIGHT.

Alexandria, Aug. 1, 1882.

Sister Virginia Madison died June 12, aged 32 years. She joined the church in 1876, and lived a faithful member. A husband and four children mourn her loss. WM. MCKENZIE.

Moscow, Texas.

Sister Ada Nonticut, aged 16 years, departed this life for realms of joy at McMinnville, Tenn., July 26, 1882. She was a member of the Church and also a member of the choir; she lived a consistent Christian life for full four years. Her steps were firm as she marched down to the river, and she said, "I am only waiting to cross. The church has lost a member, the choir a sweet singer, but Heaven has gained a jewel. S. P. BELL.

McMinnville, Tenn.

Sister Julia Hunter died July 2, aged 65 years. She had been a member of the Methodist Church for 30 years. Little Allen Morton died July 3, aged 7 years. S. HARDWELL.

Richmond, Texas.

Francis Williamson, the daughter of Isaac Williamson, died the 30th day of July, 1882, aged 20 years. She lived a faithful member of our church eleven years and died in the triumph of the living faith. She left a father, mother and a great many friends to mourn her loss. B. J. THORNTON.

Clarendon, Ark.

It is impossible for a woman after a faithful course of treatment with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to continue to suffer with a weakness of the uterus. Enclose a stamp to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass., for her pamphlets.

A shark caught off from Horn Island, near Mobile, was opened and found to contain a lot of fresh beef and a human arm and backbone in its stomach.

From Eminent W. L. Almon, President Medical College, Halifax, N. S.: "Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator is invaluable for fever, indigestion, weakness, and cannot be surpassed for female complaints." (Remember the name, Colden's—take no other.) Of druggists generally.

Last week an intelligent and well dressed Chinaman was denied the right of naturalization by Judge Wylie, in Washington, the denial being based upon the lately enacted Chinese bill.

Day Kidney Pad Co., Buffalo, N. Y.:—I have worn one several weeks, and it has given me great relief.
C. B., Western College, Lynn Co., Ia.
Sold by druggists, or mailed, post-paid, $2. Children's Pad (cures "bed-wetting,") $1 50.

Hanover College, of Indiana, has conferred the degree of LL.D. upon Miss Maria Mitchell, professor of astronomy at Vassar, a daughter of the late General O. M. Mitchell. This is the first instance, so far as we know, in the history of the world where a woman has received this honor from a college.

If you have any skin diseases or diseases of the hair or scalp, any itching or discolorations, sunburns, freckles, pimples, rough or dry harsh skin, you have in Dr. C. W. Benson's Skin Cure a sure, perfect, and elegant remedy. Sold by all druggists.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed by fire in this city on Sunday morning, 30th ult., in the block bounded by Tchoupitoulas, Foucher, Lafayette, and Poydras streets. The fire broke out in Hernsheim & Bro's cigar and tobacco establishment. 750 men are thrown out of employment.

Young or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, as the result of bad habits should send three stamps for Part VII of Dime Series pamphlets. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

It costs different prices in different States. In Massachusetts a man hugged two women and it cost him $10 A Brooklyn man kissed an unwilling damsel, and got off by paying only $5, while out in Iowa It cost a man $3000 for kissing his cook. Come West, young woman. Come West, and grow up with the country.—*Inter Ocean.*

Ayer's Hair Vigor is safe, agreeable and beneficial. It is the most elegant, and its effects are very lasting, making it the most economical of toilet preparations. By its use ladies can keep their hair abundant and natural in color, lustre, and texture.

The fever at Matamoros, which was called malarial fever, has been declared to be yellow fever of the most virulent type, and is accompanied with black vomit. It is spreading rapidly.

Do not Despair.

Persons suffering from complicated diseases that have a tendency to exhaust and weaken the brain and nervous system, find themselves quickly cured, and perfect tone and real strength given to the affected parts by making free use of Brown's Iron Bitters. It makes the old feel young, the young feel buoyant, and removes every symptom of illness from the human system. A trial bottle will convince you that it is the best tonic made.

Conference Notices.

Huntsville District—Texas Conference.

FOURTH ROUND.

Huntsville Circuit	Sept. 2-3
Huntsville	" 9-10
Walker Circuit	" 16-17
Lovelady	" 23-24
Danville	Sept. 30 and Oct. 1
Willis	" 7-8
Montgomery	" 14-15
Commiller Hill	" 21-22
Livingston	" 28-29
Moscow	Nov. 4-5
Orange	" 11-12
Beaumont	" 18-19
Wallisville	" 25-26
Liberty	Dec. 2-3
Woodville	" 9-10

W. B. PULLAM, P. E.

Notice.

The Huntsville District Conference will convene at Willis on the 5th day of October, at 8 o'clock a. m., and close on the 8th at 10:30 p. m. All the members are expected to be present that can get there.

W. B. PULLAM, P. E.

Nashville District—Tenn. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND.

Franklin	Aug. 8-9
Spring Hill	" 12-13
Lillard and Lewisburg	" 19-20
Mill Creek	" 26-27
Gallatin	Sept. 2-3
Gallatin Circuit	" 9-10
Hartsville	" 16-17
Mitchellsville	" 23-24
Springfield	Sept. 30 Oct. 1
Dickson	" 7-8
Cumberland	" 13-15
Boyer	" 21-22
Nashville Circuit	" 28-29
Clark Chapel	Nov. 4-5
City Mission	" 11-12

JAMES PICKETT, P. E.

Okolona District Conference.

The members of the Okolona District Mississippi Conference, will please take notice that they are requested to prepare addresses upon the following topics:

A. W. Wright will preach the opening sermon.

Sunday-schools	B. F. Crump
Education	L. J. Terrell
Temperance	L. L. Shumpert
Church Extension	I. L. Platt
Freedmen Aid	D. W. Calvert
Resurrection	W. McDonald
Future State	B. Nevils
General Judgment	L. F. White
Future Misery	R. Snell
Baptism	James Trice
Duties we owe to God	Wm. Gatewood
Faith	M. Proctor
Rules for Ministers Conduct	I. Mosely
Prayer	Thos. Brown
Preparation for another world	A. Boyd

B. L. CRUMP, Secretary.

Brain and Nerve.

Well's Health Renewer, the greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, etc. $1, at druggists. Louisiana Depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, Aug. 7, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

Cotton, ℔ lb.	
Ordinary	10½
Middling	12½
Good middling	13
Middling fair	13½
Sugar, ℔ lb.	
Yellow clarified	9
White clarified	9
Molasses, in bbls., ℔ gallon.	
Common	40
Fair	50
Choice	60
Rice, Louisiana, ℔ lb.:	
Common	—@6
Fair	—@6½
Choice	@7½
GROCERIES.	
Butter, ℔ lb.:	
Western	24@25
Coffee, ℔ lb.:	
Ordinary	8½
Prime	10½
Cheese, ℔ lb.:	
Western factory	10
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	4 40
Flour, ℔ bbl.:	
Fancy	6 00
Choice family	5 37½
Lard, ℔ lb.:	
Choice, in kegs	@13½
Choice, in tierces	12½
Salt, ℔ sack:	
Coarse	97½
Fine	1 22½
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl.	2 75
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl.	2 00
Onions, ℔ bbl	3 00
Apples, ℔ bbl	2 50a4 00
Cabbages, ℔ 100	10@15 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	—5@10 00
Oils, ℔ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	19@30
Coal, in bbls	—@—
Linseed, raw	62@64
Linseed, boiled	65@67
Cotton seed	51@52
GRAIN AND FEED.	
Corn, in sacks, ℔ bu.:	
Yellow	1 03
White	1 10
Mixed	1 03
Oats, ℔ bu.:	
Western	54
Bran, ℔ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	80
Hay, ℔ ton:	
Prime	26@27
Choice	29@30
PROVISIONS.	
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	22 00
Bacon, ℔ lb.:	
Breakfast	15
Shoulders	10½
Sides, clear rib	14¼
Sides, clear	14¼
Hams, sugar-cured	15½
Dry Salt Meat, ℔ lb.:	
Clear rib sides	10½
Clear sides	10½
Shoulders	10½

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S
Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 West 3d St. New York City. Druggists Sell it.

(Trade Mark.)

CHILLS AND FEVER.

FROG LEVEL, LA., February 27, 1880.

DR CLARK JOHNSON—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chills and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine. L. D. HOWDESHELL.

july27-1y

Forty Year's Experience of an Old Nurse

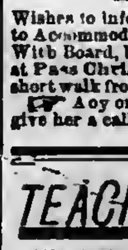
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. 20-1y

Solid Silver.

Made by the GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Providence and New York, and stamped [STERLING] should be for sale in the stock of every first-class Jeweler in the United States, and if purchasers insist upon having this make of goods they will be sure of securing the best quality of ware made. while if they accept any other trade mark, there is no such guarantee, other makers having two, and sometimes three different grades of goods, but the Gorham Trade Mark is never used on any other than English Sterling. 925/1000

GORHAM M'F'G CO
Silversmiths.

For Sale by Jewelers throughout the U. S.
23-eow1y



Ten Nights in a Bar Room. T. S. Arthur's great book. The complete work, with eight illustrations, in cheap form (just as good for the reading), sold for $1—lowest price ever sold, (see Potter & Co.'s list)—and THIRTY-NINE extra copies to distribute sent FREE (all postpaid). Most thrilling and forcible temperance book extant. Costs nothing to scatter it on this plan. The Temperance Revolution, 46 Adams Street, Chicago.

aug10-6t

BOARDING.

MRS. COX,
144 Madison Avenue, New York.
Superior Board, Moderate Summer Prices. Elegant Suites and Single rooms. 21-3m

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT
By the Month, Week or Day,
—AT—
227 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET,
Corner Tremé Street, New Orleans, La.
MRS. C. ROBERTSON, Proprietor. 852t

MRS. M. L. DALE,

Wishes to inform her friends that she is prepared to Accommodate Gentlemen, Ladies and Families With Board, by the MONTH, WEEK OR DAY, at Pass Christian, Miss., on FRONT STREET short walk from Railroad Depot and Boat Landing. Any one visiting the Pass will do well to give her a call. 181y.

TEACHER'S LIBRARY.

Nine books, including Bible Dictionary, Commentary on Mark, Compendium of Teaching, etc.; books worth 75c. to $1.50 each. Price 15c. each; whole nine, 80c. DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams St., Chicago.

aug10-2teow

$500 REWARD!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. 41 1y

$1.30 Teacher's Bible. "Oxford" Teacher's Bible, contains concordance, dictionary, tables, maps, etc. [illegible] binding, gilt edge, for $1.30 DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams St., Chicago.

aug10-6t

EARS FOR THE MILLION!
Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil

Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known.

This Oil is abstracted from peculiar species of small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as Carcharodon Rondeletii. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and *many so seemingly miraculous*, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese People. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at $1 per bottle.

HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY!

It has performed a miracle in my case.
I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better.
I have been greatly benefited.
My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.

"Its virtues are *unquestionable* and its *curative character absolute, as the writer can personally testify, both from experience and observation.* Write at once to Haylock & Jenney, 7 Dey street New York, enclosing $1, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—Editor of Mercantile Review.

To avoid loss in the mails, please send money by Registered Letter.

Only Imported by HAYLOCK & JENNEY (Late Haylock & Co.)
Sole Agents for America. 7 Dey St., New York.
18-1y-p3

S.S. Banners. All kinds at lowest prices. Send description of just what you want, and we will give estimate. Fine silk banner, fringe and pole (plated tips), for $6. Lettering in gold. DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams St., Chicago.

aug10-2teow

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. A perfect dressing elegantly perfumed and harmless. Restores color & prevents baldness.

All Farmers, Mothers, Business men, Mechanics, &c. who are tired out by work or worry, and all who are miserable with Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bowel, Kidney or Liver Complaints, you can be invigorated and cured by using

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

If you are wasting away with Consumption, Age, or any disease or weakness, you will find the Tonic the Invigorating Medicine that Never Intoxicates. [illegible] Hiscox & Co. [illegible] Large Saving Buying $1 Size.

COTTON is KING but our ENGINE is KING of COTTON! [illegible] ENGINES in the world. For Pamphlets and Price Lists, [illegible] THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio.

aug3-2m

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.
36-1y

EDUCATIONAL.

WILEY UNIVERSITY,
Marshall, Texas.

A School of Liberal and Christian Education.

Primary, Academic, Normal, Scientific, Classical and Biblical Courses of Study.

EXPENSES:

Tuition, per month (of four weeks)	$1 00
Room rent, per month	$1 50 to 2 00
Washing, per month	75 to 1 25
Board, per month, about	6 00
All expenses, per month, about	9 00

Cost of board varies with price of provisions etc. All students boarding in the institution are required to furnish bedding to the amount of two blankets and pillows.

Instrumental music $2 50 a month. Vocal music free.

Session begins 18th of September and continues until the 31st of May 1883.

For full particulars send for catalogue.

Address W. H. DAVIS,
aug10-3m Wiley University, Marshall Texas.

Washington and Lee University,
GEN. G. W. C. LEE, President.

Thorough instruction in LANGUAGES, LITERATURE and SCIENCE, and in the Professional Schools of LAW and ENGINEERING. Healthful location in the Valley of Virginia. Necessary expenses for whole session, exclusive of board and clothing, need not exceed [illegible] to [illegible]. Session opens Sept. 21. For catalogue, address
J. L. CAMPBELL, Jr., Clerk,
27-3m Lexington, Va.

Wards Seminary;
Nashville, Tenn.

Closed its 17th year with 267 young ladies and 41 graduates. Parents wanting a School of Progress, Experience, Careful Matronage, and Thorough Drilling in its Departments, including Cutting and Fitting, send for a new catalogue. Next year opens Sept. 1st. Address DR. W. E. WARD.

29-6t

Pisgah Seminary,
(PRESBYTERIAN.)

Fifteenth year begins Sept. 4th, 1882. Located at Pisgah Church, near Lexington, Ky. Removed from the vices and temptations incident to towns and cities. Prepares for College, University or Business. Home School. Pupils board in family of the principal. Number limited. All pupils under the personal instruction of the Principal, a graduate of Havard University, [illegible] of twenty-five years experience as teacher in the South. For circulars, etc., Address A. SPENCER, A. M.,
27-4teow Versailles, Ky.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY.

Choicest Eastern advantages in Collegiate and post-graduate studies; in Theology, Law, and Medicine. Address The Registrar, Boston, Mass. 28-10t

Riverview Academy,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

With U. S. Military Department. A thorough going, wide-awake school for boys, combining Study, Military Drill and Recreation in due proportion. Catalogue with chart of College Requisitions, sent on application.
jy13-2m OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

LAW SCHOOL
Of Washington and Lee University,
GEN. G. W. C. LEE, President.

Faculty: C. A. Graves, M. A., Prof. Common Law and Equity; Hon. J. Randolph Tucker, L.L.D., Prof. Constitutional Law; Hon. H. W. Sheffey, L.L.D., Lecturer on Wills; Judge Wm. McLaughlin, Lecturer on Pleading. Session begins Sept. 21, 1882. For catalogues and full information address Prof. C. A. GRAVES,
jy13-1m Lexington, Va.

WAVERLEY SEMINARY,
1412 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Full corps of professors and teachers. Every advantage afforded for thorough training in the mathematical, literary and ornamental departments. Terms reasonable. Fall session opens Sept. 20th. For catalogue apply to Miss Lipscomb, Principal. 29-6t

VASSAR COLLEGE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. A complete college course for women, with Schools of Painting and Music, and a preparatory department. Catalogues sent.
28-10t S. L. CALDWELL, D. D., President.

MERIDIAN ACADEMY.

The Sixth year of the Meridian Academy will begin Sept. 1882. Having given general satisfaction in the past, we bespeak a liberal patronage in the future. Especial pains taken with students preparing to teach. Parents desirous of sending their children to a good Preparatory School will do well to communicate with us. Board can be obtained from $8 to $10 per month. All communications should be addressed to Rev. G. Brooks, or to the Principal.
MRS. M. V. KEEVER.
Meridian, July 8th, 1882.

Lithographs of John Wesley. For sale at this office. Price 25 cents each. Mailed to any address. PHILLIPS & HUNT,
tf 106 Camp Street, New Orleans.

BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 stops, $90. Pianos, $297 50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. 50 ly

J. R. MORRIS,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE, STOVES AND CASTINGS,
Railroad and Mill Supplies,
AGENT FOR
Charter Oak Stoves, Disstons' Saws, Old Hickory Wagons, Howe Scales and Avery's Plows.
49 and 51 Main St., Houston, Texas.
Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. All orders for Gas Fitting and Plumbing promptly attended to.
8 1y

Review of Senator Jones' Speech,
Or Is There to be a War of Races in America?
BY REV. A. E. P. ALBERT, Assistant Editor of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

An oration delivered in Central Church, New Orleans, June 30, 1882, before the Alumni Association of Straight University. For sale, in pamphlet, at ten cents, post paid, at SOUTHWESTERN office, 106 Camp street. 28-tf

LOUIS BENJAMIN,
Carpenter and Bricklayer,
Also, can do Whitewashing and Calcimining. Address, 121½ Perdido street, New Orleans, La.
18-3m

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

[Young] Folks' Corner.

SOME DAY.

I hear a song a song so sweet, ...
... melody, and, falling my,
... "if God wills, some day!"

Some day, when journeying is done, ...
... I pass through the gates, and He, ...
... welcomes me.

It may be that I shall not know ...
... My Father's hand I'll lay ...
... I say, and, patient, wait ...
... will be ...

—Zion's Herald.

He Gets Drunk.

"Oh, well, but he's the smartest young ..."
"Yes, but he gets drunk."
"Oh! but he's so fine looking, so ... and talented withal. His ..."
"But he gets drunk."
"... I don't think he will."
"Why not?"
"He gets drunk."

[illegible]

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. New York.
51-1y

An amusing incident occurred the other day. A gentleman who had been absent for a considerable time, and who, during his absence, had raised a pretty luxuriant crop of whiskers, moustaches, etc., visited a relative, whose child, an artless little girl of five or six years, he was very fond of. The little girl made no demonstration toward saluting him with a kiss as was usual. "Why, child," said the mother, "don't you give Uncle John a kiss?" "Why, ma," returned the little girl, with the most perfect simplicity, "I don't see any place."—Ex.

Said a visitor in the family to the boy twins:

"I'm afraid you little fellows don't always agree. You fight each other sometimes, don't you?"

"Yeth, thir, thumtimth," replied the twins.

"Ah! I thought so. Well, who whips?"

"Mamma whipth!"

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges, cured by Buchupaiba. $1, at druggists. Louisiana Depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

G. S. Sterniey, Baton Rouge: "Our Sunday-school is flourishing. Miss Fanny Robinson and myself made it a present of a library of 55 volumes. I have a good corps of teachers. They are Misses Fanny Robinson and Mary Anderson, mother Hester Williams, Mrs. Rosie Kennedy, and Messrs. Alonzo Bennett and John Williams. I have opened a singing school, and we are preparing for a picnic and concert soon. We have never had a pastor who took more interest in our school than the present one."

George Lacey, Clinton: "The parsonage of Mount Carmel church in this parish of East Feliciana was destroyed by fire on the night of the 8th of July. I had the misfortune to lose by the fire, all my worldly goods and chattels, and those of my family. We estimate the loss at eight hundred dollars. We have gone to work to rebuild our parsonage in the same place, and have already 4000 feet of lumber on the ground. When the house is completed and furnished we expect it to be worth one thousand dollars. I am glad to say that my congregation have done all that they could since the accident to make me comfortable."

Rev. R. Fields, Jeannerette: "Our baptising took place last Sunday, and we had a large number baptized. We had a glorious time. There was about 300 in attendance. The baptismal sermon was preached by Rev. William Davis. The sacramental sermon was preached by Revs. Martin Joseph and Thomas Saundas, at 3 o'clock, after which the Lord's Supper was administered to 69. At night Rev. Braxton Bolden preached a good sermon; after which we opened our protracted meeting, and a great many souls came to the mercy seat. We think from the present outlook that a great many souls will be converted in this meeting. Our church is in a good condition both spiritually and financially. Pray that the Lord may continue his blessings with us."

MISSISSIPPI.

A. Butler, Shuqualak: "The circuit is in a prosperous condition, and we are having some converts. We expect to commence rebuilding one of our churches soon, as we have the lumber all here ready for that purpose. Elder J. W. Dunn held our second quarterly conference, July 15, 1882, and administered sacrament to seventy-nine."

B. Scarborough, Pickens: "Owing to unavoidable causes the child... did not see the day appointed ... [illegible]

in the accomplishment of the desired end. The exercises at night were such as will tend to create a new interest for the elevation of the Sunday-school. Collection, $3. Protracted meeting will open on the 23 inst. We are praying for the conversion of many souls."

TEXAS.

W. H. Moseby, Seguin: "My camp meeting commences August 3. We are looking for a grand harvest this year."

A. C. Colbreath, Huntsville: "After having a three-weeks protracted meeting, the results are fifteen on probation, seventeen conversions, received in full membership fifteen."

W. J. Mitchell, Landrum: "Our beloved elder was with us May 4, and we had an outpouring of the Holy Spirit. Received on probation, four. On the second Sunday in June, we had a good time with the children, and collected for education $2 40. Prof. Brown, of the day-school, gave us a splendid lecture. The children are advancing in education under Profs. Brown and J. M. Jackson."

For years past we have heard much of the revival of Mohammedanism. In India, in Egypt, and in those countries which are under Turkish rule, this form of religion has been displaying signs of new life. This revival has no doubt been provoked by the advancement of Christian civilization. Western influences are now making themselves felt all through the East. The consequence is that the old and corrupt religions are alarmed. They are beginning to assume a defensive attitude. We have no need to fear the return of ages of persecution. Liberty is too far advanced for that. But we may apprehend persecution on a petty scale. And we may expect also considerable political difficulty. Moslem fanaticism is at the root of the Egyptian difficulty. The national party are inspired by religious feeling. In a letter to the *Times*, Mr. Robertson Smith has called attention to one form in which Moslem prejudice has recently manifested itself. Some years ago the many valuable manuscripts which were moldering in the book-chests and dust-heaps of mosques of Cairo were collected and deposited in a library under the care of Dr. Spitta. This library has been of great value to Arabic scholars. During the spring of this year Dr. Spitta was dismissed on the ground that, being a Christian, he was not fitted to have the charge of documents and treasures which were so closely identified with the history and theology of Mohammedanism. It is expected that this interesting library will be closed against European scholars. Dean Burgon will not be sorry, but progressive scholars like Mr. Smith will complain bitterly. Speaking generally, Christian aggression needs to be combined with forbearance and wisdom. There is a wide application to be made of the Savior's words, "Be ye wise as serpents and harmless as doves."—*London Methodist.*

Mrs Kate Atkins, a wealthy lady of Pittsburg, Pa., writes: "Rich food and high living, night parties and fashionable dressing and the general frivolity of high life, had been affecting my health quite seriously. I commenced using Brown's Iron Bitters about a year ago, and now I am as lively as a young girl, and excel them in endurance. It is more refreshing than champagne, and its strengthening effects are lasting."

The Mobile *Gazette* has become a semi-weekly, and appears to be growing in favor and influence. Philip Joseph is the editor.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Woman can Sympathize with Woman.

Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population. ... [illegible]

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. ... Sold by all Druggists.

(From the Springfield Republican)

A GENEROUS ACT

That Will be Appreciated by All Who Care for their Complexion or Skin.

It is not generally known that the nervous system has a wonderful influence over the skin, but this is a fact known to medical men who have given much of their time to the study of diseases of the skin. No one can have a clear and fair complexion mixed with blotches and pimples who is very nervous.

Whatever tends to a healthful condition of the nervous system always beautifies the complexion and removes dryness and roughness of the skin. Some skin diseases are not attended by visible signs on the surface, but an intolerable itching that renders life miserable.

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Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

Charles W. Taylor—his whereabouts or any information will be thankfully received by the undersigned. When last heard from he was teaching school somewhere in Southwest Miss. He has been gone from his parents for five years. Medium hight, dark complexion, marked by small-pox. Address Martha Taylor, care of Rev. H. Wright, Alexandria, La., Box 225.

Any information from Eli Taylor, who left here three years ago, and went to Galveston, Texas. When last heard from was quite sick in Washington, D. C. Whether he recovered or not we are unable to say. Write to his mother, Angeline Taylor, care of Rev. H. Wright, Alexandria, La., Box 225.

DEAR EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my sister, Cornelia Ann O'Feally. She married since I saw her to Frank Thompson. He went from Memphis to De Soto, Mississippi. His mother was Phillis Daire, brother Daniel. My name was Tempey Clerk when she knew me, but now it is Tempey King. Address me at Argenta, Arkansas.

DEAR EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my father's kin-people. Grandfather was Thomas Franklin, and he died belonging to Dr. James, of Fauquier county, Virginia, below Warrenton Courthouse. His wife, Rachel, belonged to the same man. His oldest child was Williams; the next was Emperor. Sister Jane married a Mr. Jackson. John, Fanny, Harrison, Thomas, and Nancy were other children. Nancy left a child in Virginia. Her mother was Mary. My father is Moses Franklin, Sr.; and all were named Franklin. Address me, at Simsport, La.

REV. MOSES P. FRANKLIN, JR

MR EDITOR: I desire to find my mother and her three children; there were four with myself, three boys and one girl. Her name is Sophia, and she belonged to Harty Briant, of Natchitoches parish, La. My name is Abner Briant, sister was Isabella Briant, and brothers Andrew and Isaiah. I am now going by the name of Abner Green, after my father, Jim Green. Address me at Patoutville, Jeannerette P. O., La.

DEAR EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my relatives, father, mother, sisters, brother, uncles, and grand mother. We lived in Alabama, and belonged to the same owner, with the exception of grandmother and uncle. I do not remember the county, but the town was Claiborne. Our owner, Samuel Cobbs, was shot by young Thomas Blaise, as he was on the way to the postoffice, and was carried to his son's house from off the road. Sometime after we were sold at sheriff's sale. My brother fell to Miss Betsey, who married Thomas Nicholas. Frank Payne bought me. We were both carried on Tombigbee river, near Ovenbluff. Two plantations adjoining belonged to Widow Payne. Frank Payne was her son, Thomas Nicholas her agent. Father was named Walter, mother, Sarah, grandmother, Gracia, uncle Tobe. Address me at Convent P. O., Louisiana. REV. GEO. A PAYNE

DEAR EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my daughter Mary Ann. I was sold from her in 1846. At that time we both belonged to Daniel Priest, who lived in ——, Montgomery county, Ky. I was sold to Daniel Bains, who lived in Bourbon Co., Ky. Afterward I was sold to a trader named Pierce Griffin. He carried me to Louisiana, on Bayou Plaquemines, twenty-five miles below Baton Rouge. My name at that time was Emily Priest; now it is Emily Wilson. The last time I heard from my daughter she was in Natchez, Miss., living with a doctor whose first name was John, last name I never heard. Address me at Topeka, Kansas, 504 Monroe street. 21-6tm

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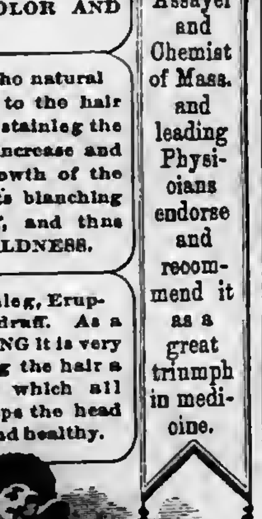

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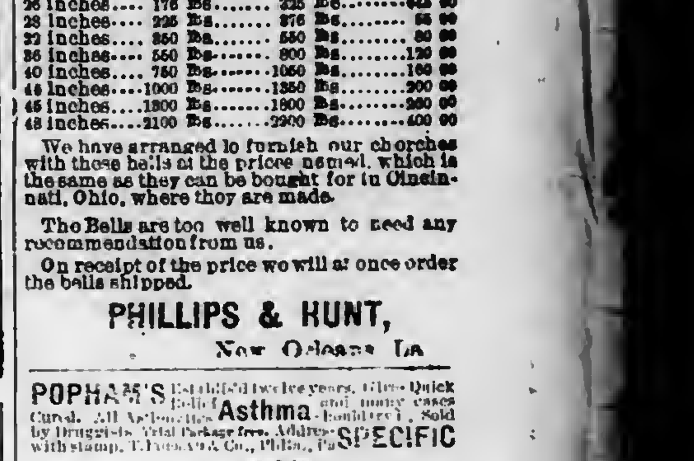

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Licensed to kindle hate and strife;
Licensed to nerve the robber's arm;
Licensed to whet the murderer's knife!

Licensed thy neighbor's purse to drain,
And rob him of his very last;
Licensed to heat his feverish brain,
Till madness crown thy work at last!

Licensed, like spider for a fly,
To spread thy nets for man, thy prey;
To mock his struggles! suck him dry;
Then cast the worthless hulk away!

Licensed where peace and quiet dwell,
To bring disease, and want, and woe;
Licensed to make this world a hell,
And fit man for a hell below!

—*New York Observer.*

[Editorial Correspondence.]

From New Orleans to Nashville.

Last Friday, at 6:40 p. m., I was on board of the New Orleans and Louisville railroad, bound for Nashville, Tenn. The sweep from New Orleans to Pensacola Junction lies mostly through a flat marshy country, with here and there a town or city, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, and Mobile being the most important. I soon found that Rev. E. O. McIntyre, a member of the North Ohio Conference, who has been preaching and prospecting in Texas for a few months past, was on the train, and to us he proved to be a pleasant traveling companion. Bro. McIntyre is an admirer of Texas. He speaks of it as a grand but undeveloped country, and says that just now it is taking a new departure, and at no very distant day is destined to be the home of wealth and great prosperity. Every thing on the point of worldly prosperity is looking up, but he fears that in this onward march the Austin Conference is going to be left behind. *We need there clear and sharp sighted presiding elders to see the situation, who will bend all of their energies to the one work of building up the Church of the Lord Jesus.* Wise counsel, hard work, with a little self-denial and a good amount of vigorous work will make the Austin Conference second to none.

From Pensacola Junction on to Nashville our route lay through a much better country. All through middle and northern Alabama there is evidently a tide of real prosperity. Real estate I was told is advancing. The crops are good, and in nearly all the towns and cities new and in some instances expensive buildings are being put up, and the people seemed in good spirits. But to us Tennessee is the land of promise. It has within itself all the elements of great outcome. The climate is delightful. The soil is good, and easy to be worked, and yields a grand harvest when tickled a little with the plow and hoe, and the State is so intersected with railroads that it is an easy matter for the husbandman to get his early and later crops to an eager and remunerative market. Nashville is one of the most thriving [illegible] we have seen in the South. [illegible] and commercial facilities [illegible] connection with its religious [illegible] render it [illegible] must become the [illegible] of wealth and religion [illegible] city is now an [illegible] of prosperity. [illegible] New buildings [illegible] Of [illegible]

track do produce an awful jolting, but it is a mistake to suppose that this exercise is either pleasant or healthy for the passengers. We are quite sure that a quiet removal of these stones from the track would please the passengers to say nothing of the poor mules.

My home at Nashville was with Dr. Braden's family. The Doctor was away, but his amiable and accomplished wife gave me a cordial welcome. I was well cared for. Dr. Braden has been at Nashville for fifteen years as President of the Central Tennessee College, and has done a vast amount of first-rate work on material that shall survive the wreck of worlds and the fires of the last day. He has been well tried, and is known so well that there is no thought of any thing else than the most perfect fidelity on his part. Few men feel more clearly the power of high moral obligation. He is a strong preacher, and one of the most successful educators in our Church.

Sabbath was a hot but delightful day, and was mostly spent with Bro. Haygood and his people. In the morning he allowed me to talk to his Sunday-school. It was Missionary Day, and there were 219 present. The collection was $9 10 At 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. I had the privilege of talking to the big people, and after the collections were all out of the way I presented the SOUTHWESTERN, and during the day obtained forty four subscribers.

My trip to Nashville was delightful. I was charmed with most of the country along the route. The shake of the hand Bro. Hagood gave me as he met me at the depot was worth the entire journey. It was an unspeakable joy to meet with the Sunday-school in the morning, which I call second to no school I have ever seen in the South. This I can say: I have never heard sweeter singing, either North or South. I see that the people who have known all about the most bitter and degrading servitude are fast coming to the front rank, and I have my greatest joy in witnessing their achievements and triumphs. It was a pleasure to be with them, all of whom treated me with the greatest kindness. Our Church at Nashville is not going to be left behind. Bro. Hagood is bending all his energies to the one work before, and his people follow in the steps of their leader.

L. P. C.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

An Appeal to Young Men.

Young men, look to your habits. Young men, if you contemplate a business career, you cannot look after your habits too carefully. Your aim in life is to be successful in your undertakings, and you can never be successful with bad habits. Matters that seem of small moment to you now may become in the future the turning-point of your career, either up or down, as they have of many a man before you. Think for a moment. The present age is the harvest time of past sowings, and the sowing-time for future harvests. It is a commercial age, an age of intense activity. With the wheat have come up the tares, and both have grown together till the harvest. What are we reaping of the latter? Embezzlement, betrayals of judiciary, trade speculations, greed for office and malfeasance therein when obtained, forgeries and frauds, sharply dishonest practices, these have hardly been distinguishable from the wheat until the time of fruitage. Is there not danger that their seeds are being scattered for another harvest? Without stopping to inquire into all the agencies that are employed in the sowing, we will but consider one, disregard for law. Blackstone defines law to be a rule of action, and Burke, considering that part applicable to human beings, says, There are only two foundations of law, equity and utility. The former grows out of the great rule of equality founded in our common nature. The latter is general and public connected in the same manner with, and derived from our common nature. Selfishness steps in and denies equality, and ignores public utility. Thus selfishness saps the foundation of law, and perverts all rules of action. The result is the same, whether pleasure or interest be the end sought. The report of the child in which harm is not intended, feeds the selfish spirit until it grasps at iniquity and seeks in earnest the infringement of the rights of others. From the playful use of the rubber string to the pistol, the movement is along the line of self-seeking from play to purpose, from pleasure to crime. From thoughtless jesting to cruel slander, from the apple seized at the grocer's door to the thousands plundered from the vaults of the bank, from the game of marbles for keeps to the faro bank and roulette table, from the stone laughingly thrown at the window of an unoccupied house to the dynamite hidden away in the cellar of the imperial palace, from the pleasure attendant upon the torture of some brute animal to the assassination of some fellow being, the steps are always taken in the same direction. It is well that many see the tendency and stop, but some move on persistently to the end. But young men and young ladies don't do it. Turn your steps into the highways of the noble aim and earnest work. There are prizes enough for every successful worker, and crowns enough for every honorable head that goes through the smoke of conflict to victory. Crimes spring not out of the ground full-fruited. It is a growth more or less rapid, according to the soil and surrounding. But it has its germ, its blade, its ear, and its full corn in the ear. Its soil is selfishness and paternal neglect is the most favorable condition of growth. The school may perpetuate, or it may counteract the home of influence. Christian societies help the home, and the schools sometimes supply the lack of one or both. To the eradication of selfishness, the home, the school, and the Church should address themselves, and all will find the most hopeful fields among the children. These three, and the greatest of these is home.

Fraternally,

A. L. RICHARDSON.

Pine Bluff, Ark., July 8, 1882.

Holly Springs District.

MR. EDITOR—Permit me to say, through the columns of the SOUTHWESTERN, a few words in regard to the work on my district. I have just completed the second round. Financially this is the hardest year we have ever experienced in the Mississippi Conference, I think. There seems to be less money in circulation. This accounts, at least in a measure, for the few subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN. Nevertheless the prospect brightens. Indications at present point to an abundant corn crop and fair cotton crop. We shall try and make good in the latter half of the year deficits of the first half. The new Rust University building at Holly Springs is as rapidly approaching completion as circumstances will permit. I mention in this connection to remind the brethren of our pledges made at the last session of our Conference to raise something over $4,000 this year for the said new University building, and to inform our friends that these vows are upon us, and the money must come. However, I trust that none of us will forget our obligations in other directions, especially the benevolent enterprises of the church and our church paper, the SOUTHWESTERN. I am sure that if we trust in God and do our whole duty we shall be able to meet all these demands. I am satisfied that every family within the bounds of our Conference could take the SOUTHWESTERN if they could only be made to see that it is for their good. Indeed, I don't know how any man who is the head of a family dare live without a good religious paper in the family. Our spiritual progress is slow, yet I may write, progress. Revival meetings have been held in nearly all of the charges, in all of which souls have been converted and added to the church. At Oxford, especially, a grand work was accomplished, 62 were converted and 59 added to the church.

There is more interest manifested in the temperance cause than I have ever seen before. For six years I have kept this subject before the quarterly conferences and congregations, and am often rejoiced with the results. I am sure that God is in this great reform, and that it will not rest until the "fiery demon" is dethroned. More anon.

L. BRADFORD.

Grenada, Miss., Aug. 3, 1882.

Letter from Lonoke.

LONOKE, ARK., August 1, 1882.

DEAR EDITOR: Thinking that after a long protracted silence the readers of the dear SOUTHWESTERN would be pleased to hear from this part of the Lord's vineyard, I snatch a few hours between the time of my appointments to drop a word of cheer along the line.

I am this year on what is known as the Lonoke Circuit, which makes a circuit of fifty miles, with five charges under my control and four Sabbath-schools. I have also succeeded in organizing two literary associations, one at Richmond, in a very prosperous condition, and one at McCresmore, which is known as the St. Peter's Literary Association. These associations comprise the very best citizens of the community, both saint and sinner, and their influence for good is being felt in the different communities, and is of benefit to the Church. The Sabbath-schools are progressing nicely. Teachers, scholars, and superintendents, all are entering heartily into their work and each vieing with the other to see who can do the most for the upbuilding of Christ's kingdom.

When I enter my schools and see the host of faithful workers, and the dear children with their placid faces and laughing eyes, reflecting as it were the very image of their Maker, perceiving the earnest teachers and superintendent, I often think of the poet——

"If you cannot speak like angels,
If you cannot preach like Paul,
You can tell the love of Jesus,
You can say He died for all.

If you cannot rouse the wicked
With the judgment's dread alarms,
You can lead the little children
To the Savior's waiting arms."

While I cannot speak very encouragingly financially for our schools, on account of the shortness of the crops last year, and the extreme poverty of my people, yet, we hope to come up handsomely ere the conference year closes for Missionary, Freedmen's Aid, and Sabbath-School Union.

The Church spiritually is flourishing. I am now on my round of a protracted effort through the circuit. Starting at Devall's Bluff, a place where we have a good church house but very few members, four or five, and they living in the country, I succeeded in getting the work revived, and had one conversion, and one accession from the Baptist Church. During the effort our house was crowded. I opine that the Savior will visit his people with copious showers this year. I have had fifteen accessions this conference year, divided as follows, viz: Four converts, four as seekers, and the balance coming from sister churches; and am hoping when the round of this protracted effort is closed that there will be a hundred and four. Then my heart and soul will rejoice with the poet:

"Let none hear you idly saying,
'There is nothing I can do,'
While the souls of men are dying,
And the Master calls for you.

"Take the task He gives you gladly,
Let His work your pleasure be;
Answer quickly when He calleth,
'Here am I; send me, send me.'"

REV. H. DUNLAP.

George William Curtis in 1855 became a silent partner in the business firm of Dix, Edwards & Co. the publishers of *Putnam's Monthly*. He invested $10,000 in the concern; but had no part in its management. Two years later the firm failed, and Mr. Curtis through some informality in drawing up the articles of partnership was declared to be legally responsible for a portion of its debts. Many of his friends held that he was in no way bound beyond the $10,000, and urged him to test the question in the courts. Mr. Curtis refused, although his decision involved the assumption by him of a debt of $100,000. He surrendered all his property. In sixteen years, by most arduous labor, writing and lecturing, he paid the last dollar of the debt.

We commend the copying of the above record, which we have seen already in more than one respectable journal. Much is written and said about Mr. Curtis, more in disparagement even to the extent of stalwart sneering, than of commendation. The above shows that he wears worthily the distinction of being "an honest man"—the "noblest work of God."—*Boston Watchman.*

"Northern Methodist churches spend nearly a million dollars a year on churches and schools in the South. Fifteen hundred Methodist churches are used as school houses on week-days." So says the *Presbyterian*. We make our bow for this recognition of the fact, but earnestly protest against the nickname. Our title and *only* title, is "Methodist Episcopal Church." *Baltimore Methodist.*

What a man believes, he will do; and if he has no faith to guide his practice and impel him to action, he will only drift—and no man ever drifted into a good and useful life, certainly not into salvation.

Rev. Julius Soper's Tour In Japan.

(Concluded from last week.)

On Wednesday afternoon, May 17, we reached Iida, a large interior town, (really a city,) and on entering the town were met by our native preacher, two active Christians, and the Sunday-school scholars, all dressed up in their best, and we were thus escorted into the town, being the center of attraction all along the route to our chapel, which is situated in the heart of the city. This also, is a wealthy district, silk culture being extensively carried on, and there is very little real poverty for miles around, a wonderful contrast with nearly every other section of Japan.

I remained some five or six days in these parts, preaching and lecturing as usual, at different points in the vicinity—twice in large silk-reeling establishments, where scores of girls are employed, and twice in a large primary school-building, about 120 children being present. Sunday (May 21) was, as usual, an interesting day, as we held the ordinary services. I baptized in these parts seven adults and two children. At one place on this circuit they are anxious to have a "foreign teacher" (missionary) come and live, who will spend some three hours daily in teaching, the rest of the time being free to carry on the evangelistic work. They have heard of Mr. Goucher's generous offer to send teachers to several points in Japan, on condition the people pay a certain amount of the salary. I told them to make out their request, in accordance with Mr. Goucher's conditions, and forward it to our approaching Annual Meeting, (beginning July 4,) and, if approved by our Mission, we would forward the same to Mr. Goucher, urging him to send a man and wife at once to this important and promising field of labor.

Well, we reached Matsumoto, the highest city in Japan, though not the best nor purest. It is situated in the midst of a large plain, surrounded by high mountains, some of the peaks being still, at this writing, covered with snow. We spent four days at this place, preaching and lecturing as usual—audiences good and attentive. The native preacher here is abundant in labors. In addition to preaching, he conducts a very interesting day-school of some twenty-five children, all of whom, besides a number of the Church members, met me on Thursday (May 25) as I reached the city, and gave me a "right royal" reception, escorting me in fine style through the streets to my stopping-place, a native hotel.

There have been some serious drawbacks to our work here the last two or three years, nearly all of the original baptized persons having fallen back. Many of them did not fully understand at the time what they were doing, and others entered the Church with hope of being pecuniarily and materially benefited. I am glad to say, however, the crisis is over, and that the Matsumoto Church of some thirty members is entering upon a new era, and now bids fair to be one of the most prosperous and interesting charges of our Mission. Those who are now in the Church are earnest and faithful, and are co-operating heartily with the pastor, fulling appreciating the text, "Silver and gold have we none." I baptized three adults and five children on this circuit.

Last Wednesday (May 31) I reached this place, Matsushiro, having walked half the way from Matsumoto, which is distant some thirty-six miles, with four mountain passes between the two places.

The rest of the way I rode in a jinrikisha, or on a pack horse. I found the Christians here, some fifteen or twenty, glad to see me, and Wednesday being their regular preaching night, I was in for "preaching," although tired and sleepy. I preached about forty minutes on "Repentance." The Christians here are earnest, and several of them are remarkably so, heartily working with the pastor to build up the good cause. On Sunday next I expect to baptize three adults. I am glad to say they are not working me very hard here. Only three sermons or addresses are required during my stay of five days. So I am enjoying a grateful rest—a blessed retreat—time for writing and meditating.

On Monday next (D. V.) I leave for Yokohama, expecting to reach there Tuesday or Wednesday. I have but one mountain pass to cross, and shall find stages most of the way. On my return, after attending to some necessary Mission business now waiting me, I expect to make a hasty visit to Yamagata, in the north, getting back in time to welcome Dr. Maclay on his return to Japan, June 25 or 26.

When I shall have baptized the three adults in Matsushiro on Sunday next, they will make 24 baptisms, 15 adults and 9 children, since starting on this trip. The work, on the whole, as already intimated, is prosperous and encouraging. Everywhere I have been I have urged upon the members the duty of "self-support," telling them they cannot expect the home Church to support their pastors indefinitely; that unless in five or six years they do considerable themselves toward supporting those who come to them, they cannot expect the Annual Meeting to supply them with pastors. The members received my exhortations kindly, and everywhere promised that from the coming Annual Meeting they would contribute according to their ability toward the support of the preachers sent to them. Let us hope that this promise will be fulfilled. Thus the work, begun under the care of Dr. Maclay and the Rev. I. N. Correll, and carried forward under the care of the Rev. M. C. Harris, who is now in the United States, is going forward satisfactorily, giving promise of a large increase in the near future.

Matsushiro, Japan, 2.

Suez and Panama.

The demonstration by Mr. Wheelock that New Orleans is regarded by the railroad interest as occupying a position of great commercial force, reminds us that the whole system of roads of which this port is the objective point has been constituted by others without asking our consultation or contribution in the matter.

A similar conviction of our connection with the commerce of the world, crossing at the Isthmus of Panama, will burst upon us some day, when strangers will come to herald its completion. We may, however, contemplate New Orleans as the enterport of much of this continental trade, and certainly as the base of supply for the canal and railroads, now in contemplation or under construction.

It requires no great political prescience to see that the United States should under no circumstance, and especially under no party administration whatever, allow any foreign intervention in regulating the terms or fixing the political or military status of that great thoroughfare. The present Egyptian complication, growing directly out of the apprehended interruption of the Suez Canal by an Egyptian satrap, flashes suddenly upon us the consequences which might follow a similar act as to Panama, on the part of some Colombian authority, acting, it may be, at the instigation of some astute mercenary corporation. We have long noted the attempt of Mr. Lesseps to constitute the Colombian government an independent and sovereign State, and to deduce from this proposition that whatsoever decree it should promulgate, should be respected by all the powers of the South. We now see him assert the same doctrine with respect to the Egyptian government, even in the hands of a revolutionary pretender. England cannot respect any such theory. She finds the most direct way of communication with 200,000,000 of her subjects, and of an immense commerce and correspondence—a way for which she has paid a hundred millions of dollars—liable to be interrupted by a treacherous and fanatical chieftain. She resorts to force to secure this transit, and will seize upon Egypt itself if it shall be necessary to guarantee the safety of the vital interest involved. The Isthmus of Panama stands in somewhat the same position to the United States that Suez does to England. It affords the shortest way of communication with our Pacific States. It will save us having to double Cape Horn, as the Suez Canal has saved England from doubling Good Hope. We commend to our Congressmen and candidates a careful and vigilant study of this right of way for the termini of the world, and to see that the Panama and Nicaragua Canals do not fall under the same complication which environs the Canal of Suez.—*N. O. Price Current.*

Western Texas.

Brother Mack Henson is presiding elder of a district in Western Texas, where he is laboriously engaged in promoting our colored work. From a letter just received from him by his old friend and employer, Gen. James A. Ekin, the writer is permitted to make an extract or two. Brother Henson is a protege of the General's, or rather a theological pupil, to whom as a former messenger of his in the government service, from his known industry and integrity, while in the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties, he has anon rendered "material aid," and furnished him books and religious papers continuously, to the writer's certain knowledge. No man, more than Mack could appreciate such disinterested kindness. He frequently writes to the General, who encourages him to do so, and his letters evince the man of intelligence, ministerial acumen and pious zeal, which he has reached. His frequent letters to our SOUTHWESTERN ADVOCATE, that we read, show his enterprise and success in Western Texas. He writes of the great extent of territory he necessarily traverses, his district reaching Mexico on the southwest, with but a sparse population, particularly as relates to colored people. He remarks that it is noticeable that no effort is made to induce them to come and occupy the western lands of this great State, but a disposition is manifest, if possible, to confine them to their old limits. But he thanks God that such measures are futile; for colored citizens are buying homes for themselves in that country more and more every year. He says, too, that while all failures are held in everlasting remembrance, that no good can ever come of the negro, but his badness is exaggerated and kept constantly by the newspapers before their readers, as if all were Whitakers and Flippers; nevertheless, there and throughout the entire country, more especially in the South, the development temporally and spiritually and intellectually is ever marked.

For the advancement of education among his people, West Texas Conference has been aided by the Freedmen's Aid Society $5,000, on condition that the conference raise a like sum. Each pastor and presiding elder has subscribed from $10 to $100 each to this object and all, despite their poverty, are doing remarkably well in meeting with their engagements. He sees, however, that some of his self-sacrificing preachers will fail to meet the amount subscribed and so makes an appeal to his old friend, the General, and through him to all others, who sympathize with them in their struggles, to aid them at this juncture; for they have a mind to work and go on and build their college at Austin, Texas.

Rev. Mack Henson, presiding elder, makes his home at Austin, and may be addressed there, and all moneys received by him will be thankfully acknowledged and faithfully applied to this educational enterprise. There is not a month but that we see something in this line, published by him in the SOUTHWESTERN. As a Church we have anon received many substantial tokens from General James A. Ekin, and though of another communion, he always holds the Methodist Episcopal Church in kindly regard; in this instance his theological student, now a divine of whom he feels proud, will not be forgotten in this his appeal. May there be many who will "go and do likewise."

W. H. ONGLEY,

Jeffersonville, Ind.

—*Western Christian Advocate*

Thus it appears that while the South has only one third of the population, it has three-fourths of the illiteracy of the whole country—that is, according to population, there are six times as many illiterate persons in the South as in the North. Humiliating as these facts are, we do not propose to deceive and mislead the people by concealing them, but to correct the facts by educating the masses. Georgia, the empire of the sunny South, is the foremost State for ignorance. One-third of its entire population, or one-half of adult age, is unable to write. The Lord help us to wipe out the shame before 1890, by educating the people.—*Atlanta Advocate.*

The Italian portion of the international squadron for the protection of the Suez Canal, consists of two iron-clads and three dispatch boats.

General News Items.

The Republicans of Arkansas are making all the alliances possible with the Greenbackers.

The cable between the San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, and Salinas Cruz, Mexico, has been laid.

Mark Twain remarks that all we need to possess the finest navy in the world is ships—for we have plenty of water.

Two Republican tickets in Memphis resulted in the election of the most of the Democratic candidates for municipal offices.

The revolution in Ecuador, headed by Eloy Alfaro, has proved most successful. It is believed Veintemilla will be exiled.

A treaty has been concluded between Spain and Chili. A Spanish frigate will proceed to Valparaiso to exchange salutes with Chilian forts.

Mrs. Frances M. Scoville, sister of Guiteau the assassin, Saturday filed a bill for divorce in the Chicago Superior Court from her husband, George Scoville, on the sole ground of cruelty.

Emerson Etheridge is the Prohibition candidate for Governor of Tennessee, and according to the Memphis *Appeal* "there will be a vigorous shaking up of the rumsellers" during the canvass.

Agent Miles, of the Osage Agency, has ordered the United States police to assist the Treasurer and local officers of the Osage Nation in collecting taxes and removing intruders out of the Osage country.

Hon. O. R. Singleton, Democrat, was renominated in the Fifth Mississippi district. Hon. Van H. Manning, in the second. Hon. J. Finley, in the second Florida district, Hon. Hugh Buchanan, in fourth Georgia district.

Hon. Jay Hubbell, in his haste to gather funds for the coming Congressional campaign, sent his assessment circulars to the Democratic employes of the Senate. They declined to respond, and Hubbell's mistake was the occasion of much amusement, at his expense.

The Pensacola *Advance Gazette* indorsed the appointment of Geo. B. Loud, of that city, as justice of the peace by Gov. Bloxam, upon the recommendation of the members of the bar. It says: While we do not approve as a general thing of Democratic Governors appointing Radicals, we believe that this was a proper exception.

On the Kirkman plantation, situated some seven miles north of Granada, Miss., about 2 a. m. Aug 4, Capt. Thomas Kirkman killed a negro woman and her four children while they were asleep. He struck them in the head with an ax, and then took a dose of morphine. The children were Kirkman's, but illegitimate.

Sunday evening at Greenfield, Ind., James Week, while intoxicated, accused Albert Daily, of stealing his "chips." The latter declared his innocence, and they parted. Twenty minutes later Week met Daily, put a pistol to his forehead, and fired, inflicting a mortal wound. Week then suicided by firing a shot through his brain.

Arabi Pasha's proclamation says: "Egyptian soldiers, with excusable zeal, fired only buildings belonging to hostile Europeans, and killed only those detected in communication with the enemy. The traitor Khedive having opened the gates of the city to English troops, for this act is deposed by the Sultan, who will send troops to assist us to drive out our enemies. Arabi, Commanding in Egypt as representative of the Sultan."

The dead-lock continues at Bogota. The President will not submit to dictation from Congress in the nomination of his Cabinet ministers, while on the other hand the members of Congress appear determined that the ministry appointed shall be to their taste. The removal of Leemes from command of the Military College caused great excitement. Gen. Sergio Camargo, his successor, arrived in Bogota on the 30th to take charge.

On the 7th of July Guy Smith, a 12-year old son of Milton G. Smith, living near Kirkwood, Mo., quarreled with his brother Louis, and his father gave them both a whipping. Guy got a shotgun, returned to the kitchen where his father was and emptied one barrel of the gun into his body, inflicting a wound from which he died in a few hours. Guy was arrested, tried for murder and found guilty. He will probably be sentenced to death.

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Associate.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1882

How to Pay for the Southwestern.

A story is told of Horace Greeley that one day a farmer went to Mr. Greeley's office and ordered his paper stopped because he was too poor to pay for it any longer. Mr. Greeley, knowing the man, said: "Suppose we make a bargain in this way: you go home and select a hen that shall be called the paper hen, and all the eggs that hen lays during the year you shall sell and send the proceeds to me as your subscription for the paper." The farmer was pleased at so easy a way to pay for his paper, and very readily consented. The result was that the hen during the year paid for herself and board, and twice paid for the paper.

Wiley University, Marshall, Tex., is in a very prosperous condition.

Brethren, push the canvass for cash subscribers steadily and vigorously, and accompany your appreciated well wishes with the solid cash. You are our trusted agents upon whom we must depend. When you fail all fails. Collect and send us what you have. Don't wait to pay at conference. We need the money now.

The editors took an excursion in SOUTHWESTERN territory last week, and brought in subscribers from the points named, as follows: Tennessee: Nashville 44; Mississippi—Jackson 19, Crystal Springs 24, Brookhaven 10, Summit 6. Total 103. The were kindly received by the brethren at all points, and gratified at the evident popularity and appreciation of the paper and their labors.

We are told that the saving of the [illegible] service for the year is [illegible] at $2,000,000. This [illegible] a reduction of one-half in the cost of the service. There must have been a good deal of previous stealing done by somebody, most of it doubtless by some patriot anxious to serve his country. There must be some virtue in the [illegible] finds and stops stealing from the public treasury. We wish there were enough to punish the thieves.

Now even Boston has come to believe in prohibition. The city council has forbidden the sale of the deadly toy pistol to minors under 16 under the penalty of $50. It is thought that over 200 boys have died since July 4th from wounds inflicted by the toy pistol. Generally the wounds are trifling, but in a few days come lock jaw and a terrible death. If laws to abolish the pistol do not succeed, better have a law to abolish the day.

W. W. Mallock, M. E. Church [illegible] writes from Vienna, La., to [illegible] Advocate, concerning [illegible] Conference of [illegible] Temperance was a [illegible]. The Conference said [illegible] had done badly, and [illegible] must have the right sort of [illegible] laws for us. This [illegible] is waking up on this [illegible] local option pre[illegible] is altogether [illegible]. Our peo[illegible] that the [illegible] we will be [illegible].

[illegible] not want to be deceived [illegible] no mean to de[illegible] we can help it. We [illegible]

Methodist Episcopal Church in Kentucky.

We do not want to be deceived ourselves, nor do we wish to deceive others. We want and ask for facts, and let them speak for themselves. Here is a statement taken from the *Central Methodist*, M. E. Church South, that surprises us, and will surprise any person acquainted with the facts in the case:

> Excepting on the border, Northern Methodism in Kentucky is so manifestly a failure that all future effort to maintain its organization is next to criminal, since the means and labor expended are not only sacrificed, but by fostering and keeping alive sectional animosities, personal piques are engendered, and the cause of Christ suffers damage.

We frequently see what we call a disposition to disparage the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South, but seldom any thing so far from the truth as this. What are the facts with reference to this matter? In 1866 the Methodist Episcopal Church had in Kentucky 68 churches, valued at $72,000, 47 pastoral charges, with 5795 members. In 1881 she had 280 churches, valued at $514,970, with 137 pastoral charges, and 25,271 members. It does not amount to much for Churches to make up faces to each other, or to call each other names. The above facts and figures indicate something more than what Brother Meek calls a "manifest failure." They show a marvelous advance, a most gratifying progress in Church work. If the M. E. Church South has in the same period enjoyed a greater measure of prosperity in Kentucky, no one can be more thankful than we. But we do protest against such reckless misrepresentations of our Church work. A more untruthful statement could hardly be made. We recommend that Brother Meek take for the next six months a morning, noon, and evening bath in David's ointment. We think that he will find great relief from his present trouble.

Rev. E. O. McIntyre, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Sherman, Texas, but a member of the North Ohio Conference, and the editor rode together from New Orleans to Montgomery, Alabama. Time would fail to tell all that these two men said. Both were Methodist preachers — had lived in Texas, were admirers of that Empire State, and agreed that the Methodist Episcopal Church ought to sustain and enlarge her work as embraced in the Austin Conference. They were of the opinion (this was privately expressed, however) that it was not safe to fill that conference with a class of men who had the catarrh, lung complaint, rheumatism, gout, or some trouble with their livers, or that were governed by John Randolph's seven principles, "five loaves and two small fishes." The Austin Conference ought not to be made a hospital to which ministerial invalids are to be transferred. The hardships of a Texas itinerant require powers of physical endurance, a clear sense of the great possibilities of the future, so there can be no room nor place for physical, mental, or spiritual imbecility with the men who preach Christ's gospel in that great State. According to Bro. McIntyre's representations, our work at many points in this conference is far from being vigorous and aggressive. He represents some of the brethren as just "holding the fort."

On the New Orleans and Mobile railroad the conductor and brakeman passes through the train before each station is reached and cries out the name of the next stopping place. We were riding over that road last week and just before we reached Pass Christian, in the seat before us there sat an aged but apparently very intelligent gentleman who instantly turned and asked, "What did that brakeman say?" We replied he said "the next stopping place will be Pass Christian." "That was as I understood," he said. Then continued, "This is Mississippi, the home of Jefferson Davis; the State that long years ago claimed the right of discharging its obligations at less than one hundred cents on the dollar without consulting her creditors. I recognize the binding force of all debts whether national, State or individual, and the right when we pay to secure the best terms possible from the creditors, but no State nor individual has a right to say to the creditor how their obligations shall be discharged. I have no hope for those who rush along in the broad road of repudiation; they shall all die as the fool dieth; for them I see yet no glorious hereafter. This name, Pass Christian, is very appropriate. No Bible [illegible]. There is no hope [illegible] State. It is past being [illegible]

Gov. McEnery and the School Bill.

Gov. McEnery has been reading the papers, and to relieve himself of the censure for his hasty signature of the defective school bill he addressed a letter to the editor of the *Times-Democrat*. That journal thinks it will "convince all fair minded persons that no blame can attach to the Governor in the matter." We think otherwise.

The Governor asserts "these papers are ignorant of the duties of the legislative and executive departments of the government." We bow to him as he enumerates those duties. He recites the well-known procedure of bills on their passage through the Legislature; and his confidence in human nature, and his innocence of the wily tricks of legislators is so great that he believes that by reading the legislative journals he keeps informed, and is prepared to act promptly on receipt of bills and either approve or veto them. He tells us how legislators may become informed of bills, but says:

> When a bill is presented to me I have to take it as to its enrollment as absolutely correct. Again, it is physically impossible for the Governor to examine every bill presented to him for his signature. He must inform himself as to its contents before and be prepared to act upon it.

This is an amazing revelation. Has the Governor been bulldozed into the position of a legislative engrossing clerk? Is he physically incompetent? Is he gifted with preternatural vision? Let his friends answer. If the Governor's views are correct we are indeed ignorant. We had read somewhere, it might have been in the State constitution, that there were three distinct departments of government—the legislative, the executive and the judicial; if our memory serves us, there was a small war whoop raised by the Governor's political party a long time ago, because the executive and legislative departments were so united it could not be told where one began and the other one ended; but here is a Democratic Governor, in 1882, who does not know apparently that the constitution contemplates, and the public expects, that he will read, and only approve of fairly worded and wise acts of the Legislature. The veto power was provided for the purpose of checking faulty and bad legislation. It is a manifest impossibility for the Governor to exactly know the contents of a bill until he sets his eyes upon it, as the sad fate of the little sixty-five line bill in question should have taught him. The Governor, we grant, must take the enrollment as absolutely correct; he cannot alter or amend a bill, but it is certainly his duty to veto or promptly return a defective bill, with a message to the House in which it originated, pointing out objections or needed corrections.

The Governor's attempted defense is very lame and displays a gross ignorance of executive duties. If our legislators were met by the firm resolve of the Governor to read and reflect upon all legislative acts presented him, and a refusal to gratify their dalliance, important measures would not be postponed to the last minutes of the session, and hurried through with glaring defects. It affords us pleasure to have the Governor say the error in Act No. 129 will not injuriously affect the New Orleans public schools, but we think he will regret the disparaging estimate he places upon his official duty. A frank confession of error would have been graciously received, but a defense of one will be resented by fair minded people.

From John Lovell & Sons, publishers, Montreal, Canada, comes a pamphlet entitled "Proposals for an American Bi-Metallic Union," by William Brown. Price 10c. The writer holds that as America is the principal producer of gold and silver, a congress of the different nations of the continent should be called together to utter its voice on currency questions, as in Europe, and to secure a unification of coinage. The object is a commendable one, for the values of the coinage of the different American States vary almost as much as the bills of State banks of this Union before the national bank notes were issued. The commercial value of a unification of coinage needs no argument in proof.

The sum subscribed and apportioned for the Gilbert Haven School of Theology on the La Teche district, including the presiding elder's subscription, amounts to $1010. We hope them much success in raising the whole amount.

It is faithfulness that is rewarded with the crown of success. Faithfulness to Christian convictions secures the crown of life. Be thou, then, faithful until death.

The Methodist Quarterly.

The *Quarterly* for July has for the frontispiece a finely executed steel portrait of the well-known benefactor, George I Seney. Few men are doing better with their wealth than Mr. Seney. This number opens with an article on the "New Japan," by R. S. Maclay, D. D., Superintendent of our Missions in Japan. Dr. Maclay sketches very clearly the great changes which have taken place in that country—outlines the difficulties that stood in the way of reform—and chief among these was the awful dread of Romanism, which for two hundred and fifty years had to a great extent controlled the thought of the Japanese. In less than thirty years Japan has risen from a state of semi-barbarism to an enlightened nationality — has abolished her laws against Christianity—established a system of national schools—and has so transformed the polity, government, and usages of this empire as to justify in the mind of Dr. Maclay the appellation of "New Japan."

H. K. Carroll, the religious editor of the *Independent*, furnishes an article on "American Lutherans and Their Divisions." This paper will give most readers more information concerning the numerous hostile divisions of the Lutherans than they have ever had before. They are divided among themselves and terribly bitter against one another, but nothing can exceed their hostility toward what they call damnable heresies in in all other forms of Protestantism. They dislike American schools, but they have sixteen colleges, twenty-eight academies, fifteen seminaries for young ladies, eighteen theological seminaries, with 532 students. They are rapidly increasing in this country, but chiefly by immigration, and now number 738,302.

The third paper is "A Glance at the Literature of Sanskrit," by L. A. Sherman, Ph. D.

"Jesus a Total Abstainer," is the title of an article by Rev. Leon O. Field, which successfully controverts these two positions: 1, That Jesus made intoxicating wine; 2, That he commended its use. This article is the third in the series by Mr. Field, and should be carefully studied by all of those who desire to be equipped for the war against the use of wines. We regard these papers as the best we have ever seen upon this subject.

Robert R. Doherty has a paper on the "Legends of the Wandering Jew." To us this is a bit of chaff.

The "Theory and Practice of the Methodist Episcopacy" is discussed by Bishop Peck, who takes for his text Dr. Ridgway's Life of Bishop Janes. By the ministers and members of our Church this will doubtless be regarded as the most interesting paper of this number of the *Quarterly*, and will be read with interest.

Thomas Carter, D. D, missionary to Mexico, gives an interesting description of "The Great Convent San Francisco, in Mexico, its transformation into a circus, a theater, and then into a Methodist Episcopal church." Originally, it was the garden of the palace of Montezuma, was purchased by the lamented Bishop Gilbert Haven, and is now divided into a church, school rooms, and a printing-office.

In the synopsis of the quarterlies and book notices, the editor bestows praise and criticism as no other man but Dr. Whedon can. What he thinks of Dr. Newman Smith's article on "Orthodox Rationalism," published in the *Princeton Review*, may be inferred from these words: "We would rather go back to the despised old eighteenth century, and fasten us down with Paley, Locke, and Blair, to solid 'common sense,' than float aloft in a theological balloon to the skies with these high pneumatic performers."

Congressman Darrall, of the Third Louisiana District, who recently procured an order from Secretary Folger prohibiting the payment of Customhouse employes engaged in political service in his district, has followed this step with a letter to the Secretary urging an investigation of alleged abuses. He calls attention to reports on file in the Treasury Department, from the special agent at New Orleans, relative to the incompetency and utter inefficiency of a number of employes holding positions of importance and trust; to the general assertion that employees divide salaries and emoluments with outside persons for whom places were provided by dismission or reduction of competent persons; also to employment of persons whose services are not needed. While probably true the present political exigencies of Mr. Darrall are being served or led to this formal complaint at this time, it is also true that the public service may be profited should the Secretary order the investigation asked for. Let it be thorough and comprehensive. In this connection it is proper to suggest that the Teche collection district is wholly embraced within the Third Congressional District, and it, with sundry other Federal appointments, contribute greatly to Congressman Darrall's facility in working up conventions and making lively campaigns. Probably some reforms may be needed there also, and by including it in the plan of investigation the Secretary could get a fair amount of information relative to the entire customs service in Louisiana.

Riding in the cars not long since from Pensacola Junction to Montgomery, Alabama, we chanced to fall into conversation with a Baptist clergyman, who was certainly a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and appeared to be a person of real piety. We were gratified to learn from him that the secretary of the Home Missionary Society of the Baptist Church was about to send two or three missionaries (yes, missionaries, that was the very term used) to labor here in New Orleans. To us this was good tidings. We bid them a hearty welcome, and wish them the most abundant success. Certainly there is but little aggressive power in the white Protestant churches of the city. They sing, "Hold the Fort," and that is about all that is accomplished. It is not God's plan that this city should be given over to Romanism, Sabbath desecration, whisky drinking, and kindred vices. Churches are no better than literary societies or social clubs unless they lift men out of sin into Christ. Five hundred and fifty-five millions of sermons, and as many prayer meetings and Sabbath-schools are not worth two nickels unless they save sinners. We do not want to go to church to spend three hours each Sabbath to gratify our musical taste, nor to see some poor mortal try to make a display of eloquent oratory, or to hear read some so called exhaustive essay on mind and matter, to see a man splash and flounder for forty or fifty minutes. We hope that our Baptist brethren will hurry up and send on the missionaries; and that God will save us from churches kept on ice.

We have on our table a little paper called the *Amateur Times*, vol. 1, No. 1, dated August 1. It is edited by boys. Their names are Jos. T. and B J. DeGrange. They announce that they enter upon the path of journalism with dread and fear, are going to advance the arts, science, and literature, and call on all their young friends to furnish contributions, and "not let their ability lie dormant." They want some advertisements also. Subscription price is fifty cents a year. We hope the editors are good boys, and will make their neat little paper a power for good among its patrons. This is a news item from the *Amateur Times*:

> Noticeable among the beautiful flowers of our Crescent City is a night flowering cactus, known as Cerns Grandiflorus, reared and owned by Dr. Brickell, on St. Charles street. The plant is about six feet high, and is resplendent with at least twenty waxen white blossoms.

This is a bit of pleasantry:

> It appears that Professors Levy and Hoch have inspired a great many of our citizens with a desire to become proficient on that beautiful instrument, the "Cornet." Those, however, who live in the neighborhood of a new learner think——shotgun——sometimes.

While temperance reformers claim that prohibition does prohibit, and that it reduces crime and develops virtue; it is the boast of liquor dealers and consumers that it is an utter failure. The following clipping from the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, however, pertinently and forcibly illustrates the way it fails in Kansas:

> Whether it is the effect of the liquor law or not, Kansas has less need for its prisons. The authorities find it somewhat lonesome about the penitentiary of the State, and have opened it as a boarding-house, and have agreed to take convicts from New Mexico to board at $1 40 per week. Can any State beat that?

Christian churches, conferences conventions, assemblies, and other reprepresentative assemblages whose race prejudices will not allow a worthy negro brother to sit in their midst, might well profit by the example of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, wife of the President of the Lost Cause, who recently offered her services as a teacher in the Sunday-school of one of our colored churches in Mississippi.

Rev. S. Priestley has our thanks for complimentary tickets to the concert to be given by the Jubilee Singers, for the benefit of Union Chapel. The concert takes place at the church, on Bienville street, near Marais, on the 26th inst. Admission, 25 cents. A rich treat is in store for those who attend.

About 16,000 men are now employed in railroad construction in Florida.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Bishop Simpson spoke at Chautauqua on the 5th.

—Bishop Harris is expected in New York on the 23d from Europe.

—Menotti Garibaldi contemplates a careful biography of his late father.

—Dr. W. W. Bennett has been cordially re-elected President of Randolph Macon College.

—Gen. G. K. Warren, U. S. Army, died at his residence in Newport, R. I., on th 8th.

—President Arthur left Washington immediately after the adjournment of Congress for New York.

—Gov. Frederic P. Barlee, of Honduras, visited Mayor Shakspeare and the council on Monday 7th inst.

—Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge, of England will next year become the guest of the New York Bar Association.

—Mr. A. J. Hall, of Franklin, a former student of New Orleans University, is teaching school at Chenayville, La.

—The Republicans of Kansas nominated Gov. St John by acclamation. This is a triumph for the prohibition cause.

—A. P. Albert, brother of our assistant, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Interior department, Washington.

—Rear-Admiral John C. Beaumont, a retired officer of the United States Navy, died in Durham, N. H., Aug. 2, aged 61 years.

Attorney General Brewster will deliver the annual oration before the New York State Bar Association, in Albany, September 19.

—Dr. A. M. Osbon, for fifty-three years an able and influential minister of the New York Conference, died at Sing Sing, August 7.

—Rev. Alfred Brunson, D. D., died in Prarie Du Chien, Wis., on the 3d, aged 89 years. He was an active minister and a frequent contributor to the press.

—Mrs. Hartzell was dangerously ill at Clifton Springs, N. Y., from nervous exhaustion and malaria. The crisis has been declared past, but her recovery will be slow.

—Edward Pillsbury, ex Mayor and Administrator of Finance died in New Orleans last Thursday. He was a faithful official and an intelligent citizen whose loss is deplored.

—Mrs. Douglas, wife of the venerable Frederick Douglas, died at her home in Washington, D. C., on Friday the 4th inst. We uncover our head, drop a tear of sympathy, and extend our tenderest condolence to the family in this, their sad bereavement.

—A Mississippi correspondent of the *Times Democrat*, satisfied that Hon. John R. Lynch will be the Republican candidate for Congress in the sixth district, urges upon the Democratic party the necessity of nominating Col. Stockdale on account of his superior talents, and his ability to cope with Lynch; of whom he says: "It is well known that no ordinary speaker need endeavor to cope with Lynch."

—We learn that Marshal Pitkin, on granting leave of absence to one of his deputies, who desired to attend a political convention in an interior parish, gave him distinctly to understand that he was at liberty to use his own judgment, and to support the candiate of his choice, without fear of the displeasure of his superior officer. Marshal Pitkin in so doing faithfully regarded the wishes of the present national administration.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

John Franklin, Simsport: "Have begun effective work here. One backslider reclaimed; baptized, one adult, ten children; five received on probation; Sunday-school prospering."

The pastors on the Ta Teche district are requested to send the names and postoffice addresses of all their Sabbath-school superintendents to Rev. A. E. P. Albert, at this office.

J. J. Nash, Bayou Boeuf: "I am surrounded by Baptists, and many of them are very nice people. They come to hear me. I have organized the Sunday-school into a missionary society. The young men take the paper."

G. J. Rogers, Plains: "My second conference was held by Bro. Hudson, July 16. Four joined on probation. Collection, five dollars. Crops are fine. I think I will be able to raise all the money for the Gilbert Haven School of Theology."

Rev. J. G. Vaughan, of Ames church, New Orleans, on the 6th inst., received two members by letter, and baptized several children The festival on the 7th was a pleasant affair, and he was made happy by the presence of friends and volunteer assistance on the occasion. The Ladies Aid Society was reorganized on the 10th.

R. T. Louis, Plaquemine: "My second quarter was held July 29, and the sacrament was administered to a goodly number. Thirteen were added to the Church, and three children christened; had two rousing sermons by Rev. J. W. Hudson, of Baton Rouge, and the power of the Holy Ghost was felt throughout the house. The harvest is truly great, but the laborers are few. The prospects of the M. E. Church here are good, and we must have a church. Brethren, pray for us."

MISSISSIPPI.

J. R. Johnson, Benton: "My Sunday-school picnic, July 21, and grand concert at night, were joyful. Some 600 or 700 people attended. The concert was conducted by D, Green, a teacher from Holly Springs. Rev. J. C. Clemons delivered an address."

TENNESSEE

M. Williams, Franklin: "Our work here still moves on. Rev. James Pickett, our presiding elder, was with us Saturday and Sunday, August 5th and 6th, and held our quarterly conference. The reports showed some growth in the church within the quarter. Rev. J. Thompson from Spring Hill was with us, which added much to the success of the meeting. Quarterley collection $20. The trustees reported $29 in the treasury."

J. F. Summerhill, Lawrenceburg: "We have held one of our best quarterly conferences. Elder Price presided. He held the first Methodist conference at Napier's furnace, and to our great surprise the church was crowded J. L. Massey, of Linden circuit, and G. W. Marsh, of North Lebanon circuit, cheered us by their presence. The elder spent a week on my circuit lecturing, preaching and visiting from house to house. White friends invited him to their pulpit at Chintbry which he will accept on his next round. The Lord crowned our meeting with the conversion of four souls, 3 joined the church. Collected for elder $21 13; pastor $20 40; Freedmen's Aid $4 60; missions $4 66, education $2 13, church extension 25 cents, claimants 55 cents, bishops 35 cents. Total $54 07. We have on hand for ceiling our church $21. Our elder is a working man and we all have to work to keep up with him. He is a man of power and is felt wherever he goes. He has thundered from one side of the district to the other and awakened that part of the church that had gone down into the mud, and his voice was like a two-edged sword which cut sinners on the right and left. Brethren pray for the success of Lawrence circuit."

The following statistics, giving some idea of the extent of Indian progress and civilization, will doubtless be interesting to many of our readers:

Number of Indians in the United States exclusive of those in Alaska	261,851
Number of houses occupied by Indians	29,143
Number of children of school age	40,238
Number of schools—boarding, 79; day, 314	393
Number of children attending school, one month or more, during the year	14,292
Number who can read	44,478
Number of church buildings	297
Number of missionaries, not including teachers	184
Number of acres under cultivation in 1881	533,367
Bushels of grain raised	1,409,465
Bushels of vegetables raised	793,792
Tons of hay cut	138,263
Horses owned	253,002
Cattle owned	450,684

The various Indian tribes have "claims" against the United States Government to the amount of $20,000,000.

From Waco District.

MR. EDITOR: I am now working through my third round. I have not a great deal to write of interest. The work is moving onward; in every one of the charges there is an increase. I think if ever there was a great need of self-sacrificing ministers to work for God and humanity, it is needed in the northern portion of the West Texas Conference. The railroads are opening up all through this section of country. If means could be spared and given to this part of the work, there could be at least five or six new appointments made. I expect to have at least four new appointments to add to the work this conference year. If one thousand dollars could be had to use on this work, our Church could follow up the new line of railroads now opening through this portion of country. I do not think there ever was a time that our Church was more needed in this part of the country than now. All along the river near the Indian nation there are a great many people coming into this State, and settling down mostly on homes of their own. They should be reached by all means.

The second session of the Waco District Conference will convene in Dallas, Sept. 6. All the brethren are expected to attend. The programme has been drawn up by the committee appointed, and placed in the hands of Bro. H. Swann to forward for publication.

S. GATES.

Waco, Texas, July 25.

Church Extension.

The veteran preacher, Rev. N. Gillam of North Indiana Conference sends the following letter enclosing a draft for $250. O for five hundred such letters before we celebrate the next natal day of the Lord Jesus!

HARTFORD CITY., IND., July 31, 1882.

Chaplain McCabe:—

Dear Brother—I have been favorably impressed with the Church Extension society from its organization, and often wondered why it was not organized earlier; but I have placed a still higher estimate upon it since I read the last Manual of the Methodist Episcopal Church and see the great work accomplished by the society in the past year; and yet there is a greater work to be accomplished in the West and in the South, and the Methodist Church must do her part.

I hope the year is not far distant when we shall be able to build two churches each day. To assist in bringing about this happy and much-desired result, please find draft inclosed for $250, with which to aid in building a church either in the West or South wherever it is most needed.

Yours truly, N. GILLAM.

In 1879 Bro. Gillam gave $250 to aid in the erection of a church in Albion, Nebraska, which is worth $1200, and has eighty-four members. C. C. McCABE.

A Noble Gift—A Great Opportunity.

Rev. E H. Gammon, of the Rock River Conference, offered to give $5000 for a building to be used as a Theological Seminary, and 20,000 more for endowment, if others would give $10,000 additional for the building. Depending upon the effectual indorsement of the church, I immediately pledged the $10,000, and directed the building to be erected. This training school for ministers will be built at Atlanta, Ga., in connection with Clark University. Well-trained ministers is the most pressing need of the church in the South. God has moved the heart of one man to partially supply this want. Who will assist? H. W. WARREN.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 1—Emancipation Day.

Rust University.

The following amounts were received for Rust University during the month of July: From Aberdeen charge, by W. McDonald, $6 25; from Greenwood, by P. Blue, $5 00, as follows: P. Blue, Eliza J. Blue, Samuel Dove, Manerva Smith and Catherine Hardison, each $1.

Rust Hall has now reached its fourth and last story, and it is expected that it will be enclosed by the last of August. We are expecting the brethren of the Mississippi Conference to come up grandly with their subscriptions this fall. Do not wait till you get your full amounts before reporting. The money is needed every week to pay the workmen and for material.

The next term of school will open on Thursday, September 28th. The examination of new students and of all who were not examined at the close of the last school year will take place on Thursday, Sept. 27. Students who are a few days, or even one day late, cause much extra labor for the teacher and much trouble for themselves.

W. W. HOOPER.

Holly Springs, Miss., Aug. 9.

From Brookhaven.

DEAR EDITOR:—It was quite agreeable with the people here to have in our midst on the 9th inst, the presence of your assistant editor, Rev. A. E. P. Albert. Call again Brother. Recently Mrs. M. V. Keever, principal of the Meridian Academy, was here in the interest of that school. Her lectures made a grand impression upon the minds of those who had the opportunity of hearing them. J C.

Brookhaven, Miss., August 10th.

Washington & Lee University, Lexington, Va.

From the "supplement" to the last catalogue we learn that the "Lee Memorial Association" have made final arrangements for the completion of the Mausoleum and the public inauguration of the statute of Gen. R. E. Lee. The ceremonies of inauguration will be held June 28, 1883, the day after the close of the commencement exercises of the University. The Board of Trustees have postponed the celebration of its Centenary to a day to be appointed, subsequent to the inauguration. The new Library Building, with its large reading room, elegant art gallery, and offices, is now finished, and will be in use the next session. The University is indebted for this most valuable addition to its means of usefulness to the liberality of Mrs. Josephine Louise Newcomb, of New York, who defrayed the entire expense of its erection—$20,000. The building is an offering of affection and honor to the memory of her husband, the late Warren Newcomb, Esq., who had also been a generous benefactor of the University.

Letter from Booneville.

MR. EDITOR:—I have intended to write several times but for want of time have waited until now. I have been in this part of the country five months as a teacher of a private school. I have enrolled one hundred and fifty-eight this season. I ran a night school nearly two months with fifty scholars, but owing to the busy operation of the farmers I had to suspend it.

Have had a good day school. For the first two months things seemed lively, money was in circulation, but, owing to the late high water, agricultural pursuits were checked several months. The people have planted their crops since the water fell and they are as fine as those which the water did not disturb, and if the caterpillars do not come soon there will be harvested as grand a crop as ever this country produced. This is a dark part of the country. The people have not been blessed here with schools as other parts of our country have. They have been groveling in the dark, and constantly misguided. If there was ever a people who needed education it is the people of Booneville.

These are a thrifty industrious people; they make good crops every year; there are men here who make from twenty to forty bales of gin cotton each year. They sell their own crops generally. They would be independent men, but they have never learned the lessons of economy.

In passing several of the cotton farms I saw several women ploughing equally with the men. I want to speak to you of our paper, the SOUTHWESTERN, and its progress. As a teacher I have occasion to pass around among the people and find them without reading matter, not so much as our paper. They often exclaim they wish they had a book or something I might read for them. I ask them why they don't subscribe for the SOUTHWESTERN, and they say they are tired of being humbugged about getting the paper. They say the agents who take their subscriptions promise to have their papers every week, and they claim when they do get a paper they get three and four at a time; and as they could not get them every week they would not subscribe any more. This is one of the richest sections of this country and the SOUTHWESTERN should have not less than one hundred subscribers here. I encourage the people to take the paper, and they say if they were sure to get it weekly they would subscribe.

The people here sell their own crops, and they are glad at all times to know how the markets are, and there are a set of men here who do not belong to the church and raise [illegible] cotton. They say [illegible] will publish [illegible] all the season, they will subscribe. A careful observation of these facts will make our paper much higher in the estimation of our people and friends.

The people in this part of our country are Methodists in general, and although they are behind in education, they appreciate it highly. The sun of intelligence has just began to dawn here, I can just discern the light. There are several schools opened here now, and the teachers have as much as they can do; the masses of ignorant children to teach, besides the removal of the cloud of superstition that overhangs the older ones.

This place, Booneville, is a little in advance of the other surrounding [illegible] we have [illegible] as a teacher, Mr. [illegible]. On Bayou [illegible] is Prof. B. N. Smith, from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Miss [illegible] Mitchell, of New Orleans. But we are sorry to learn that Prof. Smith will make his [illegible] his home in Pennsylvania. We would rather have him [illegible] to assist in removing the dark [illegible] three years toil he [illegible] good-bye. May God spare his life long to labor. I remain yours in Christ,

J. E. L. HASKINS.

[We are obliged to this correspondent for information about our paper. We have never received a complaint from Booneville before this. It is an outrage that subscribers should receive three and four papers at a time, and we are not responsible for it. Papers are mailed in a package to the pastor, [illegible] regularly each week. [illegible] We publish a [illegible].—ED.]

From Our Mission Rooms.

RELIGION IN THE SCHOOLS OF OUR FOREIGN MISSIONS.—Last Sunday, says Rev. T. Ohlinger, was a great day for Christianity in Foochow. We had a kind of educational love feast in the morning, after which 13 worthy students in our Anglo-Chinese College were admitted to full membership. In the evening Mr. Ahok appointed a meeting at his house, as Mrs. Ahok desired to be baptized at home. When the ritual was nearly read Mr. Ahok brought his aged mother forward saying: "Here is another one; she wants to go to heaven too." For years Mr. Ahok has left one idol in the house in deference to his mother, who was a persistent heathen. Nearly his whole large household are now Christians. Prejudices among the wealthy are giving way. We can feel a change as of the thawing out of winter.

Mr. Ohlinger also says: Students in Anglo-Chinese College, Sia Sek, Ong, after due explanation took a vote among them for separate courses of life, 21 voted in favor of the ministry; 19 for business; 10 for medicine; and 7 for law. Our schools close about the 20th of June. The Rev. Joseph Cook spent last night with us, and gave us an unusual intellectual treat. He left this morning for Australia.

DR. MACLAY AT HOME.—Dr. and Mrs. Maclay arrived at Yokohama June 25th after a voyage of 18 days from San Francisco, and received a most cordial welcome. The most gladsome and loving letters from his associates bear witness to the high place he holds in the Mission. The Doctor himself says: "It is most gratifying to notice that notwithstanding the depletion of the working corps of the Mission during the past year, its substantial interests are all in a healthy, prosperous condition, and that the members of the mission now in the field who have toiled so heroically for the Master, continue their diligent efforts without the slightest abatement of courage and hopefulness."

The services of the annual meeting of the mission, for which thorough preparations have been made by the brethren in charge, commenced this evening with a sermon in Japanese, by the Rev. Chas. Bishop, of Tokio. According to previous arrangements the annual meeting for this year is to be held Yokohama, and all the members of the Mission who can be absent for a time from their stations are already here to engage in the exercises. We are praying that the meeting may prove to be an occasion of great benefit to all departments of the work under the care of the Mission. The educational movement, concerning which the Mission has been in correspondence with you, has already received earnest attention and made considerable progress.

Brother Soper says: "It is with great pleasure that I announce the safe arrival of Dr. and Mrs. Maclay on the evening of June 25, on board the S. S. 'Oceanic.' I cannot tell you how glad we are to see the face of dear Dr. Maclay again, and that looking so well and happy. He looks as though he were good for 20 years yet. His bride is a very estimable lady (a Miss Barr, of San Francisco), and promises to be a valuable acquisition to our missionary ranks."

On Saturday last I returned from a flying visit to our work in Yamagata Ken—north of the center of Japan—having been absent 13 days; 9 days on the journey going and coming a journey of 500 miles, I made the journey partly by stage, partly by jin-ri-ki-sha ("pull-man-car"), partly on horse, and partly on foot—a little variety! I baptized during this trip, 18 adults and 3 children, making 35 adults and 12 children during my spring and early summer visitations.

On the whole our work is prospering and at some points is very encouraging. In a few years, if we are true and faithful to our trust—God helping (help is always vouchsafed to the true and faithful)—there will be a number of self-supporting charges in our missions. There are already several such in the missions of the Congregational Church. The past year has been a trying one, hard work and much anxiety have fallen to our lot. We have 'held the fort' thank the Lord, and now help draweth nigh. The arrival of Dr. Maclay is the harbinger of good times. We take courage.

Bro. C. S. Long writes: "I have just returned from a pleasant and successful visit to our work in Satsuma. I reached Kagoshima, the capital of the province, Sunday morning, after a rough and stormy passage of two days, and went immediately to our little chapel where a large number of children had gathered to engage in the Sunday school. I was charmed with this school not only on account of the large number engaged in it, but with the readiness and earnestness with which they answered all the questions submitted to them. Although the day was bad 76 answered to their names, and the pastor stated that there were 103 regular attendants at this school. At 10 o'clock Bro. Asuga the pastor preached to a good congregation, after which I conducted a prayer meeting. In the afternoon, with the pastor, I made 15 pastoral visits and drank as many cups of tea. In the evening I baptized 9 adults, received 11 into full consecration, and administered sacrament to 32 Christians. The Master was present with us and greatly blessed and encouraged us all. On Monday I held the quarterly conference. Two were licensed to exhort, one a young man of 22, a graduate of the Normal school. He is a teacher in our Kagoshima school, where he expects to remain for a year and then enter the ministry. Our school in Kagoshima numbers a hundred pupils. At a recent examination some of the government officials were present and pronounced it the best conducted school in the city. The school is under the charge of Bro. Asuga, with five assistants.

A long letter dated July 14, from Rev. S. P. Craver attests how wonderfully God has restored him. He is still improving at Lilas, and enjoying the beauty of its climate.

On Thursday July 13th last, our Bro. Umpleby was called to give back to God a beautiful child, the light of his home. The whole Church mourns with this brother and sister.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

THIRD QUARTER. LESSON VIII. August 20, 1882.

THE WICKED HUSBANDMEN. (Mark xii, 1-12.)

Our lesson is called "The Wicked Husbandmen." Husbandman means farmer. Jesus said a certain man planted a vineyard, and then rented it out to farmers to take care of for him. The farmers did not own it, and of course must pay something for its use. The owner went away, and after a time sent a servant for his part of the fruit. The farmers were not good, honest men, and instead of paying their just debt, they beat the servant. The poor servant went to his master, and the master sent another. The farmers stoned him; but still the master sent another, and they killed him. At last he said, "I will try once more. I will send my son; they will hear and obey him." Then the father sent this son to these wicked people, so they could at least do right.

But they had done so much wrong, they were ready for the last awful sin. They killed the son. That tells it all. The people knew he spoke against their sins, and would have hurt him, but were afraid. You know what the story means. God sent the prophets to warn the world. They would not hear, so at last he sent Christ, and they killed him. Jesus is our Corner-stone, the chief part in all our life. You know the corner-stone is the great stone of any building; so Christ is the great, chief, part of all our religion.

What are you building? Is Jesus your corner-stone? If he is first in your heart, you are building for him. If not, sin is your chief stone, and all your building is for Satan. Let all begin now, with Jesus for the corner-stone, and then God will call your work well done.—*Mrs. F. De Witt, in Western Christian Advocate.*

Compound Oxygen in Catarrh.

The following letter, which came unsolicited, shows how promptly Compound Oxygen acts in a very troublesome disease, which, if not arrested, too often assumes a distressing and loathsome character. Not after it has become deeply seated and offensive, has it been found to yield to the action of this new and remarkable remedy.

CLARK & WOOLCOTT'S BUSINESS COLLEGE AND PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

Union Square, New York, Oct. 25, 1881.

Drs. Starkey & Palen—Sirs: I have now been using your Compound Oxygen—home treatment—about six weeks, for a troublesome and, as I thought, deep-seated catarrh, which was fastened on me by sleeping for years in a cold room with my feet out [illegible] the results. In two weeks I appreciated a slight change, and in four weeks my head was as clear as ever, and general health much improved, [illegible] difficulty in the throat—post-nasal [illegible] call it—is not fully corrected, [illegible] much [illegible] Yours, very respectfully, [illegible] GREY.

Treatise, action, and results, with reports of cases and full information, sent free. Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Noted Woman.

The [illegible] in regard to the failure of "Yours for health, Lydia E. Pinkham," of Lynn, Mass., [illegible] is to be found on file in [illegible] at Hubbard's International Newspaper Agency of this city.—*New Haven Sunday Register.*

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Sick Headache. For the relief and cure of this distressing affliction take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Malaria. Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action.

Constipation should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator, it is so mild and effectual.

Biliousness. One or two tablespoonfuls will relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state, such as Nausea, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, a bitter, bad taste in the mouth.

Dyspepsia. The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

Colic. Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simmons Liver Regulator is administered.

Buy only the genuine, in white wrapper, with red "Z." Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

Sold by All Druggists.

MARRIAGES.

At Pleasant Valley, La., Aug. 10, Mr. Wallace Williams to Miss Georgianna Harrod. May God bless this couple. Rev. A. J. Pickett officiated.

At Houston, Miss., Aug. 3, 1882, by Rev. B. L. Nevils, Mr. Alex. Evans to Miss Aranzie Lovelace.

DEATHS.

Sister Crecy Young died July 21, in full triumph. She said she was waiting for a message from the Lord. Three children and a sister mourn her loss.

J. FRANKLIN.

Simsport, La.

Bro. Mathew Gray, after a long illness, died June 17. He was converted in May. On his death-bed he told Rev. W. H. Gelion that it was all right between him and the Savior.

E. G.

Corinth, Miss.

The Lord took away a friend after ten years of suffering. Andrew Harris said he did not fear death. Our loss is his gain.

JACK EVANS.

Russellville, Miss.

Mrs. Monroe Hill died on Thursday morning of last week. This good woman was a faithful member of the Baptist Church in this place. She had suffered long and patiently from that remorseless disease, consumption. She was an earnest and faithful Christian, and left a bright example behind her. Two days later, Mr. Hill had a little girl to yield up her pure spirit and cross over to meet the mother and the other little sister who died last October. One by one they have gone. God bless the bereaved family.

S. A. C.

Holly Springs, Miss., July 28.

Woman and Her Diseases is the title of a large illustrated treatise, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., sent to any address for three stamps. It teaches successful self-treatment.

The explosion of the steamer Gold Dust near Hickman, Ky., resulted in 17 killed, and 47 wounded.

Hecker Bros.' flour mill, in New York, valued at $600,000, and some other buildings adjoining, burned down recently. The total loss amounts to over $1,000,000.

A railroad is to connect Des Arc and Brinkley, Ark.

Senator Duclerc succeeded in forming a new ministry for France. Few enjoy any great political reputation.

The Senate decided to allow Judge T. C. Manning of this State the expenses incurred by him in contesting Kellogg's seat.

Ladies Prefer Floreston Cologne before any other, because of its combination of exquisite perfumes a delightful novelty.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, Aug. 14, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

Cotton, per lb.:	
Ordinary	10¼
Middling	12⅛
Good middling	13
Middling fair	13½
Sugar, per lb.:	
Yellow clarified	9
White clarified	9
Molasses, in bbls., per gallon:	
Common	40
Fair	50
Choice	60
Rice, Louisiana, per lb.:	
Common	—@6
Fair	—@6¼
Choice	@7½
GROCERIES.	
Butter, per lb.:	
Western	24@25
Coffee, per lb.:	
Ordinary	8½
Prime	10½
Cheese, per lb.:	
Western factory	10
Corn Meal, per bbl.	4 25
Flour, per bbl.:	
Fancy	6 00
Choice family	5 30
Lard, per lb.:	
Choice, in kegs	@13½
Choice, in tierces	13
Salt, per sack:	
Coarse	87½
Fine	1 22½
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, per bbl.	3 00
Sweet potatoes, per bbl.	2 25
Onions, per bbl.	3 00
Apples, per bbl.	1 50a3 00
Cabbages, per 100	10@15 00
Sour Krout, per bbl.	—5@10 00
Oils, per gallon:	
Fish, in casks	19@30
Coal, in bbls.	—@—
Linseed, raw	62@64
Linseed, boiled	65@67
Cotton seed	51@52
GRAIN AND FEED.	
Corn, in sacks, per bu.:	
Yellow	1 05
White	1 10
Mixed	1 05
Oats, per bu.:	
Western	52
Bran, per 100 lbs.	70
Hay, per ton:	
Prime	26@27
Choice	28@29
PROVISIONS.	
Mess Pork, per bbl.:	
Choice	22 50
Bacon, per lb.:	
Breakfast	15
Shoulders	11
Sides, clear rib	14¼
Sides, clear	14½
Hams, sugar-cured	15¾
Dry Salt Meats, per lb.:	
Clear rib sides	10¼
Clear sides	10⅜
Shoulders	10½

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Andrews' Bazar for August, with fashion plates, designs for fancy needlework, and miscellany for the ladies, is at hand.

The *British Quarterly Review* for July (New York—Leonard Scott Publishing Co) has the following articles: Recent Japanese Progress, the Puritan Element in Longfellow, the Hittites and the Bible, Bach and Handel, the Poetry of Rossetti, the Situation in Ireland, the Ministry and Parliament. Price 75c. For sale at newstands.

"What Do They Mean?" is a chapter from "Tempted to Unbelief," by Rev. E. Burr, issued in pamphlet by the American Tract Society. The inquiry is directed against those who countenance in public places books tending to unbelief, and assailing Christianity, and is very timely and well put.

Frank Leslie's *Sunday Magazine* for September abounds with pleasant reading, and is, as usual, profusely illustrated. The editor, Rev. Mr. Talmage, has an admirable article entitled, "The Horse and his Rider," finely illustrated; and The Home Pulpit contains one of his characteristic sermons, "What are our Departed Friends Doing Now?" "California Big Trees," "The Disciples of Menno Simon," will be read with great interest. Marion Harland continues her highly interesting serial, "A Good Fellow"; and besides the other serial, "Weighed and Wanting," there are short stories, sketches, essays, etc, by popular writers; some excellent poems, several beautifully illustrated; and instructive miscellany. There are also Editorial Comments, Personal Notes and Comments, The Collection Basket, The Drift of Religious Comment, etc. The price is only 25 cents a number, or $3 a year, sent postpaid. A specimen number will be sent on the receipt of 25 cents, addressed to Frank Leslie, Publisher, 53, 55, and 57 Park Place, New York.

A Valuable Addition.

Because it is beneficial to the scalp and adds to personal beauty by restoring color and lustre to gray or faded hair is why Parker's Hair Balsam is such a popular dressing.

A hackmen in Cleveland who had a colored competitor has been fined $20 and costs by a police justice for soliciting passengers at the Union depot by crying out: "Come this way and ride with a white man." "Language," said Judge Kennedy, "that tends to degrade or insult a man who has the misfortune of being colored, and who is honest and competent, seeking to earn his living, is an outrage and cannot be tolerated."—*Chicago Tribune.*

"Sigh no More, Ladies!"

for Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is a prompt and certain remedy for the painful disorders peculiar to your sex. By all druggists.

Fitzpatrick, convicted of attempt to kill the Recorder of Dublin, was sentenced to five years penal servitude.

Cotton worms have made their appearance in the Red river valley.

Solid Comfort.

Nobody enjoys the nicest surroundings if in bad health. There are miserable people about to-day to whom a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic would bring more solid comfort than all the medicine they have ever tried.—News.

The Russian refugees do not make good the significance of their description. They appear to be about as lazy and worthless a set of immigrants as this country has harbored since the old colonial days when Virginia was a reception bureau for England's "hard uns."

Hurrah for Our Side.

Many people have lost their interest in politics and in amusements because they are so out of sorts and run down that they cannot enjoy any thing. If such persons would only be wise enough to try that Celebrated remedy Kidney-Wort, and experience its tonic and renovating effects, they would soon be hurrahing with the loudest. In either dry or liquid form it is a perfect remedy for torpid liver, kidneys, or bowels. Exchange.

The Boers with native contingent, were defeated on the 28th of July by Montsiria, with heavy loss.

Happy Mother! Happy Children!

Nursing mothers should keep their infants quiet while teething. Both mother and child should enjoy sweet repose. The best thing to assist nature in bringing about this happy state of good health is Brown's Iron Bitters. It is very soothing and refreshing in its effect. A trial proves this to be true. Mother and child should use it freely. If you want your children to be healthy and strong, give them Brown's Iron Bitters.

A destructive fire took place in Stanropol and along the Joma river in the Caucasus. Crops covering an area of 80 square kilometers have been burned.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

The King of the Body is the brain; the stomach its main support; the nerves its messengers; the bowels, the kidneys and the pores its safeguards. Indigestion creates a violent revolt among these attaches of the real organ, and to bring them back to their duty there is nothing like the regulating, purifying, invigorating, cooling operation of TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. It renovates the system and restores to health both the body and the mind.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 24-t

Conference Notices

LaTeche District—Louisiana Conference

THIRD ROUND.

Jeanerette and St. Peter	Aug. 31, Sept.	3
Grand Coteau and Island	Sept.	1-2-3
Pecan	"	4
Vermilion	"	6
Lake Charles	"	8
Holmesville	"	9-10
Booneville	"	10-11
Bayou DesGlaze	"	12
Cheneyville	"	14
Avoca and Rigolets	"	16
Alexandria	"	17-18
Pineville	"	17
Stuart's Chapel & Spring Creek	"	19-20
Opelousas	"	23-24
Washington	"	24-25
Waxia	"	26
Flat Town	"	28
New Iberia and Thompson	Sept. 5-30, Oct.	1
St. Martinsville	Oct.	1

Brethren, please take notice of your quarterly meeting and get your reports ready; and urgently request every member of your quarterly conferences to come with written reports.

A. E. P. ALBERT, P. E.

Murfreesboro Dist—Tenn. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND.

Woodberry Circuit	Aug.	19-20
Murfreesboro	"	26-27
Spencer		
Alexandria	Sept.	2-3
Shelbyville	"	8-10
Petersburg	"	9-10
North Lebanon Circuit	"	16-17
Caney Fork Circuit	"	23-24
Martin Creek Circuit	"	26-27
Cooksville Circuit	Sept. 30, Oct.	1
Sparta	"	7-8
McMinnville	"	13-14
McMinnville Circuit	"	13-14
Lebanon	"	21-22
Murfreesboro Circuit	"	21-22
Stone River	"	28-29
Manchester Circuit	Nov.	4-5
Tullahoma Circuit	"	11-12

District Conference will meet at Shelbyville Sept 6, instead of the 13th. Please make the change. I want all the ministers to be on hand the first day at roll call, and remain until the business of the Conference is through. Please stir up your committees, brethren, on the various benevolent enterprises of the church. We ought to pay back 30 per cent on all monies appropriated to our conference, which would enable us to pay $50 more than asked for—$900 would speak well for the Tennessee Conference; that would be about 12 per member. I am satisfied if the preachers would work up all the disciplinary plans of the church the above amount will be raised without burden to any one. Educate the people up to their duties; organize your monthly missionary prayer-meetings; watch the interests yourselves; attend the meetings in person and trust them to no one; organize all your Sunday-schools into missionary societies and train the children to give regularly and we will very soon raise up an army that will work up this great cause for God and the church. I believe the time is not far distant when a preacher who fails to do his duty in working up those plans of the church will fail to draw on the society for a cent; yea, indeed it ought to be so. Let our motto be: raise every cent assessed, with no blanks to appear on our conference reports this year. There may be some who will say we cannot raise those collections on account of hard times. That is no excuse, brethren. Some of the brethren have raised nearly all of their assessments already, far in advance of last year. Let us do our duty, brethren, and trust God for the result, though the times may be hard.

Yours, in the Master's cause,

H. W. KEY, P. E.

Notice.

Brethren and others attending the Little Rock District Conference, at Saulsburg, and paying full fare over the Memphis & Little Rock railroad will be returned at one-fifth fare. Let us have a full attendance.

I. G. POLLARD.

Okolona Dist—Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND.

West Point	Aug.	19-20
West Point Circuit	"	18-10
Okolona	"	26-27
Okolona Circuit	"	26-27
Houston	"	23
Beuna Vista	"	31
Union Grove	"	31
Athens	Sept.	1
Aberdeen	"	2-3
Aberdeen Circuit	"	2-3
Starkville	"	9-10
Starkville Circuit	"	0-10
Tampico, at Starkville	"	9-10
Pike, at Starkville	"	9-10
Greensboro	"	14
Whitefield	"	16-17
Columbus	"	23-24
Columbus Circuit	"	23-24
Columbus Mission	"	23-24
Crawford	Sept. 30, Oct.	1
Tupelo	"	5
Corinth	"	7-8
Corinth Circuit	"	7-8
Ripley	"	12
New Albany	"	14-15
Pontotoc	"	16

J. M. SHUMPERT, P. E.

West Tennessee Dist—Tenn. Conference

FOURTH ROUND.

Memphis Charge	Aug.	12—13
Memphis Circuit	"	19—20
Mason Circuit	"	26—27
Fayette Circuit	Sept.	2—3
Brownsville Circuit	"	9—10
Belle Circuit	"	16—17
Gardner's Circuit	"	23—24
Cypress Circuit	Sept 30, and Oct.	1
Mansfield Circuit	"	7—8
Henderson Circuit	"	14—15
Linden Circuit	"	21—22
Lawrenceburg Circuit	"	28—29
Waynesboro Circuit	Nov.	4—5
Purdy Circuit	"	8—9

Will the pastors see that each member of the conference bring written reports, and be out promptly at 11 o'clock a. m., on Saturday before the quarter, and please have the books ready for examination. Notice Discipline, page No. 78, paragraph 101.

JESSE P. PRICE, P. E.

Gulf District—Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND.

Brookhaven and Summit	Aug.	26—27
Hazlehurst	"	31
New Hope	Sept.	2—3
Union Church	"	7—8
Fayette	"	9—10
Hamburg	"	11—12
Meadville	"	13—14
Liberty	"	16—17
Columbia	"	23—24
Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian	"	28—29
Pascagoula	Sept. 30, Oct.	1
Handsboro and Ocean Springs	"	3—4
Augusta	"	7—8
China Grove	"	14—15

J. CAMPBELL, P. E.

Spring Creek Camp Meeting.

To all who wish to attend our Camp Meeting out on Spring Creek, notice is hereby given that we will commence on Thursday, August 31. All friends are invited. I will meet preachers who write me at Lamourie crossing mail station, Morgan La. & Texas or New Orleans Pacific Railroad. "A blessing of the Lord awaits his people."

Yours truly, H. J. WRIGHT.

Huntsville District—Texas Conference.

FOURTH ROUND.

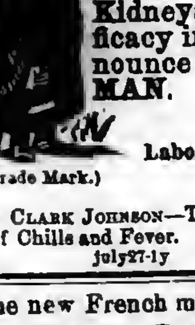
Huntsville Circuit	Sept.	2-3
Huntsville	"	9-10
Walker Circuit	"	16-17
Lovelady	"	23-24
Danville	Sept. 30 and Oct.	1
Willis	"	7-8
Montgomery	"	14-15
Commiller Hill	"	21-22
Livingston	"	28-29
Moscow	Nov.	4-5
Orange	"	11-12
Beaumont	"	18-19
Wallisville	"	25-26
Liberty	Dec.	2-3
Woodville	"	9-10

W. B. PULLAM, P. E.

Notice.

The Huntsville District Conference will convene at Willis on the 5th day of October, at 8 o'clock a. m., and close on the 8th at 10:30 p. m. All the members are expected to be present that can get there.

W. B. PULLAM, P. E.


(Trade Mark.)

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S

Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.

☞ AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 West 3d St. New York City. Druggists Sell It.

CHILLS AND FEVER.

FROG LEVEL, LA., February 27, 1880.

DR CLARK JOHNSON—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chills and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine. L. D. HOWDISHELL.

july27-1y

The new French ministry; M. de Blead, Senator, President of the Council and Minister of Justice: M. de Prais, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. de Ville, Deputy, Minister of the Interior; M. Siaard, Minister of Finance; Gen. Billat, Minister of War; Admiral Jaureguiberry, Minister of Marine; M. LaDecarnot, Deputy, Minister of Public Works; M. de Mahy, Minister of Agriculture; M. Cohery, Minister of Posts and telegraphs; M. de Vaux, Deputy, Minister of Public Instruction.

Good for Babies.

When I have a baby at breast nothing is so useful for quieting my own and baby's nerves as Parker's Ginger Tonic. It prevents bowel complaint and is better than any stimulant to give strength and appetite.—A Newark Mother.

Mrs. Lincoln's wedding ring was buried with her. It was of plain etruscan gold, bearing on the inside the inscription, "A. L. to Mary, November 4, 1842. Love is eternal."

A Household Need Free.

Send address on postal for 100-page book, "The Liver, its Diseases and Treatment," with treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Address Dr. Sanford, 24 Duane St., New York. 4t-eow

That was a valuable "annual breakfast meeting" which yielded the Wesleyan Missionary Society the sum $20,000. A few such breakfasts among Southern Methodists would go a long distance toward raising our mission funds.—*N. O. Christian Advocate.*

Brain and Nerve.

Well's Health Renewer, the greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, etc. $1, at druggists. Louisiana Dept. I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

Two Chicago butchers, to make cattle more tractable on the way to slaughter, put their eyes out. The Humane Society prosecuted them, and they were fined $100 and $30 respectively.

Summer Complaint,

diarrhea, dysentery, bloody flux, cholera morbus, and kindred affections promptly yield to Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-weed. Sold by druggists.

A new line of steamers is to be inaugurated between New Orleans and San Domingo in October.

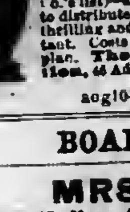
Advice to Consumptives.

On the appearance of the first symptoms, as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats and cough, prompt measures of relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs; therefore use the great anti-scrofulous or blood-purifier and strength-restorer, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to cod-liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists. For Dr. Pierce's treatise on Consumption, send two stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Sultan has issued an irade granting powers to Said Pasha to agree to the creation of an international police to protect the Suez Canal, and has instructed them to point out by proclamation his policy in regard to Egypt.

Forty Year's Experience of an Old Nurse

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. 20-1y


Ten Nights in a Bar Room. T. S. Arthur's great book. The complete work, with eight illustrations, in cheap form (just as good for the reading), sold for $1—lowest price ever sold, (see Potter & Co.'s list)—and THIRTY-NINE extra copies to distribute sent FREE (all postpaid). Most thrilling and forcible temperance book extant. Costs nothing to scatter it on this plan. The Temperance Revolution, 44 Adams Street, Chicago.

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Tuition, per month (of four weeks)	$1 00
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16-1y-p3

Young Folks' Corner.

A Cluster of Nevers.

BY AUNT ABBIE.

Never utter a word of slang,
Never shut the door with a bang.

Never say once that you don't care,
Never exaggerate, never swear.

Never lose your temper much,
Never glass of whisky touch.

Never wickedly play the spy;
Never, O never tell a lie!

Never your parents disobey,
Never at night neglect to pray.

Remember these maxims
Through all the day,
And you will be happ
At work or play.

I Can and I Will.

The difference between "I can't" and "I can and will" is just the difference between victory and defeat in all our great conflicts of life. Boys adopt for your motto, "If I can, I will," and victory will be yours in all life's battles. "I can and I will" has fought and won all the great battles of life and of the world.

I know of a boy who was prepared to enter the junior class of the New York University. He was studying trigonometry, and I gave him three examples for his lesson. The following day he came into my room to demonstrate his problems. Two of them he understood, but the third—a very difficult one—he had not performed. I said to him:

"Shall I help you?"

"No sir! I can and will do it if you give me time."

I said: I will give you all the time you wish."

The next day he came into my room to recite another lesson in the same study.

"Well, Simon, have you worked that example?"

"No sir! he answered; but I can and will do it if you will give me a little more time."

"Certainly you shall have all the time you desire."

I always like those boys who are determined to do their work, for they make our best scholars, and men too. The third morning you should have seen Simon enter the room. I knew he had it, for his whole face told the story of his success. Yes, he had it, notwithstanding it had cost him many hours of the severest mental labor. Not only had he solved the problem, but what is of infinitely greater importance to him, he has begun to develop mathematical powers which, under the inspiration of "I can and I will," he has continued to cultivate, until to-day he is professor of mathematics in one of our largest colleges, and one of the [illegible] mathematicians of his years in our country.

My young friends, let your motto ever be: "If I can I will."

Take a Sheep.

Bishop Bowman, at a temperance meeting in England in 1878, closed his address with the following anecdote. A farmer who had several sons promised the eldest of them, if he would refrain from strong drink during the harvest to make him a present of a sheep. "Then" said the younger son "if I do the same may I have a sheep too?" "Yes, you may," said the farmer. "And I," said [illegible] "Yes," said the father. [illegible] the youngest, who [illegible] a youth, "May I have a [illegible] if I do the same?" [illegible] was the reply. [illegible] said the youth, "want [illegible] sheep too." The father [illegible] — "Yes my son, I will" [illegible]

[illegible]

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.
21-1y

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

A. McBeth, Trenton: "Elder Williams held our conference. There have been 35 accessions to the church. We paid the elder $9 35. There are three Sunday-schools in good condition. We are off from the railroad, and poor."

E. Collins, Carthage: "Children's day was observed, and will long be remembered. Many of our white friends were present and highly pleased with the exercises. Two of them contributed $4. Among the children William Coleman took the lead in the recitation of verses."

TENNESSEE.

J. Kenseer, Manchester: "My last battle in the way of temperance was to abstain from the use of tobacco. I have a temperance society of 17; have raised over half of the benevolent money. I shall bring all of it up if I don't receive a cent. My work is poor, but I am trying to preach it into the people to give."

P. P. Brooks, Shelbyville: "The third quarterly conference was held at Gill's Chapel, by H. W. Key, P. E. The reports from the class leaders show that their classes are in a growing condition both spiritually and financially. The Sunday schools on the work are growing. They need books and papers. Collection $22 90, P. E. $8 50, Missions $2, Sunday-School Union $1 50. The Elder preached a very interesting sermon in the grove on Sunday to a large congregation. Many souls were made happy. A word to the members of the approaching district conference—please leave your horses at home, as we will not be able to take care of them, but will try to accommodate all the members of the conference."

ARKANSAS.

R. Boone, Center Point: "I have had 35 conversions since conference and 23 accessions. Sabbath-school, with 60 scholars, is organized as a missionary society. I have organized a church at Nashville with 11 members."

C. Taurman, Goodlet: "We are determined to plant Methodist doctrine in the hearts of the children, for we believe it acceptable to God. Rev. D. Gamble preached to them on the second Sunday in June. The children prepared and spoke pieces; Miss Sallie Johnson, on the power of the Gospel; Miss Josephine Thurman, the work of the mission; Miss Lucilla Gamble, how must little children come to the Lord; Miss Susan Fontaine, self-denial; Miss Alice Sampson, what can I do for the Lord; Miss Mary Gamble, give to the poor; Miss Elizabeth Fontaine, Sunday-school; Miss Tamar Booker, come to the call of the Lord."

Seth Neal, Helena: "I was sent to this charge last February, and I arrived March 3d, and found it almost entirely overflowed by the great flood that was then sweeping through the Mississippi Valley. Owing to the many disadvantages that confronted me, I found a refuge in the western part of the city. After eight weeks of sickness of myself and family I thought I would be compelled to leave my post. But I prayed God that he would sustain me with health and strength, that I might remain at my field of labor during this conference year. I found no church house or members at this place, and all was very dreary and dark. Since that time we have organized with 19 members, and are doing the best we can under the surrounding circumstances. Our presiding elder, I. G. Pollard, paid us a visit on the 25 and 26 ult., during which he held my quarterly conference, and [illegible] other de[illegible] work at this [illegible] delighted at [illegible] sure that the [illegible] first Meth[illegible] the Methodist Episcopal Church. I hope [illegible] this place [illegible] heaven that our [illegible] as a Church is needed, it must be this city. We pray that the Church Extension Society and all the other friends of suffering humanity will come to our relief. We ask all who feel an interest in the blood of our Savior, and your many readers to pray that God may be able to accomplish much good in his name in this city."

Another Candidate.

By a large majority the people of the United States have declared their faith in Kidney-Wort as a remedy for all the diseases of the kidneys and liver. Some, however, have disliked the trouble of preparing it from the dry form. For such a new candidate appears in the shape of Kidney-Wort in Liquid Form. It is very concentrated, is easily taken, and is equally efficient as the dry. Try it.—*Louisville Post.*

The world moves and one of the omens of the good times coming, when the color line shall disappear in the South, is found in the fact that a school board in Petersburg has voted to employ two active and eleven substitute colored teachers to serve in the public schools in that place. These are the first colored instructors ever elected to positions in the public schools of that part of Virginia.—*Nashua Telegraph.*

From Dr. S. J. Bell, M. D., Baltimore, Md.

"I have prescribed Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator, and cheerfully state that it has met my most sanguine expectations, giving to patients long enfeebled by chronic diseases, debility, weakness, loss of appetite, and indigestion the needed nutrition and nerve food." (Remember the name, Colden's—take no other.) Of druggists generally.

Count de Lesseps has protested against the occupation of Port Said by the English and French, and is on excellent terms with Arabi Pasha.

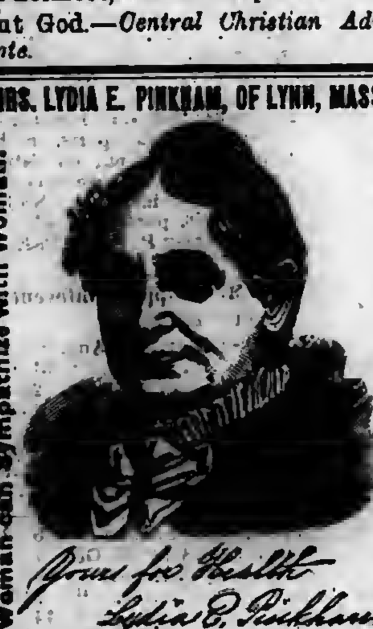
In chronic disorders, resulting from fixed bad habits of mind and body, the removal of the evil, to be permanent, must necessarily be gradual. Although in some cases it is slow, Brown's Iron Bitters are always sure, and never fail to restore perfect health to the physical organization. It is a complete strengthener.

Judge Haight, in the Supreme Court, granted a motion to quash the writs of mandamus against the Erie and New York Central roads to compel them to carry out the terms of their franchise. Judge Haight, in his opinion granting the motion of counsel for the railroads to quash the writs, said the grievance was private; that the people had no interest involved and the proper method of procedure was by civil suit.

Mr. Earnest Sylvarton, a rich broker living in Hoboken, N. J., opposite New York City, writes: "The excessive strain of nervous excitement resulting from stock speculation and too high living made quite an invalid of me. Brown' Iron Bitters restored me to perfect health and strength."

Methodism in its earlier days was an aggressive movement, yet making ample provisions for the spiritual culture of all who fell into the ranks. It was a conquering army conscious of its great faith and the Divine favor; but it never lost sight of its duty in regard to a visible kingdom of Christ among men. We have, no doubt, lost something of this spirit, and have become simple cultivators of our own vineyards; we rely too much on mere growth; on saving the children of the godly. The obligation still rests upon us to put forth our best efforts to save those who are yet in the world, enemies of holiness, without hope and without God.—*Central Christian Advocate.*

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,



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It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

[illegible] COTTON! [illegible]
aug3-3m

[From the Springfield Republican]

A GENEROUS ACT

That Will be Appreciated by All Who Care for their Complexion or Skin.

It is not generally known that the nervous system has a wonderful influence over the skin, but this is a fact known to medical men who have given much of their time to the study of diseases of the skin. No one can have a clear and fair complexion unmixed with blotches and pimples who is very nervous.

Whatever tends to a healthful condition of the nervous system always beautifies the complexion and removes dryness and roughness of the skin. Some skin diseases are not attended by visible signs on the surface, but an intolerable itching that renders life miserable.

We copy the following deserving and interesting compliment from the Tribune which says: "Dr. C. W. Benson's New Remedy, 'Skin Cure,' is received by the public with great confidence, and it is regarded as a very generous act on the Doctor's part to make known and prepare for general use his valuable and favorite prescription for the treatment of skin diseases, after having devoted almost his entire life to the study and treatment of nervous and skin diseases, in which he took great delight. He was for a number of years Physician in charge of the Maryland Infirmary on Dermatology and anything from his hands is at once accepted as authority and valuable. The remedy is fully the article to attack the disease both internally, through the blood, and externally, through the absorbents, and is the only reliable and rational mode of treatment. These preparations are only put up for general use after having been used by the Doctor in his private practice for years, with the greatest success, and they fully merit the confidence of all classes of sufferers from skin diseases." This is for sale by all druggists. Two bottles, internal and external treatment, in one package. Don't be persuaded to take any other. It costs one dollar.

OH, MY HEAD!

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER?

Sick headache, nervous headache, neuralgia, nervousness, paralysis, dyspepsia, sleeplessness, and brain diseases, positively cured by Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills. They contain no opium, quinine, or other harmful drug.

Sold by druggists. Price, 50 cents a box. Depot 106 North Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. By mail, two boxes for $1, or six boxes for $2.50, to any address.

C. N. Crittenton, New York, is wholesale agent for Dr. C. W. Benson's remedies.
sat-mriy

CRUDEN'S CONCORDANCE. The complete, unabridged work, strongly bound in cloth and boards, $1 20, postpaid. DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams St., Chicago.
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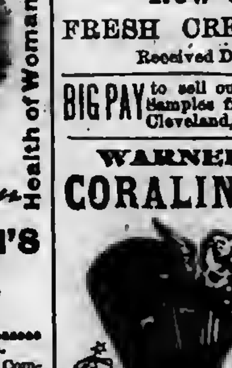

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$10 REWARD

will be paid for any corset in which the Coraline breaks with six months ordinary wear. Price by mail, W. B. (coutil), $2.50; Abdominal, $2.00; Health or Nursing, $1.50; Coraline or Flexible Hip, $1.25; Misses', $1.00.

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$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me. 45

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the Southwestern.]

Mr. Editor: One of your readers told me that two sisters, Mandy and Sallie Moore, have been inquiring for their people through your paper, about two or three months ago, but they could not find the paper the inquiry was in. My name is George Moore. Please send me their addresses. Write to me at Pickens Station, Miss.

T. H Green.

Mr. Editor: I wish to inquire for my grand mother. Her name was Hester Simmons. I heard from her three years ago. She was then in Camden county, South Carolina. I had a sister by name Salena Lockwood, and uncles, Jacob Simmons and Mack Simmons. Uncle Mack was a preacher. Address me at Houma, La., L. Smith.

Mr. Editor: I wish to inquire for my aunt. Her name was Louisa Pulk. She sold her property at Algiers, La., about four years ago, and left for Houston, Texas. Aunt Louisia was a widow. She had three children, two girls and one boy. Address me at Houma, La.,

Hester Moore.

Mr. Editor: Please inquire for my companions. It has been eight years since I saw them or heard from them. When I left New Orleans they were living in the lower part of town, at the corner of Bayou Road and Derbigny streets. Address me at Grand Cane City, La. Henry Harris.

Dear Editor: I wish to inquire for my kin people whom I left in Franklin county, Tennessee. I was brought to Texas in the winter of 1854, and left mother, two brothers and a sister in Tennessee. In the spring of 1857 mother died. Her name was Martha, and she belonged to Elijah B. Rakin; my oldest brother Oscar belonged to John Miller, the next, Moses to Hayden March; the youngest, William to Jefferson Moore. Sister Betsy belonged to John Hiter, and was brought to Crockett, Texas when I was ten years old. Sister Rose was was sold out of the Moore family, and was carried to Memphis, and I heard that she was living in Limestone county, Miss. The youngest was Mary Jane Ragan. Address me at Hallettsville, Texas.

Sam. Grant.

Mr. Editor: I desire to inquire for my mother's relatives whom she left in Cloverport, Ky. Her father's name was Bennet, and mother's Dellicy Johnson. Brothers, Rolling, Elisha, Westley, and Bob. Johnson; and her name was at that time Sally Johnson. My mother also had a brother named Smith Boulette by father. Her son's name was Henry Clay Brown. She left him in Elizabethtown, Ky. Before peace was declared her brothers belonged to the Fishers, Zeke, brother of Clayton Fisher. She used to belong to Thomas Brown, brother of Elisha Brown. She also had some cousins, whom she left in Lexington, Ky. One was named Bettey. Any information from any one will be thankfully received. My mother's name was Sally Brown, but is now changed to Sarah Forrest. Address her Chestnut near Valence streets, New Orleans, La.

Bennet H Forrest.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens,

"I occasionally use, when my condition require it, Dr. Simmons Liver Regulator, with good effect.

"Hon. Alex. H. Stephens"

"God hath but two heavens to dwell in; the heaven of heavens, and the heart of a poor, humble man."

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges, cured by Buchupaiba. $1, at druggists. Louisiana Depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

A Philadelphian advised his son to aim high in life, and the lad went out and shot a cow. Beef was about the highest thing he could find to aim at.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

The countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes of a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach; at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

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Be not afraid to work with your own hands, and diligently, too. "A cat in gloves catches no mice." "He who remains in the mill grinds, not he who goes and comes.

Attend to your business, never trust to another. "A pot that belongs to many is ill stirred and worse boiled."

Be frugal. "That which will not make a pot will make a potlid." "Save the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves."

Be abstemious. "Who dainties love shall beggars prove."

Rise early. "Plough deep while sluggards sleep, and you shall have corn to sell and keep."

Treat every one with respect and civility. "Everything is gained and nothing lost by courtesy." "Good manners insure success."

Never anticipate wealth from any other source than labor; especially never place dependence upon 'becoming the possessor of an inheritance.' "He who runs after a shadow has a wearisome race."

Above all things, never despair.

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In a Texas town recently a colored creditor caught sight of a neighbor of like complexion who had been in his debt for some time. He started after him without delay, but the debtor changed his course, and on finding himself pursued increased his speed. "I say, Bill," said the creditor, "what you walkin' so fast for? Caze you owin' me dat money?" "No," answered Bill, over his left shoulder, "I'ze not walkin' so fast caze I'ze owin' de money, but caze I'ze afraid you'd ax me for it." Bill is like many a debtor of the white persuasion. His debts do not trouble him in the slighest degree, but the duns bother him, and to pay causes him deep distress. Bill is also like many sinner. Their sins do not trouble them, but they dread the penalty. They are willing to owe their Master ten thousand talents, and would double the debt gladly if they could command the credit, but the coming pay-day makes them miserable. Death, with its inexorable dun, will meet them somewhere along the thoroughfare of life, and justice, pointing to the catalogue of talents wasted, will pronounce the stern demand: "Pay thy Master what thou owest." That is what makes the sinner afraid.—*Texas Christian Advocate.*

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An oration delivered in Central Church, New Orleans, June 30, 1882, before the Alumni Association of Straight University. For sale, in pamphlet, at ten cents, post paid, at Southwestern office, 106 Camp street. 20-tf

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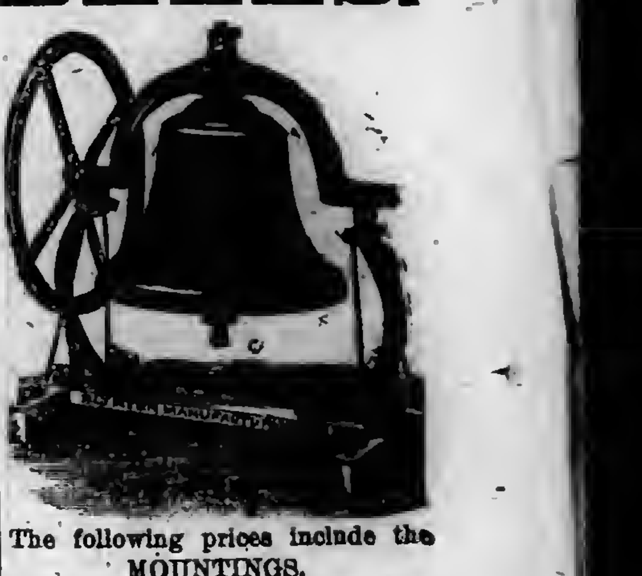

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Old Rye's Speech.

I was made to be eaten,
And not to be drank;
To be threshed in a barn,
Not soaked in a tank.
I come as a blessing
When put through the mill—
As a blight and a curse
When run through a still.
Make me up into loaves
And your children are fed,
But if into drink,
I will starve them instead.
In bread I'm a servant—
The eater shall rule;
In drink I am master,
The drinker a fool.
Then remember the warning;
My strength I'll employ,
If eaten, to strengthen,
If drunk, to destroy.

[Editorial Correspondence.]

A Trip Through Mississippi.

Bent by the united forces of business and pleasure, we left this city for Jackson, Miss., via the St. L., O. & N. O. R. R., the "Old Jackson Line," on Saturday, the 5th inst., at eight o'clock a. m. Riding in elegant first-class coaches, superintended by polite and attentive officers, speeding over smooth tracks, and drawn by a powerful locomotive, by the force of whose throbbing iron heart, with its rapid and regular pulsations, the train was being pulled with lightning rapidity, and passing through the marshy swamps, over dizzy embankments, and between narrow mountainous passes, we passed stations, villages, and towns, until at 4 p. m. we arrived at the point of our destination, Jackson, Miss. At the depot we found Rev. J. W. Parks, the well-beloved pastor of our church here, waiting for us with Elder D. A. Williams' splendid horse and buggy. A warm shake of the hands, exchange of courtesies, and we were soon driving away to the Pass's House, where comfortable quarters had been provided for us.

A SUNDAY IN JACKSON.

Our lodging being some distance from the church, Bro. Parks again manifested his generous spirit of hospitality by sending a buggy at an early hour on Sunday morning to take us to the church. In the morning we had the pleasure of meeting and addressing the Sunday-school, and a splendid one it is too. The recitations and singing were simply grand. In fact, the singing at each point where we stopped was a surprise to us, on account of the absence of the old-time rap and foot patting, which is still so very common in so many of our churches. The singing was generally impressive, lively, or spirited, however. The school is divided into bands of missionary workers, each having its appropriate name or shield printed in beautiful characters or hung upon the walls next to its station. Among the most conspicuous were "The Happy Pilgrims," "Little Jewels," and "[illegible]." At 11 o'clock, a. m., baptismal services were observed, and eight adults, the last of the fifty-six converts taken in by Bro. Parks this year, were baptized, together with one infant. At 3 p. m., and at night, we preached to [illegible] and attentive congregations, after which [illegible] subscriptions were obtained for the [illegible]. Our church [illegible] large and substantial [illegible] of the executive [illegible]

workers in the Church and Sunday-school. Bro. Parks is a useful man, and is much esteemed by all his people. Our time being limited we failed to visit any great portion of the people; but if our visit and magnificent entertainment at Bro. and Sister Robinson's indicated at all what was in store for us, we can but mourn the misfortune that we could visit so few. This city is not what it used to be—so thrifty and lively—but it is steadily advancing in a good strong temperance sentiment; and under this new inspiration it is looking upward for a better and more prosperous day. Among the favorable omens for the future of our people here, as at each place where we stopped over, is the fact that they are gradually securing their own homes. This is wise. Brethren, get homes; large ones, if you can; small ones, if you must; but get homes, secure and then improve them.

Up to this, we had not yet met Rev. D. A. Williams, the presiding elder of the Jackson District, but on Monday morning he and Bro. Parks were at the depot in time to see us off. Elder Williams, looking the picture of health, had just returned from Canton, where he had, the day previous, held his quarterly meeting. He reported a good day's work, and promised us many good things for the success of the SOUTHWESTERN on the Jackson District. Here we also met Bro. Murphy, of the Jackson Circuit. We were pleased to form his acquaintance. We had also the pleasure of an introduction to Hon. James Hill, the U. S. Revenue Collector for the District of Mississippi.* Although not yet nominated, he is popularly regarded as the next Republican candidate for Congress; but his election is not at all conceded. Maj. Barksdale is the Democratic nominee, although it is generally conceded, as we learned while in Jackson, that but for his able and manly defense of the character of the Negro, in his late speech upon the Chinese bill, Col. Hooker would have been renominated and elected by the Democratic party of this district. In this instance Col. Hooker proves to be the victim of his devotion to truth, and of his stalwart defense of the Negro against the aspersive attacks of his slanderers. He deserves well at the hands of his colored fellow-citizens.

About 9 a. m., after a most delightful stay in Jackson, we were off on the loitering, mixed freight train, on our way to

CRYSTAL SPRINGS.

True to promise, Bro. H. L. Kennedy met us here, and escorted us to his church and homelike parsonage, just a little over a quarter of a mile from the depot. Crystal Springs is the great fruit depot of this section. More pears, apples, peaches, strawberries, and other fruits and garden vegetables are shipped from this place than from any other station on the Jackson road. A thrifty horticulturist from the North raised last spring over a thousand dollars worth of tomatoes from a single acre of ground. This portion of the State is somewhat hilly and gravelly, and is splendid for fruit raising as well as for general farming. The weather being somewhat unfavorable, we did not see the full force of our membership here, but succeeded even better than in Jackson in getting a good list of subscribers. We received twenty-four subscriptions. We have here a good large building, filled as we learned and saw indications of, with a warm-hearted people. We were pleasantly entertained over night at Bro. Bell's. He lives just across the railroad from the church. By hard work, rigid economy, unbounded liberality to every enterprise of the Church, with an abiding trust in God, Bro. Bell has secured his forty acres and a mule. Good land it is, with a splendid house upon it, with barns, outhouses, mule, cow, and calf. This is a comfortable home. Bro. Bell and his family are whole-souled Methodists. They cared for us nicely, and gave invitation to come again. Thank you, my Brother. We have reason to thank Bro. Burrell, a local preacher here, who rendered valuable assistance in swelling our list of subscribers. With appointment ahead, we left at 12 m. on Tuesday, 8th inst., for Hazlehurst. Bro. Anderson, our pastor at Hazlehurst, not having received our letter, and no announcement of our intended visit having been made, we continued our trip to

* Since the above was written, Mr. Hill has received the Republican nomination.

BROOKHAVEN,

where coming a day earlier than was expected, Bro. Campbell, the hospitable presiding elder of the Gulf District — although Sister Campbell was away on a visit to relatives in Grenada—did all that could possibly be desired to make our visit agreeable. Bro. Campbell's home is a pleasant one. Its very atmosphere is permeated with genuine Methodist hospitality. We had a splendid drive through the the town, visiting points of interest. This is an interesting little town, containing quite a number of stores, a new brick courthouse, and a presidential postoffice. Bro. Cook, preacher in charge of this circuit, was on hand, and although the weather was very unfavorable, and but few people could make their way to the church, on Wednesday night, we succeeded in securing ten subscribers. Next day was spent in

SUMMIT.

This is a comparatively small but lively railroad town. Our church, however, is very weak at this point. This is another point in Brother Cook's circuit. Battling against fearful odds, he is not discouraged, but is faithfully working for the upbuilding of the Church. In consequence of sickness in his family, Bro. Cook had provided a home for us at Bro. Wickliffe's, one of our members. We were well cared for. Here, again, the weather militated against our meeting. Six subscriptions was the result of our visit. We met here Miss Camille A. Landry, student of our New-Orleans University, who is spending her vacation here, teaching music. Friday, 7 a. m., we were homeward bound aboard the fast mail. We here fell in company with Bro. Garretson, of the M. E. Church South, who was on his way from Brookhaven to his appointment at Helena, Ark. His company was very agreeable. After four hours ride, after a most enjoyable visit among our Mississippi brethren, we were once more, for home again. A.

Blaine in Maine.

The country will be glad to hear that ex-Secretary Blaine, who threatened a few days ago to make twelve political speeches in Maine, has changed his mind and that instead he has written one letter. The letter in question was not a very remarkable production; but it has this great merit, that it contains all that Mr. Blaine knows concerning the present political situation. Summarized briefly, Mr. Blaine wants an "honest judiciary" in Maine, the continuance of a protective tariff and the election of a Legislature which will be certain to choose one of his proteges to the Senate of the United States. The letter is dated August 3.

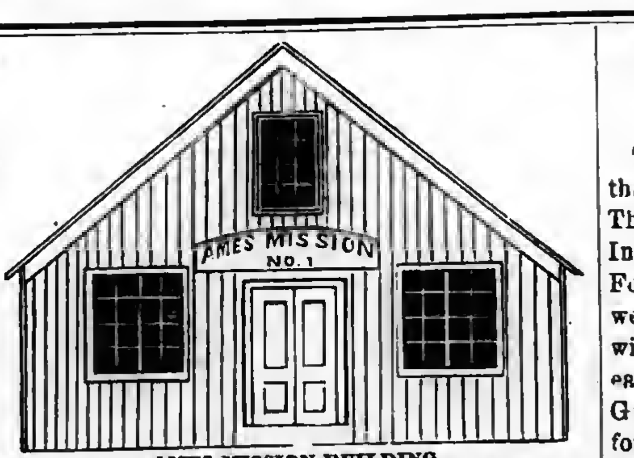
This political production of the ex-Premier of Gen. Garfield's recent administration does not contain a single reference to the outrageous blackmailing circular of Hubbell assessing all the officeholders of the country. It is as silent as the tomb of the dead President in Cleveland on the subject of civil service reform. The tomb is eloquent, but the lips of the ex-Premier are sealed. The one speaks; the other is dumb. But the ex-Secretary has forgotten not only the dead, he has also forgotten the living. His letter, as we have said, was written on the 3d inst. President Arthur vetoed the infamous River and Harbor bill on the first day of the month. Mr. Blaine in his letter has not made even a single reference to it—not a syllable either of praise or blame. The meaning of it all is probably that Mr. Blaine has retired from active politics and in the future will content himself with writing occasional letters on prehistoric questions. This is a sensible conclusion on his part.—*N. Y. Herald.*

We have never tried it but it is said that, if you have presence of mind enough to face a raging bull and look straight into his eyes, he is powerless to do you harm. "We tried this experiment once," says an agricultural contemporary, "and found it worked admirably. The fierce animal tore the ground with his feet and bellowed with all his might; but something seemed to hold him back like magic, and he did us no injury. Perhaps we ought to add, in order to be correct historically, that the bull was on the other side of a fence. We never try an experiment of that kind without taking proper precautions beforehand."

This is the Lord's Doing.

"Surely the Lord is in this place." Read the history, and decide for yourself.

In March, 1880, Mr. John Page, an official member of Ames M. E. Church, New Orleans, took a contract for erecting a public school building in the suburbs of the city, where Catholicism is the dominant religion. He erected a shed in which to keep his tools when not using them. He appointed a man to remain at the building and care for them during the absence of the workmen. On the first Sabbath the man was much annoyed and abused by the bad boys of the neighborhood. On the following Sabbath Mr. Page remained at the building, and met the assaults with kind words and advice. After continuing this course for a few Sabbaths the boys ceased to annoy, and listened with patience while he related to them stories of an elevating and moralizing character. In the course of a few weeks Mr. Page had organized the children into a Sabbath-school. The number soon increased until the shed would not accommodate them. By this time the school building was near completion, and the question arose, what will be done with the Sabbath-school? After considering the matter, and consulting his friends and pastor, Mr. Page concluded to purchase a lot and erect a building for the school. A lot 60x120 was purchased, and a building erected at a total cost of $450 (four hundred and fifty dollars). The school was designated, "Ames Mission No. 1."



AMES MISSION BUILDING,
St. Claud Street, bet. Independence and Pauline Sts., New Orleans.

The lot was purchased from a philanthropic gentleman, who to aid the enterprise sold it very cheaply. The school is held every Sabbath at 3:30 p. m. There are enrolled at present 382 scholars. The school is opened by singing the following hymn, which was written by Mr. Page, the Superintendent:

Take your seats, you little boys,
Keep your hats off, make no noise;
Now, my girls, do as you are told,
Help keep order, young and old.

All come in, take good advice,
And quit playing with those dice.
All will learn that life is hard
Should you play with dice and card.

Now, to the children speaking,
Heed their morals and their teaching;
You may learn this very day
To throw dice and cards away.

From the Book that God hath given
You may learn the way to heaven;
Then let this your study be,
Always sin and vice to flee.

Heed these lessons, day by day,
Keeping from the wicked way;
Let your prayers to heaven ascend,
Journey thus till life shall end.

The school has seven teachers, most of whom are members of the Ames Church, and live six miles from the Mission. So far there has not been a cent paid toward liquidating the debt upon the Mission. The time has come that it must be paid, or the Mission will pass from us. It is an opportunity to establish a Protestant Church in this great and wicked city which the Church cannot afford to let pass.

Ames Church has been struggling for years under a heavy debt, and cannot at present assume the debt of the Mission. In behalf of these 382 children I appeal to the Christian Church to liquidate this debt. I hope the ministers into whose hands this article may fall will not treat this important matter with indifference.

There are those in your congregations who will gladly contribute to this cause if you will give them an opportunity.

Remittances may be made by draft, Postoffice order, or registered letter. Any person contributing $5 to this cause, will receive the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE one year free of charge.

All remittances must be made to Rev. L. P. Cushman, Editor SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, 106 Camp street, New Orleans, La. All remittances will be promptly acknowledged in the columns of the SOUTHWESTERN, a copy of which will be forwarded to the contributor.

J. G. VAUGHAN,
Pastor of Ames M. E. Church, New Orleans.

Toads.

While volumes are written in favor of birds as destroyers of insect-life, rarely is a line written in favor of the faithful toad, who will destroy more insects injurious to vegetables in the garden in one day than a whole flock of birds will in a week. We calmly look on with folded arms and see the robin or cat-bird select our largest and best strawberries that we intended for exhibition, because we are informed that these birds destroy large quantities of insects. But when we find that a toad has dug under one of our strawberry plants we instantly declare war, and execute the death-penalty; or at least transport the victim for life, without the slightest investigation to ascertain for what purpose he has dug under the plant, and without the least suspicion that he is after the enemy which, if not caught, will destroy the plant. It is true that the toad does not fill the air with charming music, nor does his form and color delight the eye as that of the oriole; but he is quiet, modest and unassuming, never robbing man of the fruits of his labors; but quietly passing by the choicest and most delicious fruits, or only stopping to catch a bug or a fly that is sipping the richest juices of the fruit. If there is one living animal that we should encourage to stay in the garden it is the toad; because his whole diet is of insects; he is ever on the watch like the cat for the victim; and he secures his principal harvest in the night when the worms are abroad.—*Ex.*

Said Spurgeon one day in his sermon, "If heaven could be reached in a sound sleep, and sleeping cars could run all the way to the celestial city, some of you would be glorious pilgrims."

The Buddhists of Japan are translating and circulating Ingersoll's lectures, so as to try to counteract the teachings of the Christian missionaries.

The Mexican government will complete the Tehuantepec railroad.

A special dispatch from Windsor, Ont., to Detroit, dated July 22, says: "Archibald Mann, a colored preacher, and his wife mysteriously disappeared Sunday evening. Mann's house was found burned to the ground, and it is an open question whether the pair were burned to death or fled and burned the house behind them. Their lives have been threatened by a number of Irish families who were jealous of their presence there. There is much excitement over the affair."

If such an affair were to transpire down South, what a racket the Northern papers would make over it. As it is between the Irish, and the "man and brother" in a Northern State, we find the above in the news columns of their dailies, but the religious journals have no editorial comments, long or short, on the supposed outrage.—*Texas Christian Advocate.*

In the first place, the said affair did not occur in "a Northern State," but in a British province. Further, Northern religious journals do not hasten to catch up the sensational items, especially of a criminal character, from the dailies. Finally, the said colored preacher has come to light, and the incidental burning of his house is not worth making a "racket" about.—*Michigan Christian Advocate.*

It is a Standing Disgrace.

How long will Chattanooga withhold from her colored school children suitable school buildings? Every year they are forced into rented buildings which bear about the same relation to the buildings owned by the whites that a barn does to a first class parlor. It is a standing disgrace which colored tax-payers should have wiped out, and that speedily. If we cannot have mixed schools, we must demand equal school privileges and accommodations.—*Chattanooga Enterprise.*

The Republican Convention of Indiana renominated the present State officers, and declared in favor of the submission of the prohibition amendment to a vote of the people.

The four new Congressmen from Kansas are prohibitionists.

India's Place in History.

BY REV. J. T. GRACEY.

The war in Egypt is a war for the retention of India by England. This gives us occasion to recall India's place in general history. For ages western commerce and western culture have been knit with India. The Egyptians at an early period carried arms to the Ganges and fitted out a fleet of four hundred ships in the Arabian Gulf to establish trade with India. The Phœnicians wrested from the Egyptians their harbor at the entrance of the Red Sea and turned this trade overland by way of Tyre, the shortest route known in point of time until the passage round the Cape of Good Hope was discovered.

The Persians explored the Indus throughout its entire length all the way to the ocean to secure this India trade. The Turks founded Alexandria to rival Tyre and it became the greatest trading city of the world and for eighteen centuries the chief seat of commerce with India. To divert this commerce from Tyre, Alexandria proceeded to India and sent a fleet from there to the Persian Gulf and the Euphrates.

Later the Egyptian Berenice on the west coast of the Red Sea was built as an entrepot for this India trade: thence it was carried by land 250 miles to Coptos and thence by three miles of canal to the Nile and for two hundred and fifty years while the Egyptians were independent this was the route of the India trade. When the Romans conquered Egypt the Alexandria trade was increased. They also conveyed this traffic up the Persian Gulf and the Euphrates, thence 85 miles to Palmyra or Tadmor in the wilderness, thence 117 miles to the Mediterranean.

As from this India commerce ensued Egyptian opulence, so when Rome controlled, her streets were filled with aromatic spices, cloth, linen, coral, silver and jewels brought from India.

During two centuries the Arabian or Mahommedan and Christian powers of Europe were engaged in war which interrupted the commerce of the old routes, but war could not check it for it soon swept round camp and battle field by an eighty day caravan route to to the banks of the Oxus and down to the Caspian, thence across that sea to the river Cyrus, thence overland to the Phosis and down it to the Euxine or Black Sea and onward to Constantinople. Constantinople became the mart for Indian and Chinese goods. The cities of the Mediterranean opened communication with this trade and prospered in it until the Moslem power was re-established from Constantinople to Alexandria, and the Saracen grew rich and powerful through the control of this commerce with India.

It is marvelous to recall the creations of this trade; though now

"Palmyra's lone columns sublimely declare
The last of its people sleep motionless there,"

yet for centuries was independent, fascinating and luxuriously rich, because she was the caravansary of this trade with Hindoostan. Bassora started out of the sea as by the spell of enchantment when this commerce consented to halt in that locality. Florence, whose houses were palaces and who has given to the world more famous men than any other place in Italy besides; Genoa with its oldest bank of circulation in Europe; Venice, the nymph of the sunlit sea with its islands united by the bridal bands of four hundred and sixty-five bridges, with the masterpieces of art, for centuries the foremost capital of commerce in the west, sustaining an independent existence through thirteen centuries—these all, Florence, Genoa and Venice, became the bankers and shippers of Europe and grew to prominence, to power and to riches, because they seized and distributed the wealth and the wonders of the Indies to the east.

Constantinople, too, and the Golden Horn flashed in splendor and in pride because of this commerce with the land of the dark, skinny Hindoo, and this trade was about to make the Saracen master of all Europe, and no man may tell how it could have been otherwise but that the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope at an opportune hour transferred the golden gains of the oriental commerce from the coffers of the Mohammedan to those of Protestant Christendom in the North Atlantic and left the Mediterranean but an inland lake.

The contest that raged of old, is renewed in our day and England's ships and England's arms contend for supremacy in Egypt only to insure the communication with India, that her cotton and her pearls may be had in exchange for the textures of Lancashire looms and the cutlery of Birmingham. Divest England of India and she sinks as in the sea.

It is not only westward, however, that India has played a part in history. She has been the mightiest civilizing force in Asia. "It is to India that nine tenths of the civilization of the eastern part of continental Asia is due," says Mr. Latham in his "Ethnology of India." "India also," he says, "is the earliest civilization of the most civilized parts of the Indian archipelago." From India Buddhism spread north and south—north through Nepal, Thibet, western China, Mongolia and Japan—south through Ceylon, Siam, Burmah, and Kambojia; "and with the creed went the alphabet, and with the alphabet the civilization."—*Northern Christian Advocate.*

The Commercial and Political Future of the South.

Whatever may be true regarding the past or present status of the South, either commercially or politically, there can now be no longer doubt that there is approaching an exceedingly bright and prosperous future. Those who content themselves with an opinion to the contrary, are only to be sadly mistaken. Silently, but steadily, influences are at work that shall tell wonderfully within the next twenty years, and by whose potency every vestige that may have tended to disgrace the South in the past, either as a commercial or political section, shall be wiped out. Their activity is now apparent in every branch of commerce. The South has learned the lesson from the North, that the surest way of inaugurating permanent prosperity, is dependence upon home products, and attention to home enterprises; and this lesson she is applying right well. The large number of railroads that have been built, and the equally large number of manufactories that have been set up within the past few years, are evidences of the same thing. Notably, these efforts in our midst have not only been undertaken by resident men of the South, but by men of the North and other countries. And this fact is not only indicative of a brighter future and of better times in commercial aspects, but is evidence of a lessening of that prejudiced opinion which has long been entertained toward the South as a political section, and hence reveals a brighter political future. With her abundant resources, the South is certainly attracting her part of the immigrants that are daily landing at our ports, and as her population increases, the number of laboring enterprises will be increased, our mines will be more extensively worked, and bring to us greater wealth.

Turning pleasantly from what appears to be the inevitable commercial future, we are glad to note that there are many indications of a better political future. The political sentiment of the South is gradually becoming more liberal. The South and North are nearer together to-day than they have been at any other known period.

Mahonism is traveling rapidly, and the time will soon come when the term "Solid South," recognized only as a vague epitaph—will be no longer a reality. The movement now on foot to break up bourbon rule in the South, and thus liberalize Southern sentiment, is one of no small consequence, and is sure to succeed. Other Southern States having become tired of being recognized as States of mob-violence and disorder, will fall in line with Virginia, and this done, there will be peace and order, and with peace comes prosperity. It is too soon, by a long stretch, to look for the dawn of the millennium, even here in this land of plenty—the Sunny South—but we have enough, indeed, that we may expect a very brilliant future.

J. T. C. NEWSOM.

[The above address was delivered at Straight University, Dec. 10, '81.]

Indian troops are en route to Egypt.

General News Items.

The Sultan proclaimed Arabi Pasha a rebel.

The will of Viscountess de Rio Novo, of Brazil, who died recently in London, gives freedom to 400 slaves.

The number of signatures to the petitions in Great Britain against the opium trade, at last accounts, was 73,926.

The native Christians in South Africa are doing more for missions, in proportion to their ability, than the Christians of this country.

Contracts have been let at Austin, for building a structure for the State University, at a cost of $150,000, exclusive of apparatus, furniture and fixtures.

Thos. Walsh, arrested at the time of the seizure of arms at Clerkenwell and convicted of the charge of treason felony, has been sentenced to seven years penal servitude.

Mrs. H. B. Stowe, has just related the origin in her mind of the Uncle Tom of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." She states that the character of Uncle Tom was not the biography of any one man.

The 50,000,000 of our population have a Protestant minister for every 728 persons, and a Sabbath-school teacher for every 56. One in every five is a member of an evangelical Church.

A soldier at Carondelet, Mo., kicked a horse to death. A police Justice fined him $1, but a court-martial took a more serious view of his crime, and sent him to prison for six-years.

Many parties in the South are now experimenting in the manufacture of sugar from watermelons. A bright, clear syrup is made in the proportion of one gallon to eleven gallons of juice.

The Court of Appeals of the State of New York refuses to recognize drunkenness as an excuse for crime. If a man voluntarily gets drunk and commits crime he is held responsible for all acts performed when in that condition.

Mr. Childers, British Secretary of State for War, said that from two or three ships in succession, day after day, will be landing troops in Egypt, ready to strike a blow at whatever point Sir Garnet Wolesley thinks it right to operate.

Senators Jonas and Kellogg were present when the Cowden resolution, appointing a committee to investigate proposed Mississippi river improvements was passed, but knew nothing of it until it had passed. It is feared that the committee will impede river improvement.

The Methodists will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of their first conference by a general conference in Baltimore in 1884. In honor of the occasion they will raise a fund of $2,000,000, to be applied equally to church extension, education and foreign missions.

Democrats of the Seventh Mississippi district nominated Hon. E. Barksdale for Congress; first South Carolina, S. Dibble; seventeenth Illinois, R. Moulton; nineteenth, W. R. Townsend; Republicans, first Kentucky, W. H. Hoarton; sixth Pennsylvania, Wm. Ward; third Virginia, John A. Smith.

Manitoba is giving the Canadian Dominion people some anxiety. The new province is growing very rapidly, and shows strong tendencies either to become independent or to ally itself with the United States. Its commercial ties are all with the United States, and the tariff policy of the Dominion is any thing but satisfactory to the Manitobans.

Rev. Thomas B. Wood, D. D. LL. D., superintendent of the South American missions of the M. E. Church is now in this country, and will attend his Northwest Indiana Conference at its approaching session. The title of doctor of laws was confered upon him by his *alma mater*, Asbury University, at its late commencement.—*Golden Censer.*

The thirteenth anniversary of Ocean Grove, a beautiful resort by the sea not far from Philadelphia, was celebrated July 30 and 31. The principal exercise on Sunday was the anniversary sermon of Bishop Simpson. The opening exercises were conducted by President Fisk, of Albion College, Mich., after which the Rev. Dr. Stokes, president of the association, delivered a short address.

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1882.

The Democratic party in Indiana having declared its opposition to the pending prohibition amendment, the State Liquor Dealers Association have resolved to support it.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that the buildings for both the university and the seminary at Little Rock, Ark., are progressing finely, and that the elegant edifice for Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss., will soon be complete.

We have carefully read Bishop Payne's reply to the "Searching Inquiries" of Judge Tucker concerning the Bishop's treatment by railroad officials in Florida. The reply appeared in the *Florida Daily Times*. It is full, clear, convincing, and breathes throughout the sweet and tender spirit of a consecrated Christian gentleman.

The *Times-Democrat* is rapidly advancing to the very front rank of American journalism. The issue of the 12th devoted twelve columns to Mexican commercial and general news, five of which were in Spanish. That paper is doing yeoman service in the interest of a more valuable trade between this city and Spanish America.

We desire to call special attention to Ames Mission, as set forth by Rev. J. G. Vaughan, the pastor of Ames Church. We most heartily approve of all that Bro. Vaughan has said. To us it is clearly a providential opening to establish another Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, which can be done with a little help from abroad. Please brethren do not treat this appeal with indifference. Help this man in his work of saving these [illegible] children.

General George B. McClellan has contributed to the forthcoming number of the *Century* a paper on "The War in Egypt," which is said to give a clear idea of the conditions surrounding the Egyptian question, and to contain some severe criticisms of the conduct of the war by England. The writer's study of Egypt during an extended journey several years ago enables him to characterize succinctly the different Moslem elements that enter into the problem.

Where were Gov. McEnery's legislative [illegible], and what good did [illegible], before he signed [illegible] school bill, with [illegible] all awry, he did not dis[illegible] the text was in violation of three separate articles of the [illegible]? City Attorney Buck, [illegible] opinion for the benefit of the [illegible] board, says the entire [illegible] and void, being violative [illegible] 46, 47, and 229 of the [illegible]. The Governor [illegible] the press for their ignorance of the duties of the legislative and executive departments," but he seems to have thrown a stone from a very large sized glass [illegible]. The *Christian Advocate* re[illegible] from the *Southwestern* [illegible] a review of the Governor's [illegible], in which it is [illegible] asked: "What, then, [illegible] theory, is the [illegible] Governor's signature to [illegible] by the Legislature? If [illegible] merely a mechan[illegible], why could it not [illegible] by a machine, or [illegible]

[illegible] a stormy [illegible] doors, last [illegible] some fif[illegible] (such [illegible]. Taking refuge [illegible] seal of secrecy, mem[illegible] to make [illegible] those remov[illegible] that an [illegible] to punish [illegible] the board [illegible] of their [illegible] do not wonder, [illegible] that the [illegible] editorial [illegible] and a [illegible] of the Board. [illegible]

Making a Choice.

When the choice comes between pleasing God and pleasing men there ought to be no hesitation. No man could be more desirous of pleasing anybody than Paul. In the best sense of adapting himself to those with whom he had to deal, he became "all things to all men." In a review of his course he said: "I please all men in all things." Yet Paul had a higher aim than that of merely pleasing men. He could rebuke sin in the Roman governors, and defy Godless authorities. He was ready to break with Barnabas, or to stand out against Peter. But while Paul became "all things to all men," and could confidently say, "I please all men in all," yet he never turned a hair's breadth from the path of duty to please men. Pleasing men was not his aim. He was no mere man pleaser. And no man who aims to please men can be a fearless and faithful servant of Christ. "If I yet please men," said Paul, "that is if I made it the great aim of my ministry to please men, I should not be the servant of Christ." He who makes it the great aim of life to please God is more likely to please men than if he were making that the one great end continually. Every minister ought to try and please his people, but no minister can please his people long unless he is willing to displease them when duty calls for it. This trying to please at the sacrifice of duty is poor business for the ministers of the Lord Jesus.

All over this country it seems to be a natural thing that practical and experimental religion should subside in the months of July, August, and September. The congregations and Sunday-schools fall off. The prayer and class meetings are poorly attended. The wealthiest members scatter, some going to the seaside, some to watering places, others to the mountains or country for recreation; and generally there is a loss in personal and experimental religion by nine-tenths of the absentees. We can see no reason for neglecting the house and services of God in midsummer. There is as much need of church, family, and closet religion in August as in December. But of one thing we may all be sure: Satan never suspends his operations. He is as active in July as in March. He lives in the hottest climates, and goes about like a raging and roaring lion, seeking whom he may destroy. Whether in excessive heat or excessive cold, he is a roaring lion. In the hottest climates his energy knows no abatement. Christians may vacate the house of God and remain at home, and do little or nothing to maintain personal communion with God, or to save men during the heated months. Not so with their adversary; he is attentive to business. Let us watch and be sober.

Recent travel on Southern railroads has convinced us that gradually the lines are breaking, and ladies and gentlemen of all races and shades of color are receiving more of equal accommodations for equal fares than ever before. And why should it be otherwise, when the Constitution and laws of the Nation are explicit in the declaration, and the courts have repeatedly decreed in accordance thereto, that no citizen should suffer any detriment to his political or civil rights on account of his race, color, or previous condition of servitude! We know, at present, of no railroad entering this city whereon any person holding a first-class ticket would not receive corresponding accommodations both at the depot and on the trains. Even the lunch stands along the roads are relaxing the lines of race distinction, for now no objections are made to any one who has the money to pay for his meal, from coming right up to eat and drink side by side with any other who may be standing at the lunch tables. This is all right. The word seems to have been given all along the line that no difference may be shown against any race at lunch stations where passengers stand next to the tables for their lunch; but the order permitting all to sit at the tables has not yet been issued; hence at the lunch stations where passengers sit at the tables colored passengers as yet have to go and preside at a side-table in the kitchen, if they would take any meals at all. It is gratifying, however, to know that our average colored ladies and gentlemen do not preside in such kitchens very often. Their noble, manly instincts resist the idea, and they either eat their home-prepared lunches on the [illegible], or do without, though they [illegible] starve. A bright day dawns, however. The lines will not bear [illegible] pressure. And our [illegible] that are long [illegible] of time, educa[illegible] which [illegible] break the last [illegible] of color.

The Gilbert-Haven School of Theology.

The ideal of this school was conceived in the fertile brain of Rev. Dr. J. C. Hartzell, and by him presented to the Louisiana Conference for their adoption. It was adopted, and joint pledges were given for its establishment and support by the Conference as representatives of their charges, and by Dr. Hartzell, in his official capacity representing the Freedmen's Aid Society. Something over $5,000 were subscribed by the Conference at its last session. This subscription when, according to promise, is paid on or before the next session of the Conference, is to be supplemented by the Freedmen's Aid Society, with such an amount as will be necessary to build; when the erection of the school will immediately follow. This is the grandest effort ever put forth for Christian education by our own people in this State, and it deserves success. The object sought in the establishment of this school of theology is most laudable, and the name to be honored by its stately walls and classic halls is worthy, and should arouse every lover of Christian education and Havenism to do his full share in the erection of this institution, which, as a monumental shaft, is designed to commemorate the name and many virtues of the sainted Gilbert Haven, and to honor his worth and devotion to God's poor and despised people wherever found. This building is an immediate necessity for the higher education of our people, and for the preparation of young men for the ministry. The work languishes for the lack of cultured, intelligent and warm-hearted Christian workers. "The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few." Who will come to the help of the Lord and assist in answering the prayers for more laborers? Every one can and ought to do to the full extent of his ability to answer these prayers, by contributing to this institution to be dedicated to the great work of moulding and preparing trained and faithful laborers for the Lord's harvest. The fact that over one hundred students were turned away from our school, New Orleans University, the past school year, because of want of room; the greater and more pressing demands of the immediate future; the pledges of the Conference, and every Christian obligation, all unite in pressing upon every presiding elder, pastor, member and friend of our work to do his whole duty to raise, this very year, every cent of the $5000 subscribed at the last session of the Louisiana Conference. Do this, brethren, and friends, who are both willing and able to help, seeing our determination and self-sacrifice to help ourselves, will be aroused all over this nation, and come to the rescue. We are reliably informed that a member of the Mississippi Conference, in pursuance of a like purpose for Rust University, requested even Mr. Jeff. Davis to help, and he responded with $25 in solid cash. Since this is the case you need neither be afraid or discouraged, but solicit aid from any and everybody, with the expectation of obtaining it for this worthy Christian enterprise.

Hooker's Defeat.

Large bodies, it is said, move slowly, and we believe it to be true. But how exceedingly slow the great Democratic party moves, far behind its advanced leaders, may probably be illustrated from the fact that the Hon. Charles E. Hooker, Congressman from the seventh district of Mississippi, has brought upon himself the frown of his party, and we were positively informed by knowing ones, during our visit to Jackson, that he loses his claim to a seat in the next Congress in consequence of having given utterance, in his speech against the late Chinese bill, to the following advanced, truthful and eloquent tribute to the worth and character of his colored fellow citizens:

I say, sir, I do not believe in restricting the power of American civilization to plant its standard, like the cross of Christ, wherever the human race exists, of whatever color and of whatever language. I have said that we have had a severe test of this, and we have had it, sir, with reference to these people whom we have with us here. More than a century ago, they came, speaking in the unmeaning gibberish of the Guinea Negro. They were brought here by the agency of the Northern people. They were taken from the wild jungles of Africa, where the camelopard and the tiger bounded in the vast amphitheatre of his native land. They were brought here and settled in the inhospitable region of New England. They were found unsuited to that cold and intemperate climate, and that same philanthropy, guided by that overruling Providence "which shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will," transplanted them to the slumbering savannahs of the flower-scented South. There they took root and grew and waxed strong under the patriarchal institution which I am now about to hear for the first time recognized in its large and intelligent beneficence and philanthropy. In contact with the Caucasian race, those slaves, at the expiration of a century from the time they were first brought here, all at once, as Minerva sprung from the thigh of Jove, armed *cap-a-pie*, to contend with the animals of the forest, and to proclaim her triumph, so this people, ignorant, uneducated, uneducable, as it was thought, far more pagan than the Chinese, at the expiration of one century, when the manacles were stricken from their limbs by the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln and the results of the war, they sprung at once into the arena flaming with the intelligence of the nineteenth century. They have occupied your pulpits, and your schoolhouses, and your halls of legislation, and have even been represented by a distinguished Senator in the other end of the Capitol, while a full-fledged African spoke in the very citadel of liberty at Boston to the descendants of the men who fought at Bunker Hill. I am not afraid, therefore, when I see the results upon the colored people, when I see the intelligence they have attained, when I see their religious feelings (for they are an eminently religious people), when I see the wisdom and prudence which they manifested during the war of the rebellion, as you term it, and which they have manifested since, I am not afraid, are you, gentlemen, that your civilization and your power to plant the cross of Christ and the principles of liberty shall find in the oldest nation of the world a people incapable of appreciating them?

These are the sentiments that deprive the Hon. Charles E. Hooker of a seat in the next Congress, and that relegate him to the shades of private life until his party in Mississippi, which loiters far behind, shall make some advancements, when he, doubtless, will be recalled to continue his part in the political drama of the day.

Glorious Kansas.

The Associated Press dispatches from Kansas were very meagre. The great dailies southward simply told their readers that Gov. St. John had been renominated by the Republican convention at Topeka, on the 10th. The following is the platform adopted on that day:

We, the Republicans of the State of Kansas in delegate convention assembled, affirming our faith in, and adherence to, the principles of the Republican party, hereby express our confidence in our present National and State administrations, and we pledge ourselves to their support, and announce the following as our declaration of principles:

Resolved, That we declare ourselves unqualifiedly in favor of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and pledge ourselves to such additional legislation as shall secure the rigid enforcement of the constitutional provision upon this subject in all parts of the State.

Resolved, That we demand the enactment of such laws as will prevent discrimination by railroad companies and will provide for such freight and passengers tariffs as shall fully protect the interests of the public.

Resolved, That we request the next Legislature to submit such an amendment to the constitution of the State as will secure to women the right of suffrage.

Resolved, That we request our delegation in Congress to secure such an amendment to the revenue laws as will prevent the issuing of receipts or stamps to sell intoxicating liquors to any person other than those authorized so to do under State laws.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the strict and immediate enforcement of all the laws now upon the statute books for the regulation of railroads.

Resolved, That we ask of the Republican majority of the Congress of the United States to pass such laws as will compel the railways of this State to take patents for the lands granted them for the public domain to the and that all property in this State shall pay its just proportion of the taxes levied to support the government.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Kansas heartily indorse President Arthur's veto of the river and harbor bill, and the action of the united Kansas delegation in sustaining that veto.

The vote for Governor stood; St. John 287 votes, Thatcher 82, Johnson 12, Martin 2. Among the State officers nominated was E. McCabe, a colored man, for Auditor. He is said to be the first colored man nominated to a State office in the Northern States. He was born in New York in 1850, lived in Rhode Island, and married in Illinois. He was in the Treasurer's office of Cook County, Ill., for a time, and in 1877 moved to Kansas, where he has been and now is a county clerk.

Congressman Robertson and the Louisiana Lottery Company.

Notwithstanding his unswerving faithfulness to the Democratic party; the valuable services, which as chairman on the committee on Levees and Improvements, he has rendered to this State and the whole Mississippi valley; and in spite of the many measures for the material interest of his section, which he has persistently urged in the National Congress, Hon. E. W. Robertson, Congressman from the sixth district of this State, has failed to be renominated by the Democratic convention of his district during the recent session in Baton Rouge. His defeat he charges to the influence of the Louisiana Lottery Company, by which, in the house of his friends he has been slaughtered. It is certain that his bold and determined opposition to this corrupt and demoralizing concern had the effect of stirring its antagonism. And we doubt not that this same powerful corporation which proved the Sampson in tearing down the Republican government in Louisiana, and which has earned general notoriety for its power to control legislation in this State, had the casting vote in the defeat of such an avowed enemy to its continued prosperity. The following extract from Mr. Robertson's address to his constituency, soliciting renomination, shows his real animus toward our Louisiana corrupting Lottery Company:

I have introduced another bill which is of great importance not only to the people of the sixth district, but to all interested in the good name of the State. I refer to a bill amending the General Statutes so as to exclude all lotteries from the benefits of the mails. The "Louisiana State Lottery," bearing as it does the name of the State, is bringing it and our people into unenviable notoriety and disrepute abroad. It is corrupting the morals of not only the people of our State, but throughout the whole United States, for its demoralizing agencies are wide-spread. It is generally believed that it has a legal charter and has in the new Constitution been recognized as a binding contract upon the people of this State. Under the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Stone vs. The State of Mississippi the right of the people of the State to barter away its police powers, either by act of the legislature or constitutional provision, was denied. The legislature of the State of Louisiana, having by act approved March 28, 1879, repealed its charter, it has no legal existence, and I pronounce it an unmitigated fraud. Believing the Louisiana Lottery to be thus illegal I have submitted the facts to the Postmaster General, and urged him to deprive this corrupting institution of the privileges of the mails. I propose to press this matter to the extent of my ability, and call the attention of all interested in the welfare of Louisiana to be active in their duty of retrieving the good name of the State. I am confident that it is only necessary to call their attention to the danger of the insidious influences of this demoralizing institution to insure their earnest efforts in this respect, and I am equally confident that there are lawful methods of accomplishing this desired result.

Woman's Home Missionary Society.

The report of the annual meeting at Lakeside, in the *Western Christian Advocate*, informs us that the forenoon exercises were largely attended, Mrs. President Hayes presiding, and Mrs. R. S. Rust acting as secretary. Mrs. Rust read a paper descriptive of the work being done, and the field. Bishop Wiley delivered a very able address, showing the need of home work. Bishop Warren spoke at night on the needs of the South. At the afternoon meeting a Lakeside auxiliary was organized. The following resolution, offered by Mrs. Belt, was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we have been pleased and instructed by the services and addresses of Mrs. R. B. Hayes, president of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, and Mrs. Dr. Rust, secretary of the same; Mrs. W. G. Williams, Central Ohio secretary; Miss Kahle, of Cheyenne Mission, and Miss Cowgill, missionary to New Orleans, and urge them to be present with us at our next annual meeting.

Whenever business or pleasure requires that you travel, remember the C. St. L. & N. O. R R, the "Old Jackson Line." Its smooth track, elegant coaches, courteous officers, and latest improved appliances for rapid transit, all combine to afford to the weary traveler speed and comfort. We speak whereof we know.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, favors prohibition.

—Rev. John Kerns, of Indiana, is now pastor of the Church at Lawrence, Texas.

—Mrs. E. T. Collins, a colored lady, publishes a paper called the *Review*, at Augusta, Arkansas.

—Bishop Foss recently dedicated the new church in Minneapolis, which has been waiting for his recovery.

—Ex-United States Senator George R. Denis, of Maryland, died at his home in Somerset county, August 13, aged 61 years.

—Robert Harlan a prominent colored Republican of Cincinnati, has been appointed a special agent of the Treasury department.

—Bishop Harris, left Hamburg, on one of the German line of steamers on the 12th instant, and is expected to arrive in New York to-day.

—Prof. Scarborough, of Wilberforce, was elected to membership in the American Philological Association, at its recent meeting at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

—Bishop Hurst attends the Pacific Conferences this year and will be accompanied by his family, who will remain in San Francisco while he goes to Oregon and Washington.

—Rev. Wm. P. Forest, pastor of our church in Clinton, La., called last week. He reports progress at his charge, which now rejoices in a new church building in a fine locality.

—Schuyler Crosby, the new governor of Montana, is at present consul at Florence and was awarded a medal for his gallant rescue of a companion, when Commodore Garner's life was lost by the capsizing of his yacht, a few years ago.

—Emile LaSere, born in San Domingo, once a member of Congress from the First District of Louisiana, Sheriff of Orleans, editor of the *Courier*, a Democratic leader, and a friend of Benito Juarez, late President of Mexico, died at Bay St. Louis on the 13th in his 90th year.

—Mr. Ferdinand Schumacher, of Akron, the prohibition candidate for secretary of State, it is said, began life as a poor boy and has risen to a position of enormous wealth, his income being estimated at $500 a day. He is a German, and a radical advocate of absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic.—*Western.*

—Wm. Levy, associate justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court, died at Saratoga, N. Y., on the 14th. He was a lieutenant in the Mexican war, and during Confederate service attained a colonelcy; he was editor of a paper at Natchitoches, a member of the Legislature, a Breckenridge elector, member of Congress in 1875-76.

—Prof. E. J. Edmunds, a graduate of the Polytechnic school of France, and professor of mathematics in the Boys' High School, in this city, during Republican supremacy in this State, was sent to the insane Asylum last week, by Judge Miltenberger. This sad and terrible insanity, we are told, has been coming over him for some time. We hope he will be afforded proper medical attention, and that he may speedily recover.

—Benjamin Harvey Hill, U. S. Senator, died in Atlanta, Ga., on the morning of the 16th. He was born in Jasper county in 1823; was elected to the Legislature from Troupe county in 1852; in 1858 he was elected to the State Senate. He was defeated for Congress and for Governor on the Whig ticket, and as a Bell and Everett elector in 1860. He was elected to the Confederate Senate in 1861, and ardently supported Jefferson Davis to the close of the war. He was a bold opponent of reconstruction measures, and advocated the social ostracism of Republicans. He afterward was elected to Congress from the ninth district; and in 1876 to the United States Senate.

—Charles A. Dana, ex-Secretary of War, and editor of the New York *Sun*, a bitter enemy of Gen. Grant, pays the following tribute to one trait of his character: "Gen. Grant never swears. In all our acquaintance with him we never heard him utter a profane word. His example in this respect was as consistent as it was conspicuous. Most army officers will swear when they are excited. Gen. Scott used to swear. Gen. Sheridan will put in an oath now and then to give emphasis to his ideas, and Gen. Sherman can make the air lurid with his cursing. Not so with Gen. Grant. We have been with him in some of the most trying circumstances of his military career, and can testify that no cause of anxiety or of anger has ever drawn any sort of an oath from his lips."

—Col. Thos. P. May, who recently moved to Washington with his family from New Orleans, is the author of the "Earl of Mayfield" and the "Prince of Breffny," novels that have met with decided favor. Mrs. May is the daughter of Miles Taylor, member of Congress from Louisiana. Col May and family returned from England last winter, where they had been spending two years. Col. May is suing in England for the title and estates of the May family, of which the present Lord Chief Justice of Ireland claims to be the head. A favorable decision is expected from the Queen's Court in a short time, when Col. May will assume the title of Baronet of Mayfield, now held by the Lord Chief Justice. The amount of the estates involved is very large. It is said the character of Carew, in the "Earl of Mayfield," is a faithful biographical sketch of Col May.

The Khedive authorizes the British troops to occupy such points as they consider useful for military operations against the rebels.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

Last Sabbath was a gala day for the children at Sixth Street M. E. Church. The entire services of the day were given to them. Appropriate addresses were delivered to parents, teachers, young ladies and men, and upon the general Sunday-school work by the pastor, Professor Woods and Bros. Taylor and Coleman, while numbers of the teachers and scholars gave some very charming recitations. First Street Sunday-school was represented by a class of noble young ladies to whom a valuable prize was presented. The day was a grand jubilee. The collection was $14 35. H. Wilson is superintendent.

P. F. Robinson, Shady Grove: "When I started out here I found the people very much scattered, but I have formed some warm friendships. The failure of last year's crops caused hard times. The people are now flocking to the church."

F. T. Chinn, Thibodaux: "Calvary M. E. Church is still on the road of progression spiritually and financially. On Sunday, Aug. 6, we had a grand union meeting; the amount collected was $61 75. Also class No. 2, of which Bros. Z. Coner and F. H. Taylor are leaders, presented the church with a beautiful 4-light chandelier. Also Sister M. C. Le Blanc, of class No. 5, four chairs. Bro. R. Hickenbothem hung over the pulpit a fine self-lifting light. Though it is true some of our neighbor churches fight us, we have the light in our hearts and a perfectly illuminated church. Our Sunday-school is in a prosperous condition. We desire the prayers of the whole Church, that we may continue in the road of progression."

Reese Thompson, Shreveport: "The quarterly conference of St. Paul church was held July 24. Elder Duncan presided. The classes reported as follows: No. 1, 28 members, 3 probationers, $10 60 collection; No. 2, 31 members, 23 probationers, $8 60 collection; No. 3, 36 members, $11 30 collection; No. 4, 41 members, $11 90 collection; No. 5, 38 members, $14 15 collection; No. 6, 18 members, $6 30 collection; No. 7, 40 members, 13 probationers, $9 15 collection; No. 8, 17 members, $6 50. Class and public collections this year $301 10. We have had some 25 conversions, and built a fence around our church and parsonage costing $100. We anticipate having the Church painted by the fourth quarter. St. Paul's Sunday-school is in good condition, and gives a missionary collection every second Sunday. A little boy named Lafayette Thomas, a member of it, was offered fifty cents to go to the circus, and replied, "I had rather you would give me a nickel to carry to Sabbath school." I wish all of our people could be that bold."

TEXAS.

Allen Harris, Willis: "The Duncan Church, which was burned down in September last, has been rebuilt, 22x24 feet, and the Christians of the vicinity are giving renewed attention to their religious duties. The first sermon was preached in the church on the first Sabbath of August."

Geo. W. Norris, Marshall: "In traveling around my circuit I find that my people have had but little of the Gospel preached to them. The preachers must talk to the people more of their sins and stop sticking their fingers in their ears and making a big fuss. Protracted meeting was held in Macedonia Church; the fight was strong but 28 were taken on probation. I have sent in twelve subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN."

ARKANSAS.

A. E. Carr, Newport: "At second quarterly meeting there was a large congregation. Elder Phillips was with us, and 44 partook of the sacrament. Collection $3 55."

H. H. McAllister, Saulsburg: "Our church has grown wonderfully this year. Thirty-four have joined since Conference, and the good work goes on yet. This, undoubtedly, will soon be one of the best works in the Conference. Our Sunday-school beats anything in this part of the country."

TENNESSEE.

The East Tennessee Conference meets October 12th, and the Holston Conference Oct. 19th. Bishop Simpson will preside.

Dr. J. B. Ford, in the Atlanta *Advocate*, says: "The Methodist Episcopal church never was more firmly planted in East Tennessee than at this time. Every part of the work is growing. There is very marked growth in the number and efficiency of our Sunday-schools. Nearly every circuit is supplied with good, and in many cases, elegant churches, which indicate permanent growth. The Methodist Episcopal church is a fixture and a very prominent factor in the make up of the moral forces in this section not to be lightly esteemed."

GEORGIA.

J. W. Adams, architect and builder, from Chattanooga, was in Atlanta last week to examine the location for Haven Hall, the new building for the theological seminary for the South. It is to be commenced as soon as the plans are accepted, and will be erected on the grounds of Clark University, either a little West or East of Chrisman Hall. It is to be of brick, on a foundation of granite, and to cost fifteen thousand dollars.—*Methodist Advocate.*

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter from Jackson.

DEAR EDITOR: We had on the 8th of July a jolly picnic, given jointly by the Feliciana Benevolent Society and the Magnolia M. E. Sunday-school. Mr. Shattuck, superintendent of the school and a member of the society, and R. L. Perry, president, favored this union as the times were hard, and the two societies could help each other. Friends from all parts of East and West Feliciana, and some from East Baton Rouge, La., and Woodville, Miss., were on hand at eight o'clock, and at nine Presiding Elder Landry opened for us by singing a sweet hymn. Rev. Eli Perkins led in prayer. Then Miss Irene George presented the society with a very fine banner, and her speech was brief and to the point. The President responded. Vice-President Aaron Robinson, and Rev. John Qualls made interesting addresses. The Society and school formed in line, and with sweet music marched through the principal streets of the town. Many handkerchiefs were waved at us from Methodist windows. On the picnic grounds a hard shower came up, and we were forced back to the church, but it cleared up, and our friends were again invited to dinner. At night the Sunday-school had a concert, and the church was crowded. The children acquitted themselves well, and reflected credit on the school. Two of them read compositions which were highly commended, and the singing was excellent. Arthur H. Colwell delivered a very able and impressive address, and we hope to see him rise to where he will have an opportunity to make some of the dark clouds disappear. After him, Rev. Pierre Landry, our beloved presiding elder, made some appropriate remarks. His efforts for the people are appreciated. Benediction was pronounced by Rev. Archie Herbert of West Feliciana. We had with us that day and night Revs. George Lacey, C. Barnes, H. H. Hunter, John Davis, Joseph Williams, Morgan Griffin, Jonas Thomas, Green Williams, and that noble worker for his people, W. A. Nelson and family. Everything contributed to a complete success. Mr. Isaac Perry Lewis and Misses Fannie Kemble and Willie Lewis carried the society banner; it was selected by Mr. Landry, and was a fine piece of work. Mr. James Smith and Misses Sarah E. Graham and Ella Marshall carried the Sunday-school banner. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the committes of arrangements and the members of the Society, and to the parents, able corps of teachers and officers of the Sunday-school.

We will not forget the active part of Rev. C. W. Kershaw and wife, taken in the Sunday-school when they were here, and thanks to Rev. A. Graham for his assistance this year.

We are striving to get two good teachers for our public schools, colored ones preferred. We have had two good ones, and expect to be as fortunate hereafter. We are happy to say that our town does not allow the selling of liquor in it at any time. Respectfully,

R. L. PERRY.

Jackson, La., Aug. 4.

Light from Louisiana.

The almost chronic monotony of discouragement in the educational life of the Pelican State has been relieved by two incidents of great significance. First, comes the princely donation of $2,000,000 for endowing a college for the education of the white young men of New Orleans, by Paul Tulaine; a former resident of that city, though a Northern man, and at present residing in Princeton, N. J. The history of previous benefactions by this State and individuals for the higher education, will doubtless be a warning to the corporate body intrusted with this great bequest; and any board of which Mr. Randall Gibson is a prominent member will not be wanting in wise and cultured direction. If no insuperable obstacles exist, it would seem as if no better thing could be done than in some way to combine this endowment with the State University, of which Prof. Jesse is now the dean, and which is, by all odds, the most vital establishment for the higher education in the Southwest.

The secon, and even more interesting incident in the same line, is the late address of Mr. Geo. W. Cable, of New Orleans, on the development of the literature of the South, before the students at Oxford, Miss. No such address has proceeded from any literary man in our country for the last generation.

For breadth of outlook over the national field of culture; for a fair and discriminating estimate of the sources of power in the old South, and the vast inspirations of the national life for the poet, the novelist, the biographer, and the historian; for intense patriotism and a spirit of rational progress, this address deserves republication every where. Mr. Cable is not one of those holiday orators whose sole performance is a sensational and boastful assertion of the possibilities of a national literature, but himself an author not second to any contemporary in the field of the new American romance. He has shown what can be done with the life and history of one American city. The same elements of power, pathos, brilliant contrast, and deep social and spiritual significance can be found in any old or new city in the land.

But one thing more must happen in Louisiana before the present educational dead-lock is broken and the whole people of that great State are called to the full participation in the feast of knowledge now offered to the few. The last report of State Supt. Fay, and City Supt. Rogers of New Orleans, interpreted by the light of the past few years of public-school affairs in Louisiana, is not a reassuring document. The gist of it is, that the public-school teachers of Louisiana, and especially of New Orleans, still "hold the fort," although the bitter and relentless war against the common school is still waged with no evident purpose of abatement. In the whole Republic there can not be found a more devoted band of teachers than in New Orleans. Year after year they have stood to their guns in the face of starvation wages, paid with the most aggravating irregularity in depreciated bonds. Had it not been for the heroism of a few women, the common-school system of Louisiana would have been trampled in the mire long ere this, spite of the the fidelity of the little band of noble men who have fought so bravely for its preservation. The trouble in Louisiana seems to be the lack of a thoroughly organized and compact school public to support the cause, watch and baffle the intrigues of the social, political, and priestly enemies of public education, and assure the hard-worked and almost discouraged teachers, that they are on the eve of a victory and not of a crushing defeat. Louisiana stands to-day at the parting of two ways. If captured by the foes of popular education, no special cultivation of the few will save her from the provincialism that awaits every American State that submits to the rule of political and ecclesiastical ring. We trust the new life of Lousiana is only only abiding its time for a speedy resurrection.—*New England Journal of Education.*

Egyptian Taxes.

For the last forty years the rulers of Egypt have endeavored to Europeanize the country. This was the ambition of Said Pasha whose short reign prepared the way for still more important innovations. Ismail Pasha, the late Khedive, went far beyond all his predecessors in that direction. He was educated in part at Paris. He imbibed European notions to the utmost. He undertook to make Egypt another France. He had abilities of a high order, but lacked practical judgment and [illegible]. He set out to do the work of two hundred and fifty years in twenty-five. He built railroads, bridges, canals, roads, palaces, wharves, and public parks. He converted Alexandria and Cairo into semi-European cities, with magnificent buildings and boulevards lighted with gas. He took an active part in building [illegible] in the city was built by Mr. Remington, the well-known American manufacturer of firearms. He [illegible]

beaten until his relations and neighbors make up the deficiency, or he succumbs. And the poor fellaheen understand that all this terrible oppression is the result of European improvements and influence. It is not strange that they hate the foreigners as a fiend, and are ready to take up arms for their expulsion.—*Christian at Work.*

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

THIRD QUARTER. LESSON IX. August 27, 1882.

PHARISEES AND SADDUCEES SILENCED.—(Mark xii. 13-27.)

The chief priests, scribes and elders, sympathizers with and supporters of the Herodian rule, sent to Christ to ask him concerning paying tribute to Cæsar. If he should have said yes, it would have brought him into conflict with the mass of his countrymen, who hated the Roman rule, and apparently into conflict with God's will, who had designed Israel to be an independent nation. If he said no, it would have brought him into collision with the temporal power of the emperor. In either case, there were present friends of each party ready to note his words and make them the basis of action against him, to which they would be prepared to testify. He, knowing hypocrisy, said: "Render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's"—The image and superscription declared the coin to be Cæsar's in the sense in which the coin belongs to the emperor of any country. But in practice the coin could not come into the possession of the people without a direct gift on the the part of the emperor, or by the people rendering some equivalent for it. In either way the coin would no longer really be the emperor's but the person's who happened to hold it. When Cæsar therefore demanded a portion of it as tribute he must render some equivalent for it, and the question turns upon the rightfulness of his claim. In return for the money he guarantees civil order and administration of public affairs. If the equivalent is fair, the tax is fair, and the coin belongs to Cæsar by just right. Therefore give it to him. "To God the things that are God's"—The duties of religion are not compromised by civil relations, and ought not to be remitted, but performed. It may be true that God designed Israel for an independent nation, and that the rule of the Cæsars over them is a curse and an affliction; but it has been permitted by divine Providence, perhaps as a judgment. At all events, it could not now be remedied, and any attempt t restore autonomy would only lead to slaughter and defeat.

Consumption no longer an incurable disease. Send to Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1100 Girard street, for their treatise on Compound Oxygen, and learn how this disease may be surely arrested and cured. It will be mailed free.

NEW BOOKS.

JESSIE AND RAY; or Recreations in Natural History for Boys and Girls," with illustrations, by Anna O. Woodbridge. Cincinnati: Walden & Stowe. New York: Phillips & Hunt. 16 mo. p. 333. Price $1.

This book is what its name indicates, "Recreations in Natural History for Boys and Girls." We remember the books Jacob Abbott wrote for children, and how entertaining they were. Perhaps it is not always best to make comparisons, and yet we think it just to say that Miss Woodbridge has made a decided improvement on Mr. Abbott. She makes the study of Natural History easy. We advise parents to put this book into the hands of their boys and girls.

METHODISM AND THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION. By Rev Henry Wheeler. Cincinnati: Walden & Stowe. New York: Phillips & Hunt. 16mo., pp. 281. Price $1.

To us this is one of the most timely books of the season. The cause of Temperance and Methodism have been closely identified. Mr. Wesley required of all his members abstinence from the use of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and this has been one of the accepted rules of the Methodist Episcopal Church ever since its organization in 1784, and during all of these years good work for the cause of temperance has been done by the ministry and membership of the Church. The British Conference seems to have departed for a season from Mr. Wesley's rule, and not only treated this question with silence, but even became unfriendly and actively hostile to it. But the Methodist Episcopal Church has [illegible] the battle and waged an uncompromising war upon the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Mr. Wheeler gives with clearness the history of Methodism in the reformation. We advise all of our readers to buy this book and closely study its pages.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Boston *Musical Herald*, for August has a portrait of the eminent singer and music teacher, [illegible], with other attractions.

The *Little Folks Reader*, for August (D. Lothrop & Co., Boston,) [illegible] Marine visitors, Mr. and [illegible]; Archie's Bees, and [illegible]. Price 7c.

The *Peacemaker* for August and [illegible] is a bright number, full [illegible] advance the [illegible] peace. Philadelphia: 813 Arch street; $1 a year.

The Album Writers' Friend, contain nearly three hundred selections suitable for writing in autograph albums. Those who have been invited to inscribe their sentiments in a friend's album, will find this little volume a help. It contains 64 pages, and will be sent post paid on receipt of 15 cents, by J. S Ogilvie & Co, No. 31 Rose Street, New York.

The August numbers of both the *Century Magazine* and *St. Nicholas*, the Midsummer Holiday issue of the one and "the great travel number" of the other, are out of print Much larger editions of both these magazines have been sold during the past few months than in any preceding summer season.

The personal appearance of none of our popular writers is less familiar to the public than that of Mr. Clemens (Mark Twain), unless it be that of Mr. Henry James, Jr. Of both these gentlemen Mr. Cole is engraving portraits in wood for the *Century*, and Mr. Howells has prepared the sketches which are to accompany them. Mr. Clemens's, which is spoken highly of both as a work of art and as a faithful representation, will form the frontispiece of the September number. Mr. James's will follow soon, together with a piece of literary work by that writer.

The *North American Review* for September has for its leading article a very forcible presentment, by Dorman B. Eaton, of the evils produced by the practice of levying "Political Assessments." The paper is noteworthy for its striking array of facts, but more so because it will be universally regarded as the ultimatum of a large and influential section of the Republican Party, addressed to the party leaders. "Oaths in Legal Proceedings," by Judge Edward A. Thomas, is a discussion of the question whether the interests of morality and of public justice alike, would not be promoted by the abrogation of all laws requiring testimony to be given under the sanction of an oath. Thompson B. Maury, late of the Signal Office, contributes an article on "Tornadoes and their Causes," which, in addition to its scientific interest, possesses the merit of suggesting many practical measures for averting disaster to life and property from wind storms. "Architecture in America," by Clarence Cook, is marked by a freedom of utterance that is refreshing. In this respect it deserves to rank with Commander Gorringe's celebrated paper on the United States Navy. Augustus G. Cobb writes of "Earth-Burial and Cremation," and J. F. Manning, in an article entitled "The Geneva Award and the Ship Owners," sets forth the justice of the claims of consigners of cargoes and owners of vessels to indemnification out of the Geneva Award fund, for losses from the acts of Confederate cruisers. The Review is sold by booksellers and newsdealers generally.

Brown's Iron Bitters.

Without exception there is no remedy so strengthening in its effect as Brown's Iron Bitters.

If you wish to be strong and enjoy the full exuberance of perfect, robust health, put your trust in Brown's Iron Bitters. It will not disappoint you.

A friend writes: "For years I suffered from physical exhaustion and declining health. Now I am as strong as iron. I used Brown's Iron Bitters."

Depend on Brown's Iron Bitters for strength of mind and body.

Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley, English commander, with the authority of the Khedive, has issued a proclamation to the people of Egypt representing the sole object of the British to be to restore the Khedive. It says all peaceful inhabitants will be kindly treated. Mosques will be respected and all supplies paid for. Gen. Wolseley adds that he will be glad to receive all chiefs who are disposed to assist in repressing rebellion.

To Accommodate the Public.

The proprietors of that immensely popular remedy, Kidney-Wort, in recognition of the claims of the public which has so liberally patronized them, have prepared a liquid preparation of that remedy for the special accommodation of those who from any reason dislike to prepare it for themselves. It is very concentrated and, as the dose is small, it is more easily taken by many. It has the same effectual action in all diseases of the kidneys, liver or bowels.—Home and Farm.

Alabama and Kentucky elected the Democratic State ticket by reduced majorities. In Tennessee county elections Republicans made large gains. In Athens county a colored justice was elected by white votes.

To Consumptives,

or those with weak lungs, spitting of blood, bronchitis or kindred affections of throat or lungs, send two stamps for Dr. R. V. Pierce's treatise on these maladies. Address the doctor, Buffalo, N. Y.

Hon. Proctor Knott has declined a renomination for Congress with the idea of becoming a candidate for Governor of Kentucky.

Brain and Nerve.

Well's Health Renewer, the greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, etc. $1, at druggists. Louisiana Depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

On the forty-eighth ballot the Democratic convention of the sixth Louisiana district nominated A. S. Herron, of East Baton Rouge, for Congress.

Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., opens Sept. 14. Advantages of a high order are offered. While academic work receives careful attention, the physical training, personal cleanliness and culture of all, especially of the smaller boys, is an object of peculiar care.

DEATHS.

Sister Alicunett Haynes departed this life July 20, 1882, and said she wanted all God's children to meet her around the throne. N. TOOLE.
Waynesboro, Miss.

Mary L. Robinson died June 25, aged 4 years, 1 month and 4 days. P. ROBINSON.
Shady Grove, La.

Bro. Henderson Little died April 8. He was a local preacher, a faithful member and a loving husband, and passed away triumphantly. A wife and eleven sons mourn his loss. OWEN H. MURPHY.
Jackson, Miss.

Bro. Stephen Rousseau died in good faith, Aug. 8th, leaving a wife to mourn his loss. Sister Charlotte Elvice died August 10th, after living a faithful Christian, leaving a husband and four children. AUSTIN JONES.
Camp Parapet, La.

Sister Edna Whitakar, a faithful member of the church for 35 years, died July 26, aged 63 years. While on her sick bed she sent her usual contribution to the church, and bade her pastor good by. She leaves a host of friends to mourn her loss. J. L. MASSEY.
Linden, Tenn.

Sister Caily Johnson died July 10, 1882. She was a faithful member of Wiley Chapel M. E. Church; was born on Flint river in Georgia. She lived in Russell county, Ala., from the time she was ten years old until she was 46 years old, when she moved to this place, where she has resided ever since. She was seventy-three years old, and when she died had been a member of the church for thirty-three years. She was taken sick July 1st and died on the 10th. She was unconscious for ten days, but her life was such a one that we cannot doubt but she dwells with the shining ones that have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the lamb. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. T. J. Johnson and S. Duncan. She leaves one son, a daughter and many relatives and friends to mourn her loss. S. DUNCAN.
Mansfield, La.

"With Grateful Feelings."

Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—Your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Purgative Pellets" have cured my daughter of Scrofulous Swellings and open sores about the neck; and your "Favorite Prescription" has accomplished wonders in restoring to health my wife who had been bed-fast for eight months from Female Weakness. I am with grateful feelings, Yours truly
T. H. LONG, Galveston, Texas.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 9.—The National Educational Assembly closed this evening with an immense audience. Mr. Crawford, Superintendent of Education of Tennesse, presided in the morning, when education South was discussed by Dr. Allen, of Pittsburg; Dr. Gregory, of Illinois, and Dr. Hartzell, of Louisiana. In the afternoon, Bishop Simpson and United States Senator Sanders, of Nebraska, spoke. This evening Professor Darnell, of Florida, and United States Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, were the speakers. Mr. Blair discussed the measures proposing National aid, now before Congress, to the common schools. A National Education Committee will be organized to memorialize Congress.

Few complexions can bear the strong, white morning light which exposes every speck of tan, every pimple and the slightest spotting of eczema. In Dr. Benson's Skin Cure is sure relief from the annoyance of these blemishes on the cheek of beauty.

$1500 a year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, Aug. 21, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

Cotton, ℔ lb.	
Ordinary	10¼
Middling	12¼
Good middling	13
Middling fair	13¼
Sugar, ℔ lb.	
Yellow clarified	9
White clarified	9
Molasses, in bbls., ℔ gallon.	
Common	40
Fair	50
Choice	60
Rice, Louisiana, ℔ lb.:	
Common	—@6
Fair	—@6¼
Choice	@7
GROCERIES.	
Butter, ℔ lb.:	
Western	23@24
Coffee, ℔ lb.:	
Ordinary	8¼
Prime	11¼
Cheese, ℔ lb.:	
Western factory	10¼
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	5 87½
Flour, ℔ bbl.:	
Fancy	6 00
Choice family	5 50
Lard, ℔ lb.:	
Choice, in kegs	@13¼
Choice, in tierces	13
Salt, ℔ sack:	
Coarse	87½
Fine	1 22½
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	2 75
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 75
Onions, ℔ bbl	3 00
Apples, ℔ bbl	1 50a3 00
Cabbages, ℔ 100	10@15 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	—.5@10 00
Oils, ℔ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	19@30
Coal, in bbls	—@—
Linseed, raw	62@64
Linseed, boiled	65@67
Cotton seed	51@52
GRAIN AND FEED.	
Corn, in sacks, ℔ bu.:	
Yellow	98
White	1 00
Mixed	98
Oats, ℔ bu.:	
Western	52
Bran, ℔ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	85
Hay, ℔ ton:	
Prime	22@26
Choice	27@28
PROVISIONS.	
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	22 37½
Bacon, ℔ lb.:	
Breakfast	15
Shoulders	11
Sides, clear rib	14¼
Sides, clear	14¼
Hams, sugar-cured	15¼
Dry Salt Meat, ℔ lb.:	
Clear rib sides	10¼
Clear sides	10¼
Shoulders	10¼

Sick Headache. For the relief and cure of the distressing affliction take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Malaria. Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action.

Constipation should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator, it is so mild and effectual.

Biliousness. One or two tablespoonfuls will relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state, such as Nausea, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, a bitter, bad taste in the month.

Dyspepsia. The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

Colic. Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simmons Liver Regulator is administered.

Buy only the genuine, in white wrapper, with red "Z." Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
Sold by All Druggists.

Great agricultural distress prevails in Andalusia.

Conference Notices.

Chattanooga District, East Tennessee Conference.

I am informed by Rev. H. N. Brown and others that there is no danger of small-pox in Rockwood, Tannessee, and our district conference will meet there on the 6th day of September. All are earnestly requested to be present, with their reports, ready for business, on the first day of the session.
S. J. HARRIS, P. E.

Huntsville District—Texas Conference.

The literary exercises for the Huntsville District, Texas Conference to be held at Willis on the 5th day of October, opening at 8 o'clock a. m., and closing on the 8th at 10 o'clock p. m.:

To preach the opening sermon W. McKenzie
The Flesh and the Spirit....Rev. J. Smith
Christian Love..........Rev. Tobe Ward
The Fruits of the Spirit..Rev. H. W. Wilson
Victory over Death.........Rev. S. Kelly
John the Baptist's Confession..E. Jefferson
The Corner Stone............Rev. A Adair
The Christian in the World. Rev. R Williams
On Temperance......Rev. A. C. Culbreath
Justification...................Jessie Jones
What is Faith..............James Jackson
Regeneration...............Beeneman Fisher
What is Repentance.........Fred. McGown
On Education..............George Galveston
The Doctrine of the Resurrection..A Logan
The Fruits of Holiness...W. B Pullam, P. E

Dear brethren you must all try to bring your essays in writing, as it will save a great deal of time. We are your committee on programme: Rev. E. Jefferson and A. O. Culbreath; W. McKenzie, duty of Sunday-school Superintendent; A. Harris, duty of class-leaders.

Palestine District—Texas Conference.

FOURTH ROUND.

San Augustine and Circuit	Sept. 23–24
Sabine and Shelby	" 23–24
Union Circuit	Oct. 1–2
Mineola	" 7–8
Tyler and Tyler Circuit	" 15–16
Jacksonville Circuit	" 21–22
Palestine and Palestine Mission	" 28–29
Crockett	Nov. 1–2
Madison Circuit	" 4–5
Leona Circuit	" 11–12
Centerville and Shiloh	" 11–12
Jewett	" 15–16
Butler	" 18–19
Fairfield	" 25–26
Cotton Gin	Dec. 2–3
Henderson and Tronpe	" 9–10

Brethren of the Palestine district, please try to have your assessment for the year all collected by the fourth quarter. The brother that was appointed to take the special collection for Wiley University will do well to have their collections all taken. Where there was no one appointed to take this collection, we request the district steward to act and take a special collection for Wiley University. So look out brethren, conference is just four months off.
WALTER RIPETOE, P. E.
August 14, 1882.

Murfreesboro Dist.—Tenn. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND.

Woodberry Circuit	Aug. 19–20
Murfreesboro	" 26–27
Spencer	.. ..
Alexandria	Sept. 2–3
Shelbyville	" 8–10
Petersburg	" 9–10
North Lebanon Circuit	" 16–17
Caney Fork Circuit	" 23–24
Martin Creek Circuit	" 26–27
Cooksville Circuit	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Sparta	" 7–8
McMinnville	" 13–14
McMinnville Circuit	" 13–14
Lebanon	" 21–22
Murfreesboro Circuit	" 21–22
Stone River	" 28–29
Manchester Circuit	Nov. 4–5
Tullahoma Circuit	" 11–12

District Conference will meet at Shelbyville Sept 6, instead of the 13th. Please make the change. I want all the ministers to be on hand the first day at roll call, and remain until the business of the Conference is through. Please stir up your committees, brethren, on the various benevolent enterprises of the church. We ought to pay back 30 per cent on all monies appropriated to our conference, which would enable us to pay $50 more than asked for—$900 would speak well for the Tennessee Conference; that would be about 12 per member. I am satisfied if the preachers would work up all the disciplinary plans of the church the above amount will be raised without burden to any one. Educate the people up to their duties; organize your monthly missionary prayer-meetings; watch the interests yourselves; attend the meetings in person and trust them to no one; organize all your Sunday-schools into missionary societies and train the children to give regularly and we will very soon raise up an army that will work up this great cause for God and the church. I believe the time is not far distant when a preacher who fails to do his duty in working up those plans of the church will fail to draw on the society for a cent; yea, indeed it ought to be so. Let our motto be: raise every cent assessed, with no blanks to appear on our conference reports this year. There may be some who will say we cannot raise those collections on account of hard times. That is no excuse, brethren. Some of the brethren have raised nearly all of their assessments already, far in advance of last year. Let us do our duty, brethren, and trust God for the result, though the times may be hard.
Yours, in the Master's cause,
H. W. KEY, P. E.

Notice.

Brethren and others attending the Little Rock District Conference, at Saulsburg, and paying full fare over the Memphis & Little Rock railroad will be returned at one-fifth fare. Let us have a full attendance.
I. G. POLLARD.

Okolona Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND.

West Point	Aug. 19–20
West Point Circuit	" 18–10
Okolona	" 26–27
Okolona Circuit	" 26–27
Houston	" 28
Benna Vista	" 31
Union Grove	" 31
Athens	Sept. 1
Aberdeen	" 2–8
Aberdeen Circuit	" 2–3
Starkville	" 9–10
Starkville Circuit	" 9–10
Tampico, at Starkville	" 9–10
Pike, at Starkville	" 9–10
Greensboro	" 14
Whitefield	" 16–17
Columbus	" 23–24
Columbus Circuit	" 23–24
Columbus Mission	" 23–24
Crawford	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Tupelo	" 5
Corinth	" 7–8
Corinth Circuit	" 7–8
Ripley	" 12
New Albany	" 14–15
Pontotoc	" 16

J. M. SHUMPERT, P. E.

LaTeche District—Louisiana Conference

THIRD ROUND.

Jeanerette and St. Peter	Aug. 31, Sept. 3
Glenco and Island	Sept. 1-2-3
Pecan	" 4
Vermilion	" 6
Lake Charles	" 8
Holmesville	" 9–10
Booneville	" 10–11
Bayou DesGlaze	" 12
Cheneyville	" 14
Avoca and Rigolets	" 16
Alexandria	" 17–18
Pineville	" 17
Stuart's Chapel & Spring Creek	" 19–20
Opelousas	" 23–24
Washington	" 24–25
Waxia	" 26
Flat Town	" 28
New Iberia and Thompson	Sept. 5–30, Oct. 1
St. Martinsville	Oct. 1

Brethren, please take notice of your quarterly meeting and get your reports ready; and urgently request every member of your quarterly conferences to come with written reports.
A. E. P. ALBERT, P. E.

West Tennessee Dist—Tenn. Conference

FOURTH ROUND.

Memphis Charge	Aug. 12–13
Memphis Circuit	" 19–20
Mason Circuit	" 26–27
Fayette Circuit	Sept. 2–3
Browneville Circuit	" 9–10
Bells Circuit	" 16–17
Gardner's Circuit	" 23–24
Cypress Circuit	Sept 30, and Oct. 1
Mansfield Circuit	" 7–8
Henderson Circuit	" 14–15
Lindon Circuit	" 21–22
Lawrenceburg Circuit	" 28–29
Waynesboro Circuit	Nov. 4–5
Purdy Circuit	" 8–9

Will the pastors see that each member of the conference bring written reports, and be out promptly at 11 o'clock a. m., on Saturday before the quarter, and please have the books ready for examination. Notice Discipline, page No. 78, paragraph 101.
JESSE P. PRICE, P. E.

Gulf District—Mississippi Conference.

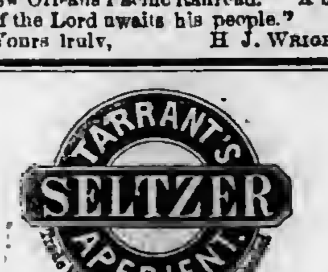
THIRD ROUND.

Brookhaven and Summit	Aug. 26–27
Hazlehurst	" 31
New Hope	Sept. 2–3
Union Church	" 7–8
Fayette	" 9–10
Hamburg	" 11–12
Meadville	" 13–14
Liberty	" 16–17
Columbia	" 23–24
Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian	" 28–29
Pascagoula	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Handsboro and Ocean Springs	" 3–4
Augusta	" 7–8
China Grove	" 14–15

J CAMPBELL, P. E.

Spring Creek Camp Meeting.

To all who wish to attend our Camp Meeting out on Spring Creek, notice is hereby given that we will commence on Thursday, August 31 All friends are invited I will meet preachers who write me at Lamourie crossing mail station, Morgan La. & Texas or New Orleans Pacific Railroad. "A blessing of the Lord awaits his people."
Yours truly, H. J. WRIGHT.



The King of the Body is the brain; the stomach its main support; the nerves its messengers; the bowels, the kidneys and the pores its safeguards. Indigestion creates a violent revolt among these attaches of the real organ, and to bring them back to their duty there is nothing like the regulating, purifying, invigorating, cooling operation of TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. It renovates the system and restores to health both the body and the mind.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 94 t

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MRS. COX,
144 Madison Avenue, New York.
Superior Board, Moderate Summer Prices. Elegant Suites and Single rooms. 21-3m

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT
By the Month, Week or Day,
AT
227 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET,
Corner Treme Street, New Orleans, La.
MRS. C. ROBERTSON, Proprietor.
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MRS. M. L. DALE,
Wishes to inform her friends that she is prepared to Accommodate Gentlemen, Ladies and Families With Board, by the MONTH, WEEK OR DAY, at Pass Christian, Miss., on FRONT STREET short walk from Railroad Depot and Boat Landing. Any one visiting the Pass will do well to give her a call. 10 ly.

TEACHER'S LIBRARY.
Nine books, including Bible Dictionary, Commentary on Mark, Compendium of Teaching, etc.; books worth 75c. to $1.50 each. Price 10c. each; whole nine, 80c. DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams St., Chicago.
aug10-8teow

Lithographs of John Wesley. For sale at this office. Price 25 cents each. Mailed to any address. PHILLIPS & HUNT.
tf 106 Camp Street, New Orleans.

BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 stops, $90. Pianos, $297 50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. 50 1y

$500 REWARD!
WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. 41 1y

EARS FOR THE MILLION!
Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil
Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known.
This Oil is abstracted from peculiar species of small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as Carcharodon Rondeletii. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410 Its cures were so numerous and *many so seemingly miraculous*, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese People. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at $1 per bottle.

HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY!
It has performed a miracle in my case.
I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better.
I have been greatly benefited.
My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.

"Its virtues are *unquestionable* and its *curative character absolute, as the writer can personally testify, both from experience and observation.* Write at once to Haylock & Jenney, 7 Dey street New York, enclosing $1, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—Editor of Mercantile Review.
To avoid loss in the mails, please send money by Registered Letter.
Only Imported by HAYLOCK & JENNEY (Late Haylock & Co.)
Sole Agents for America 7 Dey St., New York.
18-1y-p3

WHISKY HABIT CURE. By DR. B. M. WOOLLEY, Atlanta, Ga. It Quiets the Nerves, Promotes Health and Morals. Costs less than Whisky. Try it. Office 33½ Whitehall street. 94-1yeom

$1.30 Teacher's Bibles. "Oxford" Teacher's Bibles, concordance encyclopedia, dictionary, tables, maps, etc—most complete teachers' Bible extant; 1,104 pages, plain binding, gilt edge, for $1.30. DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams St., Chicago.
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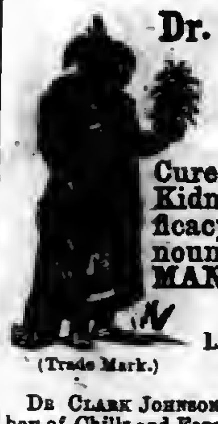

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup
Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.
AGENTS WANTED.
Laboratory 77 West 3d St. New York City. Druggists Sell it.
(Trade Mark.)
CHILLS AND FEVER.
FROG LEVEL, LA., February 27, 1880.
DR CLARK JOHNSON—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chills and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine. L. D. HOWDISHELL.
july27-1y

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No. 106 Camp Street, New Orleans,

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NEAR FIVE HUNDRED PASTORS,

Eight Hundred Post-Offices, and

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MAINLY IN THE FIVE STATES:

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Send Your Orders to the Office Direct.

TERMS MODERATE.

—100— Years Now Ready, New Edition. LADIES in the **WHITE House** The ONLY BOOK of the kind ever published. A HISTORY of every Administration from WASHINGTON to the present time, with over 20 Steel Portraits of Ladies of the White House, with views of many of the Homes of the Presidents. This is the most salable book published. AGENTS WANTED. Send for Circulars, with full particulars, to BRADLEY & CO., 66 N. Fourth Street, Philadelphia.
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EDUCATIONAL.

Rust University,
HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.
LOCATION BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL.
Instruction, Systematic and Thorough.
COURSES OF STUDY:
Academic, Normal, Collegiate and Biblical.
Special Instruction in Music and Penmanship.
EXPENSES:
Board, per month, including rooms and washing.......$10 00
Tuition, per term of twelve weeks.......3 00
Music and Penmanship extra.
Fall Term Opens September 28, 1882.
Examination of new students September 27.
Rust Hall, which is being erected at a cost of $5,000, will be completed by the opening of the winter term, January 26. School accommodations can then be provided for about five hundred students and about half that number can be boarded in the school building.
For further information address
aug-21tf W. W. HOOPER.

BALDWIN SEMINARY,
A School for White Pupils of Both Sexes.
Baldwin, St. Mary's Parish, La.
YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 18, 1882.
Prepares for College or University, Business or Professional Life.
We challenge competition in low rates, thorough instruction, and healthfulness and beauty of location. Influences decidedly religious. Home care and comforts. For circular containing further information address
REV. W. S. FITCH, A. M., President.
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WILEY UNIVERSITY,
Marshall, Texas.
A School of Liberal and Christian Education.
Primary, Academic, Normal, Scientific, Classical and Biblical Courses of Study.
EXPENSES:
Tuition, per month (of four weeks).......$1 00
Room rent, per month.......$1 50 to 2 00
Washing, per month.......75 to 1 25
Board, per month, about.......5 00
All expenses, per month, about.......9 00
Cost of board varies with price of provisions etc. All students boarding in the institution are required to furnish bedding to the amount of two blankets and pillows.
Instrumental music $2 50 a month. Vocal music free.
Session begins 18th of September and continues until the 31st of May 1883.
For full particulars send for catalogue.
Address W. H. DAVIS,
aug10-3m Wiley University, Marshall Texas.

Washington and Lee University,
GEN. G. W. C. LEE, President.
Thorough instruction in LANGUAGES, LITERATURE and SCIENCE, and in the Professional Schools of LAW and ENGINEERING. Healthful location in the Valley of Virginia. Necessary expenses for whole session, exclusive of board and clothing, need not exceed $225 to $300. Session opens Sept. 21. For catalogue, address
J. L. CAMPBELL, Jr., Clerk,
27-3m Lexington, Va.

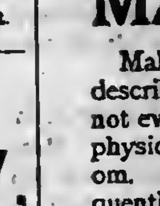
Wards Seminary,
Nashville, Tenn.
Closed its 17th year with 257 young ladies, and 41 graduates. Parents wanting a School of Progress, Experience, Careful Matronage, and Thorough Drilling in its Departments, including Cutting and Fitting, send for a new catalogue. Next year opens Sept. 1st. Address DR. W. E. WARD.
29-6t

MERIDIAN ACADEMY.
The Sixth year of the Meridian Academy will begin Sept. 1882. Having given general satisfaction in the past, we bespeak a liberal patronage in the future. Especial pains taken with students preparing to teach. Parents desirous of sending their children to a good Preparatory School will do well to communicate with us. Board can be obtained from $8 to $10 per month. All communications should be addressed to Rev. G. Brooks, or to the Principal.
MRS. M. V. KEEVER.
Meridian, July 8th, 1882.

VASSAR COLLEGE.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. A complete college course for women, with Schools of Painting and Music, and a preparatory department. Catalogues sent.
29-10t S. L. CALDWELL, D. D., President.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY.
Choicest Eastern advantages in Collegiate and post-graduate studies; in Theology, Law, and Medicine. Address *The Registrar*, Boston, Mass. 29-16t

Riverview Academy,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
With U. S. Military Department. A thorough going, wide-awake school for boys, combining Study, Military Drill and Recreation in due proportion. Catalogue with chart of College Requisitions, sent on application.
1y13-2m OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.



Ten Nights in a Bar Room. T. S. Arthur's great book. The complete work, with eight illustrations, in cheap form (just as good for the reading), sold for [illegible]—lowest price ever sold, (see Potter & Co.'s list)—and THIRTY-NINE extra copies to distribute (all postpaid). Most thrilling and forcible temperance book extant. Costs nothing to scatter it on this plan. The Temperance Revolution, 45 Adams Street, Chicago.
aug10-6t

MALARIA

Malaria is an almost indescribable malady which not even the most talented physicians are able to fathom. Its cause is most frequently ascribed to local surroundings, and there is very little question, but this opinion is substantiated by facts. Malaria does not necessarily mean chills and fever while these troubles usually accompany it. It often affects the sufferer with general lassitude, accompanied by loss of appetite, sleeplessness, a tired feeling and a high fever, the person afflicted growing weaker and weaker, loses flesh day after day, until he becomes a mere skeleton, a shadow of his former self.

Malaria once having laid its hold upon the human frame, the door of the system is thrown open to nervous diseases. The body weak and enfeebled absorbs no nourishment, but subsisting upon itself, the digestive organs no longer perform their functions; the liver becomes torpid, and other organs failing to do their routine work, speedily become disordered, and dissolution and death are apt to ensue.

In addition to being a certain cure for malaria and chills and fever, BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient tonic; especially indigestion, dyspepsia, intermittent fevers, want of appetite, loss of strength, lack of energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs. It is for sale by all respectable dealers in medicines, price, $1 per bottle

Be sure and get the genuine BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. Take no other.
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S.S. Banners. All kinds at lowest prices. Send description of just what you want, and we will give estimate. Fine silk banner, fringe and pole (plated [illegible]) [illegible]. Lettering in gold. DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams St., Chicago.
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$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

Young Folks' Corner.

A Wonderful Boy.

O little Tom Prance
Could caper and dance,
Light as the down of a thistle.
And what do you think?
He knew how to wink,
And, I have been told, could whistle.

What do you suppose?
The boy had a nose!
And eyes just as bright as dollars.
And, strange to be said,
Hair grew on his head!
I think he wore caps and collars.

The wonder still grows;
For he had ten toes,
And of fingers just as many!
He could talk and walk,
Could use knife and fork,
And knew the worth of a penny.

I am not quite sure
Tom could shut the door
Without a terrible clatter;
But quite sure am I
He could eat a plum pie
And leave not a crumb on the platter!
—Our Little Ones.

A Terrible Memory.

Many a picture of moving pathos appears in the dark gallery of drunkenness. We have seen but few more touching ones than this, from the pen of Mrs. M. A. Kidder. She described little Benny, the son of a drunken father, sitting in the room with his mother and little sister. By looking at his sad and thoughtful face one would have thought him to be ten years of age, yet he was only six. No wonder! For four years this almost baby had been used to see a drunken father go in and out of their little cottage. He scarcely remembered any thing from him but abuse and cruelty, especially towards his kind and loving mother. But now he was dead! The green sod had lain on his grave a week or more, but the terrible effects of his conduct were not buried with him. The poor children would start with a shudder at every uncertain step on the walk outside, and at every hesitating hand upon the latch. On the day mentioned above Benny's mother was getting dinner.

"Will my little son go to the woodshed and get mother a few sticks to finish boiling the tea kettle?"

"I don't like to go into the woodshed, mamma," said Benny, looking down.

"Why, my son?"

"Because there is a pair of father's old shoes on the beam out there, and I don't like to see them."

"Why, Benny, do you mind your father's shoes more than his coat and hat up there?"

"Because," said Benny, [illegible]

Oh, the dreadful [illegible] a drunken father [illegible] children. What an awful memory to bear through life! [illegible]

True Stories of Little People.

ABRAHAM. [illegible]

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.
21-1y

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

J. W. Richardson, pastor at Centerville, wrote that the heavy rains impeded his church work. On several Sabbaths in succession only a few were able to get to church.

D. Shelby, Allen: "Our presiding elder could not be with us on account of his sickness, and I held the second quarterly conference at Union chapel, Martha Station. We had a glorious time. Rev. D. Atkins preached; the house could not contain the people. Two were converted before the meeting closed. Sunday-schools are doing well; Union is under Supt. Alex. Johnson, Friendship under D. Atkins. We expect to get a large bell for the church at Hayson. Bros. C Mack and D. J. Price will see after it. Have had 5 converts since quarterly conference, and 24 at the altar. I thank the Lord the light is shining in our church. Cotton crops are fine."

MISSISSIPPI.

L. Clayton, Deerbrook: "Elder Dunn held our conference on the 30 and 31, and administered sacrament to 24 persons. Collection was $13. Children's day was observed, and $2 85 was raised."

The annual camp meeting of the Ocean Springs circuit, commenced last Monday the 21st inst., at Ocean Springs, and continues till the 27th inst. Friends from adjoining country, as well as from the city, are invited by Bro. Bardwell and his people.

B. Allen, Fort Stephen: "Elder Dunn held the quarterly conference for Daleville circuit, and preached to a large congregation. Paid pastor this quarter $56 95; elder's collection $14; 183 were at Lord's supper."

S. H. M. Simms, Augusta: "I have to walk over a large work, and meet with much opposition. Appointments are from 20 to 75 miles apart. I do not mind it except for one thing—I have but little time to devote to the conference studies. Elder Campbell held our [illegible] We had a good time. Collection $9 25."

Spencer Kelley, Livingstone: [illegible] held our third quarterly conference [illegible] largely attended, and we had a grand time [illegible] Collection was $13 05. My work is looking up."

W. H. Logan, Jefferson: "Our work has been blessed to some extent. [illegible] doing well financially; the greater part of the church [illegible] converted, 28 baptized, 12 received by letter, and 4 by [illegible] Rev. Peter Morgan, of Marshall, visited us and preached two rousing sermons, [illegible] joined us a convert."

H. [illegible] camp meeting convened July 13th and closed on the 31st. The temporal and spiritual work was good. We have a building 40x60, and it covered. The presiding elder took the lead in its [illegible] followed by Johnson and [illegible] There were 18 conversions [illegible] building. [illegible] Revs. T. [illegible] J. S. Whittaker, [illegible] Hamilton, and Alexander."

TENNESSEE.

[illegible] Cottage: "By [illegible] My third [illegible] by Rev. A. Phillips, [illegible] some rousing [illegible] Collection for elder [illegible] Five joined the church. I will [illegible] to confer [illegible]

Many bodily ills result from habitual constipation, and a fine constitution may be broken and ruined by simple neglect. There is no medicine equal to Ayer's Pills to correct the evil, and restore the organs to natural, healthy and regular action.

Rev. Dr. James Mitchell, son-in-law of the late Bishop Scott, has been requested by the family to write his biography. He is anxious to obtain all the items illustrative of his character that are within reach.

It is impossible for a woman, after a faithful course of treatment with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, to continue to suffer with a weakness of the uterus. Enclose a stamp to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for her pamphlet.

The *American Israelite* does not approve of the scheme of the return of the Jews to Palestine. It says: "We rather believe it is God's will that the habitable world shall become one Holy Land, and the human race one holy people."

Its Action is Sure and Safe.

The celebrated remedy, Kidney-Wort can now be obtained in the usual dry vegetable form, or in liquid form. It is put in the latter way for the especial convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. It will be found very concentrated and will act with equal efficiency in either case. Be sure and read the new advertisement for particulars.—South and West.

"No Mohammedan is ever converted," it is said. Yet at Peshawar—a church of ninety members, composed wholly of Moslems, may be shown, with a converted Mohammedan as their pastor.—*Pacific Advocate.*

"Golden Medical Discovery" is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Sores of all kinds, Skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvelous. Thousands of testimonials from all parts. Send stamp for pamphlet on Skin Diseases. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

President Arthur's veto of the River and Harbor bill seems to be the most popular act of his administration thus far. The Congressmen who voted to override the veto will need to reckon with their constituents.—*Pittsburg Advocate.*

Eminent Dr. W. P. Steuart, Marine Hospital, Port of Baltimore.

Writes: "I take pleasure in recommending Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator as a most excellent tonic and invigorator of the system. I have tested it with universal success. (Remember the name, Colden's—take no other.) Of druggists generally.

Professor Max Muller, is quoted as having once said of Mr. Emerson: "He is neither American nor English—the cast of his mind is Greek; he ought to have lived centuries ago."

Beware of Cheap, Worthless Imitations. Ask for Simmons Liver Regulator. Recollect that for malaria, biliousness, dyspepsia, consumption and headache it has no equal.

A reputation, says Josh Billings, once broken may possibly be repaired, but the world will always keep their eyes on the spot where the krack was.

Don't Die in the House.

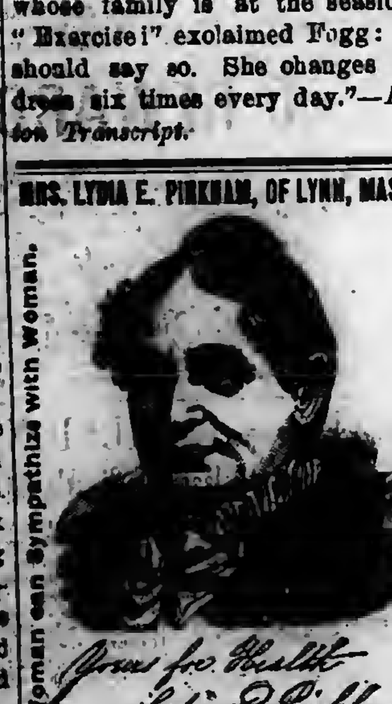
Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bedbugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15 cents per box.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges, cured by Buchupaiba. $1, at druggists. Louisiana Depot, I. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

"Does your wife take much exercise?" asked Fenderson of Fogg, whose family is at the seaside. "Exercise!" exclaimed Fogg: "I should say so. She changes her dress six times every day."—*Boston Transcript.*

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
Is a Positive Cure
for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses [illegible]

[From the Springfield Republican]

A GENEROUS ACT

That Will be Appreciated by All Who Care for their Complexion or Skin.

It is not generally known that the nervous system has a wonderful influence over the skin, but this is a fact known to medical men who have given much of their time to the study of diseases of the skin. No one can have a clear and fair complexion unmixed with blotches and pimples who is very nervous.

Whatever tends to a healthful condition of the nervous system always beautifies the complexion and removes dryness and roughness of the skin. Some skin diseases are not attended by visible signs on the surface, but an intolerable itching that renders life miserable.

We copy the following deserving and interesting compliment from the Tribune which says: "Dr. C. W. Benson's New Remedy, 'Skin Cure,' is received by the public with great confidence, and it is regarded as a very generous act on the Doctor's part to make known and prepare for general use his valuable and favorite prescription for the treatment of skin diseases, after having devoted almost his entire life to the study and treatment of nervous and skin diseases, in which he took great delight. He was for a number of years Physician in charge of the Maryland Infirmary on Dermatology and anything from his hands is at once accepted as authority and valuable. The remedy is fully the article to attack the disease [illegible] internally through the blood and externally through the absorbents, and is the only reliable and rational mode of treatment. These preparations are only put up for general use after having been used by the Doctor in his private practice for years, with the greatest success, and they fully merit the confidence of all classes of sufferers from skin diseases." This is for sale by all druggists. Two bottles, internal and external treatment, in one package. Don't be persuaded to take any other. It costs one dollar.

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WHY WILL YOU SUFFER!

Sick headache, nervous headache, neuralgia, nervousness, paralysis, dyspepsia, sleeplessness, and brain diseases, positively cured by Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills. They contain no opium, quinine, or other harmful drug.

Sold by druggists. Price, 50 cents a box. Depot: 106 North Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. By mail, two boxes for $1, or six boxes for $2.50, to any address.

C. N. Crittenton, New York, is wholesale agent for Dr. C. W. Benson's remedies. 32eow1y

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Also, can do Whitewashing and Calcimining. Address, 1312½ Perdido street, New Orleans, La.
15-3m

COTTON is KING [illegible] KING of COTTON! [illegible] Mansfield, Ohio.
aug3-1m

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR: I am as one lost from my people, and have been for some fifteen or sixteen years. I do not know my age, though I came from the State of Kentucky some fifteen or sixteen years ago, with a Mrs. Agbert Tancel, as nurse, taking the boat at Hickman, Ky., after a half-day's journey on the cars from the interior to Hickman, where we took the steamer for New Orleans. The lady that I came here with before her marriage was a Miss Jackey Bell, the sister of old Thomas Bell, my and my family's old owner. My father's name was George Bell, my mother being dead, but was named Maria Bell; brothers Bill or William Bell, Ned or Edward Bell, Robert and Newman Bell; sisters, Nancy, Annie, and Metta Bell. If any one in Hickman, Ky., or thereabouts, knows any thing of my family, they will oblige by writing to me. It seems that the said Mrs. Tancel went back to the State of Kentucky, and I remained here in New Orleans. Address Cora Bell, No. 51 Celleste street, between Tchoupitoulas and Religious streets, New Orleans, La.

DEAR EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my relatives. I have not heard from them since the year 1868, in which year I was taken away from them and carried to the Orphans' Home. I have in New Orleans an aunt and a sister, Julia Brown and Lucinda Brown. My mother died on Poydras street, New Orleans, and she was buried in the Old Basin Cemetery. I have an uncle by the name of Dave. His other name I cannot remember. My maiden name was Josephine Brown and my married name is Josephine Thomas. Please address me at La Teche, La., M. E. Church, in care of Rev. E. Lyon. Yours respectfully,
JOSEPHINE THOMAS, or
LUCY THOMAS.

MR. EDITOR: I left a son 8 or 9 years old, his name was Levy Jackson, I left him in Dallas county Alabama, the nearest town was Cahawba. It has been 25 or 30 years since I left him. I want you to write a letter of inquiry and see if you can find him for me. I belonged to William Jackson and was sold to William Matthis. I received a letter from him 9 years ago, he had grown up to be a man and had married a girl by the name of Annise Mosley I answered the letter and never have received any more.
MARY BRYANT.

MR. EDITOR: Jane, once the slave of Geo. Landers, near Looninburg, Izard county, Arkansas, was sold (it is believed) to a planter on Little Red River She had when last heard from two children, viz.: Henry and John. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received by her son Henry Lewis, who may be addressed at Batesville, Arkansas, to the care of Gov. Baxter.
Batesville, Ark., July 28, 1882.

MR. EDITOR: Information is wanted of my mother, her name is Matha Wilber. She has 8 children 4 boys and 4 girls boys names Frank, and Hilyard, and Hamp and Solomon. Girls names Barbara and Millie, and Rachel, and Mary Jane. When I knew of her she lived in S. W. Vicksburg, Miss. Any information as to her whereabouts will be thankfuly received. Please address me, care of Rev. Oscar Hoskins, Junction City Kansas.
MOLLIE DAVIS.

DEAR EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my kinfolks. My father's name is Geo. Washington Chrisman, mothers name Judia Chrisman. There were seven sisters and seven brothers of us. One sister's name is Agnes Chrisman, and Mary Chrisman, who was the mother of two twin boys. And the name of one brother was Jordan Gillmore Chrisman, the last I saw or heard of them was in 1866. I belong to Mr. Geo. Chrisman, he lived in Williamson county, Tenn, on Ralfor Creek, eight miles from Spring Hill. I left with my brother-in-law, whose name was Riese Piller, his home was in Muray, county Tenn. I left him in Jefferson Barracks Missouri. At that time my name was Phillip Chrisman, now my name is George Earley, address me, care Rev. G. W. Smith, Galveston, Texas.
GEO. EARLEY,

Consumption no longer an incurable disease. Send to Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1100 Girard street, for their treatise on Compound Oxygen, and learn how this disease may be surely arrested and cured. It will be mailed free.

Little Colby was playing near the bee-hives one day, when suddenly his loud screams brought his mother to the door. "O, mamma," he cried, running to her, "the bees are tastin' of me"

Mr. J. M. Leach, an ex-Congressman, and heretofore a leading Democrat in North Carolina, has withdrawn from that party, will act with the Liberals. He assigns as a reason for the change the Bourbonism of the Democratic party, its encouragement of sectionalism and ill-feeling between the races.

"Fair Girl Graduates," whose sedentary lives increase those trouble peculiar to women, should use Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which is an unfailing remedy. Sold by druggists.

The colored teachers of Louisville are hereafter to be paid the same as the white teachers, on the ground that they pass the same examinations and do the same work

Good health is maintained and nourished by proper attention to the requirements of the body, and the avoidances of excesses. It is wasted or destroyed by overtaxing with study, anxiety, evil habits, intemperance or vicious indulgences. Keep the body and brain well balanced by freely using that friend of temperance and good health, Brown's Iron Bitters; thus will you live to a good old age, free from all disease and suffering.

There are two classes of men in the clerical profession—there are the men who sustain the pulpit, and the men whom the pulpit sustains.—*Dr. Austin Phelps.*

Mr. B. F. Porter, a rich banker in Utica, N. Y., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters the past year, much to the chagrin of our family physician, for neither myself, wife nor little girls have since suffered from a single day's illness. It is making us all robust and strong."

Having just returned from Washington, where we had the pleasure of discussing this matter to a considerable length, we find it to be the united intention of the Republicans in Congress to seat every man who is entitled to the seat by plurality of votes, whether they have been counted or not. Hence the count out process in the South will not be of any benefit to the ballot box stuffer, but will entail great risk of his spending the balance of his days in the penitentiary.—*Arkansas Mansion.*

Forty Year's Experience of an Old Nurse

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. 20-1y

Since the failure to compromise the differences between the Regular and Independent Republicans in Pennsylvania, much campaign work has been done on both sides. It appears to be admitted that no further efforts at harmony will be made and that the battle will have to be fought out between the factions at the polls. The Democrats are also energetically pushing their canvass.

A LETTER FROM GERMANY.
SIEGEN, January 9, 1882.
Very esteemed sirs:
The praise your Liver Pills have called forth here is wonderful. After taking one and a half boxes of your genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, I have entirely recovered from my four years' suffering. All who know me wonder how I, who, for so many years, had no appetite and could not sleep for backache, stitch in my sides, and general stomach complaints, could have recovered.
An old lady in our city, who has suffered for many years from kidney disease, and the doctors had given her up, took two of your Pills and got more relief than she has from all the doctors. Yours truly,
J. VON DER BERG.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
The genuine are never sugar-coated.
Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression: McLane's Liver Pill.
The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signature of C. McLane and Fleming Bros. on the wrappers.
Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name McLane, spelled differently, but of same pronunciation.
If your storekeeper does not have the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, send us 25 cents, and we will send you a box by mail, and a set of our advertising cards.
FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

REWARD CARDS! One third price; three twenty-five cent packs for 25c., ten packs 80 cts. Sample pack, 15c. DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams Street, Chicago.
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Review of Senator Jones' Speech, Or Is There to be a War of Races in America?
BY REV. A. E. P. ALBERT, Assistant Editor of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.
An oration delivered in Central Church, New Orleans, June 30, 1882, before the Alumni Association of Straight University. For sale, in pamphlet, at ten cents, post paid, at SOUTHWESTERN office, 106 Camp street.
29-tf

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. A perfect dressing elegantly perfumed and harmless. Restores color & prevents baldness.

All Farmers, Mothers, Business men, Mechanics, &c who are tired out by work or worry, and all who are miserable with Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bowel, Kidney or Liver Complaints, you can be invigorated and cured by using
PARKER'S GINGER TONIC
If you are wasting away with Consumption, Age, or any disease or weakness, you will find the Tonic An Invigorating Medicine that Never Intoxicates. None genuine without signature of Hiscox & Co. 50c. & $1 sizes at druggists. Large Saving Buying $1 Size.

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A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.
GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy, has in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians, have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice.
DR. ROBERT SAMUELS.
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It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.
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The enormous expense of the Sunday-school library a thing of the past. $2 to $3 now buys a Sunday-school library which before cost $40 [illegible] The largest and best of Library Books at less than 5c. each. First fifty-two reprints of the best books written. Selections from over 1,000 volumes—original prices varying from 50c. to 1.50; the whole fifty two books originally costing $57.45, averaging $1.10½ each. Volumes from No. 52 to No. 104, written expressly for us, by the best Sunday-school writers. Above 104 partly new and partly reprints. In printing so cheaply we do not sacrifice durability or quality. In point of fact, our cheap books will outlast the expensive ones. Being wire-stitched, the leaves can not come out unless torn out. The limp covers preserve the books better than the heavy board covers of the ordinary books. Being flexible they can be bent back, folded over, or even rolled without injury, making them almost indestructible.
Every book thoroughly sound and evangelical, but nothing sectarian or partisan. Each book numbered and containing descriptive catalogue of the whole.

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[illegible]

Prices, postpaid, 3 or more books, 6 cents each; 12 or more, 5¾ cents each; 20 or more, 5½ cents each; 30 or more, 5¼ cents each; 50 or more, 5 cents each; 100 or more, 4¾ cents each; 200 or more 4½ cents each.
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We also publish a Sunday-school Teachers' Library of nine volumes, choicest books for teachers, including Bible Dictionary, Commentary, Compendium of Teaching, etc.. 10c. each; whole library, 80c., post-paid. Teachers' Bible, most complete published, Oxford plates, gilt-edge, only $1.30. Reward cards, THREE 25c. packages for 25c. Sunday-school papers in such shape that every home gets FIVE papers per week in place of one, with no extra cost to school. Also Graded Lesson Helps, with lesson songs, old and new tune combination, to sing at sight. DAVID C. COOK, Publisher, 46 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
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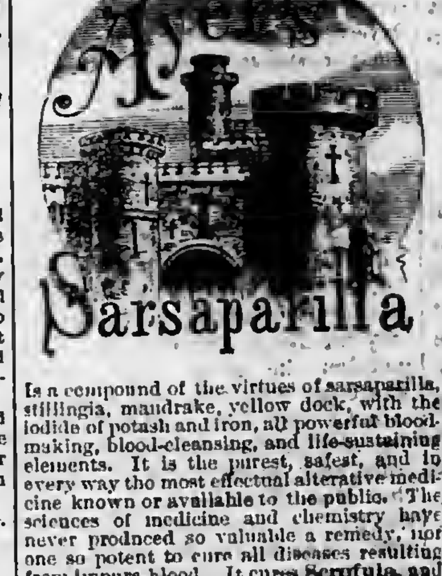

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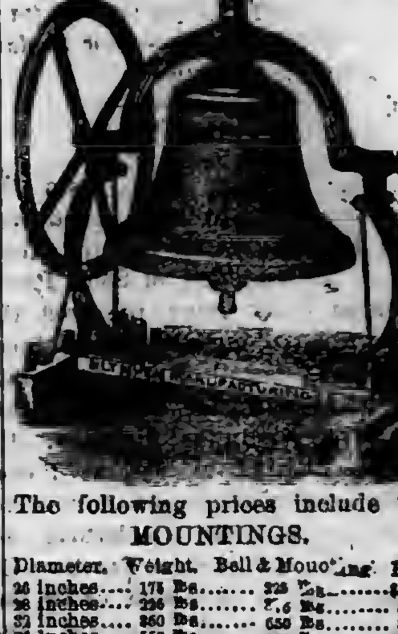

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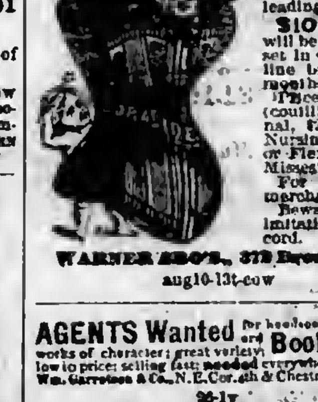

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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The Father Waits for Thee!

FRANCES RIDLEY HAVERGAL.

Wanderer, from thy Father's home,
So full of sin, so far away,
Wilt thou any longer roam?
Oh, wilt thou not return to-day?
Wilt thou? Oh, He knows it all,
Thy Father sees, He meets thee here!
Wilt thou? Hear His tender call,
'Return, return!' while He is near.

He is here! His loving voice
Hath reached thee, though so far away!
He is waiting to rejoice,
O wandering one, o'er thee to-day.
Waiting, waiting to bestow
His perfect pardon, full and free;
Waiting, waiting till thou know
His wealth of love for thee, for thee.

Rise and go! Thy Father waits
To welcome and receive and bless;
Thou shalt tread His palace gates
In royal robe of righteousness.
Thine shall be His heart of love,
And thine His smile, and thine His home,
Thine His joy, all joys above—
O wandering child, no longer roam!

National Aid for Public Schools.

The National Educational Assembly that has just been held at Ocean Grove, New Jersey, Aug. 8th and 9th, under the conduct of Rev. Dr. J. C. Hartzell of Louisiana, was a meeting of much more than ordinary significance. The audiences were very large, and the majority of the States and territories were represented by prominent men, engaged in or deeply interested in the subject of popular education. A majority of the State superintendents of education in the country sent letters, as did many others. Nearly one hundred letters were received from men prominent in educational work in various parts of the country. The sentiment of all was that the education of the illiterate masses of America, is an immediate and imperative duty in which the national government should help.

The opening address of Hon. John Eaton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, on Friday morning, was a powerful argument to show that the nation is the only factor adequate to the work of educating the 6,000,000 of illiterates ten years of age and over in our midst. The family, the church, the state must do and are doing grandly, but still the work demanded is so great that the national government alone can meet the demand. The address gave the key note to the whole assembly.

At one session the subject of discussion was—"Our Illiterate Masses." Dr. [illegible], Washington, D. C., of the [illegible], presided, and addresses were made by Gen. Rusling, of New Jersey, Dr. L. R. Fisk, of Michigan, and Prof. Caldwell of Tennessee. Dr. Hartzell illustrated the location of the illiterate masses of the country by shaded maps as shown in the latest Census report. Three-fourths of the nation's illiterates are in the Southern States, where are only one-third of the nation's population. Fifteen hundred thousand of the two million illiterate voters of the country are in the same States. Thirty-two per cent of all the voters in the South cannot write.

At another session Capt. Pratt, of the Indian Training School, Carlisle, Pa., spoke of education among the Indians. He believed that the [illegible] [illegible] the rising youth of [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by Hon. H. M. [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] Rev. Dr. [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] men in various parts of the South were given, all showing the great improvement in educational facilities in the South, and the vast amount of work yet to be done, and requiring national aid to do it. Dr. Haygood, of Georgia, was to have spoken for the South, but sickness in his family prevented his attendance. For the first time the work of the northern churches in the South since the war was brought out. Rev. Dr. M. E. Strieby of New York, represented the Congregational Church, Rev. Dr. J. M. Gregory of Illinois, the Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. R. H. Allen of Pennsylvania, the Presbyterians, and Rev. Dr. J. C. Hartzell of Louisiana, the Methodist Episcopal. The churches of the North have spent in the South more than $10,000,000 since the war. More than 15,000 students are in their Southern schools of higher grade. The Methodist Episcopal Church has developed a membership of over 400,000 in the South, fully half of which is among the white people of that region, and nearly half the 6000 Southern students of the same Church are white.

Bishop Simpson in his address said we must not only have schools for all, but we must have a law compelling all to attend. Rev. Dr. H. Butz, President of Drew Theological Seminary, discussed the true sphere of the church in education. Every truly scientific study must be encouraged, but the great truths of Christianity were fixed, and should permeate all education.

The closing session Wednesday night was given to the study of national measures now before Congress. Hon. H. W. Blair, U. S. Senator from New Hampshire, gave the principal address. The enthusiasm of the assembly continued to the end, the all absorbing sentiment being that the Church and the State and the National Government, each in its sphere must at once unite in immediate and adequate efforts for the education of all classes of the nation's illiterates in every section.

The sentiments of the assembly were formulated in a memorial to Congress.

Among the others who participated in the discussions were: Bishop Coxe, of New York; Mr. Crawford, State Superintendent of Tennessee; Rev. Dr. Stokes, of New Jersey; Hon. Barnard Peters, of Brooklyn; Prof. Darnell, of Florida; President Spence, of Tennessee; and U. S. Senator Sanders, of Nebraska. Among the many who wrote letters, were the Presidents of Harvard and Yale and Princeton; Rev. Drs. Payne and Walden, of Ohio; President Anderson, of Rochester, New York; Bishop Andrews, of Washington, Bishop Peck, of Syracuse; Bishop Wilson, of Baltimore; Hon. R. M. Lusher, of Louisiana; School Com. Orr, of Georgia; Rev. Dr. Curry, of Virginia; Frederick Douglass; Secretaries Frelinghuysen, Brewster, Folger, and Teller.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The chief practical result of the assembly was the organization of a National Educational Committee, to supplement the efforts already made to influence Congress, and to continue these efforts until that body passes a bill giving from the National Treasury, eight or ten million dollars annually, for a few years, to supplement the public schools of the various States and territories, the distribution to be made in proportion to the number of illiterates in each State as shown by the census of 1880.

The chairman of the committee is Bishop Simpson, of Philadelphia. The associate chairmen are the State and Territorial superintendents of education in the United States; and the secretaries are the official representatives of the various church societies engaged in educational work. The Executive Committee is as follows: President, Rev. Dr. Strieby, of New York; Treasurer, Hon. J. O. Wilson, of Washington; Secretary, Prof. C. C. Painter, of Tennessee; and Rev. Dr. Hartzell, of Louisiana, Rev. Dr. Allen, of Pennsylvania, Rev. Dr. Gregory, of Illinois, Rev. Dr. [illegible], of New York, Rev. Dr. Curry, of Virginia, Rev. Dr. Haygood, of Georgia, and others.

The Secretary of the committee will reside at Washington until the work of securing national aid is accomplished. The work of stimulating and directing public sentiment through the press, and by petition will be systematically inaugurated and carried forward in every section of the country.

Missionary Concert Notes, September, 1882.

Subject: Our Chinese Domestic Missions.

1. The Scriptures may be read in Isa. ix. The following hymns might be appropriately sung at different times, namely, 909, 922, 928, 929, 933.

2. Let the political aspects of the case be a subject of thought, with a view to cherishing a true spirit of Christian philanthropy toward the Chinese immigrants. A predominant desire to evangelize the world, and to reach most speedily and effectively the vast population of China, will lead us to welcome whatever is favorable toward such an end in the presence of this people among us. The Christian Church will not view the subject within the self-seeking conditions of political economy alone, but with a heartiness of Christian charity will hasten toward the openings of Providence for Mission work. It may be supposed, indeed, to have a noble predilection for those arguments which support the natural claim of the Chinese, even on economic grounds, to the privileges "of the most favored nations" in respect to journey, residence, and industrial occupation in the land which God has so highly favored with Gospel light. We do not here enlarge upon these arguments, but leave them to the candid judgment of all lovers of Christ's kingdom.

Among books as sources of information see "The Chinese in America," by Rev. O. Gibson, Cincinnati, Walden & Stowe, 1877; especially "Chinese Immigration in its Social and Economical Aspects," by George F. Seward, former United States Minister at Peking, New York, Charles Scribner, 1881; also "Our Relations with the Chinese Empire," by S. W. Williams, San Francisco, 1877; "Why should the Chinese Go?" by Kwang Chang Ling, San Francisco, 1878; "Report of the Joint Special Committee to investigate Chinese Immigration" [Congressional Document], Washington, 1877; "The Chinese Question," by Esther E. Baldwin, a pamphlet, Phillips and Hunt (10cents).

Among magazine articles, see especially in *North American Review*, July, 1882, "Mongolian Immigration," by George F. Seward, being the product of careful investigation, twenty years' experience in China, and an argument against the recent Anti-Chinese bill. In *Scribner's Monthly* "A Symposium on the Chinese in America," by A. A. Hayes, Jr., vol. xvii, page 91; numerous pertinent articles of earlier years in *Scribner*, vols. ii, xii, xiii; in *Harper's Monthly*, vols. xxxvii, lvii; *International Review*, vols. iii, v; see in *Methodist Quarterly Review*, vol. xxx, p. 268, "Some Phases of the Chinese Problem," by Rev. E. S. Todd, A. M; Ib., vol. xxxiii, p. 28, "Our Pacific Coast Problem," by the Rev. A. J. Hanson, A. M.

For articles in our Church papers touching this subject of our relations with China, by the Rev. Dr. Baldwin and others, see Missionary Index in recent numbers of the *Manual*. See, also, interesting articles in the *Independent*, April 6-20.

2. The recently-enacted Anti-Chinese law, which goes into effect the present month, is essentially the same as that vetoed by the President. It is contrary to the spirit of our latest treaty with China, and to the understanding of the Chinese statesman concerned in its formation. It erects an exceptional system of registration and passport for Chinamen residing here, and makes no provision for transit through the United States of Chinese who may desire to travel for observation and culture; and in these features, aside from its economic aspects, wears an air of surprising and un-American, not to say unchristian, narrowness. "A policy," says Mr. Seward, "which is at variance with all that has been best in our earlier intercourse with China." "Our friendliness has been heretofore appreciated by the Chinese, they have turned to us in all their difficulties with confident reliance upon our good disposition." Notwithstanding the new law, the very able Chinese Minister, Cheng Tsao Ju, comes to us with an open hand and especial admiration for Americans and America, of whose institutions he exhibits so remarkable a knowledge. We have already quoted from a high and impartial authority in reference to the political aspect of the subject, and will here give one other sentence from the same authority, which has a forcible bearing upon our general theme. "For earnestness of purpose and aspiration," says Mr. Seward, "the Chinaman who has become a proselyte to our religion, or has observed the progressive tendencies of our civilization, leaves nothing to be desired."

4. Let prayer be offered for our Government and people, and for the Christian Church in America, that a true principle of philanthropy and Gospel zeal may govern us in the treatment of this question of Chinese immigration; that whatever is unjust or unchristian in our laws on this subject may be repealed; that we may cherish an enlarged sentiment of human brotherhood, which embraces all nations; and particularly that the position of China in human history and at the present crisis, may impress upon our own people some due sense of the vast magnitude of spiritual interests involved in the present problem.

5. The condition and character of our Mission work for the Chinese in the United States should be directly studied. For this purpose we refer to the Annual Report for 1881, which contains a very full exhibit. See also the report for 1879. Our Missions found in California, Oregon, and New York, had in 1881 164 members and probationers, an increase of fifty. The number of day schools was 8, with 619 pupils. The elementary school work is an absolutely essential and important part of the operations in this Mission. Its successes and difficulties are noted in the Reports. The California Mission, under Dr. Gibson, our principal field of labor in behalf of the Chinese immigrants, having 111 out of the total of full Church members. The last report shows a policy of expansion, and there are now five stations. The work of the woman's society of the Pacific coast, presented in our Annual Report, is worthy of all sympathy and prayer. Of necessity, a special degree of interest attaches to the work in California, where the chief difficulties of the whole case arise, and where is, perhaps, the largest opportunity for an influence, through means of this work, upon China itself.

The Rev. A. J. Hanson, our missionary in Sacramento, furnished for 1881 as the total of Chinese Christians in California, 524

The work in Oregon, which is a growing one, is under the superintendency of T. B. Maxwell; that in New York City is conducted by Rev. James Jackson.

6. Let prayer be offered for all missionaries, ministers, teachers, and Bible women engaged in this difficult but most Christian work; that they may not be discouraged by obstacles, but that, while doing with their might what their hands so plainly "find to do," they may be confident of an abundant reward in the final issue of this great problem of the conversion to Christ of "all nations and kindreds and peoples and tongues," which is now pressing to its solution; prayer for our Churches in the different districts of the work, that may aid it with increased zeal and number of workers; prayer for the immigrants, these "strangers within our gates," that by an abundant gift of divine grace they may be speedily delivered from a "darkened understanding" and turned "from dumb idols to serve the living God," and especially that they may be made "strong in the grace of Jesus Christ" to carry the Gospel to their own land.

The next subject will be, "Our Scandinavian Domestic Missions."

Nine children of Col. Hamilton are now living—four sons and five daughters. The sons are Alexander Hamilton, of Tarrytown, N. Y; Gen Schuyler Hamilton, now living at Jamaica, L. I; Charles A. Hamilton, of Milwaukee, who is a Judge of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin; and William G. Hamilton, who is a civil engineer and Vice-President of the Mexican Telegraph Company. The daughters are Elizabeth, who was first married to Major-General Henry W. Halleck, and then, some time after his death, became the wife of Major-General George W. Cullum; Mary E., who was married a few years ago to ex Judge Charles A. Peabody; and Charlotte A., Adelaide, and Alice, who are unmarried. The wife of Colonel Hamilton died in 1872. Less than two years ago Colonel Hamilton presented to the city of New York the granite statue of his father, which now stands in Central Park. His funeral took place at Trinity Church, of which he had long been a prominent member.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter from Over the Sea.

The annual Methodist Conferences are all over, and at each an increase in the membership of the body reported by it was reported. The Primitive Methodists had an increase of over twenty thousand and the Wesleyans of over twelve thousand.

The Rev. Charles Garrett was elected President of the Wesleyan Conference by a considerable majority. He is an able minister and a life-long teetotaler. He is best known as a temperance advocate, and his record as such is a noble and successful one.

The Salvation Army is proceeding with its usual noise, parade and extravagant ostentation. Its members continue to increase, and its space in the public is enlarging Statesmen study it, and high ecclesiastical dignitaries appear disposed to treat it with kindness. Canon Farrar stated on a recent Sabbath afternoon, Westminster Abbey, that the Salvationists were not only shocking the Christian churches by their almost blasphemous travesty of the most sacred mysteries of the religion of Jesus, but taking a course which cannot but be attended with the most serious spiritual danger to their converts. The Canon did not speak without book; nor has he spoken an hour too soon. The *Record* recently reproduced one of the placards issued by the Salvation Army at Leeds, and anything more offensive or wicked it would be difficult to find. After the usual proclamation of "War, war!!" and an invitation to everybody to join in the fight against "Old Nick," the plan of attack is thus described:—"Monday, June 5, at 7.45—Salvation Charge. Tuesday—Great Exhibition of Hallelujah lasses! Wednesday—Fire and Brimstone. Thursday—Soldiers to deliver up their cartridges. Friday, at 7.30—Baptism of Fire. Saturday, at 7.45—Rejoicing over Victories Won all over the Shop Meetings. Sunday, June 11th, at 7 a. m.—Knee Drill—Ammunition supplied to Soldiers by Quarter-Master General; 11 a. m.—Descent of the Holy Ghost; 2.30 p. m—Tremendous Free and Easy; 6.30 p. m—Great Charge on the Devil; 9 p. m.—Hallelujah Galop." We owe an apology to our readers for reproducing this absurd, irreverent profane, and blasphemous placard Nor would we have done so, but that we have good reason to believe that throughout many towns and districts in Ireland there is on the part of many Christians not only a strong feeling of sympathy with the Salvationist move, but also a strong though somewhat suppressed feeling of indignation because other Christians will not run and shout and sing adown the streets as well.

Canon Farrar himself disclaimed, even as we do, any hostile feeling towards these rough evangelists, and reminded his audience that he joined in inviting Messrs. Moody and Sankey to London, as a proof that he was not animated by ecclesiastical prejudice when denouncing the extravagancies of the Salvation Army. But he could not approve of them, nor could he any longer keep silent when he found them petted on all sides by high and low, as if their plan of evangelization was one to be commended and defended. To us it does seem strange that any man acquainted with the teachings of Scripture and of the apostolic method of procedure could be found to countenance such a system of evangelization as that propounded in the placard already referred to. How hard-headed Christian men like Lord Cairns and the Archbishop of Canterbury can approve of such a warfare passes our comprehension. No doubt any plan that seems to reach the outlying masses, wallowing in the mire of their degradation, will commend itself to a certain class of earnest Christians. But we believe Lord Shaftesbury did not speak beside the truth when he said that "the excesses of the Army were producing great irreverence of thought, of expression and of action, turning religion into a play and making it grotesque." Their plan is certainly not the plan of the Master, nor of his inspired apostles, nor of the great Reformers. And surely our Divine Lord knew the right way of reaching the masses. But the past methods adopted for the world's conversion seem foolishness to the Salvationists. The fair face of Christianity is now presented to the populace, not in her simple loveliness and inherent purity and beauty, but bedizened and garnished with the gaudy tinsel of the lowest music halls, and her fair fame is shrouded in the wild and unseemly exhibition of "trophies," whose chief delight seems to be to tell how vile and wicked they once were, without giving us time to see where the change which they profess to have experienced has been sincere and true and real.

Canon Farrar deserves the thanks of all true Christians for his outspokenness, for his words of warning to the Salvationists, and to all whom it may concern, at the present crisis of sensational religion, of which indeed we have altogether too much just now, and the craving seems to increase in extent and furor. We are certainly no advocates of coldness in religious matters. But neither are we of those whose constant cry is lo! here, or lo! there. It argues badly for the harvest day when, instead of quiet, careful sowing of the seed in the budding spring time, the sower goes forth not weeping, but shouting—not ploughing his field, but blowing a trumpet; not covering the seed, but exposing the furrows to every passer-by. The kingdom of God cometh not by observation; and it they shall say lo! here, or lo! there, believe them not; go not after them. These are the words of the Divine Teacher, and they commend themselves to every candid mind. Let us hope that the "General" and his band may soon understand that faith comes by hearing, and hearing by the Word of God.

The Rev. J. C. Price, B. A., of North Carolina, has returned home carrying with him a valuable gift of nearly £2,000 sterling from England towards educating the colored people of the States. Mr. Price was everywhere received with cordiality and consideration, treated as a man and a brother, received at the home tables of English Christians of high social position, respectability, and culture, and in all things and every treated and trusted as if he had been one of themselves. He made a good impression wherever he preached or lectured, and has left behind him troops of friends who will cherish the kindest recollections of his visit, and gladly reckon him amongst their most valued friends.

OBSERVER.

July 31, 1882.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

An Appeal to Enterprising Colored Americans.

DEAR EDITOR: It is a long time since I said any thing to the people concerning Africa. I am not at all anxious to rush my sentiments before the public, but one of my golden rules is when the proper time comes to say any thing, say it; not wait till the season has passed. So the time has come. My sword is unsheathed, my scalping knife is in my belt, and I have dug up the hatchet, and I have taken up my line of march, and those that escape the tomahawk will catch the scalping knife. Again I essay to advocate the cause of the poor African. For Africa's sake, I can not hold my peace, and for conscience sake I can not rest. The cry of the Macedonians will not cease. What shall we do, brethren? I answer: Let's go over and help them. Let's go and possess the land as Caleb and Joshua did in the days of old. Brethren, did you hear the cry, can you turn a deaf ear to it, or will you gladly heed saying, here am I, send me, send me? Ever and anon we hear the cry, come over and help us. You may ask, help do what? Answer: Civilize, Christianize, and evangelize poor Africa. Come on brethren, God don't care in what part of the field you get the sheaves, so you are working for Him. I will say a few words to the clergy, those who stood up before bishops and elders and Almighty God, and publicly avowed they would carry the Gospel, God being their helper.

The Divine command says: Go ye into all the world and preach my Gospel to every creature. Again he says: Teach all nations and hark—Lo! I am with you til the world shall end. Brethren, is that good enough? Now, do you suppose God is going to be with you all that time, and see you struggling and laboring with the heathen, and crying to him for aid and he will not give it. No. He is too good for that. Try him once and prove it, and you'll find him the best friend you ever had. My dear friends, one and all, the time has come for prompt action on our part. Seventeen years' experience has taught us a good lesson. I think experience teaches a dear school, but fools will learn in no other. We have had our bitters and our sweets, our hard times and hard times; our good times are yet to come, if ever they do. Are there no missionary spirits among the colored Americans? Shall we keep our lighted tapers under a cover, and leave our talents buried in obscurity, or shall we as with one consent, go over and redeem that people in our God-given land. Brethren, don't wear yourselves out riding up and down the railroad, and having a good and easy time, but go into Africa and tell the heathen that Jesus died and rose again for their justification as well as ours. Keep your lamp trimmed and burning. Let me hear from some one soon.

A CAREFUL READER.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Prosperity of the M. E. Church.

In taking a retrospective view of the status of our Church during its infancy, which seems but yesterday, it causes my heart to rejoice to see how far we have advanced in the glorious cause of our Redeemer. We have surmounted every difficulty that has overshadowed our way. Ours has been a steady onward march, intellectually, morally, religiously, and pecuniarily. Oppositions have fallen like broken arrows before us, but we have endeavored to see that of all not even a fragment be left to tell the tale. On entering the chapel during services one may readily perceive that the worshipers therein possess to a good extent refinement; and the manner in which the services are conducted and the sermons delivered speaks to the soul as if by magic, and says that we have for our leader one of the noblest sons of the M. E. Conference. His strict integrity and unswerving devotion to his Church, together with his Christian walk and godly conversations, have given him the first place in the hearts of us all. His exemplary life, even during these six months, has wrought a lasting impression for good in our midst. We feel that to attempt to render our beloved pastor due praise for the good he has done our people in elevating them to a higher plane of civilization, would be but a total failure. Therefore we leave it for history. He has labored diligently to embellish the circle of our home with kind words and Christian precepts, which we will ever hold as a memento of our leader. The community has been blessed in the selection of such a divine as Rev. B. F. Penny. Notwithstanding his size, which is comparatively small, we believe his heart to be large and overflowing with Christian love to take in all that is lovable, not only in Yazoo City, but wherever he may chance to be. He is now doing a good work outside of finishing the church; he is refitting the parsonage. A few days ago it had little or no furniture; but now its furniture is valued at the amount of forty dollars. We have all confidence in our pastor; not such as the old woman had in here when she said that "she could go to sleep whenever he began to preach, knowing that he would do all things right," but such as will make me be up and doing, ever ready and ever willing to assist him in any thing that he attempts to do, feeling certain that it is for our good.

Respectfully,

KATIE BOWMAN.

Yazoo City, Miss.

Hand shaking is a power. The politician employs it with effect to win votes. The Devil's recruiting officers make free and constant use of it. The church only is chary in its employment. In the heartiness of their greetings, the saloons try to make it appear that the churches are cold, and have no cordial welcome for those who drop in to their meetings. The result is that the saloons have gained, and the churches lost, many a promising, warm-hearted, socially inclined young man. A warm grasp of the hand might have retained them. The cordial feeling is in the churches. There is more real warmth in them than in the saloons, but the members have not been trained to show it. Let it be manifested. Organize a hand-shaking brigade, if necessary—of every member of the church. Stop after the prayer-meeting a little, for practice—don't shoot for the door as if you were glad to get out of such a place. But don't shake hands as a mere formality—put your heart into it.—*Sunday-School Times.*

General News Items.

One third of all the paper used in the world is now made in the United States.

John Dymond, Esq., of this city in an able address before the Tariff Commission, at Long Branch represented our sugar interest.

Among the English celebrities who are announced to visit the United States this autumn are Mr. John Bright and Mr. Matthew Arnold.

The Postmaster-General has decided to make no rules excluding certain books from the mails till the courts have pronounced them improper.

Bishop Foss in a note to the *Western* says: "I confidently expect to hold my fall conferences, but probably cannot undertake any special services."

Superintendent Morse says that on the first of September the New Orleans and Pacific Railroad will run through freight and passenger trains from this city to Shreveport.

It is expected that by the first of October all connection shall have been completed or that through trains will be put on between New Orleans and San Francisco.

The colored people of Delaware have forty six schools which they support almost entirely themselves. Until last year the government had appropriated nothing for their maintenance.

The Secretary of War has granted permission to a party of French scientists to occupy Fort Marco, at St. Augustine, Fla., for the purpose of making observations of the transit of Venus.

The Chicago *Inter Ocean*, having heard that the Concord School of Philosophy will be transferred to the West next year, puts in a claim for Evanston, which, it says, is to Chicago what Concord is to Boston.

The Albany *Express* says: One million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is a vast sum; and yet it is the amount that Governor Cornell has saved the State by his judicious use of the veto.

A school of domestic economy is to be opened in the autumn at Clark University, Atlanta. A "model home" is to be established in a convenient cottage and all the domestic processes conducted therein in the best manner.

A correspondent of the *Christian Intelligencer*, who is on a journey around the world, notes a significant fact when he says: "I have not seen anywhere, in Turkey, Egypt, India or China, among the women, a single happy or hopeful face."

About the strongest temperance lecture of the season is the recent statement of the keeper of the New York Morgue that four-fifths of the five thousand bodies that reach the city dead-house there every year are sent there by drunkenness.

The Executive Committee of the Greenback party, in this city, are preparing to push an active canvass in the campaign. They expect Gov. Plaisted, of Maine, and Gen. Chambers of Texas to come over, and assist in stumping this State for the Labor Greenback party.

Three little girls, Frances Reltz, Emma E. Bowers, and Lizzie Richwein, have sent to the Baltimore Western Police Station sixty-nine cents, the result of a fair they held for the poor. Very commendable; better than spending the cents in lozengers or kisses. Every little in a good cause helps.

Maj. Will. A. Strong, Secretary of State has made arrangements in New Orleans for the stationery necessary for the congressional elections next November, in pursuance of the new duties imposed upon him by the infamous election law, passed at the last session of the Legislature.—*Baton Rouge Truth.*

The New York Conference owns a farm upon which retired ministers may find homes. Mr. J. B. Cornell and Mr. A. V. Stout of New York, will each build a cottage on the farm for a minister's family. Mr. Thomas Sackley will also build a stone chapel.

Methodism in Hamilton, Bermuda, has increased fifty per cent. during the last ten years. Hamilton owns church property to the value of forty thousand dollars; and has a Wesleyan church, the finest in the Island. A large proportion of visitors find their way to the Methodist church.

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1882.

The *Mississippi Methodist* has enlarged to eight columns.

The Christian press, next to the Bible and the pulpit, is the greatest religious and moral educator, and wields the most powerful influence for the solid good of the masses. Subscribe for the SOUTHWESTERN, an interesting, Christian *newspaper*. Subscribe through your pastor, or send your address and subscription direct to this office.

The *Enterprise*, a new monthly journal in the interests of Rust University, says: "More than one hundred of the students of Rust University teach in the public schools of Mississippi, Tennessee, and Arkansas during the months of January, February, March, July, and August, the great majority of whom average above $25 a month, and some as high as $40 to $50 per month."

Several weeks after it was generally known that he was the author of the infamous South Carolina gerrymander, the Democrats nominated Samuel Dibble for Congress. Lately denied a seat in Congress as a representative of a fraudulent election, his friends now propose to defy all sentiment in favor of common decency and fairness by again attempting his election to Congress. It is a Christian duty to vote down such candidates.

The famous first bale of new cotton is being received at nearly every Southern town of any importance. These are the first fruits of promise on the year's crop, and before many days the maturing fleecy staple will be gathered from a million cotton fields. With the return of another abundant harvest let every one, with thankfulness to God, remember his duty and covenant, and pay his vows, tithes and free will offerings unto the Most High.

The necessity of a fractional currency as a circulating medium in this country is becoming daily more and more apparent. The withdrawal of the fractional currency, while it benefited the General Government in no respect, has proven to be one of the greatest misfortunes that could possibly have befallen small traders and retail dealers. The question of the resumption of the convenient old fractional currency should command the attention of and be agitated by every newspaper that values the public interest. Let us resume our fractional currency.

Nothing gives the true teacher more joy than the attainments and progress of his pupils. The purest joy of a parent is in seeing his children doing well. To the Christian pastor there is nothing pleasanter than the well-doing and well-being of his people. The highest joy of pure men and women is in the welfare of those whom they love. Do you want to fill the hearts of those who love you with [illegible] and gratitude? Do [illegible] you can to yourself, your family, and the church of the Lord [illegible]. The better you do, the [illegible] you will gratify all of those [illegible] you.

[illegible] there is not a city in the [illegible] the death rates [illegible] this season as [illegible]. It is a fact that [illegible] sickness in the [illegible] little or no- [illegible] we do not [illegible] say that New Orleans is a [illegible] of Paradise, [illegible] be neither "sor- [illegible] neither shall there [illegible]." But this is [illegible] our Crescent City has [illegible] of sickness in the [illegible] that is has become [illegible] and purposes so [illegible] all sanitary [illegible] shall not [illegible]."

[illegible] experience [illegible] or trial or [illegible] put himself in [illegible] who has. No [illegible] how a [illegible] feels, or what [illegible] [illegible] lady [illegible] of a [illegible] physician [illegible] had a few [illegible] or fever [illegible] of his [illegible] condition [illegible]

Color and Christ.

At the recent laying of the corner-stone of the new Methodist Episcopal Church in Chattanooga, Tenn., certain things occurred that deserve special notice. We are a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Royal-Arch Mason, and have great respect for the order. But as Masonry never pretends to be a Christian organization, we have never been able to see why the usual Masonic services should be performed, as in this instance, in laying the corner-stone of a building that is to be dedicated to the Lord Jesus Christ.

There was one unusual feature connected with these services. A representative of the Jewish nationality was present, and assisted in this act of Methodist worship. This was eminently Christian. Christ never established a church for herding English, Scotch, Germans, Irish, Italians, or Jews, by themselves, with walls so high that they could not see each other.

As usual on such occasions, a copy of all the papers published in the city were deposited in the stone save one, *and that one was controlled and edited by a colored man.* Why this one was left out we do not know; but was it because it was edited and controlled by a colored man? Then we call it a sin, a shame, a huge iniquity, an undeniable sign of complicity with the iniquitous sin of slavery.

One other feature is worthy of note. For while constitutional conventions disregard color, and Congress forbids its recognition, and in State and national political conventions it is disregarded, in fact, Republicans and Democrats are wonderfully pleased with colored delegates in their conventions, and never for a moment object to their votes, especially if they vote as their white brothers want to have them—here the white members of the Methodist Episcopal Church did, if not in words in effect, say: "Stand back," and rigidly excluded them from all part of this service. We are inclined to ask: What is the church of Christ? Is it not a Christian society whose work is to bring all redeemed souls into one fold? Or is there to be a separate Parish state for each nationality and race? One of the greatest shames of to-day is the attempt to shelter our prejudice under the prattle of social equality. Certainly, there can be no fraternity and unity without equality. We may not make every man our personal friend, but we must regard as our equals all who are in the Methodist Episcopal Church, or of any church of Christ. We must consider all who are in Christ as brethren and one with us.

"First count all men of equal cast,"
"Then count thyself as least and last."

We entreat our brethren to cast off these filthy rags of self-righteous caste, and put on the only Christ robe of brotherly love, and bring this iniquity of caste to an end.

The following gentlemen, friends of Africa, with the view of advocating the establishment of steam mail communication, to further trade relations between the west coast of Africa and the United States, and to do whatever else they may for the good and development of the Dark Continent, met at Rev. Dr. Thompson's residence, last week, and organized into a permanent committee; viz,: Rev. A. E. P. Albert, president; J. W. Pierce, vice-president; Rev. Dr. C. H. Thompson, secretary; Rev. T. G. Montgomery, treasurer; Rev. A. M. Green, Rev. Stephen Priestley, Rev. G. W. Walker, J. H. Coker, M. D., and Messrs. Henry Adams, James N. Bell, M. E. Brower, Edgar J. Davis, and Ed. Lind.

One of the rules on Mr. P. Berger's plantation is, that none of his hands shall live in a state of concubinage. This rule is strictly enforced. If Mr. Berger's example was followed by the planters of this State, it would go far toward improving the morals of the colored people.—*Terrebonne Times.*

To all of which we add a hearty Methodist Amen. But how is this? Are the colored people the only ones in Louisiana whose morals need improving in this respect? Are there not white men all over this State living in a state of concubinage or adultery with colored women? How else can we account for the bouquet appearance of all the colored congregations in the South? Evidently, for many years white men have been lovingly falling into the arms of their loved and loving colored sisters. We make no apology for the sin of concubinage or adultery. We wish that God [illegible] give us a shower of Bergers [illegible] the State. Then we should [illegible] hope of securing a legislature that would pass a law de- [illegible] the sins of [illegible] adultery, though [illegible] with some of the [illegible] of the State.

The Alabama Ku-Klux at Work.

On Tuesday 22, dispatches from Meridian, Miss., announced that a "horrible conspiracy" among the negroes of that section had been discovered near Butler, Choctaw county, Alabama. It was claimed that some white men riding on the road found some papers, which on examination proved to be the minutes of a negro organization, formed for brutal deeds of blood; also that a general assault on the whites was contemplated between Oct. 15 and 17, etc. The white people armed and organized themselves, seized a number of colored men, and lodged them in jail. Saturday morning, Bonner, charged with being secretary of the organization, was taken from the jail by the whites, interrogated, and he denied all knowledge of the conspiracy, and affirmed with Christian-like sincerity his innocence. He was hung up by the toes, while Rev. Limon was brought out to tell what he knew. He didn't know anything at first, but under the refreshing and persuasive influence of the lash, applied vigorously to his bared back, he remembered and told a great many things. He said that Jack Turner was the chief of the organization, and it was unanimously agreed among the whites that "Gen. Jack Turner ought to swing." So accordingly he was taken from the jail, and between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock in the broad open light of the day he was hanged to the limb of a tree on the main street of the town. Then it is added: "All is quiet now, and no further trouble is likely to occur."

The improbability of the existence of any such conspiracy as alleged is too great to allow the serious consideration of that fact for one moment. The manner and method adopted by the whites clearly indicates a revival of the familiar Ku-Klux method of breaking down any political union or organization among negro voters that may be dangerous to Bourbon supremacy in elections. The time and the locality also favor this view. The Klan operates this time in northwest Alabama, a section in which Indedendents and Republicans asserted themselves in the last State election, and carried several counties. We had hoped that these oft-repeated and devilish political methods had been abandoned; but the divisions among Republicans have doubtless created a Bourbon hope of carrying the Congressional elections in November next, and the infamous deeds in northwest Alabama are the initial proceedings of the campaign.

The Mobile *Gazette* of last Saturday has the following:

JACK TURNER.

The name of this man, a colored Republican of Choctaw county, one of the five counties in Alabama, that gave a majority against the Democrats at the late election, struck such terror into the hearts of the cowardly Democrats of that county that they devised a scheme by which certain manuscript should be found purporting to be a record of the meetings of a colored organization, at the head of which he was.

They arrested him and six other colored men, tortured one of them by the lash, till he confessed that he wrote the manuscript, then read it before an assembled multitude of 700 people at the court house, all but 200 of whom voted that Jack Turner should be taken out of jail and hung.

This was put in execution, and Jack Turner is now a martyr, whose name will be the rallying cry of Republicans all over the north and west. The cowardly act of the Choctaw Democrats will not only unite the Republicans of other states, but will unite the opposition to Democracy in the first congressional district of Alabama, who will have but one candidate in the field, and he will be elected.

Of all the outrages that have ever been perpetrated in the name of Democracy in any southern state, the hanging of Jack Turner, at Butler, Choctaw county, on the 15th instant takes the lead.

Its condemnation will be universal. With a refinement of cruelty only practiced by ignorant, brutal and cowardly men, one of Jack Turner's fellow prisoners was lashed till he confessed what he was not guilty of, and they hung up another by the big toe and tortured him, but even, then in the language of Horn, of the Meridian *Mercury*, he would not "squeal."

The New York *Herald*, commenting on this affair says:

Edgefield eclipsed. Edgefield, South Carolina has hitherto enjoyed the reputation of being the "scarest" county in the whole south, on the subject of security of whites against blacks. Henceforth Choctaw county, Alabama, is entitled to the palm. The population of Choctaw county by the census of 1880 consists of whites and blacks in nearly equal numbers, 7,387 of the one, and only 8,344 of the others, including Indians and half breeds. But according to the astonishing story reported in the press dispatches this morning, these 7,387 whites have barely escaped total extermination by their black neighbors. The general massacre, however, has been providentially averted by the finding of "a bundle of papers" by "two gentlemen" and by the lawless lynching of an unfortunate negro named Jack Turner. The 7,387 white inhabitants of Choctaw county make too large demand upon the credulity of the people of the United States in this story.

Kenner.

Kenner is a city of perhaps 1200 inhabitants, about ten miles above New Orleans, lying on the Mississippi and the line of the Jackson Railroad, two grand thoroughfares of the South, one made by God, the other by man. With us God's works always have the preference. The city is nicely situated for pleasant homes, and good farms. It has numerous stores, four Baptist and one Roman Catholic church, and sadly needs a live Methodist Episcopal church. And if men do their duty, and the Lord has his way, this will be accomplished in the near future. But when we remember that men sometimes decline to do their duty, and that in many things the Lord does not have his way in this world, a little doubt is injected into the mind. Nevertheless, we predict that ere long the Methodist Episcopal Church will have a suitable place for religious worship and Christian education in the city of Kenner. Rev. G. T. Jameson, M. D., superintendent of the Baptist Home missions of Jefferson parish, was our companion, and did all that a Christian brother could do to make our visit and stay in the city pleasant. He provided for us a delightful home with Mrs. Long, and we do not know when we have been more pleasantly entertained or hospitably provided for. In company with Bro. Jameson we called upon Hon. J. C. Boreman, mayor of the city, notary public, and judge of the second district of Jefferson parish. We found Mayor Boreman a man of fine mental caliber, with a mind well cultivated by study and close observation, a splendid talker, from whom one can gather a fund of information on most any topic. He is evidently a man of *grit*; grace will make him an eminent Christian. Notwithstanding the rain and mud, a good congregation gathered at one of the Baptist churches to hear the stranger. Bro. Jameson introduced and indorsed us. We would not be fulsome, but we would love to be just. This man has the firmness of a rock, the boldness of a lion, with the gentleness of a child. He is a good Baptist, but a better Christian. May God abundantly bless him in his self-sacrificing work. After the preaching and collection were out of the way, we presented the SOUTHWESTERN, and six of these Baptist brethren cheerfully subscribed. We hope that its weekly visits will be pleasant and profitable. At Kenner we think that there is an open door for the Methodist Episcopal Church. The people need preaching, not nonsensical sky-rocketing. They want soul food, something that will give mental and spiritual strength. We wish that we could mention all the pleasant things we saw and heard at Kenner, but cannot. We hope to visit the place again.

What Are We Coming To?

We see it announced that Rev. C. B. Galloway, the newly elected editor of the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*, M. E. Church South, and Rev. D. A. Williams, a brother in black, presiding elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church and member of the Mississippi Annual Conference, are associated as editors of *The People's Adviser*, a monthly periodical devoted to the various phases of the temperance question. We hardly know who to congratulate, our "Brother in White" or our "Brother in Black." Certainly tremendous moral forces are at work all over the South, making sure if not rapid headway, and if matters go as they are now moving, ere long the stain and blotch of other days will be wiped away. Then all hearts and races shall flow together, and the day of the Lord, King of nations and of saints, gloriously dawn. Already we hear the new song, the prelude of the last grand chorus; the telescope is pitched right. Benedictions upon *The Peoples' Adviser* and its editors. "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

The St. Louis *Advocate*, M. E. Church South, has evidently a very tender regard for the liquor dealers of Missouri. Of course, it favors prohibition, but would not take snap judgment on the men engaged in the traffic. It says: "We would however, act fairly, and not have a prohibitory law to take effect immediately upon its adoption, but give the people time, at least a year, to adjust themselves to the changed condition of things, and either wind up their business entirely or remove elsewhere to carry it on."

Certainly this is generous toward the men engaged in the monstrous iniquity. All that they want is time—to be let alone. In fact, this is all that sin ever wants. This is all that the thief, the robber, or the assassin asks—time. The *Advocate* proposes to give the liquor sellers "at least a year," in which to prosecute their work of turning health into disease, decency into rags, beauty into loathsomeness, and the image of God into something baser than the brute. During that year 60,000 persons will go down to a drunkard's grave and into a drunkard's eternity, and 60,000 more will begin to tipple, and from tippling they will go to guzzling, and 999 out of every 1000 on through into hell! There are no sinners on the face of the earth so unlikely to be savingly affected by the influences of the gospel as are the habitual drunkards. No, no! One year is 365 days too long to caress and pamper this terrible monster!

Give the Names.

The Baton Rouge *Truth*, of Aug. 19, says editorially:

The New-Orleans *City Item*, in speaking of our State Legislature, says: "Members who had purchased their election sold their votes to reimburse themselves, and were seen in flocks shortly after the adjournment in front of well-known business offices waiting for their pay like a lot of railroad construction hands." This is either true or not true. If true, it is unquestionably the duty of the *City Item* to give the public the names of these leprous members, and we now make a formal demand upon it for the names. Give us the names, by all means, and so enable us to have them properly punished—or, in default of the names, then stand convicted of unjustifiable libel, Mr. *City Item*. No journal of the prominence of the *City Item* should make such serious, wholesale charges unless ready and willing to offer proofs and give names whenever called upon for them.

The *Truth* is right in calling for the names. Until it gives them the *City Item* will conceal from the public facts essential to the punishment of the corrupt legislators, and makes it possible for slanderous tongues to confound the innocent with the guilty.

The National Prohibition Convention in session in Chicago was largely attended, and nearly every State and Territory was represented. This body of fanatics, as the radical exponents of every good but unpopular cause have ever been ridiculously termed, are gradually stamping the impression of their influence upon both of the great parties, and securing solid and permanent results for temperance, prohibition, and their consequent blessings in nearly every State of the Union. The convention, before adjourning, adopted a platform demanding prohibition of the importation or manufacture of and sale and taxation of alcoholic beverages; favoring enfranchisement of women; abolition of polygamy; abolition of executive, legislative, and judicial patronage, and of unnecessary offices; universal and enforced education; the preservation of public lands as homes for the people; and State control of railroad and other corporations.

A convention of colored men assembled at Jefferson, Mo., last week and adopted a long series of resolutions, announcing as the new Monroe doctrine of the era of emancipation, that the negro voter shall not henceforth consider himself a subject for colonization and appropriation by any political party, but that the individual right to think, speak, and act for himself shall be untrammeled by party chains. These are happy indications for the future of the race, for one of the greatest blessings to a free people is independent thought, speech, and action.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Bishop Foster, is to visit our work in Europe and Asia.

—Francis Murphy is teaching temperance in Scotland.

—Herbert Spencer, of England, arrived in New York last week, on a visit to this country.

—Bishop Campbell, of the African M. E. Church, has given a thousand dollars to Wilberforce University.

—Mr. Edward Pionsky, a prominent merchant, and mayor of the town of Washington, died at his home on the 25th inst.

—Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D., is summering among the hills of North Carolina, where he will remain until September 1.

—Mr. J. T. Harahan, the popular superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville Road, has returned, after an extensive tour in the North and East.

—The Kansas Greenbackers have nominated Allen Williams, a colored man, for Congressman at large. Another sign that the world moves, and that the race is rising.

—Rev. Dr. J. R. Nall, the popular pastor of the Prytania Street Presbyterian Church, is taking a month's recreation, and is visiting Columbus, Ga., his former residence.

—Bishop Wilson is now in New York undergoing surgical treatment for a painful local trouble. He has suffered greatly, and been compelled to intermit his heavy labors.

—Rev. R. E. McBride, M. A., of Seneca, Kansas, has been elected principal of Western Reserve Seminary, located at West Farmington, Ohio. He has accepted the position, and will enter upon his work immediately.

—Hon. G. W. Hudspath, district judge, a resident of the parish of St. Landry is recommended for appointment as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Wm. M. Levy.

—The bond of Andrew W. Smythe as superintendent of the United States Mint at New Orleans has been approved by the acting Secretary of the Treasury, and he entered upon the duties of his office on Monday 21st instant.

—The death of Charles A. Vogeler, of the firm of A. Vogeler & Co., Baltimore, Md., occurred recently. The business of the house will be continued as heretofore, and profound gratitude is tendered for expressions of sympathy in behalf of the family of the deceased.

—A dispatch from Holly Springs, Miss., announces that Hannibal C. Carter has entered the field as a straightout Republican candidate for Congress for the Second District, as against Chalmers. Carter is a colored man of education, was Secretary of State, appointed under Gov. Powers, and has been a member of the Mississippi Legislature.

—Among the vigorous advocates of Constitutional Prohibition in Iowa stands Col Duncan, of Charles City. He is a Cherokee Indian a graduate of Dartmouth College and an able lawyer. He is a loyal and helpful friend to the Indians, and has great influence among them. Mrs. Duncan is an accomplished lady and edits a W. C. T. U. column in the Charles City paper.

—Rev. G. T. Jameson, M. D., general superintendent of Jefferson Parish Home Missionary Society of the Baptist Church, gave us a call last week. Bro. Jameson is from Indiana, has been engaged in missionary work among the Baptists for nearly fourteen years. He has the appearance of an earnest, unselfish, Christian worker. We certainly wish him, as we do all others engaged in similar work, the largest measure of success.

—In the death of Prof. William Stanley Jevons, who was recently drowned while bathing at Bexhill, England, the world loses one of its most promising scientific and philosophical thinkers. Although of middle age, Dr. Jevons had held important philosophical chairs in Owens College, Manchester, and University College, London, while his works on the "Principles of Science" and the "Theory of Political Economy," as well as his scholarly introductions to the study of logic and philosophy, had made his name known in all institutions for higher education in Europe and America.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

J. W. Richardson, Centerville: "We have had quite a wet time of it for a month and a half, but but church seems to be in good spirit. The Sunday-school is in a pleasant condition. The superintendent is Wm. Osborn. There is a Bible class of 22, Mr. Frank Henderson teacher.

A. Spears, Campte: "I was sick and could not get to my work until April last. Have had 79 converts, one received by letter, ten from the Baptist church, 49 backsliders reclaimed. Have bought a lot on which to build a church, and expect some aid from the Church Extension Society. In a large section here there are many colored people who belong to no church."

TEXAS.

S. C. Coleman, Waelder: "Our pastor has made many converts this year."

Robt. Weaver, Fairfield: "My church work is doing very well, but the country is yet poor. All are suffering for want of money, and I can barely live. With good crops we expect to come out of debt this fall. Have had this year 43 converts."

E. J. Green, Midway: "The Sabbath-school is progressing finely. Misses Emeline and Priscilla Green, Adel Malone, Mr. Willie Tardow and Calvin Malone, on the fourth Sunday distinguished themselves in recitation of verses. We had a large congregation and enjoyed the day. A new church has just been completed."

H. Swann, Calvert: "I have closed a protracted meeting, which resulted in 80 conversions, and including backsliders reclaimed and members from other churches 92 were added to the church. Our church, I am glad to say, is moving onward. We are paying off debts, and intend to raise every dollar of the one hundred pledged by us for the West Texas Conference Seminary. In our meeting we had with us Rev. A. R. Norris, A. Foster, A. Jackson, and J. W. Robinson, whose sermons were as bread cast upon the waters. We are doing all we can for the cause of Christ in Calvert."

J. T. Gibbons, Riddleville: "Our third conference was held by Bro. W. H. Moseby. Our beautiful church is complete, except ceiling and painting. For neatness it can not be excelled in West Texas Conference. It is built of the very best material, dimensions 24x40, and weather-boarded. I invite my ministerial brethren to assist in a protracted meeting, beginning Sept. 10."

MISSISSIPPI.

C. Vaughn, Yazoo circuit: "Our second quarter, with the presence of Elder G. W. Barney, was an enjoyable occasion. A protracted meeting resulted in good. We have secured one acre of ground for church property."

Wm. Dorsey, Meadville: "My protracted meeting resulted in 5 additions, and 15 on probation. Sunday-school is in good condition; on Children's day the collection was $2 05 We have improved the church."

James Trice, Pontotoc: "We are trying to ceil our church, and have 3000 feet of lumber at hand. Our young people were good enough to help. C. H. Montgomery paid $2 25, C. H. Parish $2 50, S. H. Bradford 25 cents, Wm. Hereford 25 cents, Judge Bradford 25 cents, D. Gilmer 25 cents Miss Caroline Wilson 25 cents, Amanda Dozier 25 cents, Cora Doggett 25 cents, Maria Barr 25 cents, Annie Trice 25 cents. At third quarter 108 communed at Lord's Supper."

D. D. Goodwin, Canton: "Our church is getting on very well. Ten have been received, and 8 children baptized. Elder Williams held our third quarter. Collection $82. Sabbath-school, with Rev. B. F. Garret as superintendent is advancing. On children's day it raised $5. The church was delighted with the visit of Mrs. M. V. Keever, who lectured in the interest of Meridian Academy at Asbury Chapel. We are trying to get up a camp meeting for September if possible."

TENNESSEE.

J. B. Marbrey, Brownsville: "We have closed a two weeks' meeting with 12 converts. The circuit is revived. Last Saturday night a supper was given at Key chapel by sisters Cora Estes and Cornell, to raise money for pastors' salary. They realized $18 90. Our people are doing all they can."

J. B. Bradford, Pardy: "My third quarter is over and it was a good one. Elder J. P. Price revived the church very much by his presence. Quite a number were at the communion table and partook of the Lord's Supper, both Methodists and Baptists, and several were at the altar for prayer, and 3 joined the church. The meeting continued a few nights and resulted in 4 converts. The collection for presiding elder was $4 50, for missions $5, church extension $1 50, and something on other claims also. On Sunday the elder preached. Quite a number were present, both white and colored, and seemed to take great interest in listening to the elder's sermon. After services both white and colored enjoyed themselves together at dinner on the grounds at the same table and at the same time. Here is a work for us to do."

A. J. Phillips, Murfreesboro: "Doctor Braden, President of the Central Tennessee College, was with us at Spencer's chapel the first Sunday in August, and preached a grand missionary sermon, after which a missionary collection was taken, and the collection was $5 15. And he also lectured the Sabbath-school. The Doctor's sermon's and lectures edified the people. Dr. Braden has been teaching and preaching and lecturing among our people about 15 years, and we are glad to have him with us because we love his counsels. We have been carrying on a protracted meeting at Lawrence's chapel. We have had 15 converts; and at Spencer's chapel, two miles from Murfreesboro, we are having a good meeting, which commenced the second Sunday in August, the 12. We have had four converts and sixteen seekers at the altar, and we are hoping that all of them, and more, will come in and join the army of the Lord, because we need them in the field. We desire the prayers of the Church."

ARKANSAS.

A. E. Carr, Newport: "We had no church when I came here, but now we have one, and there will be preaching in it next Sunday. Times are very hard."

J. Clark, Hot Springs: "Our district conference met here on the 2d, with nearly all stations represented. Regular sessions were held from Wednesday morning until Saturday evening, when a Sunday-school convention was organized. Important questions were presented and discussed. It was resolved to work up the Sunday-school interests, and to hold a convention in connection with each district conference. At love feast Sunday morning the house was crowded, a goodly number from other churches being present. Our people were awakened, and up to this time there have been five or six converts. Bro. Boone remained until the 10th, and Bro. Lockman is still here trying to persuade sinners to come to Christ."

Second Round—Shreveport District.

MR. EDITOR—I left New Orleans June 15th. I met Bro. H. Wallace at his post hard at work in the Master's cause. He had twenty converts. Sunday-school is doing well, and the church is prospering at Cotile.

Bro. T. Jackson has aroused Natchitoches. He had forty converts and was getting on well.

At St. James, Shreveport, God has wonderfully blessed the church. It was blown down by the storm but the people labored hard, raised $400, and the Church Extension Society gave $250. This donation reached Shreveport the very day we had to meet the lumber bill. The building is almost completed, and a revival has been going on for two weeks. Sixteen converts, ten reclaimed. Class reports: No 1, $5 70; No 2, $3 15; 3, $2; 4, $5 10; 5, $3 25; 6, 75 cents; 7, $4 74; 8, $3 40.

At Mansfield Bro. Johnson, a young man who came into the Conference this year has been blessed with thirty-five converts. He has fine people on his charge.

Bro. A. J. Pickett is doing good work at Pleasant Hill. He has built a neat little church and will complete it without debt, the Church Extension Society aiding him with a hundred dollars. God help all to build frame churches and get out of log huts.

At St. Paul, Shreveport, Bro. Thompson had been very sick, but the Lord is blessing his labors. He has a fine Sunday-school, and first-class people. We organized a Woman's Home Missionary Society and it is doing well. The classes report: No. 1, $10 60; 2, $8 60; 3, $11 30; 4, $11 90; 5, $14 15; 6, $6 30; 7, $13 30; 8, $6 50. The church is doing well.

At Fairfield Bro. T. Harvey is getting things in order. He has had forty converts this year.

Bro. Fopps, at his new work, had nine converts and ten on probation. The work is growing. Some of our members own fine land, and have farms of 1300 acres and under.

At Red Springs Circuit, a poor charge, the pastor was not present. I saw his death reported in the ADVOCATE. Bro. Brooks was a Christian gentleman, a true minister of the gospel. He was a patron of young men, and missed no appointment given him by a Bishop, even if he had to walk there. The old fathers of the church are dropping one by one. May the Lord help us young men.

STEPHEN DUNCAN.

The Baton Rouge District Conference.

The Baton Rouge District Conference convened for its session of 1882 in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Clinton, La., Aug. 10th. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. H. James. Presiding Elder P. Landry took the chair on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. The Secretary of the last Conference called the roll and 39 members responded. Jas. W. Hudson was elected Secretary, John Qualls and R. T. Louis, assistants. The general business of the Conference was begun, and, subject to the order of Conference, the chairman appointed the various committees of examination, etc. The question involving the passing of characters of local preachers was free from complaints, showing a general co operation with pastors and union of effort on part of the local ministry with the pastors. We hail with gladness the fact that brethren are gaining more of the spirit of Christ, so that the cause prospers and the well-begun work goes on. The report of the Presiding Elder was full, clear and inspiring. He has done a great deal of traveling, and there is no place on the District to which he has not gone; his report shows the district in excellent condition.

The reports from pastors were very good, and some were highly animating, accessions not a few, and in some charges happy conversions. The pastors are full of zeal and energy, and are determined to make this year's work better than all the preceding ones. The benev-

ciences are receiving attention, and in some instances large sums have already been collected, and there will be an apparent increase from this district at the annual conference.

The reports of Sunday-school superintendents were favorable and show in some instances marked improvements in the district.

Each day the programme of literary exercises was taken up until all to whom subjects were assigned had spoken.

Clinton is a small town on the railroad running west from Port Hudson. It is quite a pretty little place and contains a people generous and hospitable. All fared well who attended the conference. Bro. Forrest, the pastor, and his members will not soon be forgotten by us. May God bless them in their hearts and homes. The Sunday services were largely attended, there being not less than 1500 persons on the ground.

THE SOUTHWESTERN ADVOCATE.

Whereas, our Church provides a general literature for its members, as periodicals, papers, etc., and

Whereas, the General Conference has seen fit to leave the SOUTHWESTERN in the centre of our Conference for our enlightenment and elevation in regard to Church polity and doctrines; and,

Whereas, it is ably edited by Rev. L. P. Cushman and Rev. A. E. P. Albert, assistant editor,

Be it resolved, that we pledge ourselves to stand by the paper, and to make every effort that its circulation be such as to make it self-supporting.

HAVEN UNIVERSITY.

Whereas, education is one of the great needs of our people, both in the pulpit and in social life, and

Whereas, there is provided an institution of learning, the Haven University, for the benefit of the Louisiana Conference and others,

Be it resolved, that we shall put forth every endeavor to make it an institution second to none under the jurisdiction of the Freedmen's Aid Society.

J. W. H.

A Note From Allen.

MR. EDITOR—The school board of Natchitoches parish is doing a good work, without respect of color, towards public education. They give public schools for a term of three months, and at convenient points. There should be enough money to provide for terms of six months at least and to pay salaries of forty and fifty dollars to teachers. Taxation seems heavy. Why not educate our children—seventy per cent of whom can neither spell nor write.

D. J. PRICE.

Allen, La.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

THIRD QUARTER. LESSON X. Sept. 3.

LOVE TO GOD AND MAN. (Mark xii, 28—44.)

A man once came to Jesus and asked him which was the first or greatest commandment. Jesus said the first was to love God. He made it plain, and told how we must love God. He said, "With all thy heart, with all thy mind, and with all thy strength." You know what that means—love God all you can. If you do this you can't break any of the first four commandments. Then Jesus said the second law was to love thy neighbor as thyself. Neighbor means every one. Just let this love in, and you will be sure to honor your parents by being good and true boys and girls. All the six laws hang on our one little one.

Now you have the two laws, you know them, and Jesus said one who knew all the laws was on the road toward heaven. Now, if you know them then you are ready to start. Ask Jesus to help you obey these laws, and then you are one of his children. Knowing the law and keeping it makes heaven sure for every little or big follower.—*Mrs. De Witt.*

From Our Mission Rooms.

A short time ago, there was sent from our mission rooms to each pastor in the United States a letter from Rev. Thomas Graves, of our [illegible] to the Sunday-schools in America, with the announcement that a similar letter would be written each month by some missionary and sent to all pastors or superintendents who [illegible] to have their schools [illegible] in the list of those desiring to receive such a "monthly." A large number have so applied, and the [illegible] letter in the series, written by Rev. M. C. Harris, of [illegible] being sent out. [illegible] request [illegible] to place [illegible]

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Russia is concentrating a large army in the Caucasus.

Skirmishes between Peruvians and the Chilian troops continue.

Gen. Wolseley intends to push on into the interior of Egypt at once.

The Porte refuses to permit exportation from Turkey of mules for the British service in Egypt.

Hon. T. C. Anderson is an independent candidate for Congress in the Sixth district of Louisiana.

Democrats of Sixth Mississippi district nominated H. S. Van Eaton for Congress, on the 125th ballot.

Secretary Lincoln has given orders to the engineers to proceed at once with the survey of the Hennepin Canal.

The Irish Presbyterian Church in its general assembly has decided by a vote of 369 to 345 against instrumental music in worship.

Gov. Lowry, of Mississippi, has issued a proclamation appointing the fourteenth day of September as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

Nurses for the yellow-fever patients at Brownsville, Texas, are hard to get. There continues to develop as many as sixty odd new cases daily.

Gov. McEnery sent State Engineer H. B. Richardson to New York to represent the claims of Louisiana before the Mississippi-River Commission.

Judge Michael Hahn decided against the town of Kenner, and granting right of way to the Mississippi Valley Railroad according to the plan of the original survey.

Col. Thomas H. Herndon has been renominated for Congress by Democrats of the First Alabama district; Horatio Bisbee, by Republicans of the Second Florida district.

The dissensions between Republicans in the Third Congressional District resulted in the nomination of two candidates for Congress—Senator Kellogg and Judge Taylor Beattie. Congressman Darrall participated in the convention which nominated Judge Beattie.

The British expedition sailed from Alexandria under sealed orders. It was expected an assault would be made on the Aboukir forts, but, instead, Port Said and Ismailia were occupied on the 20th, and some forty transports began the landing of troops under command of Gen. Wolseley. The Suez Canal was closed to all except British vessels of war.

There is a fault somewhere, and the people of Louisiana are anxious to know upon whose shoulders the responsibility should rest. The action of the Mississippi River Commission in distributing the appropriation for river improvements is grossly unjust, and the efforts of our representatives toward passing the bill are likely to prove of no benefit to this State.—*N. O. Price Current.*

The Texas Republican State Convention effected permanent organization by the election of J. N. Tracey as chairman, and C. M. Campbell secretary. A platform was adopted pledging the support of the party at the approaching election to the candidates who come before the people purely as independents who agree to support a liberal and generous policy, embracing free school education 10 months in the year, a free ballot and a fair count, revision of the jury laws so that jurors shall be drawn impartially, the sale of school lands to actual settlers only, and in parcels not exceeding 640 acres, and provisions for working convicts within walls. Resolutions were adopted expressing confidence in ex-Gov. J. E. Davis, indorsing the administration of President Arthur and the platform adopted by the National Convention.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Pro and Con of Spelling Reform," by Prof. O. E. Vaile, is a small pamphlet, price 10 cents, published by Burnz & Co., New York.

The *Original Chatterbox*, for August (Boston, Estes & Lauriat) continues the story of "The Lion of Flanders," and contains numerous short stories, and illustrations. Price 10c.

Our Little Ones (Boston; Russell Publishing Co.,) for September tells of a ride on an elephant, a stolen custard, the sand man, and other innocent stories for juvenile delight.

The Seasons, a fashion magazine for September, and *Something to Read*, a new English journal, bound in monthly parts, have been received from the International News Co., 29 and 31 Beekman street, New York.

The Missionary Review for September—October opens with an article on Mexico, historical, and with reference to missions. It has an interesting paper on religious [illegible] in Guatemala. Princeton, [illegible] $2 a year.

[illegible] *Agriculturist* for [illegible] very full of valuable [illegible] Putnam, Garden-

ers, and Housekeepers, with a choice department for the young. The Notes for the month for the Farm and Garden give much valuable and timely information, and the Humbug columns shows up various swindling schemes. Orange Judd Co., publishers, New York. $1 50 per annum; 15 cents per number.

Mr. E. V. Smalley ("E. V. S," of the *New York Tribune*) will contribute his second paper on "The New North-west" to the September *Century*. In the August number Mr. Smalley traversed Dakota and Eastern Montana. In the September number he goes over the Rockies in Montana in advance of the Northern Pacific Railroad. A third paper, in October, will take the reader to the Cascade Range in Oregon. An excellent map of all the transcontinental railways is given with the September paper.

The numbers *The Living Age* for August 12 and 19th contain: American Society in American Fiction, *Edinburgh Review*; the Turning Point of the Middle Ages, *Contemporary*; With the Emigrants; and Muhammad and His Teaching, *Nineteenth Century*; French Prisons and Convict Establishments; and a Deserted Garden, *Cornhill*; The Crimes of Colonization, *Pall Mall*; Alexandria, *Saturday Review*; Reminiscences of a visit to Sir John Franklin, *Chambers' Journal*; Dickens as a Dramatist, *Spectator*; with instalments of "Robin," "A Hansom Amateur," "The Ladies Lindores," "A Cat's Paw," and George Considine," and selections poetry.

In the September *Wide Awake* George F. Barnes shows a very beautiful drawing as frontispiece for Mrs. Champney's charming Norse Story, "The Castle of the Winds." There is also another Southern sketch, "A Little Texas Nurse Girl." The Chautauqua Reading Course for the month concludes the series for the Chautauqua year; and on the cover is announced the Reading Course for the year beginning in October. Among the specialties announced area series of Health and Strength Papers, by Prof Sargent, of Harvard College. Only $2 50 a year. D. Lothrop & Co., publishers, Boston.

In *The Popular Science Monthly* for September Mr. C. M. Lungren gives the fullest and clearest statement that has been published of the relative cost of "Electric and Gas Illumination." Dr. Felix L. Oswald writes concerning "Longevity," to the effect that the length of life is to a considerable extent a matter of temperament and habit, and shows how it is affected by the occupation of the individual. In "Animal Self-Defense," Mr. H. L. Fairchild describes the varieties of armor, the disguises, and the kinds of weapons with which animals are provided. Professor George H. Perkins, of the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, discusses "The Physician of the Future," An entertaining paper follows on "The Chinese; their Manners and Customs," The editor in his table commends the example of Sir John Lubbock, a man of wealth, who gives his time to scientific investigation, to American young men of wealth. New York: D. Appleton & Company. Fifty cents per number, $5 per year.

Wonderful Improvement.

"I had been sick with a cold and the worst cough I ever had in my life for about five weeks. Expectorated every morning a tough, yellow matter, streaked with blood, in about three days after I commenced inhaling Compound Oxygen, the cough, raising of bloody matter, and that awfully distressed feeling, as if a cord was drawn across my chest and a weight put on, were all gone. The rapidity with which I have improved in breathing is wonderful." If you wish to know all about this curative agent of which our correspondent writes, send for our Treatise on Compound Oxygen. It will be mailed free. Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW BOOKS.

ORIENTAL RELIGIONS. By President John Caird, University of Glasgow, and other Authors. Price 15 cents. J. Fitzgerald & Co., publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

In the neatly printed work named above, No. 35 of the "Humboldt Library of Science," a series of profound and learned studies upon four of the great historical religions of the world, namely Brahmanism, Buddhism, Confucianism and Zoroastrianism, or the religion of ancient Persia. These essays are written from a distinctively Christian point of view, yet everywhere the authors' purpose to do full justice to whatever is good and true in these ancient religious systems is manifest. There is not a more interesting object of study than that of the Faiths of Mankind. For sale by George Ellis, New Orleans.

CHRISTIAN GROWTH. By O. P. Fitzgerald, D. D. Nashville, Tenn.: Southern Methodist Publishing House.

This little book of 120 pages is the production of the vigorous pen of Dr. Fitzgerald. It is the experience, study, observation of years concentrated upon a few pages tersely expressed, glowing with a heart full of love to God and man. We have read few more spiritual books, or any book with much more religious profit. It will quicken the dullest mind, and awaken in every reader's heart earnest longing for the full baptism of the Holy Spirit. There is no doubt about this book. It will do good. We wish that it could be put into the hands of every American Christian. Send 50 cents to the Southern Methodist Publishing House, Nashville, Tenn., and get this book and read it, and it will help you through the journey of life.

"Sweet Spices," J. C. Beckel, is a new singing book for Sabbath-schools, published by Lee & Walker, 1113 Chestnut st. Philadelphia. Thirty-nine songs. Price 15c.

A prize fight between two cadets, others acting as referees, seconds, etc., is the latest item of news from the United States military school at West Point. One cadet was terribly beaten by the other and now is in the hospital. Instant expulsion is likely to be the fate of all concerned, and probably ought to be. This, it should be remembered, is the institution the pupils of which are too high-toned to tolerate a colored boy among them!—*Congregationalist.*

Solid Comfort.

Nobody enjoys the nicest surroundings if in bad health. There are miserable people about to-day to whom a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic would bring more solid comfort than all the medicine they have ever tried.—News.

Yellow fever at Brownsville, and Matamoras is spreding.

Overworked men and women, persons of sedentary habits, and others whose system needs recuperation, nerves toned and muscles strengthened, should use Browns Iron Bitters.

$1500 a year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

Conference Notices.

Houston District—Texas Conference.

FOURTH ROUND.

Galveston, St. Paul's & Tabernacle	Sept.	17
Houston, Mt. Vernon and Trinity	"	24
Harrisburg and Lynchburg	Oct.	1
Richmond and Oak Hill	"	8
Houston, Houston Circuit, St. James	"	15
Spring, at Spring Station	"	22
Columbia and Chance's Prairie	"	29
Frosts Chapel and Pittsville	Nov.	5
Hockley and Rose Hill	"	12
San Jacinto	"	19
Oyster Creek	"	26

District Conference at Galveston Sept 13–17

M. H. NICHOLS, P. E.

Meridian District—Miss. Conference.

THIRD ROUND.

State Line	Sept.	9–10
Waynesboro	"	11–12
Shubuta charge	"	16–17
Shubuta Circuit	"	19–20
Quitman	"	23–24
Enterprise charge	Sept. 30, Oct.	1
Mount Jordan	"	4–5
Paulding	"	7–8
Garlandeville	"	10–11
Hickory	"	14–15
Meridian	"	21–22
Lauderdale	"	24–25
Meridian Circuit	"	28–29
Daleville	Nov.	4–5
Philadelphia	"	8–9
DeKalb	"	11–12
Scooba	"	18–19
Ex-Prairie	"	25–26
Brooksville	"	28–29
Macon	Dec.	4–5
Mashnlarville	"	8–9
Louisville	"	11–12

J. W. DUNN, P. E.

Chattanooga District, East Tennessee Conference.

I am informed by Rev. H. N. Brown and others that there is no danger of small-pox in Rockwood, Tennessee, and our district conference will meet there on the 6th day of September. All are earnestly requested to be present, with their reports, ready for business, on the first day of the session.

S. J. HARRIS, P. E.

Huntsville District—Texas Conference.

The literary exercises for the Huntsville District, Texas Conference to be held at Willis on the 5th day of October, opening at 8 o'clock a. m., and closing on the 8th at 10 o'clock p. m.:

To preach the opening sermon	W. McKenzie
The Flesh and the Spirit	Rev. J. Smith
Christian Love	Rev. Tobe Ward
The Fruits of the Spirit	Rev. H. W. Wilson
Victory over Death	Rev. S. Kelly
John the Baptist's Confession	E. Jefferson
The Corner Stone	Rev. A. Adair
The Christian in the World	Rev. R Williams
On Temperance	Rev. A. C. Culbreath
Justification	Jesria Jones
What is Faith	James Jackson
Regeneration	Beeneman Fisher
What is Repentance	Fred. McGown
On Education	George Galveston
The Doctrine of the Resurrection	A. Logan
The Fruits of Holiness	W. B. Pullam, P. E

Dear brethren you must all try to bring your essays in writing, as it will save a great deal of time. We are your committee on programme: Rev. E. Jefferson and A. C. Culbreath; W. McKenzie, duty of Sunday-school Superintendent; A. Harris, duty of class-leaders.

Palestine District—Texas Conference.

FOURTH ROUND.

San Augustine and Circuit	Sept.	23–24
Sabine and Shelby	"	23–24
Union Circuit	Oct.	1–2
Mineola	"	7–8
Tyler and Tyler Circuit	"	15–16
Jacksonville Circuit	"	21–22
Palestine and Palestine Mission	"	28–29
Crockett	Nov.	1–2
Madison Circuit	"	4–5
Leona Circuit	"	11–12
Centerville and Shiloh	"	11–12
Jewett	"	15–16
Butler	"	18–19
Fairfield	"	25–26
Cotton Gin	Dec.	2–3
Henderson and Troupe	"	9–10

Brethren of the Palestine district, please try to have your assessment for the year all collected by the fourth quarter. The brother that was appointed to take the special collection for Wiley University will do well to have their collections all taken. Where there was no one appointed to take this collection, we request the district steward to act and take a special collection for Wiley University. So look out brethren, conference is just four months off.

WALTER RIPETOE, P. E.

August 14, 1882.

The Chiming of the Bells.

A magnificent chime of nine bells was a few days ago tested in the presence of a select company of gentlemen, at Messrs. Henry McShane and Co's famous bell foundry, Baltimore. This chime has been made for Christ Church, Portsmouth, N. H. The bells separately weigh from 380 to 3,000 pounds, the total weight being about 14,000 pounds. The test was made by Prof. Wm. Brown, of St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, and Prof. D. B. Macomb, of the church for which Messrs. McShane & Co. have made these bells. "Home, Sweet Home," "Yankee Doodle," "The Last Rose of Summer," and a variety of other favorite airs, both religious and secular, were chimed upon the bells, with such a pleasing effect that the two professors drew up a certificate setting forth their great satisfaction with the way in which the chime has been completed. The clergy of St. Michael's Church Baltimore, were present, their special interest being in the fact that their church is soon to have a chime of bells from the same foundry. They expressed their great delight at the performance of the bells. The superior character of the chimes made by Messrs. McShane & Co., has brought the house many orders, and created a demand for bells which necessitates a large increase in the size and capacity of the foundry. A peal of three bells weighing 4,000 pounds, was a few days ago shipped to Canada; and a large order has just been executed for a prominent Chicago church.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Sick Headache. For the relief and cure of the distressing affliction take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Malaria. Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action.

Constipation should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator, it is so mild and effectual.

Biliousness. One or two tablespoonfuls will relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state, such as Nausea, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, a bitter, bad taste in the month.

Dyspepsia. The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

Colic. Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simmons Liver Regulator is administered.

Buy only the genuine, in white wrapper, with red "Z." Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO. Sold by All Druggists.

MARRIAGES.

By Rev. G. W. Baber, Lockesburgh, Ark., July 23, Mr. Jerry Gill to Miss Nancy Dickson.

At Centerville, La., August 10, by Rev. J. W. Richardson, Mr. Charley Gills to Mrs. Hannah Lee. August 18, Mr. William Gills to Miss Martha Alman.

Near Perryville, Tenn., August 16, by Rev. J. L. Massey, Mr. Andrew Ingraham to Miss Millie McDonald. Both joined the church this year. May the Lord bless the couple with a happy life.

DEATHS.

Sister Virginia Hildred died at Columbia, Texas, leaving a husband and son to mourn her loss. She was a faithful member of the church for ten years. J. GUESS.

Brother Tinker Haynes died August 12th, 1882, aged 89 years. He lived a faithful member of the M. E. Church, and died in the full triumph of faith. He left many children and friends to mourn his loss, and we are satisfied that heaven has gained another jewel. JOHN QUALLS.

Jackson, La.

Departed this life Margaret Harris, aged 2 months, August 5.

Sister Harriet Scott died August 5th. She had been a member of the church many years. Before she died she spoke many encouraging words. She leaves a husband and four children and many friends to mourn her loss. C. A. TAYLOR.

Rosedale, La.

Sister Mary Page, aged 45 years, departed this life August 18th, 1882, at 8 p. m. For some years she was afflicted with the dropsy and it took her away at last. She was a member of Clark Chapel, but owing to her disease, probably, she attended church very irregularly. I met her week before last and she expressed herself as glad to see me and to say, if she died, she was bound for heaven. She was all alone. Her mother and sister live so far they could not attend her funeral. The society, of which she was a faithful member, buried her to-day. The Lord grant this a warning to others. The writer attended her funeral.

L. M. HAYGOOD

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 18, 1882.

Good for Babies.

When I have a baby at breast nothing is so useful for quieting my own and baby's nerves as Parker's Ginger Tonic. It prevents bowel complaint and is better than any stimulant to give strength and appetite.—A Newark Mother.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, Aug. 21, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

Cotton, ℔.	
Ordinary	10¼
Middling	12¼
Good middling	13
Middling fair	13½
Sugar, ℔.	
Yellow clarified	9
White clarified	9½
Molasses, in bbls., ℔ gallon.	
Common	40
Fair	50
Choice	60
Rice, Louisiana, ℔.:	
Common	—@6
Fair	—@6½
Choice	@6¾
GROCERIES.	
Butter, ℔.:	
Western	21@22
Coffee, ℔.:	
Ordinary	8¾
Prime	11½
Cheese, ℔.:	
Western factory	11
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	4 10
Flour, ℔ bbl.:	
Fancy	5 87½
Choice family	5 60
Lard, ℔.:	
Choice, in kegs	@13¾
Choice, in tierces	13½
Salt, ℔ sack:	
Coarse	87½
Fine	1 22½
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	2 25
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 75
Onions, ℔ bbl	2 60
Apples, ℔ bbl	1 50a3 00
Cabbages, ℔ 100	10@16 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	—.5@10 00
Oils, ℔ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	19@30
Coal, in bbls	—@—
Linseed, raw	62@64
Linseed, boiled	65@67
Cotton seed	51@52
GRAIN AND FEED.	
Corn, in sacks, ℔ bu.:	
Yellow	95
White	95
Mixed	93
Oats, ℔ bu.:	
Western	54
Bran, ℔ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	85
Hay, ℔ ton:	
Prime	23@26
Choice	27@28
PROVISIONS.	
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	22 25
Bacon, ℔.:	
Breakfast	15
Shoulders	11
Sides, clear rib	15
Sides, clear	15¼
Hams, sugar-cured	15¼
Dry Salt Meat, ℔.:	
Clear rib sides	10¼
Clear sides	10½
Shoulders	11½

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Punctual as a Timepiece. Unless the bowels do their duty with the regularity of clockwork, perfect health is impossible. Therefore when disordered, control them immediately with TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT, the most genial balsamic and effective laxative and alterative known to the medical profession.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 24-t

There is a current of popular fancies which declare that the days of our father's were better than the days in which we live. This, however, will not bear the scrutiny of the record of facts.—*Religious Telescope*

Popular Demand.

So great has been the popular demand for the celebrated remedy, Kidney-Wort, that it is having an immense sale from Maine to California. Some have found it inconvenient to prepare it from the dry compound. For such the proprietors now prepare it in liquid form. This can be procured at the druggists. It has precisely the same effect as the dry, but is very consentrated so that the dose is much smaller.—Lowell Mail

UNEQUALED IN EVERY RESPECT.

GEM OF GEMS.

BY ASA HULL.

For Sunday Schools, 192 Pages, at the old standard Price.

This is the latest and most complete Sunday-School Music Book. Price by mail, board cover, 35 cents; per dozen, $4 20; price, by express, $30 per hundred. Specimen pages sent on receipt of three cent stamp. ROBERT. F. FENNO, aug31-1y 27 Chartres St., New Orleans La.

Gorham Solid Silver.

Is of one quality, 925/1000 fine; absolutely guaranteed. Every piece is stamped and the goods can be purchased of dealers at the same prices asked for STERLING goods of inferior manufacture and often of debased quality. The stamp of the GORHAM COMPANY is as sure a guarantee of pure metal as is the Hall Mark of England.

Gorham Solid Silver Spoons and Forks

Are made only in the above quality, and whenever the above Trade Mark is exhibited perfect confidence can be felt that the quality of goods is as represented.

If dealers have not this make of goods in their stock, ask them to order from the Company for you, in this way you can obtain wares of unquestioned quality and of the latest designs.

GORHAM MAN'F COMPANY, SILVERSMITHS

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Railroad Column.

THE GREAT

Jackson Route

Having been re-built with

STEEL RAILS,

Equipment improved, Track ballasted and Speed increased, is now the Smoothest, Safest, and Most Attractive Line to all points

North and East.

IT IS

180 Miles Shorter and 10½ Hours Quicker to Chicago.

112 Miles Shorter and 6½ Hours Quicker to St. Louis

THAN ANY OTHR OUTE.

Through without change to Chicago, St Louis, Cincinnati and Chattanooga, and but one change to New York, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other leading Eastern Cities.

No Transfers at any Point. All Connections Strictly First-class. The EATING HOUSES are entirely new, and the BEST IN THE SOUTH.

It pays to travel by the Great Jackson Route.

Express Train leaves New Orleans Daily at 4:30 p. m.

Ticket Office 22 Camp Street, Corner of Common.

J. W. Coleman, Assistant General Passenger Agent.

WHEN YOU GO

North or West

If you desire to go by way of St. Louis you should be particular to ask the ticket agent for a ticket reading by way of the

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, and QUINCY RAILROAD,

As this is positively the only line running Through Express Trains Daily between ST. LOUIS and

Peoria, Ill., Burlington, Iowa,
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Milwaukee, Wis., Albert Lea, Minn.,
Dubuque, Iowa, Minneapolis, Minn.,
Lacrosse, Wis., Des Moines, Iowa,
St. Paul, Minn., and Omaha, Nebraska,

Making direct connections for all points in the Far West.

Elegant day coaches and Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars run through WITHOUT CHANGE between the above-named points.

Tickets via this celebrated line for sale at all offices in the South.

For further information, address PERCEVAL LOWELL, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

T. J. PATTON, General Manager, Chicago. 35-1y

Travelers Should ot Forget

The Facilities and Advantages Offered by the

Louisville and Great Southern Railway,

THE LEADING RAILWAY of the SOUTH.

THROUGH PASSENGERS.

The Louisville and Great Southern is the great thoroughfare between all points North East and West.

THROUGH TICKETS

By this line will be found on sale at the Ticket Office, corner Camp and Common Streets. The Louisville & Great Southern offers all the attractions of an unsurpassed line in construction, equipment and management.

THROUGH CARS to all the principal cities North, East and West connect with this Trunk Line at Louisville. On all first-class through tickets stop over privilege is granted at Cave City to passengers desirous of visiting

MAMMOTH CAVE.

Thus a view of the greatest of natural curiosities, marvelous and wonderful beyond description, can be enjoyed with little expense or detention, if Through Tickets are secured by the Louisville & Great Southern. The Mammoth Cave is situated eight miles from Cave City, which is eighty-five miles South of Louisville on the Louisville & Great Southern Railway Line. McCoy's Concord Stages run to and from all passenger trains. The Cave Hotel is under the management of Wm. Miller, Esq., and is first-class in all its appointments.

Hon. BAYARD TAYLOR said of the Cave:

"It is the greatest natural curiosity I have ever visited, Niagara not excepted, and he whose expectations are not satisfied by its marvelous avenues, domes and starry grottoes must either be a fool or a demi-god."

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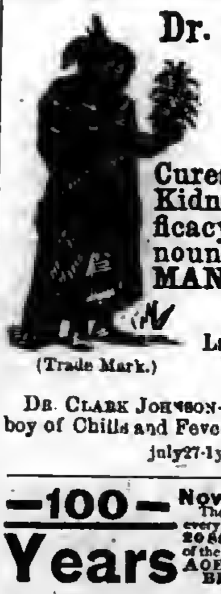
C. P. ATMORE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Louisville, Ky.,

—OR—

R. G. HULBERT, Southern Passenger Agent, Cor. St. Charles and Common Streets, 15 tf New Orleans, La.



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Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.

(Trade Mark.)

Laboratory 77 West 3d St. New York City. Druggists Sell It.

CHILLS AND FEVER.

FROG LEVEL, LA., February 27, 1880.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chills and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine. L. D. HOWDISHELL.

july27-1y

—100— Years. Now Ready, New Edition. LADIES in the WHITE House. The ONLY BOOK of the kind ever published. A HISTORY of every Administration from WASHINGTON to the present time, with over 20 Steel Portraits of Ladies of the White House, with views of many of the Homes of the Presidents. This is the most salable book published. AGENTS WANTED. Send for Circulars, with full particulars, to BRADLEY & CO., 66 N. Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

aug24-13t

McShane Bell Foundry

Manufacture those celebrated Chimes and Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. Price-list and circulars sent free.

HENRY McSHANE & CO. aug31-1y Baltimore, Md.

COOK'S SUNDAY-SCHOOL PUBLICATIONS FREE

For fourth quarter to schools that have never tried. Full particulars and samples on application; goods now ready. DAVID C. COOK, aug31-4t 46 Adams street, Chicago.

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MRS. COX,

144 Madison Avenue, New York.

Superior Board, Moderate Summer Prices. Elegant Suites and Single rooms. 21-3m

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT

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—AT—

227 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET,

Corner Tremé Street, New Orleans, La.

MRS. C. ROBERTSON, Proprietor. 8 52t

MRS. M. L. DALE,

Wishes to inform her friends that she is prepared to Accommodate Gentlemen, Ladies and Families With Board, by the MONTH, WEEK OR DAY, at Pass Christian, Miss., on FRONT STREET short walk from Railroad Depot and Boat Landing. Any one visiting the Pass will do well to give her a call. 10 1y.

Lithographs of John Wesley. For sale at this office. Price 25 cents each. Mailed to any address. PHILLIPS & HUNT, tf 106 Camp Street, New Orleans.

BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 stops, $90 Pianos, $297 50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. 50 1y

W. D. SKILLMAN, Agent.

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Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of

Sunday-School Supplies,

Consisting of

GOSPEL HYMNS, single and combined with and without music.

Bibles and Testaments, Teachers Bibles, Bible Dictionaries.

Union Primers, First and Second Reading Books, Union Spelling Books, Catechisms, Reward Cards, Ticket Sheets and Cards, Tiny Text Books, etc., etc. Also a large assortment of Books suitable for Libraries or presents to children. PULPIT and FAMILY BIBLES from $2 65 to $12 00. Liberal discount made to Sunday-school workers. Call and examine the stock. 26tf

WHISKY HABIT CURE. By DR. B. M. WOOLLEY, Atlanta, Ga. It Quiets the Nerves, Promotes Health and Morals. Costs less than Whisky. Try it. Office 33½ Whitehall street. 24-1yeom

Review of Senator Jones' Speech, Or Is There to be a War of Races in America?

BY REV. A. E. P. ALBERT, Assistant Editor of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

An oration delivered in Central Church, New Orleans, June 30, 1882, before the Alumni Association of Straight University. For sale, in pampelet, at ten cents, post paid, at SOUTHWESTERN office, 106 Camp street. 29-tf

SAW MILLS The Best is Cheapest. For Descriptive Circular & Prices write THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio.

$1.30 Teacher's Bibles. "Oxford" Teacher's Bibles, concordance, encyclopedia, dictionary, tables, maps, etc.—most complete teachers' Bibles extant; 1,404 pages, plain binding, gilt edge, for $1.30. DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams St., Chicago.

aug10-6t

MALARIA

Malaria is an almost indescribable malady which not even the most talented physicians are able to fathom. Its cause is most frequently ascribed to local surroundings, and there is very little question, but this opinion is substantiated by facts. Malaria does not necessarily mean chills and fever while these troubles usually accompany it. It often affects the sufferer with general lassitude, accompanied by loss of appetite, sleeplessness, a tired feeling and a high fever, the person afflicted growing weaker and weaker, loses flesh day after day, until he becomes a mere skeleton, a shadow of his former self.

Malaria once having laid its hold upon the human frame, the door of the system is thrown open to nervous diseases. The body weak and enfeebled absorbs no nourishment, but subsisting upon itself, the digestive organs no longer perform their functions; the liver becomes torpid, and other organs failing to do their routine work, speedily become disordered, and dissolution and death are apt to ensue.

In addition to being a certain cure for malaria and chills and fever, BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient tonic; especially indigestion, dyspepsia, intermittent fevers, want of appetite, loss of strength, lack of energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs. It is for sale by all respectable dealers in medicines, price, $1 per bottle

Be sure and get the genuine BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. Take no other.

$66 week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address [illegible], Portland, Me.

EDUCATIONAL.

New Orleans University,

This Institution of learning is located in New Orleans, Louisiana.

CORNER CAMP AND RACE STREETS.

Next Term Opens October 2, 1882.

Students from a distance can find rooms and good boarding in the University buildings.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to those preparing to teach or preach.

For information address REV. J. F. MARSHALL, aug31-3m 188 Race street, New Orleans, La.

Rust University,

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

LOCATION BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL.

Instruction, Systematic and Thorough.

COURSES OF STUDY: Academic, Normal, Collegiate and Biblical.

Special Instruction in Music and Penmanship.

EXPENSES:

Board, per month, including rooms and washing $10 00

Tuition, per term of twelve weeks 3 00

Music and Penmanship extra.

Fall Term Opens September 28, 1882.

Examination of new students September 27.

Rust Hall, which is being erected at a cost of $45,000, will be completed by the opening of the winter term, January 26. School accommodations can then be provided for about five hundred students and about half that number can be boarded in the school building.

For further information address aug-24tf W. W. HOOPER.

BALDWIN SEMINARY,

A School for White Pupils of Both Sexes.

Baldwin, St. Mary's Parish, La.

YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 18, 1882.

Prepares for College or University, Business or Professional Life.

We challenge competition in low rates, thorough instruction, and healthfulness and beauty of location. Influences decidedly religious. Home care and comforts. For circular containing further information address REV. W. S. FITCH, A. M., President. aug24-tf

WILEY UNIVERSITY,

Marshall, Texas.

A School of Liberal and Christian Education.

Primary, Academic, Normal, Scientific, Classical and Biblical Courses of Study.

EXPENSES:

Tuition, per month (of four weeks)	$1 00
Room rent, per month	$1 50 to 2 00
Washing, per month	75 to 1 25
Board, per month, about	6 00
All expenses, per month, about	8 00

Cost of board varies with price of provisions, etc. All students boarding in the institution are required to furnish bedding to the amount of two blankets and pillows.

Instrumental music $2 50 a month. Vocal music free.

Session begins 18th of September and continues until the 31st of May 1883.

For full particulars send for catalogue.

Address W. H. DAVIS, aug10-3m Wiley University, Marshall Texas.

Washington and Lee University,

GEN. G. W. C. LEE, President.

Thorough instruction in LANGUAGES, LITERATURE and SCIENCE, and in the Professional Schools of LAW and ENGINEERING. Healthful location in the Valley of Virginia. Necessary expenses for whole session, exclusive of board and clothing, need not exceed $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Session opens Sept. 21. For catalogue, address J. L. CAMPBELL, Jr., Clerk, 27-3m Lexington, Va.

Wards Seminary,

Nashville, Tenn.

Closed its 17th year with 267 young ladies, and 41 graduates. Parents wanting a School of Progress, Experience, Careful Matronage, and Thorough Drilling in its Departments, including Cutting and Fitting, send for a new catalogue. Next year opens Sept. 1st. Address DR. W. E. WARD.

29-6t.

MERIDIAN ACADEMY.

The Sixth year of the Meridian Academy will begin Sept. 1882. Having given general satisfaction in the past, we bespeak a liberal patronage in the future. Especial pains taken with students preparing to teach. Parents desirous of sending their children to a good Preparatory School will do well to communicate with us. Board can be obtained from $8 to $10 per month. All communications should be addressed to Rev. G. Brooks, or to the Principal. MRS. M. V. KEEVER.

Meridian, July 8th, 1882

VASSAR COLLEGE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. A complete college course for women, with Schools of Painting and Music, and a preparatory department. Catalogues sent.

28-10t S. L. CALDWELL, D. D., President.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY.

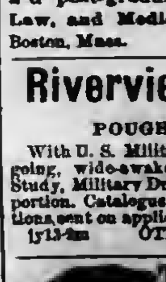
Choicest Eastern advantages in Collegiate and post-graduate studies; in Theology, Law, and Medicine. Address *The Registrar*, Boston, Mass. 28-10t

Riverview Academy.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

With U. S. Military Department. A thorough going, wide-awake school for boys, combining Study, Military Drill and Recreation in due proportion. Catalogue with chart of College Requisitions sent on application.

1y13-6m OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.



Ten Nights in a Bar Room. [illegible]

aug10-6t

Young Folks' Corner.

[illegible]

What Young Men Have Done.

[illegible]

Heed This.

[illegible]

bath day, then the man should fill up the pit or sell the ass."

During an earthquake which occurred a few years since the inhabitants of a small [illegible] were generally very much [illegible], but they were at the [illegible] surprised at the calmness [illegible] apparent joy of an old [illegible] whom they all knew. At length one of them, addressing the [illegible] said, "Mother, are you not afraid?" "No," said the mother in Israel, "I rejoice to know that I have a God that can shake the world."

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
As A Cooling Drink.

Dr. M. H. Henry, New York, says: "It possesses claims as a beverage, beyond anything I know of in the form of medicine, and in nervous diseases I know of no preparation to equal it."

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

21-1y ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

G. O. Washington, Glencoe: "The steward sisters, having the interests of our church at heart, combined to get up an entertainment, to raise funds for a church building. They visited rich and poor; some gave eggs, sugar, flour, and other articles suitable for the occasion. On the 11th and 12th the fair was held, and although there were heavy rains and the roads were almost impassable, the people came, and the sisters sold out every thing and cleared $24 30. These sisters deserve to be known. They were Caroline Bell, Martha Jenkins, Olley Coleman, Frances Martin, Ann Weeks, Sarah Fleming, Clara Cross, Taymer Griffin, Patty Wiggleton, Margaret Turner, Mary Nelson."

MISSISSIPPI.

N. Toole, Waynesboro: "I have closed my protracted meeting and taken in eleven. The church is growing here."

M. Adams, Ex-Prairie: "Elder Dunn was with us, and it was a time of rejoicing with the people. The quarterly meeting was held at Hickory Church. During the quarterly there were twenty-five conversions. Collection for elder was $16 45."

D. Green, Benton: "The Sunday-school pic-nic, July 21, was a grand affair. There were 700 people present. The school has good teachers, and Bro. J. B. Johnson is a good superintendent. The concert at night brought out a full house. Miss M. A. Shelton delivered a beautiful lesson from the Bible, and our pastor, Rev. J. Clemons, an address."

B. L. Crump, Okolona: "The Okolona district conference convened at Crawford, Aug. 3. It was called to order by J. M. Shumpert, presiding elder, in the chair. There were about fifty in attendance. The following topics were discussed: Sunday-school, Freedmen's Aid and Church Extension Societies, by B. L. Crump, D. W. Calvert, W. Mc Donald, and others. The discussions were interesting, and many expressed themselves as benefited thereby. Sunday services were refreshing. The elder preached with much power, and 205 received the Lord's Supper. Some of our Baptist brethren were with us. Great credit is due the people of Crawford for the hospitable manner in which they cared for the conference. The elder reported an excellent outlook on the district. The next conference meets at Starkville."

L. A. Thompson, Bolton: "Our second quarterly conference, held by [illegible], will not soon be forgotten. The pastor and stewards [illegible] reports. [illegible] collection $10 [illegible] doing good [illegible] for all we [illegible]

interest. You may judge of what they did. Just as soon as the church was completed, they came and said: "You owe us $688; pay us at once, or we will have the church sold for the money!" We consulted L. K. Atwood, a colored lawyer, and he said they could not collect the money, because it was not due, and offered to defend us without charge. For this we are grateful. We are indebted, also, to the Church-Extension Society for a donation of fifty dollars, which paid all debts against the church. Our three Sunday-schools are doing well."

TEXAS.

Wm. Allen, Cotton Gin: "I received into the Church twenty adults. Children's day was observed, and $2 20 raised. Hard times, whisky, and tobacco have hindered our people very much. Our building is old and bad looking, but I am trying to break up the tobacco and whisky habit and get the money to build a new church. I think I will be able to get up a large list of subscribers for the SOUTHWESTERN."

A Valuable Addition.

Because it is beneficial to the scalp and adds to personal beauty by restoring color and lustre to gray or faded hair is why Parker's Hair Balsam is such a popular dressing.

The world is like the miller at Mansfield, who cared for nobody—no, not he—because nobody cared for him; and the world will serve you so, if you give it the same cause.

Never Fails.

No instance of a failure on record when Simmons Liver Regulator has been properly taken. It removes bilious secretions, cures dyspepsia, constipation and sick headache, strengthens the kidneys and gently assists nature.

Distrust the stranger who invites you to take a walk, and afterward to take a drink. He has his eye on your purse. Think of this when you go into strange places.

An unpleasant catalogue constantly being printed, in which human infirmity is specified as headache, nervousness, dyspepsia, neuralgia, paralysis and ague, can be entirely expunged from the records, by the use of Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills.

God's house is not the place to make aching heads; it is the place to heal aching hearts. The most outrageous nonsense that is current in theological seminaries is that which deludes young men into the folly of aiming at profound and philosophic treatises for the pulpit.—*T. L. Cuyler.*

Arsenic and quinine are not desirable commodities to carry about in one's system, and it is to be hoped that the poisonous ague remedies have had their day. Ayer's Ague Cure is a sure antidote for the Ague, and all malarial fevers, and is perfectly harmless, leaving the system in as good condition as before the disease was contracted.

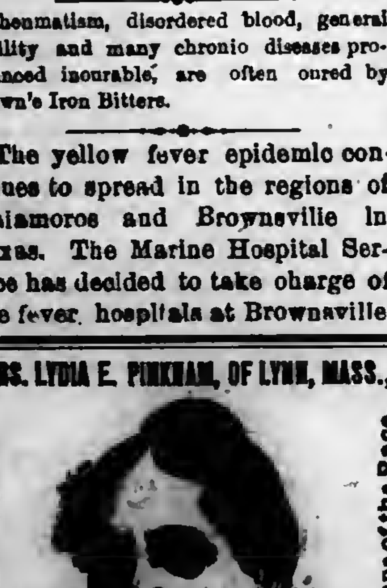
Bishop Simpson says of the preacher: "His throne is the pulpit; he stands in Christ's stead; his message is the word of God; around him are immortal souls; the Savior, unseen, is behind him; the Holy Ghost broods over the congregation; angels gaze upon the scene, and heaven and hell await the issue."

Rheumatism, disordered blood, general debility and many chronic diseases pronounced incurable, are often cured by Brown's Iron Bitters.

The yellow fever epidemic continues to spread in the regions of Matamoros and Brownsville in Texas. The Marine Hospital Service has decided to take charge of the fever hospitals at Brownsville.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Woman can Sympathize with Woman.



Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

A GENEROUS ACT

That Will be Appreciated by All Who Care for their Complexion or Skin.

It is not generally known that the nervous system has a wonderful influence over the skin, but this is a fact known to medical men who have given much of their time to the study of diseases of the skin. No one can have a clear and fair complexion unmixed with blotches and pimples who is very nervous.

Whatever tends to a healthful condition of the nervous system always beautifies the complexion and removes dryness and roughness of the skin. Some skin diseases are not attended by visible signs on the surface, but an intolerable itching that renders life miserable.

We copy the following deserving and interesting compliment from the Tribune which says: "Dr. C. W. Benson's New Remedy, 'SKIN CURE,' is received by the public with great confidence, and it is regarded as a very generous act on the Doctor's part to make known and prepare for general use his valuable and favorite prescription for the treatment of skin diseases, after having devoted almost his entire life to the study and treatment of nervous and skin diseases, in which he took great delight. He was for a number of years Physician in charge of the Maryland Infirmary on Dermatology and anything from his hands is at once accepted as authority and valuable. The remedy is fully the article to attack the disease both internally, through the blood, and externally, through the absorbents, and is the only reliable and rational mode of treatment. These preparations are only put up for general use after having been used by the Doctor in his private practice for years, with the greatest success, and they fully merit the confidence of all classes of sufferers from skin diseases." This is for sale by all druggists. Two bottles, internal and external treatment, in one package. Don't be persuaded to take any other. It costs one dollar.

OH, MY HEAD!
WHY WILL YOU SUFFER?

Sick headache, nervous headache, neuralgia, nervousness, paralysis, dyspepsia, sleeplessness, and brain diseases, positively cured by Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills. They contain no opium, quinine, or other harmful drug.

Sold by druggists. Price, 50 cents a box. Depot 106 North Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. By mail, two boxes for $1, or six boxes for $2.50, to any address.

C. N. Crittenton, New York, is wholesale agent for Dr. C. W. Benson's remedies. satonrly

The official count shows the following result of the recent Alabama State election: H. C. Armstrong, Democratic candidate for Superintendent of Education, received 104,170 votes, and J. Wood, Republican Greenback opposition, received 57,133, the Democratic majority being 47,037. The entire vote cast was nearly one-third less than a full vote. The Senate will stand 3 Democrats and two opposition; House, 7 Democrats, and 21 opposition. The latter consists of 8 Republicans, 4 Greenbackers, and 9 Independent Democrats. The Democratic candidate for Governor was elected by nearly about the same majority as the candidate for Superintendent of Education. The Legislature canvasses the vote for Governor at its session in November.

Brain and Nerve.

Well's Health Renewer, the greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, etc. $1, at druggists. Louisiana Depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

The business growth of Fort Worth is unprecedented and the prosperity of her business men almost as boundless as they have the facilities to extend them. Society is constantly improving. Health equals the most noted resorts in the State. Her people are kind, considerate and attentive to strangers. The churches are supplied with every convenience and their pulpit ministrations are far in the advance of inland cities generally. The Sunday-schools are large and attractive and officered in a manner to please and instruct the children. In a word, Fort Worth is going right ahead, and we predict that before the close of the next presidential campaign, her population will exceed 20,000.—*Fort Worth Daily Gazette.*

It is impossible for a woman, after a faithful course of treatment with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, to continue to suffer with a weakness of the uterus. Enclose a stamp to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for her pamphlets.

We see it stated that the Baptists of the North have not a single missionary among the millions of Africa. Is it not time that those who have assumed that they were special friends of the sons of Ham should do something for their rescue from ignorance and superstition? It is often easier to find fault with other people than to answer the call of duty ourselves.—*Texas Advocate.*

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Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bedbugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15 cents per box.

E. Dwyer Gray, member of Parliament and proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*, was sentenced in Dublin, to two months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of £5000 for contempt of court, in publishing a letter of O'Brien, editor of the *United Ireland*, accusing the jury which convicted Francis Hynes of the murder of John Doloughty of being drunk on the night previous to the day that their verdict was given, and the article commenting thereon.

"I'm All Played Out"

is a complaint. If you feel so get a package of Kidney Wort and take it and you will at once feel its tonic power. It renews the healthy action of the kidneys, bowels and liver, and thus restores the natural life and strength to the weary body. It can now be had in either dry or liquid form, and in either way is always prompt and efficient in action.—New Bedford Standard.

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$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me. 26-1y

Lost Friends.

(We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.)

MR. EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my brother Edmond, who belonged to Widow Fox, on Tallahatchie River, Tenn. Our father, Ben. Morris, died near Bolivar, Tenn., in 1860. If my brother, or any of his children, will come to me, I think I can be a help to them as I now have no children. Address me at Richmond, Texas.

B. F. WILLIAMS.

DEAR EDITOR: I desire to inquire for my mother, sister, and brother. Mother was Lucinda, but as I was quite a small girl when I left I do not remember her or my father's other name. I was taken to New Orleans by John Metlock, in 1854, and to Texas in 1856. I left with mother's sisters Rachel and Delilah. Mother had a boy. I don't know his name, and I left them near Camden, Arkansas. Address me at Matagorda, Texas.

ELIZA JANE BALDRIDGE.

MR. EDITOR: Three brothers, one sister, and mother were sold from me twenty-six years ago, and I have never heard from them since. They were sold by John White, from his trader's yard in New Orleans. All were raised in De Soto county, Miss. Mother was Eliza Walton; the children were Oliver Walton, yellow, with one eye out, Sinthia, Henry, and Anderson Walton, dark. Address me at Clinton, Miss., care Rev. E G. Rankin.

WM WALTON.

DEAR EDITOR: I would like to find my nephew, Robert Brown, who left New Orleans, Oct. 20, 1877, for Louisville, Ky. He stopped at Plaquemines, La., and wrote me two letters, but as I was out of the city teaching school at the time, they were not answered until my return home. I wrote but did not receive a reply. I have not heard from him since, although I have traveled and made inquiries at river cities. Address me at Allen, La.

D. J. PRICE.

35 6tm

DEAR EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my kinfolks. My father's name was Wyatt, and mother's name was Ailsey. Betsy, Diana, Peggy, Lizzie, Eliza, and Martha were the names of my sisters. Wyatt and John were the names of my brothers. Mother belonged to Mr. Wm. Crawford, who lived about twelve miles east of Fredericksburg, Va. Rachel Henderson is my name. Mr. Dunce Shackelford sold me about three years before the war, and I was brought to this country. Any information will be gladly received. Address me at Brookhaven, Miss.

RACHEL HENDERSON.

DEAR EDITOR: I desire to inquire for my kinfolks, whom I left in Maryland many years ago. Father's name was Summer Thompson. He used to belong to a man by the name of Capers Cain. My mother's name was Easter. She belonged to Roger Robinson. My brothers were Williams, Sam, and Major; sisters, Sarah, Ann, and Rosa. I was sold and brought to this country: Sister Ann was also brought to this country. I have one son, named Samuel Dod. The last I heard of him he was in Vicksburg. This was at the close of the war. He was a Union soldier. Kind friends, do all you can to help me find my people. Address Betsey Dod, care Rev. J. H. Cook, Brookhaven, Miss.

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The VIGOR cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

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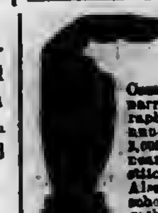

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Complete encyclopedia of Bible truths and narratives, antiquities, geography, biography, and natural history; correct pronunciation of words, original meaning—3,000 complete articles; over 500 columns; nearly 180 cuts; postal card covers, wire-stitched. To any address, 10c. postpaid. Also eight other choice books for Sabbath-school teachers and Christian workers, together forming our Teachers' Library. The whole nine for 80c. David C. Cook, Revolution Publisher, 46 Adams Street, Chicago. aug10-6t

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

VOL. 17—NO. 36. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1882. WHOLE NUMBER 527.

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

PUBLISHED BY
THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN,
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L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., - - Assistant.

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THE SMITTEN ROCK.

[Ella C. Dabble in the Springfield Republican.]

A blow direct from God's own hand
Oft cleaves the heart in twain,
As rocks are rent by lightning stroke,
Amid the wind and rain.

But in their clefts the wind, oftimes,
The seed of sweet flowers blows;
Bright shines the sun, soft falls the dew,
The rock in beauty glows.

So in the rifts within the heart
Are planted seeds of grace
Which take deep root, and, blooming fair,
The healed wounds efface.

[Editorial.]

The Negro Problem.

We have thought, heard and read of many proposed solutions for the so called vexed Negro Problem, but one of the most remarkable and antiquated twaddles that we have recently read upon this question was written by Wm. Allen of Rock Hill, Texas, and appeared in the *Texas Christian Advocate*, (Church South). The writer, apparently just awakening from his Rip Van Winkle slumber, is so far behind the age, that his brogue of two decades ago, in which he now addresses the Christian public, can hardly be understood. He very much reminds us of an ancient old Georgia lady, who upon hearing of the Kellogg-McEnery contest in [illegible], wanted to know whether it was true that Grant's Army had been defeated in Louisiana, and that Jeff. Davis had made McEnery governor. Poor fellow, he has been asleep a great while probably! The present surroundings are all new and strange to him. He appears now to be learning of a great civil war, an Abraham Lincoln, an emancipation proclamation, Constitutional amendments, Negro equality, etc, for the first time. He is a stranger in his own country; yea, and in his own church. Even his church has left him behind. When he dozed off to sleep, his church was preaching and thundering throughout the South the divine righteousness of human slavery, and singing the classic Southern air every Sunday afternoon, preaching to the Negroes the all important and all-sufficient text: "Servants obey your masters." Now he wakes up to find that a great war has been fought, slavery has been abolished, Negroes [illegible] have become citizens, and that such radical changes have undergone in the public mind, that even his church has been affected thereby, so much so that it [illegible] to revise its slavery [illegible] [illegible] many of its opposi[illegible] to the advancement and [illegible] of the Negro; and some of its [illegible] and laymen have taken [illegible] in dealing with the [illegible] General Conference [illegible] [illegible] the Texas [illegible]

right to choose his or her own partner for life; but might it not be suggested that, Bro. Allen, in furtherance of his plan of *eternal* separation of social relations, should formulate an efficient plan for the protection of the Negro race from the lust and seductions of the whites? This is the side of the fence needing protection just now; the other side is well fortified. For a Negro need but look attentively upon a white girl, and whether by the decree of Judge Lynch, or what not, he swings between the heavens and the earth. Now out with your plan for the protection of the separation line on the Negro side of the fence! But this is not all; probably, never having done anything to help lift up the race that was degraded by centuries of service for himself and his fathers, seeing the disposition of his General Conference to do something, or pass a resolve at least in the favor of this race, he again speaks out and gives utterance to warning number two, telling the Conference to beware for: "It is possible to do too much for the negro." He says further:

"We should not grow impatient over the negro, and do more for him than he appreciates or can be benefited thereby. Competition and rivalry to do for him may accomplish little, and be at the same time to the detriment or neglect of others. He has about as much put in his favor to-day, by charity and State, as he can appreciate and use. He has adaptation to the climate. He has all the rights of any other citizen. He has a public school fund for his benefit. He can always get land to cultivate, and therefore there is no need of starving. He has white people all around him to give him counsel in business matters. The bone and sinew of the country will see that he is not imposed on if he will only keep his place.

Really this last sentence sounds so like "old time," antebellum days, that it makes us smile. Will Bro. Allen favor us with a communication, a sort of essay, designating, bounding and defining the Negro's place? The Negro does not want, nor ask the bone and sinew of the country or any body else to see that he is not imposed upon. This is a mistaken notion. All the race asks is to be let alone. Clear the track, and give him an equal chance in life, and he asks and expects nothing more, nothing less. But our Texas brother knows a great deal about the Negro problem, let us hear him again:

They have the word preached to them at every point. They do not need among them, in connection with that which they already have, college presidents or the literati who can quote at pleasure the classic poets; but a people of broad brain, of deep common sense, though their grammar may not be so good. [Especially though their mathematics be not so good on settlement days.—Ed.] *The negro must have time to rise.* The State and all people are helping him. He will rise if rise is in him.

Our brother, being ignorant of the fact there is rise in the Negro, to bring himself up in modern thought upon the subject, should consult Ruffner's school reports, John C. Calhoun's grandson's digest, an occasional copy of the Vicksburg *Commercial*, and such advanced Southern authorities. Leaving these absurd ramblings, in seeking to solve a question which is occupying the minds of men who are twenty years ahead of him, he starts off after Dr. Haygood for writing such an insult to "*our people*," as his book entitled, "Our Brother in Black." He understands how "in a scripture sense" he may regard the Negro with a small n, as his "neighbor in Black," but that brotherhood is too intimate; and he hauls Dr. Haygood over the coals for daring to make the Negro his brother. He rather ought to find fault with his and the Negro's Father.

Evidently Bro. Allen is dissatisfied with "Our Brother in Black." He uses four columns of the *Texas Advocate* in its criticism. It contains too many unvarnished gems of truth for Negro haters. We need make no apology or defense for it, however. The book commends itself, and its able author is fully able to make his own defense. This is the retort our Texas brother, or neighbor, which ever he likes better, makes to the charge in "Our Brother in Black," that the South was wrong in the last war; in its opposition to the Negroes [illegible], being educated, etc. [illegible] of the South were not [illegible] as far as we know; [illegible] to be [illegible] so [illegible] the North is to blame for overruling providence and hastening a scene of blood, the most revolting to human intelligence," in order to give freedom to the slaves before God really intended. "No, no!" he says:

The North is to blame for her lack of patience, for hate of Southern manners, for premature action, for conducting herself in a way that awakened Southern jealousy, and therefore not letting competitive free labor do its proper work on slavery. If the time has come when Southern men can begin to call the North 'these good people' in contradistinction of a wicked South, and attribute to them the highest honors on earth for suppressing slavery in the manner they did, I, speaking for myself, can say I want none of the bloody glory! And—

So far as my reason teaches me, I can see but very little of that providence 'Brother in Black' loves to dwell on so much, when I contemplate the manner in which slavery was overthrown. The hurried crusade that put it down at the expenditure of money, property and life, denotes a profligacy and burning hate in which sober reason would indicate that there is nothing in it nearer akin to a reputable God than evil passion and the devil.

So our Texas brother believes that the devil brought about the happy days of freedom. If the devil brought them the Lord surely must have sent them; for a certain good Book tells us that, "every good gift and perfect gift is from above."

We should like for our brother to get more light, and become sufficiently awakened to realize the changes of the two past decades; and become adjusted to present new relations. If this be too much to expect of a man who has slept so long and lost so much time, we would suggest that he follow the example of the drunken man, who on going up a street lined with double rows of trees, as he came in contact with first one tree and then another, lifted up his hat and politely begged the gentlemen, as he took the trees to be, to excuse him. But striking against so many of them he stopped and leaned against the fence; and when questioned as to the reason why he stopped there, replied that he was waiting for the procession to pass by. If our Texas brother is thus bewildered and blind to passive events, it might probably be well for him in like manner to get out of the way and let the veritable procession pass by. A.

Spurgeon to Young Preachers.

Too many young men assume a slouching attitude, lolling and sprawling, as if they were lounging on the parapet of a bridge, and chatting with somebody down in a boat on the river. We do not go into the pulpit to slouch about, and to look free and easy, but we go there on very solemn business, and our posture should be such a posture as becomes our mission. A reverent and earnest spirit will not be indicated by a sluggish lounge or a careless slouch. It is said that among the Greeks, even the ploughmen and herdsmen take up graceful attitudes without any idea that they are doing so. I think it is also true of the Italians; for, whenever I have seen a Roman man or woman—no matter whether they are sleeping upon the Spagna steps, or sitting upon the fragment of the Baths of Caracalla, or carrying a bundle on thier head, or riding a mule, they always look like studies for an artist; yet this is the last thing which ever crosses their minds. These picturesque peasants have never taken lessons in calisthenics, nor do they trouble their heads as to how they appear to the foreigners; pure nature, delivered from mannerism, primness and affectation, molds their habits into gracefulness. We should be foolish to imitate Greeks or Italians, except in their freedom from all imitations, but it were well if we could copy their unconstrained and natural action. There is no reason why a Christian should be a clown, and there are a great many reasons why a minister should not be a boor. As Rowland Hill said that he could not see why Satan should have the best tunes, so neither can I see why he should have the most graceful speakers.

A house without a roof would scarcely be less a home, according to Bushnell, than "a family unsheltered by God's friendship." A pious wife with a prayerless husband is compared by Payson to a dove with a broken wing, trying to beat her upward way through storm and wind.

Secretary Teller on National Education, especially among Indians.

The following letter from Hon. H. M. Teller, Secretary of the Interior, will be read with interest:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, August 1, 1882.

Rev. J. C. Hartzell, D. D., Ocean Grove, N. J.

DEAR SIR:—I have your letter inviting me to attend the National Educational Assembly to be held at Ocean Grove, August 8th and 9th instant. I regret that I cannot accept your kind invitation. The object of the Assembly as you declare it, "to help stimulate and direct the public sentiment of the nation in favor of enlarged State effort, and temporary national aid in public school education," meets my hearty approbation, and I shall be pleased if I can contribute in the slightest degree, towards the attainment of that object. The great mass of the people must depend on the public school system, for the education of their children. An efficient public school system extending to all the States and affording equal facilities for education to all classes of children free from rate bills, cannot be too highly prized. In some sections of the country the States are able and willing to support such schools by taxation on the property the State. In other sections the States are not able to do so, and I fear not willing, unless stimulated by aid from the general government.

I recognize it to be the duty of the State to provide for the education of the children within its borders, but if the State neglects or refuses so to do, I think it is clearly within the power of the general government to provide such school facilities. But fortunately there is no State in which no provision for public education is made, and therefore the occasion for the exercise of this power does not exist, except as auxiliary to that of the State. I believe that in all the States the sentiment in favor of educating the children is so strong, that the action required by the general government would be simply to make and wisely disburse proper appropriations, so as to encourage and stimulate the States that are least able to carry on the work by themselves. To do this without seeming to discriminate in favor of certain States, such appropriations ought to be based on the degree of illiteracy as shown by the last census. If a system of public schools can be maintained, for ten or fifteen years in any State, there will be no danger of its abandonment. An educated community will demand suitable educational facilities for the education of all classes of children. So we may reasonably hope that the appropriation from the national treasury need not extend beyond a period of ten or fifteen years.

The attention of the Assembly will doubtless be directed also to the education of the Indians. The difficulties that surround their education are very great; but I do not believe that they are insurmountable, notwithstanding the fact that nearly all efforts made in this direction during the last two hundred years have proved failures. I believe, however, with the changed condition of the Indians, that is by placing them on reservations, that they can now be made useful citizens if the government will make ample provision for putting the children in properly conducted schools,—schools not simply teaching book knowledge, but educating them in the ways of civilized life.

The Indian requires education in the practical affairs of life; he must be taught to work as well as read; his hand must be educated as well as his head. With additional labor schools established within easy communication with the tribe, yet not near enough to allow the influences of savage life to counteract and undo the work of the school, we may hope to repeat on a large scale what Capt. Pratt and Mr. Armstrong have so successfully done at Carlisle and Hampton. Labor is, and has ever been, the greater civilizer of the human race, and wherever the Indian becomes a laborer, he is not far from civilization and usefulness to society. Heretofore we have confined our efforts to the education of a few, hoping to make such persons teachers and exemplars to their savage brethren; but experience has demonstrated that a few well educated youths could not withstand the baneful influences of savage life, with which they were at once surrounded on their return to their tribe. We cannot hope for the speedy civilization of the Indian unless we can extend our educational efforts so as to include the great mass of Indian children. To do this now, as the Indians may be located on reservations easy of access, is only a question of "appropriation" and the cordial support of the administrative authorities.

Very respectfully,
H. M. TELLER.

The Benediction of Labor.

However valuable the bendiction of labor may be to man, it brings struggles and weariness from which we often long to be free. Weary bodies, weary brains, weary hearts, are by no means confined to the few, but embrace the multitude. We are apt to think that there are favored ones—favored by fortune, by Providence, born to wealth, to honor, to ease—who are exceptions to the law of weariness, which however makes its exactions upon peasant and prince, upon the palace and the hovel. In this lies our mistake. Whilst doubtless vast inequalities of conditions prevail, they are not so vast as to decree peace and tranquility and rest to even a few, while others are doomed to toil and anguish of soul with no hope of escape. No spot of earth is so rich in human fruition as to relieve from burdens, from sorrow, from disappointment, from bereavement, from death. These come to all in their time, borne along by the rush of years, which know no stay, which are deaf to prayer and heed no voice of supplication, but speed on their course, bearing the young along to old age, and old age along to the grave. While bearing the burdens and breasting the storms, how often the soul longs for rest, wonders if it is ever to come, or if the longing is to remain unsatisfied forever! We scarcely expect any yearning of the soul to be unprovided for by Him who made it and gave it its faculties, and endowed it with its hopes and aspirations. There is some way in which all these are to receive their fulness, some place where hope and aspiration are to be lost in a reality that is to remain. A rest is promised to the people of God, and God is not slack concerning his promises. Nor jot nor tittle of His word is to pass away, neither is fulfillment to be meagre, but complete, perfect, eternal. Like God, it is to be perfect; and like His years, everlasting. He who was the Carpenter's Son, whose hands constructed the worlds, and whose fingers ordained the sun and the moon and the stars, is fitting up a home for His disciples, wearied by the long march, and bent beneath the heavy weight of care, and oppressed by the sorrows which the years have multiplied. It is to be no hovel, no gilded palace oven, of man's cunning work, but is to be a mansion, whose maker and builder is God. The walls of Jasper are to enclose it, the waters of life are to flow beside it, and the glory of the Lord is to illuminate it. No burdens are to cross its threshold, no weariness to enter its precincts, no tears to drop on its floor of gold, no sighs arise to awaken recollections of a world escaped, no death, to hang dark folds upon its walls, no dirges are to be heard there, but the song of redemption is to be sung in joyful strains and with glad hearts. It is waiting for the faithful, it remains, it is to come. All the grandeur that human genius has conceived and embodied in fluted column, in graceful arch, in splendid architrave, in crowning capital, in resplendent dome, are but dim shadows cast upon the eyes of men from those mansions which the chosen of God are to occupy, to go out no more forever. This rest remains for the people of God. What remains for those who are not?—*Pittsburg Christian Advocate.*

Congressman Reed, of Maine, was trying, in the last hours of the session, to get up a particular bill. It required an unanimous vote. McKenzie, of Kentucky had a like desire. He would not object to Reed's motion if his own measure could go along with Reed's. Whereupon this, from Reed to McKenzie: "I will say to the gentleman that I would not, for the sake of all the public buildings erected in Maine or elsewhere, mortgage my views in this manner upon any subject!" Very good! A moral for the supporters of the river and harbor bill. —*Boston Commonwealth.*

Okolona District Mississippi Conference.

MR. EDITOR: Having completed my second round upon this district. A few lines from this part of the Master's vine yard may be of some interest to the many readers of the SOUTHWESTERN.

The most promising prospect for a plentiful harvest this year has greatly encouraged the people, and a strong effort will be made by the ministers in this district for an increased benevolent collection.

Building and improving church property has received much attention, and has been carried forward successfully in several places upon the district. At West Point our (almost dilapidated) church has been beautifully ceiled overhead with other improvements which does not only add much to the looks of the church, but will make it more comfortable in the winter season. Several conversions and accessions to the church have also been made under the pastorate of Bro. I. L. Pratt. Bro. B. L. Crump at Okolona has purchased a beautiful new organ for his church. Much interest is now being taking in the Sabbath-school, which is one of the best in the district. At Aberdeen a glorious revival resulting in the conversion of many precious souls has been closed, and over 70 have been added to the church. Bro. W. McDonald, the pastor, is greatly beloved by the people. Bro. A. Boyd of the circuit has had a great deal of sickness in his family, but he is doing a good work.

The Lord is crowning the efforts of Bro. R. Snell on the Athens circuit with great success, new churches are being built and old ones repaired; quite a number have been converted and added to the church also.

Rev. M. Proctor, on the Union Grove circuit has added several souls to the church. Rev. D. W. Calvert, at Starkville, is having great prosperity in his church, quite a number have been converted to God, and the work is still going on. Money is being raised to pay off the church debt. Bros. John Eanes, on the Pike circuit; L. M. Lampkin, Starkville circuit; James Price, Tampico, are not only "holding the fort" but they are making some progress, and the cause of Christ and Methodism is being carried forward earnestly and successfully. Bro. Wm. Gatewood on the Greensboro work and his good people are going lively on in the work of building the new churches, and ere long they expect to have two new churches completed; and by the way, one of his good brothers who kindly gave two dollars to Shaw University on last year finds his name did not appear in the minutes of our last conference. His name is Jordan Draine, who has just donated two acres of land at Walthall to build a new church upon, and several hundred feet of lumber. May God give us more of such men as Brother Draine.

Old Father Thomas Brown is finishing up his third year at Whitefield faithfully and successfully. Bro. Limus Nelson, a local deacon, has been placed upon a new work known as Slates Springs, and has made a good beginning.

Rev. L. L. Shumpert, at Columbus, is getting along nicely, both spiritually and temporarily. More than seventy-five have been added to the church. Some of the very best young men and women of the city was converted to God and were united with our beloved Zion, and his people have resolved to build a new church of brick. Rev. J. J. Harris on the circuit is doing a good work and is greatly loved by his people, and Bro. R. Hall on the mission is doing as well as could be expected. Rev. W. Jones at Crawford is closing his third year, and is very sorry that his time is so near out, as well as his people. Crawford is one of the best circuits in the conference. Bro. Wright at Tupelo is hard at work and is prospering. He expects to ceil the church before the winter season.

Bro. W. H. H. Gallion at Corinth is still leading his people on to victory, and keeps a good lively spiritual and financial feeling prevailing. They are now raising money to repair their church, and expect to have one of the nicest churches in the conference. At our last quarterly conference there was a time long to be remembered on account of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. Ministerial collection on that day amounted to $54 40. For the hardness of these times the collections were good. Bro. A. Williams on the circuit reports the work to be doing well. At the residence of Bro. Williams in Corinth, which is beautiful and well arranged, we found the Hon. F. P. Hill, of Holly Springs, who is now United States revenue collector for that district, and his beautiful and accomplished lady, who was for several years a teacher in Shaw University, boarding in the excellent family of Bro. Williams. There many friends will rejoice to know that they are doing well. We stopped at sister Gray's during the last quarterly meeting, one of the most faithful members of our church there. She had lost her husband a few months before. Oh! how sad, but he was willing to go and be at rest. Sister Gray will get $1000 from the "Immaculate Order" of which her devoted husband was a member.

Bro. L. J. Terrill of Ripley is doing a good work, and has the confidence of the people. Rev. Isaac Mosely at New Albany has blessed his efforts and crowned them with success. Quite a number of souls have been converted and added to the church, and Bro. James Trice at Pontotoc is doing a good work for the Master.

The first district conference for Okolona district for this year convened at Crawford, August 3d. A large number was in attendance. The reports of the ministers, traveling and local, show the work to be in a healthful condition. The topics that were discussed by the members show that they had spent some thought upon the subjects. The brethren pledged themselves to do their utmost to bring up the benevolent collections this year.

J. M. SHUMPERT.

Columbus, Miss., Aug 22, 1882.

Of course, every callow schoolboy, straining at the end of a cigarette, knows more about tobacco than the whole medical faculty. But, possibly, an exceptional smoker may be found who will "read, ponder, and digest" the reasons given by the surgeon-general of the United States Army for the prohibition of tobacco in National Military and Naval Academies. This gentleman declares: "*Beyond all other things the future health and usefulness of the lads educated at the military school require the absolute interdiction of tobacco.*" The most eminent authorities testify to its evil effects on the digestive organs, the nervous system, the voice, and the eyesight. A special form of irritability of the heart is named "*tobacco heart.*" In the Ecole Polytechnique, in France, the non-smokers take the highest rank. Even down South, the chewers' paradise, the best schools forbid the use of tobacco. Prof. Richard McSherry, president of the Baltimore Academy of Medicine, declares that *the effect of tobacco on schoolboys is so marked as not to be open to discussion.* In a late lecture on tobacco by Rev. R. Carpenter, of England, the subject of its singular effect in rendering its devotees insensible to the discomfort of others, is sharply put. There is no doubt that next to dram drinking and licentious habits, the use of tobacco is one of the most dangerous of the national foes to the true development of American manhood,—a habit to be discouraged by every teacher of youth.—*N. E. Journal of Education.*

There are sometimes women who sit reading sentimental novels, and who wish they had some grand field in which to display their Christian powers. Oh, what grand and glorious things they could do if they only had an opportunity! My sister you need not wait for any such time. A crisis will come in your affairs. There will be a Thermopylæ in your own household where God will tell you to stand. There are scores and hundreds of households in this city today where as much bravery and courage are demanded of women as was exhibited by Grace Darling, Marie Antoinette, or Joan of Arc. —*Dr. Talmage, in Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine.*

The story is told of a minister who said, when one of his flock wept over the financial deficit in connection with a Christian enterprise: "My dear friend, never mind the tears; this thing can't be run by water!" This is a valuable suggestion to some who give sympathy much more than they give money.

General News Items.

The Russian Emperor has sanctioned the laws of the Moscow Society, whose project is the development of cotton-growing in Central Asia.

The success of the prohibition movement in Iowa and Kansas, and its probable victory in Nebraska, has frightened the Illinois liquor dealers, who are organizing for the defense of their business.

Upward of 13,000,000 letters and postcards are posted daily in the world; 3,418,000,000 letters are annually distributed in Europe, 1,246,000,000 in America, 76,[illegible],000 in Asia, 36,000,000 in Australia, and 11,000,000 in Africa.

In Japan, there have recently appeared three tracts aimed at the growing power of Christianity—one of which opens by saying that Christianity is spreading like fire on a grassy plain, so that in capital and country there is no place where it is not preached.

The Methodist Episcopal ministers who were present at the camp meeting at Millersburg, Ky., have pledged themselves to use all honorable means to defeat all candidates for public office who attempt to secure nominations or election by the use of money or liquor.

The Wesleyan Female College at Cincinnati, which was incumbered to the amount of $75,000, was bid off for the trustees at a trifle above that figure. The Rev. W. K. Brown and wife will open the institution next month, and over $60,000 has been subscribed to free it from debt.

Two colored prisoners, Savage and James, convicted of a political murder in 1881, and who had been granted a new trial, while being taken to the Court House, were riddled with bullets at Madison, Fla., by a mob, who stopped the train to perform their dreadful work.

A dispatch from Ismailia, says only six dead Arabs were found on the field of battle, but inside of Ramses were found several small pyramids of stones, freshly erected, beneath which dead natives were probably buried. Though the engagement was not serious, so far as hard fighting is concerned, the soldiers acted splendidly.

"The father of a thousand children has just died in Vienna." This is the startling sentence with which an exchange opens a story about how Ferdinand Reidt, a wealthy man without children of his own, undertook the legal guardianship of a thousand orphans, and kept watch and ward over them till they were educated and married. Ferdinand must have had his hands full.

Judge Kelley has captured Colorado, and is being nominated for President out there. They call him "The Iron Duke" instead of "Old Pig Iron" as formerly, and recently at Pueblo he was drawn through the streets in his carriage, crowned with a laurel wreath and flowers, by nearly three hundred miners and iron-mill laborers, accompanied by banners and bands of music.

Kentucky has had a local option law since 1874. Under it over four hundred districts, towns, and cities, to day absolutely prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks, and the last legislature passed ninety two special laws, declaring the sale of spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors illegal within the limits of districts that had voted against the traffic. In all such cases it is understood that the prohibition is practically absolute, and in no instance has any place been known to go back on prohibition, while each year adds to the number of localities which adopt it.

British Columbia sent two members to the Dominion Parliament who were a fair counterpart of the hero of the Sand Lots and the late Mayor of San Francisco. They rivaled these remarkable men in bitterness, violence, volubility and hatred of Chinese, and were an intolerable bore in Parliament and a disgrace not only to British Columbia but to the whole Dominion, as all parties freely admit. Now they have, to their own astonishment, been rejected by the constituencies that used to return them. Probably a return to common sense on the Chinese question had something to do with their rejection. At all events such a change of sentiment is bound to come both in California and British Columbia.—*N. Y. Witness.*

[illegible] SOUTHWESTERN.
[illegible] P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
[illegible], Assistant.
[illegible] DAY, SEPT. 7, 1882.

[illegible] law is in full force in [illegible], as one should be in [illegible], and six barbers were [illegible] in Philadelphia for [illegible] customers on Sunday.

[illegible] *Christian Advocate*, New York, [illegible] appreciative note, with reference to [illegible] Mission, says: "The [illegible] pastor, the Rev. James G. [illegible], appeals to the Christian [illegible] for aid to liquidate the debt [illegible] church." This is an error. [illegible] of the word "Church," the [illegible] should have used the word [illegible]."

[illegible] a boy four years old was [illegible] to the Charity Hospital so [illegible] that he was almost lifeless. [illegible] he suffered from an [illegible] delirium tremens. His moth[illegible] him to a corner grocery for [illegible] and he drank it all. A re[illegible], a few days previous, [illegible] a West End train, when a [illegible] looking girl, aged near [illegible], was intoxicated, and tears [illegible] came to the eyes of lady [illegible]. It will take more than [illegible] to wipe out the accursed rum [illegible] in New Orleans.

[illegible] James A. Dean, A. M. D. D., [illegible] President of the New Or[illegible] University is a graduate of [illegible] University, Middle[illegible]. Dr. Dean has [illegible] experience as an ed[illegible] South, and has had [illegible]. He comes to us [illegible]. We call the [illegible] our readers to the no[illegible] opening of the Univer[illegible] in this paper. It will [illegible] the date of opening [illegible] changed from Oct. 2 to [illegible] days earlier than [illegible] last week.

[illegible] Herald with reference [illegible] defence of his [illegible] and harbor bill: [illegible] will be thankful to [illegible] statements; [illegible] probably maintain [illegible] which they have [illegible], that the bill [illegible] guarded and justi[illegible] its details, is on [illegible]; that many [illegible] might have [illegible] a year or two [illegible] public loss; that [illegible] to secure [illegible] of the bill over [illegible] undignified and [illegible], and that the Presi[illegible], and Congress was [illegible]

[illegible] all of our [illegible] to take [illegible] and turn to the [illegible] the 25th verse of [illegible] of the Gospel ac[illegible] St. Matthew. This [illegible] to have you [illegible], for the benefit [illegible] and the [illegible] particular; or [illegible] practice both. [illegible] Commen[illegible] summary aid [illegible] in the prepa[illegible]. We would [illegible] the delivery [illegible] making [illegible] striking [illegible]

[illegible] in Washington [illegible] placed before [illegible] National Con[illegible] Kellogg [illegible] District [illegible] point of [illegible] Darrall [illegible] and rendered [illegible] hard [illegible] Beattie [illegible] denounces the [illegible], and de[illegible] neither [illegible] by the [illegible] will [illegible]

Progress of the M. E. Church in the South.

Under the caption "Our Work among the Whites in the South," D. Stevenson, D. D., of Kentucky, gives in the *Christian Advocate*, N. Y., some valuable information as to the progress and condition of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South. He sums up the white and colored members separately, so that every one can see the condition of the work among each race. At the close of the year 1864, the minutes reported in what had been called slave territory 74,474 white members, with 924 churches, valued at $1,803,415; 185 parsonages, valued at $201,685. At the same time there were 29,664 colored members, with 126 churches, valued at $195,200. These figures show the condition of the work at the close of the year 1864, while the following figures which Dr. Stevenson has prepared with great care, show its present condition among the people of each race:

The tables of the most recent statistics show 208,122 white members, 2468 churches, valued at $6,168,129, parsonages 468, valued at $674,236. Of colored, 189,570, churches 1971, valued at $1,845,233, 288 parsonages, valued at $107,504. It is thus seen that on what was called slave territory we have 18,552 more white than colored members, and $4,889,628 more of church property connected with our work among the whites than the colored. The increase of members among the whites since 1864 has been 133,640, and among the colored 159,906. This increase of white members of our Church in the South during the past sixteen years exceeds by more than 20,000 the entire membership of our Church at this day in the six New-England Conferences. The M. E. Church South has in the same territory 825,407 white members. It is thus seen that the Methodist Episcopal Church has in the South full one fourth as many white members as the Church South. During these sixteen years the rates of increase in the M. E Church South cannot possibly be over fifty-three per cent, while the gain of white members in the Methodist Episcopal Church on the same territory has been 179 per cent. We thank Dr. Stevenson for these facts and figures. We ask the readers of the SOUTHWESTERN to study them carefully. They show to us a growth and permanency that promises well for the future. "In certain localities there may have been occasional or temporary declensions, but from the beginning of the efforts of the Church to re-establish itself in the South down to the present time, the ratio of increase has been nearly double of that of the Church at large." All that is needed is to have our people white and colored hold fast where unto they have attained and push ahead.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized primarily and principally for aggressive work. She is not merely here to "hold the fort" half as much as to storm and take forts. The statistics recently published in the *Christian Advocate*, New York, prepared with great care by Rev. J. W. Young, at the special request of Dr. Buckley, on "What is the Membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church" would seem to indicate that she is hardly "holding the fort," much less making any really aggressive movement on the works of the enemy. We confess that the showing of these statistics is not a little humiliating to us, and yet we thank Bro. Young for them. We do not want to think that we are something when we are nothing, that as a church we are pushing on to the conquest of the world when in fact we are hardly holding our own. These facts and figures ought to lead our ministers and members to entire consecration and special activity. The more carefully they are studied, the more perfectly we shall be made to feel the awfulness of our responsibility and the fearfulness of our condition. Let us see. According to the General Minutes our army numbers over 1,700,000 members, 12,745 local preachers and 11,[illegible] traveling preachers, all supposed to be special recruiting officers. One would suppose that such a vast army would surely accomplish something worthy of itself. But upon examination we find that in the direct work of [illegible] but little was accomplished. Surely there must be something wrong. May be our [illegible] has become too partial. [illegible] the people are not enough. [illegible] small results are a shame. [illegible] the fault we cannot say. [illegible] ask: Lord is it I.

[illegible] *Christian Advocate* [illegible] his Georgia [illegible]

Prohibition.

Certain politicians in Missouri are in great trouble. They have Kansas west of them, and Iowa north of them, with the leaven of prohibition working in the midst of them, which makes them begin to feel that soon they will be called upon to face this question themselves, and evidently the prospect does not please them. Missouri has been regarded as a safe harbor for whisky makers sellers and tipplers, and they are not prepared for the coming of prohibition. The *State Journal*, a Republican paper, says "that the agitation of the question is not wanted in Missouri." *Not Wanted.* That doubtless is true, but greatly needed. Usually on all moral questions the Republican party has taken the most advanced ground, but in Tennessee, while the Republicans and Democrats at their State conventions ignored the temperance question, the State Credit Democrats inserted a temperance plank in their platform, and we are informed that their candidate for Governor is in sympathy with it. But, from all that we can learn, it seems that in Missouri the Democratic party is taking the most advanced ground on the temperance question, and if so it will most certainly gain. Skirmishing around the temperance issue has been the strategy of both parties, but that sort of thing fails to give satisfaction. Brag and bluster have had their day and done their work, and have gone out of fashion. An independency is abroad and it will be well for the politicians to study the nature of this prohibitory movement, which is sweeping over the country, seriously and attentively. In Kansas the prohibitory law has driven the rum traffic out of the State. Thirty per cent of the population of Iowa is of foreign birth, but the constitutional amendment recently adopted by that State is a stringent prohibitory measure, and was adopted by a decisive majority, by a larger vote than has been polled since the presidential election. The next legislature will be compelled to pass an act to wholly prevent the manufacture and sale of all spiritnous liquors as a beverage. Of all the Eastern States, perhaps, Connecticut has been the slowest to move in favor of prohibition. But the recent legislature of that State passed a law requiring the names of five tax-payers on every petition for a license, and as no name can appear on two petitions this greatly restricts the number of saloons. And while the noted Pond law in Ohio has by the courts been declared unconstitutional, it is certain that there will be new and more stringent legislation against the rum traffic this coming winter. Governor Foster, in a recent speech, said that it "cost Ohio $3,000,000 a year to support its poor, and that $2,500,000 of that is directly chargeable to the liquor traffic." He thinks that free trade in intoxicants costs the State a little too much. In no less than six States prohibition has become the settled policy, and is fast coming to the front in not less than ten others where in a few years the elections must turn on this issue, and the party that opposes it will go down. Political men would do well to carefully study this great movement, and not over value the influence of the rum power, nor underestimate the determination of the temperance people of this country. A great tidal temperance wave is sure to sweep this United States, and political men will not do well to trifle with this tornado. The church, the pulpit, the morality and thrift of the country is on the side of prohibition.

Rev. A. W. Mangum, of Chapel Hill, N. C, writes to the *Southern Christian Advocate*, organ of the M. E Church, South, published in Charleston, S. C., and gives the following commendatory opinion of a recent editorial in that paper, which arraigned the Democratic party in South Carolina, for its criminal, outrageous, and corrupt practices in carrying elections in that State:

"Your editorial, Bro. Weber, on Religion and Politics, will provoke a great deal of party feeling and discussion. Its effect will not be limited to South Carolina. Many of the best people of the land are growing more and more impatient towards the disposition betrayed by the party leaders to make even morality and religion subservient to party ends. To choose between two political parties is one thing; to choose between a political party and duty to God is another. When the day comes in which politicians utterly ignore conscience, they will find that conscientious men ignore politics and party, at least so far as is necessary to maintain integrity."

This has the ring of the right metal in it. There may be many drowsy consciences in the South, but while such outspoken sentiments [illegible] find utterance from old [illegible] Southerners there is hope for the country. Let our Southern [illegible] continue its withering [illegible] against corrupt and [illegible].

Civil Service Reform Wanted.

The employes of the New Orleans customhouse have been assessed two per cent of a year's salary, by the Republican Congressional Committee; in addition, another assessment of five per cent on a year's salary, in advance, has been made by a campaign committee of that faction of the Republican party in the third district which supports the candidacy of Senator W. P. Kellogg for Congress. It is estimated that about $27,000 will be realized by the latter "voluntary" assessment. Since there are six Congressional districts in Louisiana, and the most of the employes at the highest stretch of their patriotism, could only be interested in the candidate of the district in which they reside, the outlook for those drawing small salaries is far from pleasant.

It would seem as though the climax of bossism in Louisiana had been reached, and that it was about time to start a vigorous rebellion against such ruinous demands from the men, who control national appointments and patronage. Before a nomination was made, customhouse employes, nearly all controlled by chiefs who received their appointments through the influence of Senator Kellogg, canvassed the Third district, and were met with protests from Republicans of that district against outside interference to force upon them as a candidate one who was not an actual resident of the district. The protests were unheeded, and there were two conventions and two candidates. Now, it may be true that Mr. Kellogg is the "regular," and Mr. Beattie is the "bolting" candidate, yet the contest derives much of its interest from the family quarrel in a district which polls near 5,000 Republican majority. Because there is a family quarrel, as well as the remoteness of the district from the New Orleans customhouse, there should have been some show of justice, even among the political bosses, in levying their assessments; and those of a truly voluntary character should have been confined to such employes as were appointed direct from the Third district.

No more mistaken idea could be entertained than the one which supposes that the perpetuation of Republican principles or the resuscitation of the party can be obtained by such methods. Next to bulldozing, and other species of intolerance, the indiscreet methods and close corporation of political power wielded by the New Orleans customhouse have contributed to the demoralization and disintegration of the Republican party in Louisiana. President Arthur will do well to purge his administration of the abuses named.

A summary of the reports of the House of Industry at Deer Island, in the city of Boston, for the year ending March 31, 1882, shows that there were 9363 commitments to that institution during that period. 8122 of these commitments were for being common drunkards. The other 1241 were for various offenses, most of them committed when under the influence of liquor. But here are 8122 over whom strong drink had such power as to bring them under the hand of the law. This report, however, does not show the number of arrests for drunkenness, as only persons are sent to the island for the non-payment of the fines for drunkenness. Eight thousand one hundred and twenty-two were unable to pay the fines the law imposes. "But those who were sent to Deer Island were but a small part of the habitual drunkards of Boston." There are the genteel, the fashionable, who have their drunks, but manage to escape the grasp of the police. Then there are those who when arrested are able to pay the fines the law imposes, and still another class of hardened drunkards who seem to have no higher aim than to get drunk as often as possible, who are sentenced to terms of imprisonment. The record omits all mention of these classes. Here is a record of degradation that most men may stop and study. Most of these are fast losing all shame, hope, and will-power. They may have good desires, but their will-power is so near gone that they are almost sure to fill a drunkard's grave. Here we see Boston, the Athens of America, with full two thousand persons licensed to help on in the work of making drunkards. A little examination will show a worse state of things in New Orleans. It is time for temperance people to wake up.

Marriage associations are springing up like mushrooms all over this section of country. In Brandon and Jackson, Miss., they are so numerous that certain streets, upon which they are more numerous than others, have been named Matrimonial street, Marriage Endowment Lane, etc. As to their general liability and permanency, we know nothing; but for us at least they seem to be flourishing rather too numerously, and too much after the manner of Jonah's gourd. Careful observers say that they are not based upon any firm and permanent business principles. The result may be good enough to the organization, and those who were among the first to have joined but rather ruinous upon others. Nearly all or probably all who invest are expecting to marry soon. A business man, who has looked into the different mutual marriage aid plans, said: "Marriage associations can no more be permanent than a life company that insured only consumptives and criminals condemned to death." Look well, and satisfy yourself before paying out your money.

The Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Enterprise* relates that Miss Cora Hawkins, of Whitesides, came to that city on a visit to Mrs. Easley, a near relative. She started for home accompanied to the cars by Mr. J. P. Easley, who purchased for her a first-class ticket. She then went to the coach and attempted to enter but was met at the door by the brakeman who asked her where she was going. She politely informed him that she was going to Whitesides. He then told her she must go forward to the colored people's car, which she did, but finding it full of smoke she concluded not to enter it and returned to the first coach. She was assisted on the steps of the car when the brakeman told her that this car was not for the use of Negroes. The lady then passed toward the adjoining ladies coach whereupon the brakeman siezed her violently and pushed her and would have no doubt hurt her had not Mr. Easley been near enough to prevent her from falling. The brakeman then drew out his knife and threatened to cut either of them if they attempted to get on the car. Mr. Easley says he intends to bring the matter before the courts of law.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Victor Hugo is rapidly declining physically and mentally.

—Lieutenant Flipper has been appointed a captain in the Mexican service.

—Bishop Hurst and Dr. Fowler went from the Montana Conference to visit the Geysers of the Yellowstone.

—Bishop Granberry has determined to make Richmond, Va., his home, to the delight of his many friends there.

—Lemuel W. Livingston, the colored applicant for a cadetship from Florida failed to pass the examination at West Point.

—Col. W. D. Slack, the Republican nominee for Governor of Arkansas, once refused an offer of the professorship of Greek in the University of Virginia.

—Rev. A. N. Wyckoff, the popular minister in charge of the Canal street Presbyterian Church, is spending a short vacation in the Adirondack, mountains.

—Gov. McEnery has appointed T. C. Manning of Rapides parish, to the associate justiceship of the Supreme Court made vacant by the death of Judge Levy.

—Bishop Harris' post-office address is 805 Broadway, and not 493 Lexington Avenue. He desires his correspondents to make a note of this, and govern themselves accordingly.

—Bishop Warren has received from Rev. G. Buckingham, the donation of a valuable lot of books for the Atlanta University. The Bishop has arranged a "Buckingham Alcove," to which the family hope to add from time to time.

—We regret to learn that the health of Rev. T. C. Carter was not able to endure the heat and work in Texas. He has been compelled to return to middle Tennessee, and is now at Tullahoma, recruiting for work at the coming session of the conference.—*Atlanta Advocate.*

—This is from the *Southern Christian Advocate* (Church South) of Charleston, S. C: "The late Bishop Scott's life is to be written by his son-in-law. Dr. Mitchell, who has played the role of a carpet-bag Methodist parson South to a greater or less extent since the war."

—Mrs. Shaw, of Boston, supports thirty-three Kindergartens in that city and vicinity, at an annual expense of $25,000. These schools are for the benefit of those who would otherwise be without all such privileges. Mrs. Shaw is the daughter of the late Prof. Agassiz.

—In a letter to the Editor, Dr. Hartzell says: "Unto God be the glory. Mrs. Hartzell has been on her feet a few moments this a. m., and now the indications seem positive of entire recovery. For nearly a month I have stood face to face with the awful fact that she might die or be a confirmed invalid." The numerous friends of Dr. Hartzell here in New Orleans will join with him in his Doxology.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

TEXAS.

S. W. Harvey, Caney: "I meet with some opposition, but am trying to clear off the ground, and bring light into a region of darkness. We have 21 probationers and 2 converts. Elder Richardson preached three lovely sermons."

A. Alexander, Plantersville: "For the first time in seventeen years, I held a celebration at my church, and made the door as a Jordan river, and as they passed through people left from ten to twenty-five cents each, in all being $12 75. What a great blessing God would have bestowed on us had we turned the stream of wasted money toward him for benevolent purposes—to educate the poor heathen and build up the Church."

MISSISSIPPI

J. D. Walden, Pelahatchie: "We have closed our protracted meeting. We have taken in 52, of whom 42 are converts."

B. Allen, Fort Stephen: "During our protracted meeting Rev. Spencer Brown, of Meridian, was with us. Forty-four have united with the church. Paid pastor this year $34 70. The revival at Ebenezer church was the greatest ever known."

ARKANSAS.

Robert Robinson, Texarkana: "Wheeler Chapel is in a prosperous condition. The Sabbath school numbers 67 scholars. Rev. W. Fuller preached a missionary sermon on the 20th and $2 was taken up. I visited St. Paul church, and found Rev. A. Williams doing all he could for Christ."

St. James M. E. Church, Shreveport, La.

MR. EDITOR: I desire to make known through your paper the work done in our church. On Friday night April 21, 1882, the leaders, stewards and trustees met their pastor, Rev. J. W. Hilton, with their usual reports, and to consider the greatest object of the meeting—the indebtness of the church, which was $310. There was not a cent in the treasury. It was reported our creditor must have his money or he would take legal steps to obtain it. After a lengthy discussion adjournment was made without a plan agreed upon, but just as all were rising for the benediction, one brother said he would give one dollar a week on this debt until all was paid. Then the matter was dropped until the next Tuesday evening in class, when Bro. Hilton asked for prayers, but nothing more was done. That night there was a mighty rain storm, and I braced my doors to keep it out of my house, and about 4 a. m. I heard the church bell ring. At daylight I learned that the church had been blown from its foundation ten feet, and was standing tilted on one side, the property inside uninjured. Organs, lamps, chairs and benches were all safe. Heavy props were used to prevent any further damage if possible. This was not a large church being 16x55, and 16 feet hight in the audience room, capable of seating 400. There was a membership at this time of 148.

A few hours were spent in seeking a place to hold services, and we were admitted to a hall owned by the Baptist Missionary Society. They gave us the use of the hall free and everything began to look better. S. Duncan, presiding elder, asked our pastor to fill some of his appointments, while he remained to help. The condition of affairs was made known, and the elder from the pulpit secured a collection of $15 at 11 a. m. service; at 3 p. m., $28 25; at 7:30 p. m., $19 75—making a total for the first Sunday of $63. On the following Tuesday evening this plan was adopted: Each member to name the amount he would give to pay the old debt and rebuild. At once an amount above the old debt was subscribed, and collection began on subscriptions. The work of taking down the wreck and rebuilding was awarded to F. S. Legardy, a member, for $300, and he promised to have the church ready for use in sixty days. This done, only work and faith in God could accomplish the rest.

The carpenters began to take down the church on Wednesday, and to save all the lumber fit for use. With Elder Duncan in the lead the members came forward like well drilled soldiers, and all who were not active were made to move out of the way. Elder Duncan estimated as follows: To pay old debt, $310; carpenter to rebuild, $300; cost of materials $175—total $785. He said that on May 15 he wanted the $310, and on that day he paid the old debt. At every meeting for three weeks collections were taken. The following amounts were paid:

S. Duncan $5, J. W. Hilton 8 50, S. Armstead 1, R. Thompson 2 50, A. Legardy 4 20, H. T. O. Abbott 5, O. Jordan 2 75, James Robinson 5 50, H. Harris 2 60, F. S. Legardy 3 75, A. Grimes 5, Wm. Turner 8 50, Richard Floyd 6, Allen Samuel 3, F. Wood 2 50, King Chambers 25 cents, Beneman 2, Tob. Turner 10 75, Abraham Venable 3 75, Nathan Williams 2, T. Alexander 1 25, S. S. Marks 1 50, C. Johnson 50 cents, Matt. Gill, 1 60, S. H. Williams 3, Jeff. Mornings 4 50, a little boy 50 cents, Richard Anderson 75 cents, Frank Smith 15 cents, Robt. Williams 50 cents. John Green 75 cents, Mary Jones 2 60, Matilda Legardy 1 25, Eliza Thomas 2 50, Baybro Smith 50 cents, Elcmara Flint 6 10, Susan Howard 1 50, Lu Abram 3, Puss Adams 2, Laura Turner 3 10, Adeline Mornine 1 75, Ella Thomas 2 50, Virginia Love 5 25, Adeline Normen 3 25, Leah Johnson 4 25, Nancy Warmoth 75 cents, Sarah Hall 2 50, Mary Johnson 1 60, Sarah Jordan 15 cents, Adeline Miller 1 25, Ida Hilton 1, Sarah Boone 1 25, Clera Johnson 2 10, Minerva Williams 5 50, Anna Rains 1, Silvie Wood 4 25, Maria Chew 75 cents, Delight Gray 3, Lucy Brink 1, Joe Lundy 1 25, Ellen Gibson 5, Silvie Anderson 1 30, Emma Williams 2, Louis Johnson 2 50, Caroline Anderson 5, N. Patterson 1 75, John Lewis 95 cents, James Hudson 1 50, S. Fields 50 cents, Lewis Johnson 2, S. Brown 2 50, J. Thomas 50 cents, Lina Herris 3 25, Francis Gamble 2, Charity Williams 60 cents, Laura Tigg 2 25, Caroline Robinson 2 25, M. Mortimer 2 75, Charles Turner 1 65, Laura Allen 6 75, Elizabeth Fouzer 2 50, Betsie Wormsley 1 25, Maggie McMillen 1 25, Amanda Legardy 3, Eloise Longstreet 3, Louisa Bush 2, Sarah Williams 1 60, Bethe Davis 2 75, Salllie Leavinston 2, Francis McCoy 3 85, Abbey Miller 1 50, Silvie Fletcher 2 25, Lucy Robert 1 50, Pollie Legerdy 1 25, Malvina Lingan 2, Francis Butler 2, Judie Martin 2, Katie Hutchinson 2, Charlotte Brink 2 35, Leena Green 75 cents, Anna Johnson 75 cents, Parthean Speake 2, Sallie Taylor 1 75, Vinnie Rousseau 2, Josephine Hutchinson 1 50, Delphia McDonnell 50 cents, Jane Willieme 25 cents, Edmond Robinson 45 cents, Fanny Harris 1. Serah Grace 75 cents, Harriet Turner 75 cents, Millie Mose 75 cents, Patsie Douglas 2[illegible] cents, Carrie Floyd 50 cents, Malesia Shaw 50 cents, Charlotte Adams 50 cents, Mingo Butler 25 cents.

The following donations were made:

A. Currie, mayor of Shreveport $50; Nathan Grigg $15, Conway & Buckalow $10, Utz & Smith $5, Shreveport *Times* office $5, U. S. post office $3; Mrs. Amanda Legrady, Virginia Lover, Charlotte Brink, Laura Turner, the receipts from a supper, $46.

Collected by members from the public:

By James Robinson 3 50, S. H. Williams 15 30. Richard Floyd 7 25, Toh. Turner 6, W. H. Harris 1 25, Margaret Mornim .60, H. F. Abbott 1 25, J. W. Hilton 13 70, Minerva Williams 7 05, Bettie Davis 2 50, Luana Howard .50, Richard Lover 19; Laura Allen 3 20, Amanda Legardy 1 80, Silvie Wood .75, Ells Thomas 5 70, Laura Johnson 7 80, Frances McCoy 14 35, Eloise Longstreet 3 10, Laura Turner 2, Ellen Gibson 2 30, Mathilda Carroll 1, Careline Anderson 3, Laura Tigg 6 35, Francis Gambles 3 10, Addison Graves 2, Lettie Johnson .25, Marcus Smith 3 35, Lin Abram 2 85, Emma Tharp 1 85, Francis Thomas .75, Charlotte Brink 3 60, Allen Samuel 4 15, Elias Wimby .15, Georgia Tomlinson 3 80, Anna Gill 1, Anna Burke 1 25, Leana Green .50, Fanny Harris 1 75, James Hudson 1, Mary De Shay .50.

Total collected up to June, $615 95; The result of three weeks' work, the old debt paid, and property safe. Then, Bro. Duncan, hearing of illness in his family took his departure for New Orleans; but seeing there would not be money enough to complete the church the trustees thought it well to ask a loan from the Church Extension Society. This they did: the work went forward; a week passed, and the new structure was in view. Rev. J. W. Hilton arrived home finding things in a good condition; he was well rested, and took up the fight; three more weeks were spent, and the shingles and floor placed so that service could be held; and on June 18, after a hard rain, not many turned out, but the collection was $34 85. Soon the building was completed and all properties replaced. Elder Duncan held the second quarterly conference July 3, and we had a good time. The membership had fallen away, some had been expelled, but it was decided to open a protracted meeting. It began July 17, was continued three weeks, and wound up with 23 converts, 14 reclaimed, 18 on probation. During this time the Church Extension Society was heard from, with the $250 asked for, which relieved us financially. A A united membership, working for the glory of God's kingdom, through the ADVOCATE, tender their prayerful thanks for the generous, liberal aid in this noble work, and especially to Rev S. Duncan, the presiding elder of the district. Brethren pray us. Yours, faithfully in Christ. F. S. LEGARDY,
Recording Steward St. James M. E. Church.

Twenty-two counties in Illinois have no dram shops.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Bryan, Texas Quarterly Conference.

DEAR SIR—I hope you will allow space enough in your valuable paper for my few remarks; the Rev. F. C. Moore, our presiding elder, was at his place as usual; the people all love him and they hope that our next annual conference will retain him next year. He administered the Lord's Supper Sunday night to 172 members, and also he administered at the Love Feast. This quarter of my work is on the increase, and we hope for the prayers of all the Christian family that we may grow up and build God's kingdom on earth. I have at present 162 members. We are not doing much for the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE this year, but we intend to do a great deal. We want to get 50 subscribers. The reports of the quarterly conference were read by brother U. B. McCall, of St. Paul, Minnesota, to the members and friends of the Love Feast as follows:

Report of the third quarterly conference of the Bryan church to the members and friends of said church, which was read at the Love Feast held August 21, 1882: Presiding elder reports the church in good spiritual condition. 26 have been taken in the church on probation, 10 into full connection, 5 baptized, and 10 children baptized.

The Sunday-school is in a good condition, and growing, with sixty in attendance; average attendance, forty-two; $5 raised on Children's Day; $2s worth of books have been bought and paid for.

Class-Leaders' Report: No. 1, 30 members, F. Clayton, leader, collected, $12; No. 2, 30 members, B. Franklin, leader, collected, $12; No. 3, 30 members, B. Jefferson, leader, collected, $12; No. 4, 30 members, F. Guy, leader, collected, $12; No. 5, 30 members, T. Walker leader, collected, $12. Stewards' report: Amount collected, $72; paid out, as follows: for P. C., $50; P. E., $10; for benevolent purposes, still in the treasury, $12; whole amount brought forward, $12. Trustees' report: Collected, $1 75; due the Church Extension Society, $150, with interest for nine years, whole mount, $258 or more; and the Church Extension Society demands that this money be paid this fall, so that the trustees have demanded that the members and friends respond to this demand, and liberate the church from this debt.

A. Gidding, C. May, F. Grays have been added to the Board of Trustees, Hattie Mosley was elected recording steward, and Nellie Minor elected monthly secretary.

Adjourned.

REV. H. HAMILTON, P. C.
PROF. U. B. MCCALL, Sec.

With a comparatively mild climate throughout the Archipelago, with most valuable ship timber covering the islands, with a cedar that now sells at one hundred and fifty dollars a thousand feet in Sitka, with splendid harbors, with inexhaustible fisheries, with an abundance of coal, and the probability that veins of copper, lead, silver and gold await the prospector, with the possibility of raising sufficient garden vegetables, and with wild cranberry swamps on nearly every island; with all these advantages it is surprising that an industrious, amphibious, ship building, fishing colony from New England, or other States, has not established itself in Alaska. One drawback is that Congress has not yet organized a Territorial government, but when this region shall have been opened up to individual enterprise and settlement, it will then be discovered that Alaska is a valuable possession. —*July Century.*

Hurry and hustle are not essential to successful action, but impede it. The spirit of hurry causes confusion, and is fatal to soundness of judgment. Nelaton, the greatest of French surgeons, said that if he had but four minutes in which to perform an operation on which a life depended, he would take one minute to consider how best to do it. "Always in haste, but never in a hurry," was John Wesley's rule. Goethe said, "Make haste slowly." He also said that "a day is a very long time if every minute be used."—*N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

Having been knocked out of a goodly income from license of liquor shops by the passage of the prohibitory law, Davenport, Iowa, proposes to get even by taxing the sale of lemonade, soda water, seltzer, mineral water, pop, coffee, tea, or any other beverage permitted by law to be sold. A license of $50 a year is exacted by a new ordinance, the penalty for violating which is a fine from $1 to $100. Formerly that city got the snug sum of $9,000 out of its liquor dealers, and it does not propose to lose this revenue for mere love of temperance.—*Inter Ocean.*

Sympathizing with Law-Breakers.

The Jackson *Clarion*, leading Democratic organ of Mississippi, published the following:

"At the last session of the United States District Court at Oxford, some of the very best young men of Clay county were unjustly convicted of crimes against the election laws, which they had never committed. It was done on false testimony. They were charged with tampering with he ballot box in 1880, and were fined each $250. The people of Clay county are generously making up the fines. The ladies have taken the matter in hand. We notice that Mrs. Fred Beall and others got up a concert for their benefit last week, and will get up another soon. They are determined that the young men shall not be the sufferers. Their saving these young men from harm, is praiseworthy in the highest degree."

The Mississippi *Republican* makes the following comment:

"Those who have kept pace with the *Republican*, will remember that a few numbers back we adverted to the cases mentioned in the above paragraph, principally to call attention to Judge Hill's declaration of an intention to inflict condign punishment upon all offenders who should thereafter be convicted in his court of crimes similar to those upon which he was acting. He admitted that up to that time and even in the instances then pending, his sentences had been and were so mild as to render punishment merely nominal, he had hoped that an enlightened public opinion and that sense of justice which is seldom wholly wanting in civilized communities, would work a correction of the abuse, without recourse to the rigor of law, but he had found himself in error. The evils, instead of correcting themselves, had grown apace; his nominal punishments, instead of imposing restraints upon crime, had been construed into grants of impunity to it, and he felt himself bound, after giving timely notice of his intentions, to pursue a different course in future. Such was the substance if not the language of his remarks.

"So far as our reading goes, no Democratic paper in the State has given publicity to the action of Judge Hill in these cases at Oxford, and, consequently, the ignorant Bourbon still rests in the comfortable assurance that he can henceforth practice his frauds as safely as he has hitherto done. The omission is little better than downright treachery to friends.

"So far as our information goes, there was nothing exceptional or peculiar in these Clay-county cases tried at Oxford. There were at least 20,000 frauds committed throughout the State in that election, in every case as flagrant, and calling as loudly for condemnation and punishment as those of Clay county; but for unknown and various reasons, the great body of offenders escaped exposure.

"Before proceeding to point out the animus, the true intent and meaning of the brief article before us, we ask the reader to look at the recklessness of its assertions. The writer, though more than one hundred miles distant from the scene of action, assumes to know more about the case than the judge, the jury, the attorneys and the witnesses all combined. The jury could not have been a partial or a packed one, for we are told that all three of the political parties in the State were equally represented in it. What the testimony was, we are not informed, but Judge Hill, in overruling the motion to set aside the verdict, declared that no one who heard it could doubt the guilt of the accused. The attorneys for the defence were able and zealous, and [illegible] must at least have [illegible]. Yet the writer for [illegible] has the hardihood to [illegible] the witnesses as perjurers, [illegible] corrupt or stupid, the [illegible] or neglectful, [illegible] Judge as a mixture [illegible] the [illegible] "some of the [illegible] men of Clay [illegible]. There is no measure to the [illegible] which such journalism [illegible]

[illegible] the intent and meaning of [illegible] insignificant article. [illegible] "Young [illegible] District, we are [illegible] of little, if [illegible]

become the heroes of an occasion, as those best young men of Clay county now are:"—If, we say, the *Clarion* had used language such as the foregoing, its intent and meaning could scarcely have been made plainer than it is.

"It is to be regretted that the name of a lady should be paraded in print, and a notoriety given to it from which all sensitive and modest women involuntarily shrink. When, as in the present instance, and for political effect, the lady is sought to be made notorious as the friend, associate and sympathizer of law-breakers and criminals, the impropriety becomes an outrage.

The Murder of Jack Turner.

The Mobile *Gazette*, of the 3d inst. published a lengthy article, giving the particulars of the murder of Jack Turner, in Choctaw county, Alabama; It says:

Jack Turner was hung from his own cart, and the rope was so long when it was stretched by the fall that his feet dragged on the ground. Men quickly mounted the tree, untied the rope, and heavy, strong men, pulled on the end of it and raised the limp, dangling form. His last requests were to have his body decently buried at Mt. Sterling and that his wife would come and kiss him once more. But, instead of granting the request, the brutes of men rode over his lifeless remains with the more civilized brutes of horses and bruised the lifeless and helpless body of the murdered man.

The New York *Times* says:

The more the light is let in upon the hanging of Jack Turner, the alleged leader in the "plot" of the negroes to murder the whites of Choctaw County, Ala., the worse the affair looks. Until some better explanation—not justification, for that is impossible—or some more plausible excuse for this lynching is given by those who took part in or approved the deed. it must be set down as a political murder of uncommon atrocity. * * * * *

On Saturday we published the statement of Mr. George Turner, a lawyer of Montgomery county, Ala., who had known Jack Turner well, and was able to tell why it was that Turner was thought a dangerous man by his white fellow-citizens of Choctaw county, and to give a rational explanation of the circumstances which led to the patching up of this absurd and self-contradictory story of the negro plot. Turner was a negro without education, but of great native force of character. He had been chairman of the Republican county Committee, and in the canvass preceding the election of State and local officers, August 7, he worked among the voters of his race to such good effect that the Bourbons were brought perilously near defeat. But this was not his only offense. In January, 1881, Turner appeared in the United States courts as a witness against one Carnathan, a prominent Democrat of Choctaw county, who, unable to entirely rid himself of the traditions of slaveholding days, had most unmercifully whipped a negro man named Manning, employed by him, for voting a Republican ticket at the November election in 1880, contrary to the orders which Carnathan assumed the right to give. Through Manning's weakness the charge against Carnathan was never pressed to its just conclusion, but Turner took a prominent part in urging the prosecution. It is evident that he has been a marked man from that time, and in view of the needs of the Bourbons in the Congressional canvass in the First Alabama District, the present doubtless seemed to them a most favorable time for his taking off in such a way as should strike terror into the hearts of the negro voters and insure the usual Democratic majority. * * * There is evidence of a distinct purpose in every part of this affair. The murder of Jack Turner was apparently deliberately planned and deliberately carried out for a political purpose. It is useless to hope for justice for his murderers from the State courts. The Federal courts cannot take cognizance of the crime unless it can be connected with a Federal election. But when the Bourbon member of the next Congress from the First Alabama District takes his seat it will be in order for the House of Representatives to order an inquiry into the methods by which his election was secured.

The Christian man who is too poor to take a religious paper for his family, but takes the children to see the few ill-kept animals, which the circus carries along as an opiate to elastic consciences, for the sake of their education, ought to get into a retired place and take a long look at himself in the Gospel Mirror.—*Houston Methodist.*

We publish to-day the advertisement of W. H. Thompson, of Philadelphia, who has just issued a [illegible] pocket manual. Synonyms, statistics, abbreviations, an outline of [illegible], etc., are found [illegible] a few copies on [illegible] little book to [illegible]

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

THIRD QUARTER. LESSON XI. Sept 10.

CALAMITIES FORETOLD. (Mark xiii, 1-20.)

Our golden text will help explain the name of the lesson. It says, "A *prudent* man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself;" that means, he sees the danger ahead, and gets out of the way; that is, dangers coming. The lesson is called "Calamites Foretold," God wants every one to come to heaven, so he tells us in his Word about the dangerous way, and shows us what is the safe way. You know it. Get Jesus to give you a clean heart, and that is choosing the safe road. All that you need to do then is to follow. Do just as you know that Christ wishes you to do, and the road is an easy one, because he leads you. Every other road is dangerous. There is only one safe. Have you been wise and prudent. Don't wait one day if you are on the dangerous road; get the clean heart *now* and be in the safe way, or you might not live to choose, and, O, you would lose heaven. Before you sleep be sure to ask God to make you always wise to choose the right way.—*Western.*

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Prohibition prevails in forty-two counties in Georgia.

A colored men's convention meets at the Capitol in Jackson, Miss., on the 28th, Instant.

Texas railroads are not permitted to charge over three cents a mile for passenger fares.

Maine's election occurs September 11, Georgia's October 4, and Ohio and West Virginia October 10.

Last week Cetewayo, Zulu chief sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, from England.

The American Public Health Association holds its tenth annual session at Indianapolis, Ind., beginning October 17th, 1882.

The Queen of Madagascar has sanctioned a law forbidding the manufacture and importation of brandy into that island.

Another boom has struck the Confederate bonds, and they are now commanding from $5 to $9 per thousand in Charleston, Savannah and Atlanta.

In consequence of the yellow fever in Brownsville, Texas, and along the border the mail to Rio Grande City has been ordered stopped until further orders.

The Mobile, *Register*, says: "There seems to be bolting and kicking out of the traces all over the country. Reason—the country has more great men than offices."

The first passenger train from Corpus Christi, Texas, reached Monterey Mexico, on the first instant. This road now affords direct communication from this city to one of the most important cities in Mexico.

"It saved my wife from the grave or an asylum," writes a gentleman whose wife had been a fearful sufferer from Neuralgia. She had used Compound Oxygen for a few weeks. All information about this new agent of cure will be sent free by Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 Girard street, Philadelphia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The *Illustrated Family Christian Almanac* for 1883 has been received from the American Tract Society. Price 10 cents. It is very neat and cheap.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (New York; Leonard Scott Pub. Co.) for August opens with an article on Machine made Soldiers, followed by papers on prehistoric Hebrideans, reminiscences of Oxford, sport in German forests, ladies in Iceland, reminiscences of a march, the Whig's last chance, and "Our French ally in Egypt." Single copies 30 cents.

The Edinburgh *Review* (Leonard Scott Pub. Co.,) for July has articles on Don Sebastian and his personators, Siemen's theory of solar heat, Indian administration and finance, Littre, Dumas, Pasteur, and Taine, North Borneo, American society in American fiction, Lecky's England in the eighteenth century, three in Norway, etc. Single copies 75 cents, at newstands.

Harper's Magazine for September has illustrated articles describing a summer at York, the Weibertrne, the visit of the Vikings, in Surrey, and Spanish vistas. There is an article on the Mississippi river problem by David A. Curtis, recollections of Ralph Waldo Emerson by Edwin Whipple, a poem by the Norwegian Boyesen, two stories. The editorial departments, famous and always readable, add greatly to the interest of the number. For sale at newsstands.

Beginning with the November Number there will appear in *The Century Magazine* a series of papers by Rev. Washington Gladden, D. D., of Springfield, Mass, descriptive of "The Christian League of Connecticut." It is an account of co-operation in Christian work among the different churches of large towns in Connecticut: showing what kinds of work they attempted, and what kinds they declined to attempt; and how this experiment led to a county organization for the consolidation of feeble churches in the small towns, and finally to the adoption of the same methods throughout the State. These papers are the outcome of much study of the practical problems discussed, and are likely to have important practical results.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Sick Headache. For the relief and cure of the distressing affliction take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Malaria. Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action.

Constipation should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator, it is so mild and effectual.

Biliousness. One or two tablespoonfuls will relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state, such as Nausea, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, a bitter, bad taste in the mouth.

Dyspepsia. The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

Colic. Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simmons Liver Regulator is administered.

Buy only the genuine, in white wrapper, with red "Z." Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

Sold by All Druggists.

Congressional nominations during the last few days have been made in various States as follows: W. J. Terrell was nominated by the Republicans of the Twelfth Missouri District; Thos. B. Ward, by the Democrats of the Ninth Indiana District; Wm. Heillman, by the Republicans of the First Indiana District; Nathaniel Session, by the Greenbackers of the Fourth Missouri District; C. E. Powell, by the Democrats of the Third Minnesota District; Seaborn Reese by the Democrats of the Eighth Georgia District; Wm. M. Robbins by the Democrats, and Dr. Tyre Yorke, by the Republicans in the Seventh North Carolina District.

Debilitated persons, and sufferers from wasting diseases, such as consumption, scrofula, kidney affections, will be greatly benefited by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

The wires are down but a private letter confirms reports of the flood on Concho river. Six inches of rain fell all over Northwestern Texas. It is estimated that 25,000 sheep, besides cattles, horses and mules, and 60 or 75 persons were swept away. About 50 houses were washed away in Laredo and the track of the Mexican National Railroad was badly damaged on Sunday. Further destruction is feared when the waters of the Concho reach Rio Grande. At Albine several sheep men lost all of their flocks and are almost ruined.

Solid Comfort.

Nobody enjoys the nicest surroundings if in bad health. There are miserable people about to-day to whom a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic would bring more solid comfort than all the medicine they have ever tried.—*News.*

No important changes have occurred in the situation of affairs in Egypt. The war continues, but the reports are not perfectly reliable.

Ladies Prefer Floreston Cologne because they find this combination of exquisite perfumes a delightful novelty.

Gen. J. Floyd King, was renominated for Congress upon the first ballot by the Democrats of the Fifth Louisiana District.

Thousands of ladies to-day cherish grateful remembrances of the help derived from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It positively cures all female complaints. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

$1500 a year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, Sept. 4, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

Cotton, ℔:	
Ordinary	10¼
Middling	12¼
Good middling	12½
Middling fair	13
Sugar, ℔:	
Yellow clarified	9
White clarified	9½
Molasses, in bbls., ℔ gallon.	
Common	40
Fair	50
Choice	60
Rice, Louisiana, ℔:	
Common	—@5
Fair	—@5¼
Choice	@6¼
GROCERIES.	
Butter, ℔:	
Western	21@22
Coffee, ℔:	
Ordinary	8½
Prime	11½
Cheese, ℔:	
Western factory	11
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	3 65
Flour, ℔ bbl.:	
Fancy	6 12½
Choice family	5 25
Lard, ℔:	
Choice, in kegs	@13¼
Choice, in tierces	13¼
Salt, ℔ sack:	
Coarse	87½
Fine	1 22½
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	2 75
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 75
Onions, ℔ bbl	2 50
Apples, ℔ bbl	1 50a3 00
Cabbages, ℔ 100	10@15 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	5@10 00
Oils, ℔ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	19@30
Coal, in bbls	—@—
Linseed, raw	62@64
Linseed, boiled	65@67
Cotton seed	51@52
GRAIN AND FEED.	
Corn, in sacks, ℔ bu.:	
Yellow	95
White	95
Mixed	94
Oats, ℔ bu.:	
Western	52
Bran, ℔ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	85
Hay, ℔ ton:	
Prime	17@19
Choice	@20
PROVISIONS.	
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	23@50
Bacon, ℔:	
Breakfast	16
Shoulders	11½
Sides, clear rib	15¼
Sides, clear	15½
Hams, sugar-cured	16½
Dry Salt Meat, ℔:	
Clear rib sides	10¼
Clear sides	10¼
Shoulders	11

Conference Notices.

San Antonio District—Texas Conference.

FOURTH ROUND.

San Marcos	Sept. 9-10
Pleasant Grove (west)	" 16-17
Laredo	" 23-24
San Antonio	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Hondo City	" 7-8
Pleasent Grove (southwest)	" 14-15
Mount Pleasant	" 21-22
Riddleville	" 25-26
Nasbe's Creek	" 28-29
Gonzales	Nov. 4-5
Lone Oak	" 11-12
Cuero	" 15-16
Victoria	" 18-19
Mission Valley	" 22-23
Gotiad	" 25-26

Brackettville and Brownsville will not be visited. Brethren will please have their statistic facts ready for entry—blanks will be furnished. M. HENSON, P. E.

Navasota District—Texas Conference.

FOURTH ROUND.

Brenham Circuit	Sept. 9-10
Brenham Station	" 10-11
Hempstead Circuit	" 15-17
San Felipe Circuit	" 23-24
Courtney Circuit	Oct. 1
Plantersville Circuit	" 7-8
Navasota Circuit	" 14-15
Anderson Circuit	" 21-22
Prairie Plain Circuit	" 28-29
Bryan Circuit	Nov. 4-5
Bryan Station	" 5-6
Iola Circuit	" 8
Burleson Circuit	" 11-12
Hearne Circuit	" 18-19

F. C. MOORE, P. E.

Nashville District—Tenn. Conference.

The District Conference of the Nashville District Tennessee Annual Conference, M. E. Church, will convene at Dover, Tenn., Nov. 10, 1882. Opening sermon will be preached by Rev. M. Williams. The pastors are expected to bring up their full assessment to the District Conference. Brethren be on hand promptly, and come prepared for the annual conference.

J. PICKETT, P. E.

Houston District—Texas Conference.

FOURTH ROUND.

Galveston, St. Paul's & Tabernacle	Sept. 17
Houston, Mt. Vernon and Trinity	" 24
Harrisburg and Lynchburg	Oct. 1
Richmond and Oak Hill	" 8
Houston, Houston Circuit, St. James	" 15
Spring, at Spring Station	" 22
Columbia and Chance's Prairie	" 29
Frosts Chapel and Pittsville	Nov. 5
Hockley and Rose Hill	" 12
San Jacinto	" 19
Oyster Creek	" 26
District Conference at Galveston	Sept 13-17

M. H. NICHOLS, P. E.

Meridian District—Miss. Conference.

THIRD ROUND.

State Line	Sept. 9-10
Waynesboro	" 11-12
Shubuta charge	" 16-17
Shubuta Circuit	" 19-20
Quitman	" 23-24
Enterprise charge	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Mount Jordan	" 4-5
Paulding	" 7-8
Garlandeville	" 10-11
Hickory	" 14-15
Meridian	" 21-22
Lauderdale	" 24-25
Meridian Circuit	" 28-29
Daleville	Nov. 4-5
Philadelphia	" 8-9
DeKalb	" 11-12
Scooba	" 18-19
Ex-Prairie	" 25-26
Brooksville	" 28-29
Macon	Dec. 4-5
Mashulaville	" 8-9
Louisville	" 11-12

J. W. DUNN, P. E.

From Eminent Wilmer Brinton, M. D., Baltimore.

I have used Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator in my practice, and have been much gratified with the result. As a tonic in all cases of Debility, Weakness, Anemia, Chlorosis, etc., it cannot be surpassed. [Remember the name, Colden's—Take no other.] Of druggists generally.

DEATHS.

Sister Battie, a faithful member of the church and our choir, has passed away. She said it was all right with her. She leaves a host of friends in First Street Church to mourn her loss. T. G. MONTGOMERY.

In Biloxi, Miss., Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1882, Shedrick Chepman Joseph, youngest son of Alex. F. Joseph and Elvira Joseph, aged 8 years, 6 months and 22 days. The mother is a member of First Street Church, T. G. Montgomery pastor.

MARRIAGES.

At Pleasant Valley, La., by Rev. A. J. Pickett, Aug. 3, Benjamin Pegues to Miss Gusta Drain.

On Aug. 6, at Corinth, Miss., by Rev. W. H. Gallion, Mr. Charley Wilson to Georgie Brown. Miss Brown is an earnest, faithful member of our church. May God's blessing be on the couple.

The Doctors Disagree

as to the best methods and remedies for the cure of constipation and disordered liver and kidneys. But those who have used Kidney-Wort agree that it is by far the best medicine known. Its action is prompt, thorough, and lasting. Don't take pills and other mercurials that poison the system, but by using Kidney-Wort restore the natural action of all the organs.—New Covenant.

H. WALKER, Pres't. A. ROYSTER, Vice-Pres't. ROBT. R. GREENE, Sec'y, P. TOINTOSH, Treasurer. J. H. WHITE, General Manager.

The Colored Marriage and Aid Association, OF MISSISSIPPI.

Headquarters at Okolona, Miss., and chartered by the State of Mississippi, and all the laws in relation thereto fully complied with.

As an evidence of the responsibility of its officers, the Circuit Judge of the First Judicial District of Mississippi, all the county officers, including State Senators and members of the Legislature, Sheriff, Circuit and Chancery Clerks of Chickasaw county, Mississippi, and all the city officials of the city of Okolona, including the Mayor, Marshal, members of the Board of Selectmen, and the Presidents of all the parishes, all certify as to their financial responsibility and reputation for honesty and integrity. And the Chancery Clerk certifies that the Treasurer of the Association has filed in his office a bond of $5000 for the protection of all members of said Association, the sureties upon which bond have been approved by said Clerk.

This Association is managed and controlled alone by colored men. Agents, either male or female, wanted everywhere. Liberal commissions given. Address, for further particulars,

ROBT. R. GREENE, Secretary.
36-2m Okolona, Miss.

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REV. JAMES A. DEAN, A. M., D. D., President.

The next term of this institution will open on MONDAY, September 18. Students are desired to be present at the opening, as studies will commence on the first day.

Special instruction, both by recitations and lectures, will be given to those preparing to preach or teach, and to such as are already engaged in those professions. Every scholar, of whatever grade, will have the meet thorough instruction.

Board and tuition at the same rates as heretofore.

New Orleans, August 31, 1882. 36-tf

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LOCATION BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL.

Instruction, Systematic and Thorough.

COURSES OF STUDY: Academic, Normal, Collegiate and Biblical.

Special Instruction in Music and Penmanship.

EXPENSES:

Board, per month, including rooms and washing ... $10 00
Tuition, per term of twelve weeks ... 3 00
Music and Penmanship extra.

Fall Term Opens September 28, 1882.

Examination of new students September 27.

Rust Hall, which is being erected at a cost of $25,000, will be completed by the opening of the winter term, January 26. School accommodations can then be provided for about five hundred students and about half that number can be boarded in the school building.

For further information address
aug-24tf W. W. HOOPER.

BALDWIN SEMINARY,

A School for White Pupils of Both Sexes.

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Prepares for College or University, Business or Professional Life.

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aug24-tf

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A School of Liberal and Christian Education.

Primary, Academic, Normal, Scientific, Classical and Biblical Courses of Study.

EXPENSES:

Tuition, per month (of four weeks) ... $1 00
Room rent, per month ... $1 50 to 2 00
Washing, per month ... 75 to 1 25
Board, per month, about ... 5 00
All expenses, per month, about ... 9 00

Cost of board varies with price of provisions etc. All students boarding in the institution are required to furnish bedding to the amount of two blankets and pillows.

Instrumental music $2 50 a month. Vocal music free.

Session begins 18th of September and continues until the 31st of May 1883.

For full particulars send for catalogue.

Address W. H. DAVIS,
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Washington and Lee University,

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29-6t

MERIDIAN ACADEMY.

The Sixth year of the Meridan Academy will begin Sept. 1882. Having given general satisfaction in the past, we bespeak a liberal patronage in the future, Especial pains taken with students preparing to teach. Parents desirous of sending their children to a good Preparatory School will do well to communicate with us. Board can be obtained from $8 to $10 per month. All communications should be addressed to Rev. G. Brooks, or to the Principal.

MRS. M. V. KEEVER.

Meridian, July 8th, 1882

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POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. A complete college course for women, with Schools of Painting and Music, and a preparatory department. Catalogues sent.

28-10t S. L. CALDWELL, D. D., President.

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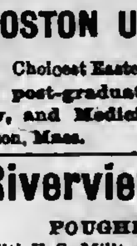
ly13-2m OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.



Ten Nights in a Bar Room. T. S. Arthur's great book. The complete work, with eight illustrations, in cheap form (just as good for the reading), sold for [illegible] lowest price ever sold, (see Potter & Co.'s list)—and [illegible] extra copies [illegible] (all postpaid). Most thrilling and terrible temperance book extant. [illegible] on this [illegible] The Temperance Revolution, 66 Adams Street, Chicago.

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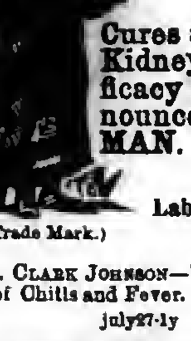
$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me. nov4-1y



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Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.

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july27-1y

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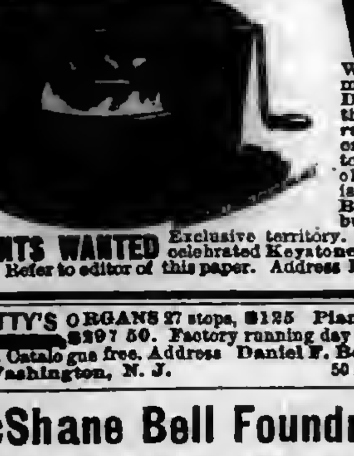

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Review of Senator Jones' Speech, Or Is There to be a War of Races in America?

BY REV. A. E. P. ALBERT, Assistant Editor of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

An oration delivered in Central Church, New Orleans, June 30, 1882, before the Alumni Association of Straight University. For sale, in pamphlet, at ten cents, post paid, at SOUTHWESTERN office, 106 Camp street. 29-tf

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aug10 6t

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Malaria is an almost indescribable malady which not even the most talented physicians are able to fathom. Its cause is most frequently ascribed to local surroundings, and there is very little question, but this opinion is substantiated by facts. Malaria does not necessarily mean chills and fever while these troubles usually accompany it. It often affects the sufferer with general lassitude, accompanied by loss of appetite, sleeplessness, a tired feeling and a high fever, the person afflicted growing weaker and weaker, loses flesh day after day, until he becomes a mere skeleton, a shadow of his former self.

Malaria once having laid its hold upon the human frame, the door of the system is thrown open to nervous diseases. The body weak and enfeebled absorbs no nourishment, but subsisting upon itself, the digestive organs no longer perform their functions; the liver becomes torpid, and other organs failing to do their routine work, speedily become disordered, and dissolution and death are apt to ensue.

In addition to being a certain cure for malaria and chills and fever, BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient tonic; especially indigestion, dyspepsia, intermittent fevers, want of appetite, loss of strength, lack of energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs. It is for sale by all respectable dealers in medicines, price, $1 per bottle

Be sure and get the genuine BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. Take no other.

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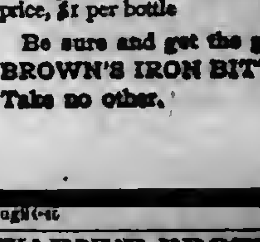

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$10 REWARD will be paid for any corset in which the Coraline breaks with six months ordinary wear. [illegible] Health or Nursing, [illegible] Coraline or Flexible Hip, [illegible] Misses' [illegible]. For sale by leading merchants. Beware of worthless imitations boned with cord.

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PARKER'S GINGER TONIC If you are wasting away with Consumption, Age, or any disease or weakness, you will find the Tonic An Invigorating Medicine that Never Intoxicates. None genuine without signature of Hiscox & Co. 50c. & $1 sizes at druggists.

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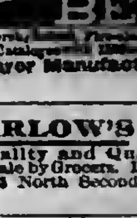

The Great Church LIGHT. [illegible] I. P. FRINK, [illegible] N. Y.

july13-26t-eow

BIG PAY to sell our Rubber [illegible] Samples free. TAYLOR [illegible] Cleveland, O.

$66 a week in your own town. [illegible] free. [illegible]

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OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

J. S. Patterson, Bastrop: "I am having a good time with my work. Am doing well at present; notwithstanding the past has been very discouraging. But thank the Lord, by many prayers and hard labor the veil of darkness that so long overshadowed us is disappearing, and I imagine the light of peace and happiness is springing up as a new light. On last Sunday, Bro. G. Washington was with us, and preached two delightful sermons at evening and at night. He also administered the Lord's Supper. A visit from him always proves very effectual. May the Lord bless the dear brother. We are not having a glorious time in getting members in just now, but we are having a fine time in getting them out. Since I have been here I have not been able to run a protracted meeting. But the Lord has been with us. I habe been successful; we have received nine converts, sixteen reclaimers and twenty-six probationers. [illegible] One of my stewards [illegible] fall under conviction. She was then borne away by one of our sister churches, that she might be converted among them. Pray for me, brethren, that I may take the field."

MISSISSIPPI.

J. W. Dunn, Meridian: "We are having considerable sickness and not a few deaths, but with it all, it affords me great pleasure to say that the Lord's on [illegible] Pray for the prosperity of Zion."

J. J. Garrett, Vicksburg: "This circuit is progressing. The elder held our second quarterly conference, and addressed it on the subjects of temperance and morality. The Sunday-school is a missionary society, and has sixty-five pupils, and it raised two dollars. The elder's collection was $20 35; the pastor's $4 65. I have received two by letter and two in full membership; eleven backsliders reclaimed; on probation eight. The heathen are preparing to buy another church lot, near the river. I will start a protracted meeting at New Hope, August 27."

ARKANSAS.

W. R. Duncan: "The Sweet Home Camp-meeting will convene September 2, and embrace the first Sunday in October. All are invited to come. Members and friends who have tents on the ground are called on to repair them. In a short time we will clear off the ground. Our shed is 40x60 feet. Members from adjoining circuits are invited to come and help support the meeting. All preachers are invited."

W. Babers, Lockesburg: "My [illegible] have done the best [illegible] in hard times. We are re[illegible] the church, have laid the [illegible] are erecting the pulpit. [illegible] meeting in Holy Springs, [illegible] resulted in twenty-four con[illegible] Old sinners of fifty and [illegible] young are coming to the altar. [illegible] like the SOUTHWESTERN [illegible] many of them cannot [illegible] [illegible] have a wide charge to [illegible] give work to [illegible]"

The Vagabond Sage.

An old man of very active physiognomy, answering to the name of Jacob Wilmot, was brought to the police court. His clothes looked as if they might have been bought second hand in his youthful prime, for they had suffered more from the rubs of the world than the proprietor himself.

"What business?"

"None; I am a traveler."

"A vagabond, perhaps?"

"You are not far from wrong. Travelers and vagabonds are about the same thing. The difference is that the latter travels without money, and the former travels without brains."

"Where have you traveled?"

"All over the Continent."

"For what purpose?"

"Observation."

"What have you observed?"

"A little to commend, much to censure, and a great deal to laugh at."

"Humph! What do you commend?"

"A handsome woman that will stay at home, an eloquent preacher who will preach sermons, a good writer that will not write too much, and a fool that has seen enough to hold his tongue."

"What do you censure?"

"A man that marries a girl for her fine clothing, a youth who studies medicine while he has the use of his hands, and the people who will elect a drunkard to office?"

"What do you laugh at?"

"I laugh at a man who expects his position to command that respect which his personal qualifications and qualities do not merit."

He was dismissed.

Mistaken Consumptives.

In the treatment of lung and bronchial diseases the liver is often implicated to such an extent that a hepatic remedy becomes necessary in effecting a cure of the lungs. In such cases I prescribe Simmons' Liver Regulator with entire satisfaction.

I. L. STEPHENSON, M. D., Owensboro, Ky.

The following candidates have received Congressional nominations at the hands of their respective parties, viz: John R. Lynch, by the Republicans of the Sixth Mississippi District; Judge Payson, by the Republicans of the Ninth Illinois District; H. A. Herbert, by the Democrats of the Second, Thomas Williams, by the Democrats of the Fifth, and Luke Pryor, by the Democrats of the Eighth Alabama District; J. Randolph Tucker, by the Democrats of the Sixth, and Gen. N. Goff, Jr., by the Republicans of the First, and W. A. Reese, by the Democrats of the Fourth Districts of Virginia; Moses A. McCord, by the Republicans of the First Iowa District; Nelson F. Ayers, by the Democrats of the Second Kansas District; William R. Morrison, by the Democrats of the Eighteenth Illinois District; W. H. Calkins, by the Republicans of the Thirteenth Indiana District; G. S. Orth, by the Republicans of the Ninth Indiana District; Wm. J. Johnson, by the Republicans of the Fourth Indiana District; H. G. Hodge, by the Greenbackers of the Third Michigan District; and Geo. C. Cabell, by the Democrats at Martinsville, Va.

"It saved my wife from the grave or an asylum," writes a gentleman whose wife had been a fearful sufferer from Neuralgia. She had used Compound Oxygen for a few weeks. All information about this new agent of cure will be sent free by Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 Girard street, Philadelphia.

Learning is not inconsistent with laughter. Wisdom may dwell in a merry mind. Lightness and frivolities are opposed to true religion; but a genuine humor that breaks and bursts forth like the sparkling waters of a wayside spring is delightful.—Moroseness is not piety. A long face and a solemn look are not enumerated among the fruits of the spirit.

Good for Babies.

When I have a baby at breast nothing is so useful for quieting my own and baby's nerves as Parker's Ginger Tonic. It prevents bowel complaint and is better than any stimulant to give strength and appetite.—A Newark Mother.

A Philadelphia boy was asked he ever prayed in church, and answered: "O, I always say a prayer, like all the rest do, just before the sermon begins." "Indeed!" responded the astonished querist. What do you say?" "Now I lay me down to sleep."

Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions. $1, at druggists, La. Depot, I. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

About [illegible] members of the [illegible] M. E. Church, [illegible] Rev. J. [illegible] of the [illegible] organized into a [illegible] Church, to be [illegible] M. E. Church.

[illegible] was visited [illegible]

Forty Year's Experience of an Old Nurse

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. 20-1y

The new President of the Wesleyan Conference has given the ministers in his first speech a grand watchword or motto for the year, "A revival in each circuit." This truly is a Methodistic idea. Methodism has been successful on both sides of the Atlantic because this was its theory of working. Less than this seems not up to the demands of the times. Our Conference reports have many encouraging accounts of revivals, but we ought to have a wide spreading shower, not drops here and there. —*Central Christian Advocate.*

A Valuable Addition.

Because it is beneficial to the scalp and adds to personal beauty by restoring color and lustre to gray or faded hair is why Parker's Hair Balsam is such a popular dressing.

South Florida now produces a new kind of apple, called, because of sweetness, the sugar apple. It bears but little resemblance to the ordinary apple, but rather resembles a green pine burr. It is oval in shape, and about three times as large as a hen's egg.

Ayer's Ague Cure is the only remedy known which is certain to cure Fever and Ague permanently, by expelling the malarial poison which produces the disease. It does this surely, and leaves no evil effects upon the system. Nothing is so thoroughly depressing and discouraging as the periodical return of the alternate chills, fever, and sweating peculiar to this disease.

Napoleon said that "even in war moral power is to the physical as three parts out of four."

Revitalizing the blood is absolutely necessary for the cure of general debility, weakness, lassitude, etc. The best enricher of the blood is Brown's Iron Bitters.

There are sixty Methodist churches in New York.

"Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c. boxes.

It is stated that Senator Conkling intends to begin legal proceedings against the New York *Times* for alleging that he and Jay Gould attempted to bribe and bulldoze Governor Cornell. The Albany *Journal* which started the story, exonerates Senator Conkling, and claims to have received all its information from Gov. Cornell. The latter has seriously injured his prospects for renomination by the incidental disclosure in the controversy connecting him with Wall street speculations.

Governor Cameron, of Virginia, delivered an address to the colored teachers in their Institute at Petersburg. He spoke hopefully of the condition of education among the colored people and said that hereafter these institutes should not be dependent upon outside aid for support, for the State is abundantly able to prepare its teachers for their work and next year liberal appropriations should be made for such work.

Kentucky has no reform school, and sends children to the Penitentiary of the State, where they are left to grow up with adult convicts. Ten children, under 15 years old, are now reported as serving terms in the State Penitentiary. This is poor economy for a rich State like Kentucky, a disgrace to her civilization.

The war in Egypt is rendering the condition of Christian converts there very deplorable. In some instances they are homeless, without any means of livelihood, and the objects of bitter hate and persecution. The United Presbyterian missionaries of Alexandria have appealed to the American churches for immediate help.

At the anniversary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church at Ocean Grove, recently, $1250 was contributed; in addition to this a gold watch was sent in by an unknown donor, to be sold for the benefit of the society.

Two men, while attempting to climb over the railing at Tuileries Gardens, in Paris, during a display of fireworks recently, caught hold of an electric wire used in the illumination of the grounds, and both were struck dead instantly.

"Brownbacks" are to take the place of "Greenbacks" in the color of the bank notes that are to be issued to such banks as renew their charters under the recent Congressional act.

One hundred and eleven Russian Jewish refugees, unable to support themselves in this country, were sent back to Europe from Philadelphia [illegible]

SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER.

Pain in the right side, under edge of ribs, increasing on pressure; sometimes the pain is on the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder and is sometimes taken for Rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternating with laxity; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled; his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low, and, although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it.

If you have any of the above symptoms, you can certainly be cured by the use of the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

When you buy McLane's Pills, insist on having DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, made by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

If you can not get the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, send us 25 cents by mail, and we will send them to you.

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REWARD CARDS! One-third price; three twenty-five cent packs for 25c., ten packs 60 cts. Sample pack, 15c. DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams Street, Chicago. aug10-6t

EARS FOR THE MILLION! Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil

Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known.

This Oil is abstracted from peculiar species of small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as Carcharodon Rondeletii. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and *many so seemingly miraculous*, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese People. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at $1 per bottle.

HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY!

It has performed a miracle in my case.

I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better.

I have been greatly benefited.

My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.

"Its virtues are *unquestionable* and its *curative character absolute, as the writer can personally testify, both from experience and observation.* Write at once to Haylock & Jenney, 7 Dey street New York, enclosing $1, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—Editor of Mercantile Review.

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$100 Library for $4.75

Until October 1st, $4.75 buys a library of 100 volumes of choicest $1 to $1.50 Sunday-school books, sent postpaid. [illegible] DAVID C. COOK, Revolution Sunday-school Publisher, 46 Adams Street, Chicago. aug10-6t

The hesitation of the Sultan to ratify the military convention with England is stated to be principally due to the receipt of anonymous threatening letters from Syria, Arabia and Egypt.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

We find this paragraph in the Charleston *Advocate:*

Milton Douglas, an Edgefield (S. C.) negro, was married while a slave in 1859 to a colored girl in that county. After three months of wedded life he was sold and sent West. His wife married again, her second husband dying a few months ago. Milton, who had not been heard from since 1859 returned the other day and renewed connubial relations with his old spouse.

MR. EDITOR: I see a sad mistake in the SOUTHWESTERN of our daughter's name that I wish corrected. The man that she belonged to was named Neabey Correthers, the girl's name, Georgie Ann, the man that we belonged to was named James A. McLeary. I see the name in the paper Mary Ann, that is not right. Her name is Georgie Ann Correthers. The master was named Neabey, not Mesbey. B. F. WILLIAMS.

Richmond, Texas.

DEAR EDITOR: I desire to inquire for two brothers. The oldest was W. M. Davis, the other Joseph Davis. They belonged to Ezekiel Kinsmanthuysen. I last saw them at Thomas Osier's, in Searcy county, Ark., and I heard from Joseph at Fort Smith. Mother had seven children, four boys and three girls; named Peter, Fletcher, Andrew, James, Sally Ann, Lucinda and Frances. Mother was Margaret Russey. Address me at Caddo Gap, Montgomery county, Ark.

C. F. RUSSEY.

DEAR EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my brother Alex Burns, who belonged to Ross Burns, in Claiborne county, Miss. I then belonged to J. Abbey in the same county, and was called Paddy Abbey, but I now go by the name of William Young. My father was Jack Young. I should like to hear also from my aunt, Adeline Cammack, and her daughters Sophronia and Laura Morgans, my cousins. They lived with Thomas J. Abbey, in Claiborne county, and moved to New Orleans in 1864. Address me at Jackson, Miss. WM YOUNG.

DEAR EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my brothers Calvin, Joseph and Gabriel. Our father was Enoch Wade, and he died in May 1868, at Levi Wade's, the old home of our owner. Mother was Rachel Wade, and she died in 1878. She told me and sisters Tennessee and Viney just before she died that she was going home. Father also passed away in triumph. Brother Calvin was sold to a trader in 1857; brother Joseph went off with the Union armies in 1862. Bro. Gabriel Warren went to Guittard, Kansas, in 1880. I heard from him in last February, and he was then sick. His wife was named Abbey. Address me at Crescent, Rutherford county, Tennessee. J. A. WADE.

DEAR EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my daughter Mary Ann. I was sold from her in 1846. At that time we both belonged to Daniel Priest, who lived in ———, Montgomery county, Ky. I was sold to Daniel Balus, who lived in Bourbon Co., Ky. Afterward I was sold to a trader named Pierce Griffin. He carried me to Louisiana, on Bayon Plaquemines, twenty-five miles below Baton Rouge. My name at that time was Emily Priest; now it is Emily Wilson. The last time I heard from my daughter she was in Natchez, Miss., living with a doctor whose first name was John, last name I never heard. Address me at Topeka, Kansas, 504 Monroe street. 21-6tm

MR. EDITOR: I desire to inquire through your paper for my long lost mother. We were sold in New Orleans on the same day. I was sold to a man by the name of Dr. Mitchell, who lived in Mississippi. I can not remember the man's name that mother was sold to. However, I was taken by my new master up the river, and mother was taken down the river by the man that she was sold to. Our former owner was D. W. Lumpkin, who resided in Holly Springs, Miss., Marshall county. My mother's name was Lucinda Lumpkins. I can not remember my father's name. However, we all belonged to the same man. I had a sister who was sold before we were, to a man who lived in New Orleans. Her name was Emily. I am my mother's only son. My mother will know me by the following description: My right eye is blue. Address me at San Anton'o, Tex.

WASHINGTON ELLERSON.

"Buchupaiba."

New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases. $1, at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of Iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy, has in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians, have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT SAMUELS, 304 Wash Avenue. St. Louis, Mo.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

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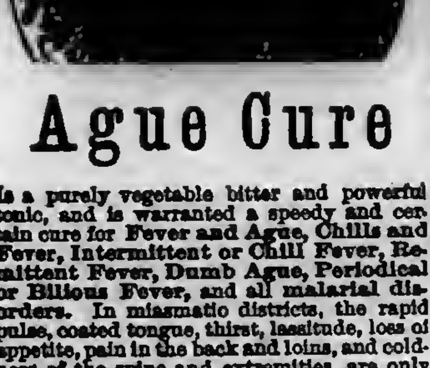

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PASSING AWAY.

Passing away, passing away!
The sweet summer roses are passing away;
Their beauty is wasted, their fragrance has fled,
And with'ring they lie in their damp, lowly bed.
The fair, dewy morns in their splendor will rise,
The pale stars grow soft in the evening's clear skies,
The cooling dew falls and the musical rain,
But the roses will brighten, ah, never again!

Passing away, passing away!
Bright hopes of my youth—how they're passing away,
With the beautiful visions that gladden my eyes
By day time and night time, as sunlight the skies.
Oh, hope may come back to my sorrowful heart,
Bright dreams from their long silent chambers may start,
But those of my youth I may woo all in vain,
For they ne'er will return to their beauty again!

Passing away, passing away,
Friends I have loved—how they're passing away!
I have watched them go down to that cold solemn tide,
While the pale silent boatman kept close to their side;
I've caught the dull dip of his dread, muffled oar,
As he bore them away to that schoolless shore,
And my heart crieth out in its desolate pain,
But they ne'er will return to bless me again!

Passing away, passing away!
Yet I know of a land where there is no decay,
Where the balmy air's filled with the richest perfume,
From sweet, fragrant flowers, all fadeless in bloom,
Where the soul never grieves, as it doth here below,
O'er fair vanished dreams, o'er hope's fitful glow,
Where linked fast forever is love's golden chain,
And parting words chill us, O, never again.

—Mrs. Eleanor Shireck.

For the Southwestern.

West Tennessee.

Dear Editor: Please allow me space in your valuable paper for a gist of the work on my district. I closed my third round on the 6th of August at Purdy, reached home on the 8th and found my family well. I entered my district from conference, December 3d and 4th, 1881. The Lord enabled me through high waters, sometimes four miles in rain and snow, to reach all my appointments, and all my preaching places but five. At every point I was cheerfully received and found all of my men at their posts. The first point is Memphis charge, which has two deeded churches, with J. W. Pickett pastor. Bro. Pickett is a good pastor, He has had nine converts, added [illegible] to the church, paid the [illegible], and has had good benev[illegible]. The next point [illegible] circuit. It has two preaching places. The churches [illegible] deeded, but have good [illegible], with C. L. Fields pastor, [illegible] in the place of H. [illegible]. Bro. Fields has [illegible] had fair success during the year, and Bro. Alexander has a fair school now in session. Mason church has been closed on account of debt. The pastor and trustees succeeded in opening it and reducing the debt to two hundred dollars. They are expecting to settle it by the 15th of November, and ask the brethren to assist them. Have paid $25 to the presiding elder. The next point is Brownsville. It has two deeded churches. One belongs to the Church Extension Society. Bro. J. B. Marhrey is pastor. He is a good worker. He has had fourteen converts, and has added twenty-four to the church. This year has been the most successful for this circuit. The churches have been improved. The next point is Bell's circuit, with Bro. W. M. Dwegans pastor Bro. Dwegans is a noble preacher. He has had one convert, and added thirty to the church. He has built one new church, repaired others, paid the elder $29, and had fine success with his people. The next point is Cypress circuit, Bro. A. Bardette pastor. Bro. Burdette is a good pastor. He has six preaching places, three deeded churches, had twenty-four converts, and added twenty-five to the church. He has built one new church, and paid several old debts. The next point is Gardner circuit, with Bro. J. J. Barr pastor. Bro. Barr is a good worker. He has two deeded churches, has had thirty converts, and twenty-eight added to the church, and four preaching places. the next point is Mansfield circuit, Bro. H. Dunlap pastor. He is a good worker, and much beloved by all. He has six preaching places, has taken in one new point, paid the elder $26. He had about fifty-five of his members to move West, yet he has had success. He had twenty eight converts, thirty-eight added to the church, paid the elder $27. The next point is Henderson circuit, Bro. T. Woods pastor. He is a good pastor, has had twenty-two converts, added twenty-six to the church, built a new parsonage, and paid the elder $19. The next point is Linden, J. L. Massey pastor. Bro. Massey is a fine preacher. He has eight converts, added to the church twenty-two, paid the elder $22 45. The next point is Lawrenceburg circuit, Bro. J. F. B. Summerhill pastor. He is a fair preacher. Has three preaching places, has had five converts, and added to the church twelve. He has improved churches, paid the elder $35, with benevolent collections fair. Bro. Summerhill is a good worker. The next point is Waynesboro circuit, E. M. Manson pastor. Bro. Manson is a fine preacher. He has six preaching places, two deeded churches, has had thirty-two converts, and forty-one added to the church. Paid the elder $40 He has had success in every way with his people, and has bought a parsonage. The next point is Purdy, J. B. Bradford pastor. He is a good pastor. He has had four converts, added to the church twelve, paid the elder $8 85, has two deeded churches; paid for the one in Purdy this year. The circuit is prospering. Bros. Manson, Pickett, Johnson, and Bradford are teaching public schools. The educational interest on my district is good. We have raised for missionary causes thus far $91, and the other collections are better than before. I have held seven Sunday-school institutes. I am yours in Christ,

Jesse P. Price.

It is fortunate for the country that we have a Supreme Court to revise the hasty legislation of our inconsiderate and excitable law-makers. In California the jealousy and hatred of the Chinese have been so bitter that the Legislature has enacted various laws to restrict them in carrying on their business, but the courts have set them aside, greatly to the disgust of the hoodlums, as being in direct violation of the Constitution. Their last attempt was to drive the Chinese out of their leading business by the "laundry ordinance," passed by the Common Council of San Francisco, which it was hoped would compel them to leave the city. Justice Field of the United States Supreme Court, however, set the ordinance aside, as being an unlawful interference with an honest business properly conducted. If the hoodlums and pettifogging politicians would attend to some [illegible] business as quietly and industriously, and keep as clear of the [illegible] as do the Chinese, they [illegible] better citizens themselves, [illegible] their city and State [illegible] which [illegible]

For the Southwestern.

Walden University.

Forest City, Aug. 31, 1882.

Two hundred students between the ages of twelve and sixty years are invited to call at Walden Seminary, Little Rock, to be instructed in the common and higher branches of an education. We do not ask you what your color is, nor what your nationality is, for we have had from the blackest to the whitest in attendance from the beginning of our school, and we teach English, German, French, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and all the sciences; hence, like the Gospel of our dear Savior and the good old M. E. Church, which runs the school for us, we open wide the doors and say "Whosoever will let him come." If you desire to study to preach God's word and save sinners, then come without money, and if not, you need not bring much, only one dollar per month to meet incidental expenses, and if you have no wasteful habits, like using tobacco and extra dressing, should you not have the one dollar we will not turn you off for the lack of it. Our school opens the 18th day of September, 1882, and you should be there then. You will lose more by waiting until Christmas to enter than your wages till that time will amount to. "How much money do I need before starting?" asked one. We answer, not more than $100 for the entire year; and if you have no more than five dollars by the 15th of September, then come with as much hope of success as if you had $500, for we have noticed that those who have the most money are the first to fail. You can by a little industry make money enough to pay your way through. We had young men and young women last year who did chores, such as making fires, cutting wood, caring for horses, cooking, washing, etc., for families of the city and paid their way all the year. Come, we will help you to get a place to board while you are at school.

"But," says another, "I have not suitable clothing to go to Little Rock and go into that high school. They will laugh at me." Yes you have, my friend, and we will not laugh at you. Just such clothes as you wear at home every day; only wash and make them clean. It does not matter about the patches; come on, they will do. We do not want any high-flies. We have them and to spare about the Rock already. If we wanted you to come to show us your good clothes, then we would not go to the trouble we do. We would go down town and see all we desired and save you the expense of coming. Bring such as you have, and you shall be welcome. "But," says another, "I would be ashamed to let them know that a big boy or girl like me knew so little." Oh, no; do not think of that. Last year a woman came in who had raised a family and went into the lowest class, and we were thankful to God for sending her. We made her welcome, and you shall find that we do not laugh at your ignorance. Come up, and do not think of that, for you will be ignorant always, unless you go to school.

"What shall I do when I get to the Rock?" I will tell you; call at my house on State and Eleventh streets, or at Brother Mason's, on Gaines and Eleventh streets, or at Brother Sams' or Emory's, on State between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, and we will try to help you to get a place to board while you are at school.

Let me say to the parents who read this, that you cannot give your child money, if you give it thousands, equal in value to a common English education. If you want your child, boy or girl, to ever amount to more than a common renter or cotton picker, or house servant about some of the big folks' houses, you must give them education, and you cannot send them to any other school in Arkansas that will advance them so fast as Walden Seminary. There is no better man and no better teacher in the State than Rev. Mr. Mason, who has charge of the school, and he will take all pains to teach your children and to bring them to Christ. Do not think yourself too poor. All you need is to do the best you can. I have known young men, and women, to live as well and handle as much money which they earned during school hours or in the interval of school hours and wear as good clothes as when they did nothing but work for a support. We have found some people in our city who will favor this class of young people. Come and try. You will fail if you do not, and you can but fail if you try. If any farther information is desired, write to Brother Mason or the writer.

I. G. Pollard

For the Southwestern.

The Present Duties.

Mr. Editor: Please permit me to make a few remarks through your paper to the many colored readers who trace its columns—especially to the young ladies and gentlemen who are now engaged in the upbuilding of our present generation. We have now, some of us, been blessed with the privilege of attaining a liberal education. It is, then, greatly our duty who have been so privileged to do all we can in a way that will prove most beneficial to ourselves and our country. We are now living in a new era; it can not be classed with the duration and predisposition of the past. The same sun that once rose to illuminate us in our deplorable condition, now rises to light us here, in the bounds of freedom; and in the midst of schools. We should now live in the present and provide for the future. We have entered into the battle of life. Our voyage will be just as we will it. We can either steer or lie prostrate by the strife. Our goal is only before us. One cannot reach the summits of the lofty Alps without exertion. By exertion the great oceans have been made an easy high-way for man. And by exertion we may some day cull the sweetest roses. We indulge too much in the allusion of the past. We must act, yea; act in the living present; for reason that:

He who by the plow would thrive;
Himself must either hold or drive.

Moses was adopted in the house of Pharoah, taught in the sciences of the Egyptian land. We learn that he was not an Egyptian, but an Israelite. Trained as he was in the Egyptian custom, styled as he was in the king's palace, yet Providence had chosen him to be the leader of his people. But before this African Moses shall arise, he must be taken into the king's family, and be taught as was that Jewish law-giver, in all the arts and sciences of the land in which he had been a bondman. Mr. Luther was a master in the most distinguished universities of the country in which he resided. Mr. Wesley stood with the leading scholars of the land of his birth. We learn that these men were thoroughly equipped before starting on their mission. Our means are wanting, though not without a reason. We have had no rich legacies handed down to us from our progenitors. Misfortunes fell to our lot. Though our bark at times may be agitated, though gloom may fall in our path;—yet we must stand, though, not in a way that will prove detrimental to our general welfare, nor to our country, but stand with lion-hearted purpose of victory, aiming at the mark that leads to virtue and economy. If the sun is going down, we must look up to the stars; if earth is dark, we must keep our eye on heaven. Demosthenes was the son of a cutler; Homer was the son of a small farmer; Oliver Cromwell was the son of a London brewer; Franklin was the son of a tallow chandler and soap boiler; Madame Bernadotte was a washer-woman of Paris, and Terrence was a slave. We learn that the greatest heroes, and some of the greatest statesmen and orators both ancient and modern could boast no patrician advantage, no capital in gold, to start with. But, like the giant oak that stands alone contending with a violent storm, they stood firmly and unitedly at their posts of duty; and, basing their principle upon self reliance, mounted the ladder of success and fame.

Sirs, the lives of the greatest men tell us plainly that there is yet hope in the future. I know there are hills and rebuffs on before us. I know our path is a rugged one. There may be swells in the way. There may issue antagonist and demons to await us. But like Confucius and others, no sooner than the bow is bent, we must direct the arrow. We can claim no Moses as yet; nor can we boast of a Confucius. That Moses or that Confucius is yet to rise up from amongst us. So far as I can see, all our hope, all our joy, all that we are, and all that we can be must lie in the present and future. Princes shall come out of Egypt; Etophia shall stretch out her hands unto God. It is so stated in the Bible.

J W E Jones.

Lonoke, Lonoke Co., Ark., Aug. 12, 1882.

Letter from Winona.

Winona, Miss., Sept. 2d, 1882.

Dear Editor: I thought it quite likely that some one of our many readers would be glad to know how we are progressing. I came to this charge February the 1st. I found the work in a very poor condition, both spiritually and financially. There was a great want of organization and anything else but method in the management of the church affairs generally. There was no house for the preacher nor could one be procured. So we got the brethren together under the leadership of Bro. J. H. Simpson, one of the officers of the church, a man of zeal and one who loves to work for the cause. We went forward, purchased a lot at the cost of $100, and soon erected a building, one large room and kitchen at a cost of something over $120, which is well nigh paid for. When enclosed and completed will be quite a desirable little parsonage. When I came to this work I had just began to be convalescent from general dropsy, heart and liver troubles. I am still troubled with heart or sick dropsy, though notwithstanding I have every week or ten days to cut out from three quarts to a gallon of water from the chest, I have never missed an appointment. I closed on the 20th August a protracted meeting with the following result: Coverts 29. backsliders reclaimed 5, received from the Baptists 7. Total 41. Bro. S. Cowan was with us and rendered us good service. Elder Bradford and Bro. Trotter, of Grenada, also paid us a visit. Our presiding elder G. W. Barney remained with us through the greater part of our meeting and gave us the benefit of his counsel as well as his old fashioned sledge hammer sermons, which generally drove conviction to the heart. The elder held our quarterly meeting on the 19th and 20th. Baptized 10 infants, administered the sacrament to 130. We are greatly outnumbered here by our Baptist brethren, who are very unchristian like and intolerant. They did everythig they could to prevent the success of our meeting, and as the churches are in stone throw of each other, they were enabled to annoy us very much under the pretext of carrying on meeting of some sort themselves. They would get after our converts and try to coax and persuade them off, and tell them they could not even hope to be saved unless they were buried in the water, as that was the way Christ went, and of course it must be done by a Baptist. We are having a hard fight here. Pray for us and this people, that their minds may be illumined with the light of truth, and that their leaders hearts may be made as soft as their heads. I hope the next time your assistant pays a visit to Mississippi he will give us a call, as I think jointly we will be able to do something for the Southwestern. It would be a God send if it could be put in every family in all this section. Faithfully.

A. K. Davis

The astronomers who recently went to Egypt to witness the total eclipse of the sun, describe the fright of the natives when the mysterious darkness crept over the land, and the sun seemed to have been extinguished in the heavens. There went up a shout of wonder and horror from the crowd collected along the banks of the Nile and around the observing station of the astronomers, as the last gleam of sunlight disappeared. The excitement of the natives was increased when they saw on the right of the hidden sun the form of a flaming cimeter. It was a near comet, whose existence had not been suspected before. It had been concealed in the sun's rays, and the sudden withdrawal of the light of the great luminary revealed its hidden place. Such is the constitution of the human mind, that probably a thousand astronomers would be unable to convince the ignorant dwellers along the Nile that that sword-like comet was not an omen of the warlike events that have since taken place in Egypt.—*Exchange.*

The pastor will do well to remember that the bare statement of a general truth will have little force until it is indorsed by definite facts or enlivened by fresh illustration. The average hearer will not enjoy discourses that are pure abstractions, even though they be profoundly logical.

A lad crawled into a sugar hogshead and his first exclamation was, "Oh, for a thousand tongues!"

From Our Mission Rooms.

Rev. George B. Smyth, of the Newark Conference, a graduate of Drew Theological Seminary, who has been appointed by Bishop Wiley to the Foochow Mission, left New York for his field of labor September 2. He will receive ordination under the missionary rule at the session of the Iowa Conference in Muscatine, Iowa, and expects to sail from San Francisco in the steamer *Rio Janerio*, September 19. Mr. Smyth will devote himself to our important educational work in the Anglo-Chinese college.

Rev. N. Sites has returned to Foochow from a visit of thirty-five days among the cities and towns of Kacheng and Yuegping districts and reports "much encouragement" in the work. At Foochow the arrival of re-enforcements for college work is eagerly looked for.

India. The Decennial Missionary Conference which will assemble at Calcutta in December next will be organized under the presidency of Sir Henry Ramsey, who has often proved himself so good a friend to our and to other missions in India.

A special interest is awakened at present in the various India missions on the subject of united prayer for Christian work in that land. The laborers seem to be conscious of the great need of succor from heaven—of a more abundant effusion of the Spirit for sanctification and conversion. There seems to be a stay of progress in many quarters. An *Indian Pentecostal Prayer Union* has been formed to which attention is called in the *Indian Witness*. This Union is a simple agreement of Christian believers in different parts of India (and many have signified by name their co-operation) to unite their faith in a special prayer for a general outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon: (1) All truly converted people. (2) All clergy, ministers and missionaries, (2) All unconverted Europeans and Eurasians. (4) The vast masses of the heathen. (5) The world at large. No absolute rule is imposed, but Sunday is suggested as a suitable day for united petitions.

The *Witness* of July 1 concludes a series of six interesting and helpful papers on "The Native Sunday School," by Rev. J. E. Scott, our missionary at Sertapore. These papers discuss the importance, scope, organization, teachers, teaching and needs of the Sunday-school.

The Zenana work at Roy Bareilly has greatly increased within the past two months. Frequent instances give evidence of substantial progress. A woman reported to the lady missionary a fact which gave the latter great encouragement. Several women were gathered at a well discussing the subject (now the usual topic of conversation) of Christianity and its mission work among the women. An old Brahmin Pandit was present who though carrying on his *Puja*, became an interested listener. Bye and bye the Brahmin spoke and told them that several religions and people had had their day. This was the "yug" of the Christians and their religion. There was nothing objectionable in what they taught and no harm could come of it. "Go to them," he said, "listen to what they say and learn from them, for you can only gain good." These words of their Pandit were heard with astonishment and joy by the women who were already deeply stirred in their own hearts.

Italy Mission. A very desirable property for our Mission has now been secured by Dr. Vernon at Bologna. A suitable church will soon be erected there. The location cannot be surpassed, being on one side of the *Piazza Communale* and forming an angle with one of the principal streets of the city. It is in close proximity to the Exchange, the Hotel d'Italie, the official telegraph station and all the government offices. A successful course of polemical lectures was held in the locality hitherto to occupied by us, in *Via Urbana*, during the month of May and June. Nine persons have recently joined our church on probation, all of whom are men of substantial social position.

That Monthly Missionary's Letter. A very interesting letter from Rev. M. C. Harris of the Japan Mission is ready at the Mission Rooms for the superintendents of *all Sunday-schools organized as missionary societies*, who will apply for it. We ask the attention of pastors and superintendents. Send for this letter to read at your next Sunday-school missionary meeting, and you shall have not only that but the succeeding letters monthly; all from different parts of the great field. We wait your application.

Hooduism and Fetichism.

A Florida correspondent writes to N. Y. *Witness*:

"Our people, as a race, have made rapid advancements since their emancipation. They are rising to intellectual and moral manhood. Their improvement is to be seen mostly in our cities, the centers of civilization and improvement, but in secluded places in the country their progress is slow. I pen these lines to your most excellent paper, hoping they would do much good. I appeal to our ministers and members in some of our churches for a more intelligent form of worship, and hope they will read, reflect, and listen to reason.

"It is now nearly twenty years since freedom dawned, yet some of us, in the dark corners and nooks of our land, hold on to some of slavery's practices. Now, why should this be? Cannot we learn? Are our minds dead to reason? or is it that we would rather grope in the dark and be looked upon as little less than heathen by the more intelligent races? God is a Spirit, and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and truth. He requires the worship of the mind, the intellect, the spiritual part of man. Ministers of the Gospel, it is for you to lift up the people! Cease not to battle for the right, and God will crown your efforts with success. All the circumstances that surround us demonstrate the necessity for the education of our people and ministry.

"Brethren, tell the people that this Hoodou dance is a heathen practice. In Africa they worship the different objects in nature—the sun, moon, stars, animals of all kinds, etc. Some tribes worship snakes. They put one in a pot, and, while it is boiling, they worship it previous to the eating it. They form themselves in a circle close to each other, and shuffle around in a ring-dance, some two or three standing aside clapping their hands singing, "Hoodou, Hoodou, Lungo, Lungo," making a terrible noise, those in this shuffling Houdou dance joining in the singing. Thus you see, it is a heathen form of worship. It is true you do not worship a snake and sing "Hoodou, Lungo," but you go through the same motions and dance, with songs with no sense in them.

"This practice was handed down to us in the dark days of slavery; but God has opened the way for us and expects better things of us. It is setting a miserable example for the rising generation. Some of our people did not know it was a heathen practice; now they are learning, and, of course, they will become ashamed of it and stop. It has died out of many of the city churches, yet in some instances it has revived, and lifts its monster head. In the emigration of our people from one part of the country to another, they carried with them this Hondon dance and Fetichism. The influence on the children is terribly bad. Those who go to school and learn better things, lose respect for those who practice the Houdou shout and Ebo dance. And those who are brought up in ignorance will take to the practice, believing that it is right. Often the children at their play-ground amuse themselves with it, and call it fine fun and have a jolly time with it. The car of progress is running onward, and all such things as Hoodou shouts and dances must give way or they will be run over and be thrown in the ditch by the intelligent and refined.

Eagle.

Jacksonville, Fla.

Senator Sherman made a political speech at Mansfield in which he is reported to have said: "The Sunday and the liquor questions are an irrepressible conflict" which must be met. He was in favor of the observance of the Sabbath. His father, and his mother, and all his ancestors believed in it. All civilized nations had a Sabbath. The men and women who founded this nation believed in and observed the Sabbath. Why should any particular class of men interfere with the Sabbath? Why should all kinds of business stop, and only saloon-keepers monopolize the Sabbath for their business? He said these men should be heavily taxed to help pay for the expense of the pauperism and crime they cause. He was not so fastidious as some on the temperance question, but was deeply impressed with the untold evils arising from intemperance.

The California Republicans have nominated M. M. Estee for Governor.

General News Items.

Cholera caused a frightful mortality at Manilla, Phillippine Islands.

A New Orleans company of colored men called the Larendon Rifles defeated the Sumner Rifles of Mobile in a competitive drill.

Julius Dale Owen, the oldest son of Robert Dale Owen, has been nominated by the Republicans of Posey county, Indiana, for the legislature.

Beating women seems to be very popular in this State since a San Francisco jury decided that it was not a misdemeanor.—*California Advocate.*

Eighty thousand acres of land, situated on the South Florida railroad, between Orlanda and Tampa, have been sold to a colony from Duluth, Minnesota.

This has been a bad fishing season for Newfoundland fishermen, and the people dependent on the product of the ocean for a livelihood are gloomy and despondent.

Special favors are being shown the members of the German embassy by the Sultan. He has decorated Von Hirschfeld, representative in the conference, with the order of Medjidie of the first class.

The Greeks have driven the Turks out of the forest between Zarbas and the coast. Torpedoes have been placed along the Thessalian coast to the frontier. Steamers are conveying troops and war material to the front.

New cases of yellow fever continue to develop in Pensacola, Fla., and the National Board of Health has agreed to assist the Pensacola Board of Health out of the $50,000 which the National Board of Health has to aid local boards.

A certificate and map of a branch railroad were filed in the office of the Secretary of State of Arkansas by the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company. It is proposed to build from Beebe Station on the Iron Mountain Railroad to Fort Smith, 160 miles, crossing the Little Rock and Fort Smith road at Conway.

Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, ordered the dismissal of five constables who objected to being removed to the north. The event caused considerable excitement and almost the entire constabulary resigned. Over 300 were dismissed. There was rioting in Dublin and the troops were called out to clear the streets. About 140 were wounded in street fights.

According to Edwin Allen & Bro.'s American newspaper catalogue, just issued, there are 12,158 newspapers published in the United States and the Canadas. Total in the United States, 11,522; Canadas, 636. Published as follows: Dailies, 1,152; Tri-weeklies, 89; Semi-Weeklies, 150; Weeklies, 9,078; Bi-Weeklies, 23; Semi-Monthlies, 202; Monthlies, 1,2[illegible]; Bi-Monthlies, 12.

Among others, Congressional nominations were made in various States as follows: W. H. Hatch, by the Democrats of the First Missouri District; B. Winans, by Democrats and Greenbacks of the Sixth Michigan District; Wm. C. Webster, by Republicans of the Fifth Michigan District; Horace F. Page, by Republicans of the Second California District; John J. DeHaven, by Republicans of the Third California District.

The Georgia Pacific railroad (from Atlanta to Greenville, Miss., on the Mississippi river, due west of Atlanta) will be 462 miles long. It will pass through Anniston and Birmingham, Alabama, and Columbus, Miss. Over two hundred miles are now completed, or nearly so. Trains will run to Anniston, one hundred miles, in a few weeks, and to Birmingham within a year. From eighty to ninety miles of the road are in operation in Mississippi from Greenville to Columbus.—*Methodist Advocate.*

The United States debt statement made the first instant shows the following figures: The [illegible] crease of the public debt during the month of August to be [illegible] 128,261 24; cash in the treasury, $242,960,518 46; gold certificates outstanding, $19,920,400; silver certificates outstanding, [illegible] 210; certificates of deposit outstanding, $12,000,000; [illegible] certificates outstanding, [illegible] legal tenders outstanding, [illegible] 681,016; fractional currency outstanding, $7,032,066 77; balance available, $141,6[illegible] 311 [illegible]

[illegible] SOUTHWESTERN.
[illegible], Editor.
[illegible], Assistant.
[illegible]DAY, SEPT. 14, 1882.

Fifty Cents

[illegible] for the ADVOCATE from [illegible] the end of the year 1882. [illegible] be an easy matter to make a [illegible] and a profitable canvass [illegible] basis, for that small [illegible]. Let our friends go to [illegible] at once and increase our cir[illegible]

[illegible] Sept. 19th, at 7:30 p. m., at [illegible] street Church, New Or[leans], Rev. A. M. Green, of the A. [M.] E. Church, will deliver an ad[dress] on the present and future of [illegible]. A cordial invitation is ex[tended] to the public to attend.

[illegible] gratifying to know that our [illegible] are pushing their work in [illegible]. Rev. G. M. Pierce has built [illegible] extensive business as a [illegible] in books and stationery, and [illegible] there all our Methodist publi[cations] are being circulated in [illegible]

[illegible] very short time the first edi[tion] [illegible] copies of Rev. A. E. P. [illegible] "Review of Senator Jones' [illegible]," disappeared, and in order [to] meet the demand, a second [edition] has been printed. He is in [illegible] of many flattering testi[monials] from those who have read [illegible]

[illegible] Gratz Brown, ex Gov[ernor] [illegible] ex-Presiden[tial] [illegible] and the recipient of [illegible] from the Demo[cratic] [illegible] in Missouri, has writ[ten] [illegible] and manly letter [illegible] advocating prohibition. [illegible] stand taken by such a [illegible] of the Democratic [illegible] his State affords much [illegible] the early redemption from [illegible] of the rum fiend. The [illegible]; let the friends of [illegible] take courage, and re-[illegible]

[illegible] Kansas Democrats, while [illegible] very favorable to the [illegible] did not dare to militate [illegible] public sentiment, and [illegible] prohibition plank in [illegible] in their conven[tion]. [illegible] They are not to [illegible]. For while the [illegible] is enshrined with [illegible] the prohibition [illegible] adopted [illegible] convention, [illegible] the voters of [illegible] prohibitionary [illegible] Constitution at [illegible] of State officers [illegible]

[illegible]

Final Victory Sure.

Freethinkers and blasphemers of the Ingersoll school, who make a mock of sin, and despise and ridicule certain things that devout people love, are no new comers in this world. Like the plague and cholera they have existed in all ages, and will, we suppose, exist a little while longer to talk about the "cruelty, malice, and heartlessness of God," and ridicule religious people. "Nevertheless, the foundation of God standeth sure; having this seal: 'The Lord knoweth them that are his.'" We do not propose to be dogmatic on this subject. We admit that there are difficulties of a perplexing character to be encountered by all students who may desire to know and be governed by the law of God. At the same time we do not propose to make any apology for Christianity. We do not belong to that fraternity. Infidels have done their best, and have miserably failed. Every arrow they have shot has been broken. "Christianity is not contending for a foothold on this earth. Its roots are deep in the soil. It is a great, long-established, widespread, and still advancing religion." We can throw away all of our fears. The victory is sure. No mocking devil shall tauntingly say: "Ye began to build, but were not able to finish." Just for a moment look at the immense spread of the Gospel. Look at the vast congregations and crowds who flock to hear it. Look all over this country, and across the Atlantic and the grand old Pacific, and see how the leaven of Christianity is permeating every nook and corner of earth. Aha! Look at the islands of the sea. In our boyhood days some of these were fierce cannibals; they cooked and ate each other. They had never heard of the name of Jesus, but now they are a Christian people, and have a Christian government.

To us the signs of the times are full of promise, and while we sympathize so far as we can with the doubting and groaning ones, we are frank to say that we do not understand them. We have read the harangues of Ingersoll, but the granite foundation stands firmer and fairer than ever. More and more the truth prevails. Its final triumph is sure.

"Show This to Your Colored Neighbor."

These words in bold letters, in a paper of the Church South, which is read mostly by white people, attracted our attention, and we proceed to see what followed. The notice proved to be an advertisement, wherein the white readers of the paper were requested to call the attention of their colored neighbors to the cheap and extraordinary advantages offered colored young men and women, to obtain a good education at a merely nominal figure at a certain school. The price per month for board, tuition, fuel, light and furnished room is so small that any young man or woman who has any ambition at all to be educated cannot fail to secure the necessary funds with which to attend. All over this Southern country such advantages are being scattered in the midst of these people, schools built up for all young persons who have a purpose in life, and for the colored in particular. Why not avail yourselves of these benefits? We approve of the sentiment in the advertisement; only we would not have it limited to the "colored neighbors," but we would let the message be told to all neighbors, and we would invite them all in to partake of these blessings of Christian education, not only as neighbors but as brethren. This is good advice; if you know of any good thing for your neighbor, tell it to them, whether he occupies the red, white, yellow, black, or brown house which God gave him in which to live.

No man can be a messenger who is not sent. No man can be an agent unless he is appointed. No man can be an embassador who is not duly commissioned. No man can speak for God unless He sends him and tells him where to go, and what to say. Yet all over this land there are men who are declaring as God's truth their dreams and impressions. The church is in some trouble to-day from men who [illegible] their dreams and [illegible] for the truth of God. They claim to represent God, but he has never sent them. Dreams and impressions [illegible] God's word [illegible] [illegible] a man [illegible] and where He [illegible]

A Salvation Jubilee.

J. O. Peck, D. D., in the *Christian Advocate* gives an account of a "Thanksgiving Jubilee" he attended in London, of the Salvation Army, at Alexandria Place and Park. It was the eighteenth anniversary of their history, and was attended by over 30,000 people. In describing the meeting Dr. Peck says:

Thousands of the Salvation Army were there in uniform, or wearing their badges. All over the grounds they were holding "holiness" meetings, which blended the best type of the old-fashioned camp-meeting and a negro revival meeting, with bands and banners superadded. Some things seemed grotesque, but the blood-red earnestness and downright sincerity and aggressive boldness in winning sinners to Christ were beyond question. Every man and woman converted who could play any musical instrument in their sinful life, is welcomed into the "band" with that instrument "converted" to play for Christ. Hence in their "bands" were seen not only drums and brass instruments, but violins, accordeons, dulcimers, tambourines, banjos, and triangles. All these instruments playing, with hundreds of voices singing,

O happy day
When Jesus washed my sins away,

was anything but ridiculous, however grotesque. This movement cannot be laughed down. It has a future, I opine, that few dream of. It is doing a work that needs to be done, and has in it, I believe, an inspiration of God.

Perhaps there are but few American Christians who will approve of all the methods of the Salvation Army, the military titles of their preachers, their war cry of "blood and fire," this so called "knee drills" and hallelujah merry go rounds" may seem shocking, but nevertheless they are doing good; they are reaching the lower classes as no others are doing. And Dr. Peck truly says:

Methodism in the United States must return to this work among the neglected masses, or God will find some other instrument and remand her to the "tomb of the Capulets."

We have no taste for anything that is grotesque or ridiculous, nor have we any special fondness for icy churches or Christians. We like a form, but do not want it frozen. We welcome all agencies that have a tendency to lead men to forsake their sins and help them to overcome the world, the flesh and the devil.

The concerts given by the troupe of Jubilee Singers at Union Chapel and Central Church recently were highly entertaining, and reflected much credit not only upon the participants, but upon the race represented. We have never heard any thing like it in this city. The Jubilee choruses especially, the familiar old plantation songs of our people's bondage, set to music, were rendered with such effectiveness as to thrill every chord of emotional sensation. The troupe, composed of Misses Tilly Jones, L. Parker, A. Murray, Mrs. M. Depuy, Mrs. Yarrington, and Messrs. A. Landry, J. Depuy, C. B. Wilson, and C. J. Dowden, were loudly and enthusiastically applauded. Where all did so well, it is hard to make exact comparison; but to Miss Tilly Jones the palm seems to belong. Her rendition of the solos "When 'tis Moonlight," by White, and "The Cows are in the Corn," by Leslie, shows her to be a singer of the highest order, and entitles her to the proud distinction of a veritable prima donna. She, with Miss Parker, who are to be joined in a few weeks by Mr. Wilson and others of the troupe, who are already North, have a year's engagement in California and the Great West. We wish them many good things.

A dispatch from Salt Lake City, Utah, says:

John Taylor, George Q. Smith and Jos. F. Smith have issued an address to the Mormon people reciting the measures taken by the general government for the suppression of polygamy, by means of what is known as the "Edmunds bill," and exhorting the faithful to stand by and uphold plural marriage, which they say "is a part of our religion.

What a horrible monstrosity, assuming the sacred name of religion! Well may we say with Marc Antony, "O Judgment, thou art fled to brutish beasts, and men have lost their reason!" The Lord help the Nation to root up and cast out the deadly Upas tree, root and branch!

First and last, God is the greatest and best of all beings. He possesses the most amiable, glorious and awful perfections. He is eternal, immutable, independent, almighty, all-wise, and infinitely holy, just and good. His eye looks into every nook and corner of the earth, and into every heart. His [illegible] fills all space and every [illegible]. His holiness abhors all sin. [illegible] benevolence commiserates [illegible] child of sorrow. He is just [illegible] every stupid, im[illegible] [illegible] Saints [illegible]

The Arkansas Election.

The Bourbon press is singularly silent on the subject of the State election held in Arkansas on the 4th instant. For the first time since 1876 the Republicans placed a ticket in the field, the shot gun policy making it futile to attempt an election in 1878 and 1880. Gov. Churchill expressed a desire for the good name of the State that Republicans should be allowed to vote this year. The correspondent of the *Globe Democrat* of St. Louis, an eye witness of the scenes he describes, writes from Helena, that the Republicans of Phillips county on two occasions made this distinct proposal to the Democratic County Committee, that Republicans should be permitted to vote the State and Legislative tickets, leaving the Democrats unopposed as to their county officers. Republicans also asked for one judge of election and one clerk at each precinct, which the law plainly authorizes them to have. The Democrats, however, refused to enter into any combination of this kind, but gave a pledge in writing that there should be a fair election and fair returns. Some two weeks ago Gov. Churchill sent over his private Secretary and Adjutant General, to whom the Democratic County Committee were profuse in statements that there should be no intimidation or falsification of returns. On Sunday night, 3d inst., the Court House was filled with armed men, wearing badges on which were lettered the words "Deputy Sheriff." At 4 a. m. the doors were barricaded, and these men elected judges and clerks from their own number. At 7:30 when the Republican candidates for judge and clerk appeared, to act according to law in the election by citizens at the poll of judges and clerks, they were told these had already been elected. On suggesting that Gov. Churchill had advised them the Republicans had the privilege, in case they were refused a judge or clerk, to establish another poll and vote there, the crowd declared it should not be done, and every ballot must go into the place they had provided. This was at once telegraphed to Gov. Churchill.

The poll opened at 7:45, the whole machinery being in Democratic hands, with only a hole a few inches in diameter to connect the judges and clerks with the outside world. Through this hole the tickets disappeared, to be disposed of as it suited the inside parties. Republicans made use of coupon tickets so as to detect the frauds that might be attempted, but the coupon holders were assaulted and robbed of the coupons, and an end made of that effort of precaution. While this was going on deputy sheriffs and others, flourishing revolvers, ordered the crowds to disperse, a thousand or so of negroes were frightened off not to return, and of course did not vote. The old trick was resorted to of so arranging the polling places that voters would have to travel miles to reach them. At the Presidential election of 1880 2,300 Republicans and 900 Democratic votes were cast in Phillips county. The frauds perpetrated at Helena are to give credentials to Democratic office seekers.

The correspondent of the *Globe Democrat*, while in the telegraph office, was surrounded by Democrats who demanded to know what he was there for, and assured him it was a Democratic county and they wanted no interference in their affairs. A sheet of paper was placed before him, he was given a pen and directed to write down the names of the persons from whom he had obtained information. Said the spokesman: "We know that you are sending off a mass of slanders and lies about this town, and we are going to know who has been giving them to you. You come down here and telegraph this trash, and hurt our business. Now you may just put those names down there, or you may skip. Take your choice."

As not one of these persons or any other had seen his dispatches, and as he had visited all places of interest during the day, it was certainly the knowledge of guilt that prompted this demand, which the correspondent firmly declined to comply with. He was escorted on the way to his hotel by City Marshal Mooney, Capt. Barlow, of the State Militia, and others, and took boat for Friar's Point. From thence, next day he returned to near Helena and visited different points in the county.

At other points in the State masked men destroyed ballot boxes, technicalities were availed of to throw out Republican ballots. At all points where a fair election was allowed the Republicans made large gains, and will increase their number in the Legislature and county offices. Of course the State has gone Democratic.

The Devil's Roll of Honor.

The *Wesleyan Christian Advocate*, of the Church South, says that the following conveniently arranged table, showing the number of inhabitants to every dram shop in each State, may be called "*The Devil's Roll of Honor.*" A very appropriate name, viz:

1. Nevada, one saloon to every	65	persons
2. Colorado	78	"
3. California	99	"
4. Oregon	170	"
5. New Jersey	179	"
6. New York	192	"
7. Louisiana	200	"
8. Ohio	225	"
9. Connecticut	235	"
10. Massachusetts	245	"
11. Delaware	252	"
12. Pennsylvania	263	"
13. Rhode Island	296	"
14. Illinois	267	"
15. Maryland	298	"
16. Wisconsin	304	"
17. Minnesota	311	"
18. Missouri	337	"
19. Michigan	350	"
20. New Hampshire	376	"
21. Iowa	377	"
22. Indiana	380	"
23. Kentucky	438	"
24. Nebraska	487	"
25. Tennessee	522	"
26. Texas	549	"
27. Arkansas	554	"
28. Alabama	608	"
29. Georgia	612	"
30. Florida	653	"
31. Mississippi	654	"
32. Virginia	693	"
33. North Carolina	708	"
34. Maine	791	"
35. Vermont	812	"
36. West Virginia	817	"
37. Kansas	879	"
38. South Carolina	900	"

This table certainly deserves careful study, and should give an idea of the magnitude of the work still to be accomplished by the advocates of temperance and prohibition. These figures ought to give inspiration for even greater efforts for the redemption of our land from the curse of rum. We notice Louisiana ranking seventh, and by eight points leading all the Southern States on this "Devil's Roll of Honor." What proud Louisianian would have thought it? Louisiana ranks from nineteen to twenty-four degrees higher upon this black roll than either of our boundary neighboring States, Texas, Arkansas or Mississippi.

Of the thirty-eight States, South Carolina makes the best temperance record. This we cannot understand; for the reason that this real post of honor is incompatible with all the broils and bloodshed that have cursed that State since the war. We need some light here.

The candidates for Congress from the Third district of Louisiana are all nominated. The question is now practically before the people, "For which one of them shall we cast our ballots?" The duty to vote requires no argument, it is the highest in the exercise of citizenship. The selection of candidates to vote for demands intelligent consideration. One of the three men who seek the suffrages of the Third district, is Mr. Joseph H. Acklen, who secured a Democratic nomination at a very early date. It is not necessary to refer to a past unsavory record, for there is sufficient in his conduct after receiving the nomination to condemn him in the sight of honest and well-meaning citizens. His personal visit to Baton Rouge during the closing hours of the session of the late General Assembly; and the subsequent promulgation of the infamous election law, adopted on his advice and suggestion, are urgent reasons for his continued retirement in private life. Says the Donaldsonville *Chief:* "We reproduced last week a well-considered article from the Assumption *Pioneer*—evidently written by that distinguished citizen and Democrat, Col. W. W. Pugh—wherein the law is criticized in thoughtful and earnest language that must carry conviction to all unbiased minds. Other journals have expressed similar views, and it is apparent that the sentiment of the best elements of Louisiana Democracy is adverse to the amended law regulating the conduct of elections."

Tradition says that John Quincy Adams during his long service in Congress was never known to be late. One day the clock had struck and a member said to the Speaker, "It is time to call the house to order." "No," said the Speaker, "Mr. Adams is not in his seat yet." Just at that moment Mr. Adams appeared, but the clock was three minutes too fast. The tenth rule for a preacher's conduct in the Methodist Discipline reads as follows: "Be punctual. Do everything exactly at the time. And do not mend our rules, but keep them, not for wrath, but conscience sake." We know of some preachers who forget to observe this rule.

The residents of Cleveland county, N. C., have held an indignation meeting to take steps to compel the emissaries of the Mormons, who have for several months been endeavoring to make converts in that section of the country, to leave. And unless the missionaries depart bloodshed may be expected. This Mormon system should not, for a moment, be tolerated, but deserves in every instance to be summarily dealt with.

Alexander H. Stephens, weighing 108 pounds, and looking more robust than he has for years, has opened the campaign in Georgia. Gartrell, the opposition candidate, is popular, and is making such a vigorous canvass that the Democratic party leaders have decided to draw the color line against him, and thus defeat him. Some of the leaders think Mr. Stephens should be substituted for a younger and more active man. This color line is a murderous one, and ought to be obliterated. It portends no good to the nation, to the South or to either race. Don't retrace it, but blot it out.

Editorial Correspondence.

On the 2d of September at high twelve I left New Orleans for a short visit among the churches. Sometimes I hear the remark of this or that church that it is "the coldest, the loneliest place that a Christian can go to." What is the cause? The preacher lays the fault upon the people, and the people in turn lay it at the ministers feet. But if we come at the root of the matter we shall doubtless find that there is a crying need of more grace in the hearts of both ministers and people. Sometimes a word is said about the SOUTHWESTERN, when the preacher with a "hung down head" and wicked heart says, "I cannot get the people to pay for the paper, they say they like it, but they will not pay for it," when in fact he has made no effort in that direction, and the little money that some good brother or sister who loves the ADVOCATE has handed to him he has consumed on his own lusts. It was a sad mistake when the Bishop laid his hands on that man's skull. Let us speak plainly. The conferences have passed the character, beslavered, and whitewashed these guilty ones too long. A little wholesome discipline will help to correct some of the moral obliquities.

At Terrebonne, the *honeymoon* continues; in fact, the relation between pastors and people seems to wax sweeter and sweeter. Bro. Carr is a Christian gentleman. No uncertainties, no mobocracy in his administration. The church is putting on strength and moving up. All reports were in perfect order.

John Randolph, of Virginia, once charged his opponents with being the party of seven principles "five loaves and two fishes." At Houma the Republicans have not been able to agree upon their congressional candidate, and each faction charges the other with being after the "loaves and fishes," and here doubtless they tell the truth. But Bro. Ford is steering clear of these breakers, and the Church in her work is moving on harmoniously and strongly. We fear that along the latter part of November some of the men who have entered into this political canvass will feel a softness of brain that is incompatible with real success in life, and themselves in morals a little decayed. The writer always pities the Methodist preacher who leaves the Gospel for politics, he knows that he is on the road to ruin, and is close by the half-way house to perdition, and when he dies he is sure to be buried in the pauper section of the cemetery.

The Methodist preacher who is either too proud or lazy to work has a speck in his character that will rot to the core, he belongs to a class that are afflicted with what theologians call a hereditary bias to badness, and depend upon it that man will go to the bad. At the last session of the Louisiana Conference Bishop Peck sent Rev. H. C. Armston to Live Oak, where we had about twenty members, but not a nickle of church property. The church was duly organized, trustees were elected, and Hon. G. D. Cragin, the proprietor of the Dulac plantation gave a deed of a piece of land well suited for church and parsonage. Bro. Armston does not belong to the tribe of roving warriors. He saw what was needed, and earnestly applied himself to the one work of erecting a church. Application was made to the Church Extension Society for a donation of $200, the request was granted and the money sent. Bro. Armston, like his Master, was the son of a carpenter, and has with his own hands framed and will have ready for dedication on the second Sabbath in October a church 25x40, and fifteen feet posts with eight suitable windows all complete, without debt. The pulpit is a perfect gem. We have had some experience in the South in erecting churches, but in no instance have we seen so good a church for the amount of money. One good thing most always makes way for another. Every church and congregation needs a parsonage. Already our people at Live Oak are moving in this direction, they have the lumber bought on the ground and paid for, and Bro. Armston, D. V., will have the parsonage complete and occupied at the time of the dedication of the church. There is at and around Live Oak an open door, a wonderful opportunity to gather a good church and congregation. The fields are white and ready for the harvest. We can only wish Bro. Armston as much success in gathering the people into the fold of the Lord Jesus as he has had in erecting the church and parsonage.

O.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Col. Thos. P. May is in the city.

—The Hon. W. W. Astor, the newly appointed Minister to Italy, sails in October.

—Senator Plumb opened the Kansas campaign, coming out squarely for St. John and prohibition.

—Hon. E. John Ellis painfully injured a leg while stepping down from a car to shake hands with a friend, while on his way to this city.

—Albert C. Janin, the independent candidate for Congress in the First district has been endorsed by the Greenback Labor party. He is an accomplished scholar and gentleman.

—Rev. D. W. Hayes, of Chattanooga, Tenn., had the misfortune to lose his little daughter Florence. She died in Murfreesboro where she had accompanied her mother on a visit.

—Rev. S. Duncan, presiding elder of the Shreveport district, Louisiana conference, has been in poor health for two months past, and is now recruiting at his home in Carrollton, La.

—Senator Logan, of Illinois, will go to with his family on a pleasure trip to New Mexico, where his son-in-law is about to settle. If his health does not improve, he will take no part in the fall campaign.

—Dr. O. P. Fitzgerald, editor of the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, has been ill since the Southern General Conference, and has improved but little since he left Nashville. He is at Emory, Va., the guest of Prof. Hoss, and surrounded by kind friends.

—W. B. Smith, Esq., of St Mary parish, called last Saturday. He is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and as a careful leader expects to assist in bringing out a heavy vote in his parish for the Republican nominees. Senator Kellogg will undoubtedly receive a large majority of the St. Mary vote for Congressman.

—Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, New York, is obtaining celebrity as a pedestrain. He preached at Plymouth, New Hampshire, on a recent Sunday, and the next morning walked to his summer home at Greeley's, twenty miles away, in six hours and a half. He evidently is a good traveler.

—Mlle. Berethe Marie de Rothschilds, daughter of the head of the Frankfort branch of that family, will be married to day to Prince Alexandre DeWagram. As a necessary preliminary to the ceremony, Mlle. Berethe received Christian baptism. Prior to the ceremony she formally signed an abjuration of the Jewish faith.

—Mr. G. W. Childs, it is said, is very anxious to get his friend, Gen. Grant, in the Episcopal Church. But he does not seem to be progressing much. The General says that while the Methodist Church service is short and the sermon long, the Episcopal Church service is long and the sermon short, which, as he expresses it, makes six of one and half a dozen of the other.—*Pittsburgh Advocate.*

—The numerous friends of Gen. A. S. Badger were gratified to hear that he had taken unto himself a wife. Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, at Trinity church, last Saturday evening, performed the ceremony. The bride was Miss Blanche Bluean, a young Creole lady, whose beauty of person and qualities of mind are highly commended by those of her acquaintance. We wish the couple a long and happy wedded life.

An Indian Territory special says the trial of thirteen prisoners, taken during the rebellion in the Creek nation, has been concluded at Cane Hill, the verdict being guilty, and the punishment was fixed at 100 lashes on the bare back. Chief Chevote refused to pardon the condemned rebels, although two-thirds of the jury and many Indians had signed the petition praying him for executive clemency. The sentence of the court was duly carried into effect, the whipping being witnessed by a large crowd. Two or three of the culprits almost fainted, but a majority exhibited iron nerve. The infliction of the punishment was a spectacle never to be forgotten.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

J. Gould, pastor at Simpson Chapel, New Orleans, reports on the 3rd instant, excellent attendance at services. Many spoke for their Savior, and the sacrament was administered to sixty persons.

Our brethren at First Street, with Bro. Montgomery as pastor, are having a year of peace and prosperity. The congregations are large, and doubtless would be larger could the people be accommodated. The Sunday-school, with Bro. Y. A. Campbell, is accomplishing a good work. This is one of the best schools in the city. The report, from the class leaders is one of the best we have ever had: No. 1, 48 members, 25 visits of class leaders, $14 55 collection; No. 2, 30 members, 74 visits, 16 30 collection; No. 3, 50 members, 36 visits, 7 30 collection; No. 4, 40 members, 4 visits, 6 05 collection; No. 5, 51 members, 13 visits, 8 75 collection; No. 6, 45 members, 17 visits, 15 35 collection; No. 7, 51 members, 79 visits, 10 85 collection; No. 8, 36 members, 57 visits, 5 95 collection; No. 9, 25 members, 13 visits, 9 50 collection; No. 10, 38 members, 36 visits, 5 60 collection; No. 11, 43 members, 21 visits, 5 30 collection; No. 12, 12 members, 6 visits, .60 collection.

Number twelve is a new class recently formed. Relatively, class number nine has collected the most money, and class number eleven the least. The leader of class number two has made the most visits, that of number four the fewest. Had all the classes done as well relatively as number nine the class collections would have been $220. Let us provoke one another by love and good works.

As a result of the glorious revival the Lord gave the Sixth Street Methodist Episcopal Church last March, Bro. Dyer, their pastor, at a love-feast held last Monday night, received forty-four into full connection with the Church. Of necessity, Sixth Street will have to enlarge her borders. The church will not accommodate the people who want to make that place their religious home.

MISSISSIPPI.

Rev. N. Cannon informs us that at Pearlington an entertainment was given by three ladies not members, for the purpose of painting the church. Their names are: Mrs. Josephine Burton, Mrs. Louisa Goodridge, Mrs. Matilda Burton. It was liberally patronized by the community.

John Eanes, of Starkville, writes us some particulars of the death of Hon. C. A. Sullivan, which took place on July 5, 1882. He was a true Republican, gave good advice, advocated peace between the races. On his death bed he desired colored brethren to come to his house and commune with him, and they did so, visiting him on several occasions. He also requested his colored friends to attend his funeral. Bro. Eanes says, "It is not common to see a white man in the South who thinks enough of colored men as to want them to commune with him."

A. Lemons, Durant: "Third quarterly conference was held at Lexington, July 29, by presiding elder G. W. Barney. Finding the Lexington church in debt, and very few members, we also found that they were willing to improve the church and lift the debt by Oct. 1. The following are the subscribers to that end: Mary Dyson $6, Martha Haynes 50, Minerva Nallis 1, Eliza Huston 1, Martha Brown 1, Amanda Williams 1, Puse Wade 1, Louisa Hinly 1, Alice Giles 1, Lou Bowe 10, M. M Geddings 1, Sarah Jane Davis 1, Mollie Giles 1, Dilsa C. Lowers .50, Darcy Ford 1, Booker Coleman 2, A. Harrington 1 50, B. Hoover 5, H. Brown 1, W. Nolley 1, S. Wright 50, H. Sapho 1, A. Coleman 2, H. Eskridge 2 50, J. D. Weatherby 2, S. W. Weatherby 1, J. Austin 1, W. H. Geddings 3, D. Jones 1, J. S. Austin 1, J. W. Williams 1, S. J. Hatcher 5, A. Lemons 2·50, S. Ford 3, J. Rhinehardt 5, H. Hamilton 5, W. Suber .50, D. Wright .50."

TEXAS.

E. Jefferson, Huntsville: "Protracted meetings have closed at three of our appointments, with thirty on probation, five backsliders reclaimed. The two Sunday-schools are in fair condition, and the work is prospering."

James R. Price has written us a letter from Spring, detailing hardships suffered this year. It appears that the pastor who preceded him had been removed, and the church sought to visit their revenge upon Bro. Price. He was not welcomed, he could not find shelter for his family, save for a time at Hartley; from thence he removed to Houston, but returned to Hartley again. At this point members are moving away, and Bro. Price fears the work will be broken up. But through all conflicts the good brother has stood by his commission from the

Bishop, has made converts, and more are coming. He asks for prayers and sympathy.

TENNESSEE.

G. J. Wilcox, Capleville: "Our quarterly institute was held by Elder J. P. Price, Aug. 18th to the 20th; opened with singing and prayer by Rev. M. Morrison, reading 1st Psalm by G. J. Wilcox, the programme by W. S. Brandon, and a welcome address by Rev. James Beaver. An essay, "what is a Sunday-school institute" was read by E. J. Wilcox, followed by a short drill in the catechism by Elder J. P. Price, and a review of the lessons from Jan. 1 to May 7 by Superintendent S. B. Danly. Topics discussed: "What is the best time to open Sunday-school," by James Beaver; "How may home help the Sunday-school," by J. W. B. Matthews; "The duty of church members to the Sunday-school," by Rev. O. Sanders; "How long should a Sunday-school session continue," by S. Garth; "How much time should be given to the class study of the lesson," by Miss E. J. Wilcox. Essays: G. J. Wilcox, "Amusement;" W. S. Brandon, "The Bible;" Miss Rosie Johnson, "Mind your own business;" Miss Annie Wilcox, "What to do;" Miss Louisa Browne, "Half a dozen more;" Miss A. J. Thompson, "Two words to parents;" Miss Sarah McKinney, "How to conduct family prayers; C. W. Roberson, "The law of parents;" Madison McKinney, "Politeness." Verses—Mrs. Ritter Roberson, the leaven of the Pharisees, Mark 8; Miss Sarah Franklin, Matt. 19; Mrs. Sarah Ann Holmes, Matt. 25; Miss Nancy Jane Matthews, John the 9th; Miss Nettie Matthews, Luke the 11th; An essay by Mrs. Barbara Phillip, "Our Duty," and Mr. W. R. Allee, "Personal Liberty." At love feast one hundred spoke. Raised for the presiding elder $12 40. Total collection on that day $18 90. A large collection at the communion table, two additions to the church; also a large number at the altar for prayer."

San Antonio District.

MR. EDITOR: I take this occasion to place before the District Stewards of San Antonio District the following facts: Dear brethren, after patiently enduring the scarcity for a long time, I feel it my duty to lay the matter before you. After using the strictest economy, I find myself sinking farther in debt, and without means to lift myself out of it. I take this occasion to inform you of this fact. My house rent is only $40 a year, but wood, water and provisions are had at very high figures. Living on the plainest fare, [illegible] from no extravagance whatever. The extent of territory I am obliged to travel, to reach parts of the district, has caused heavy expenditures out of the means placed in my hands to meet these wants. I [illegible] believe the people everywhere on the district have shared with their presiding elder liberally during the long season of scarcity. I believe also that the pastors have co-operated with you in having them to do so. My attention heretofore has been called to other important matters of the district, so that this particular matter has been neglected by the writer till now. A district conference might have obviated this matter as well as [illegible] very beneficial otherwise. [illegible] knowledge of the distance [illegible] you would have to travel [illegible] such a meeting, has [illegible] very strongly against the [illegible] of its convening, together with heavy and immediate [illegible] to each circuit and [illegible] to have the members at [illegible] in my judgment is beyond [illegible]. Further[illegible] in extensive districts like [illegible] [illegible] to have all [illegible] [illegible] a district [illegible], long lines of [illegible] are placing new advan[illegible] [illegible] parts of this exten[illegible] [illegible].

Yours affectionately,

[illegible], P. E.

[illegible] Newport says [illegible]

For the SOUTHWESTERN

A Trip through Eastern Arkansas.

MR. EDITOR: Trusting that a few items respecting our trip to the District Conference would be of interest to the many readers of the SOUTHWESTERN, we send you a few notes which we observed on that occasion. In company with Rev. S. Neal, P. C. of this station, we boarded the train on the Iron Mountain & Helena Railroad Aug. 17th ult, and we were carried along through swamps, marshes, over creeks and brooks, amid beautiful farms that met our vision on either side. After several hours' riding we reached Forrest City (of which we will speak again), a beautiful town located at the junction of the Iron Mountain & Helena Railroad with the M. & L. R. R., where we were met by Bro. Beriah McClain (P. C) of Forrest City circuit, who spared no pains in making all necessary arrangements to show us out to the camp meeting then in session, five miles from town.

Having selected for us a place of lodging we were next conducted to the camp ground, where we met that untiring servant of God, elder I. G. Pollard, who appeared to be actively engaged giving each his meat in due season. We soon realized the power of the Holy Spirit and found ourselves in the midst of a glorious revival. The most interesting feature of the meeting was the Christians having all things common, while sinners were being convicted and mourners converted to Christ. Copious showers of mercy were poured upon us for three days, which proved that the Lord of hosts was there and made us feel that we were nearing the gate of the eternal city in the paradise of God. Surely we were blessed far beyond conception, and the result was truly remarkable. There were twenty-one conversions and twenty-five accessions to the church. Bro. B—— is certainly the right man in the right place, and it is truly remarkable to know how under God he had built up his work in this part of the rural vineyard. Be it said to his credit that under many trying difficulties he has overcome them all.

The services were largely attended, and we observed several persons of different nationalities, of various hues, all assembled on the ground, while the great spirit of truth seemed to have its effectual workings among all classes, proving that God is no respecter of person. Thus the good work went on until the holy day of rest—the Sabbath was ushered in. Just here we would pause, for surely language cannot describe the interest and character of the meeting on that memorable occasion. At an early hour a very large concourse of people had assembled to participate in the love feast. The battle was renewed upon Satan and his kingdom, and at 11:30 A. M. Elder Pollard preached the funeral discourse of Sister America McCain, who departed this life August, 1881, from Rev. xiv, 13 v. At this point many were willing to concede the victory to the great head of the church, and all joined in giving thanks and praises to God, who heareth the raven when it cries. The holy sacrament was administered, and many came forward and received the blessed emblems in commemoration of their dear Savior. At 8 p. m. Rev. Henry Dunlap (who late came to our church from the Baptist church) preached an able sermon to a very large congregation. Bro. D—— is an able minister, and at times it seemed that our souls were carried away far beyond sun, moon and stars. It certainly was a time long to be remembered by the people of Wesley Chapel and Telloo Bottom. The work of the M. E. Church is surely planted here and will survive all time and the wreck of worlds. On Monday, the 22d, the writer preached from Luke 15:19 v and owing to the short time left to us we were compelled to close our services on Monday night preparatory to the district conference. Tuesday the 23d we find ourselves again at Forrest City. This is a growing town of about 1200 inhabitants, and forms a junction of three railroads. It is also the capital of St. Francis county. Here we have a church building in process of erection. Our society is quite small at this place, but has several very active workers, among whom are Prof. H. M. Henry, James A. Roper, M. D., and Hon. A. M. Neely, all of whom are working earnestly for the completion of the new church-house. The future of this place is very hopeful owing to the fact that the sale of whisky is [illegible], the saloon doors are [illegible], I hope never to be opened [illegible]. We regret to say that [illegible] twin brother to [illegible] be simultaneous, still we are willing to wait, and when the former is dead the death of the latter is insured. We arrived next at Brinkley. This is a town of some note, and is the place where the lamented Bro. Todd, a companion in ministry with elder Pollard, was shot for the sake of truth, and from which he died. Bro. P—— showed us the place (at the rear end of an old saloon) where he escaped from his tormentors, and where he (Pollard) was handcuffed for bearing testimony to the same truth for which Rev. Todd had sacrificed his life.

After changing cars eeven miles further, we reached Saulsburg, the seat of the District Conference We were met here by Rev. H. H. McAllister (P. E.), who escorted us to the church—Todd's Chapel. Bro. McAllister though unwell, had made due preparations for the Conference's session. After spending a few minutes in Prof. J. F. Britton's day school, we were turned over to our friends, who spared no pains in securing comfortable places for our stay during the conference. Thursday the 24th was a beautiful day, and the morning train brought more membess of the conference, among whom were W. O. Emory, and Donahoo of Little Rock. The first day was spent in organizing and appointing various committees. And as I am forced to conclude, I must say that the entire session was harmonious, instructive and profitable. The attendance was large, and the spirit of sympathy seemed to be the chief characteristic; and the members were deeply interested in preparing their essays, which showed marked improvement in writing and serious thought on subjects discussed.

Those who visited our session during the day will bear us witness that the daily proceedings in our room was a scene of brotherly love, and the spirit of true Christian friendship was the chief ideal throughout. Among the lectures, we would mention one on Temperance, by Rev. W. O. Emory. He certainly knows something of the evil workings of "King Alcohol," and his lecture was an able one, and struck a death-blow at the great chieftain whose mission it is to baptize our land with tears, and to send 70,000 souls annually, unprepared, to appear before a just God. There were other lectures and essays that did much to promote every interest of the Church. On Sunday, the last day of our services, was an occasion that will not be soon forgotten. From every neighborhood we saw multitudes of people all pressing toward the house of God—Baptist, Presbyterians, Methodists, all were seen at the love feast, and at the sacramental board.

At 11 a. m. we listened to an able sermon by Elder Pollard, admonishing all to "walk in the spirit." Bro. W. O. Emory filled the stand at 3 p. m., and Elder G. B. Donelley at 7:30 p. m. Our collections were good, and at the close several joined the church, among whom was Prof. J. F. Britton. Bro. Britton has a very prosperous day-school, and he formerly belonged to the "Society of Friends." Thus ended one of the most interesting sessions that it was ever our privilege to attend.

WM. H. MORRIS.

Helena, Ark., Sept. 2, 1882.

If Secretary Henderson, of the Republican Congressional Committee at Washington, is furnishing money to pay the campaign expenses of ex-Congressman Chalmers in Mississippi, he is doing what the Republicans of the country cannot approve. Chalmers is a bad man; with a bad record, and from the time he led the massacre of the negroes at Fort Pillow until the present day he has done nothing with which the Republican party can have the slightest sympathy. The blood of innocent men is on his hands; his political career has been marked with fraud and intimidation and murder, and because the Democratic party has cast him out there is no reason why the Republican party should adopt him. His ambition to be elected to Congress as an independent candidate is based upon the hope of an opportunity to revenge himself upon the Democrats, and while the Republicans can afford to look on and see the fun, they cannot champion any such man without a sacrifice of principles and self-respect. It may not be true that the Congressional Committee is furnishing him with money to pay the expenses of his canvass, but the charge has been made so frequently without contradiction that people are beginning to believe it. —*Inter Ocean.*

The platform of the California Republican State Convention among other things, demands that the present or a similar Sunday law be enforced, providing for the suspension of all unnecessary labor on Sunday, without seeking to [illegible] how the day shall [illegible] it as a [illegible]

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

THIRD QUARTER. LESSON XI. Sept 17 WATCHFULNESS ENJOINED. (Mark xiii, 21-37.)

Did you ever watch for any one? Can you watch when you are asleep? No, indeed; watching and sleeping don't go together. They drive one another away. Thieves come in the night when they know no one is watching. They pass by the houses where they see bright lights and hear voices. Now sins are thieves. Let us see what they are after. They are after your soul. The want to rob God. You belong to him, and sins can never get you without robbing God. Did you ever feel these bad thieves in your heart? We put locks and bolts on our doors to keep thieves out; so we ought to have a lock for our hearts. Just keep the name Jesus in your heart and it will keep these robbers away. All you need do is to watch while you are awake. God watches for you all night. He knows you need rest, so he wont let a single sin try to hurt your soul while you are asleep. Now, we can remember by one word, so we will print it—Watch. This is your light, and if you keep watching you can keep these wicked thieves away. When you see or feel them, if you ask Jesus to help, the you are safe from them all.—*Western.*

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Republicans carried Vermont for their State ticket and elected both Congressman.

The Southern University for the education of persons of color, will open its doors for admission of students, Monday, October 2, 1882

Gen. Chalmers took exception to the severe speech of Col. E. H. Manning, at the joint meeting in Holly Springs, Miss. A proposed duel was avoided by interference of friends.

Fearful rioting has occurred between Hindoos and Mohammedans at Salem, in the Presidency of Madras, India. Mohammedans were tortured and killed, their houses burned to the ground, and their principal mosque destroyed. Troops have restored order. One hundred and fifty Hindoos and three Mohammedans have been arrested.

The governor of Iceland has published an appeal for aid, and reports a terrible famine among the people of that interesting island, a country which has flourished remarkably since it received its liberal constitution eight years ago. The people in many districts are now actually suffering for food, and the whole north country is left without the smallest prospect of a harvest. Food for the people and fodder for the stock must be obtained before winter sets in, or a terrible chapter of starvation and death will be written.

A Helena, Ark., special says: The election here resulted in a glorious Democratic victory, achieved in the face of 2000 Republican majority by bulldozing that sinks 1878 in the shade. Leading citizens assured Gov. Churchill that every man should vote as he wished, and have the vote counted. The Governor appointed J. C. Barlow, commander of the militia, and when telegaphed to concerning what was going on, did not reply. One negro was shot. John Q. Taylor, candidate for county clerk, was abused at the courthouse and made to give up his tickets. Judge Bennett and Jacob Quiber were treated in a similar manner, and notified that they had better go home. After most of the negroes had gone home the Democrats endeavored to get some few of them who remained in town to vote, saying that they did not wish the impression to get out that they were not allowed to vote.

The Eutaw (Ala.) *Whig*, a democratic paper with independent proclivities, says: "Jack Turner, colored, of Choctaw county, was last week accused by a number of citizens of heading a general conconspiracy to murder the whites. Popular clamor, from the evidence, seemed to think he was guilty, and accordingly he was hung. We are not prepared to pass on the sufficiency of the evidence upon which this popular verdict was given, but there is one thing we do know; he was not hung according to law. We have courts and juries constituted to deal with such offenses, and certainly this case has no element about it that called for mob law. Every one knows that the white race stand in no danger at the hands of the black race, for they are only a drop in a bucket full in point of power compared to the whites; nor has the past shown that they have the disposition to attempt to carry out this foolish idea. The only claim that mob law ever had to any respect was when the law of the land could not meet the case; but in this instance such was not the fact The colored problem has not yet been solved, but it can be laid down as a safe rule that we if show them justice we have both conscience and power on our side to command it of them."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The numbers of the *Living Age* for August 26th and September 2d contain the following articles: North Borneo, *Edinburgh*; Natural Scenery, *Quarterly*; Urbs Roma Vala, *Blackwood*; Soliloquium Eratris Rogeri Baconis, and Three Trips to Tartarus, *Fraser*; The Muses in Tyrol, and Talk and Talkers, *Cornhill*; The Art of Life, and Reindeer, *Spectator*; The Emancipation of Women from the Piano, *St. James' Gazette*; with instalments of "No New Thing," and "The Ladies Lindores," sketches of "Lewellin Penrose, Seaman," and "Will Stout, the Parish Beadle," and more than the usual amount of poetry.

Ladies Prefer Floreston Cologne because they find this combination of exquisite perfumes a delightful novelty.

Out of a population of 125,000, New Mexico has 120,000 Catholics. Protestants are attempting by missionaries to extend their influence.

$1500 a year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

The State Central Committee of the two wings of the Republican party in Georgia harmonized by altering the State ticket to the following: C. D. Forsythe for Congressman-at-large; S. A. Darnell, Attorney General; W. A. Pledger, Secretary of State; Floyde S. Nelson, Comptroller General; W. F. Barnes, Treasurer. A. E. Buck was made Chairman of the State Central Committee, and W. A. Pledger, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Solid Comfort.

Nobody enjoys the nicest surroundings if in bad health. There are miserable people about to-day to whom a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic would bring more solid comfort than all the medicine they have ever tried.—News.

Agriculture is taught in 27,000 of the 34,000 schools of France, which have gardens attached in which practical instruction is given.

The only scientific Iron Medicine that does not produce headache, etc., but gives to the system all the benefits of iron without its bad effects, is Browns Iron Bitters.

MARRIAGES.

At the bride's residence, in this city, on the first of September, by Rev. A. E. P. Albert, Mr. John J. Boisseau to Miss Harriet J. Epps, both of this city.

DEATHS.

Little William Braden took his gun in hand and started off expecting to get on a wild mule and ride. On approaching the mule and attempting to mount, it threw him, and the gun was discharged, the contents lodging between his hips and body. He was a young convert, and his loss is mourned by a host of friends.

M. P. FRANKLIN.

Bayou Letsworthy, La.

In sorrow are we called upon to chronicle the death of Bro. Hardy Forrest, who departed a Christian life September 1st, 1882. Bro. Forrest has been a professor of religion for thirty years, and about fourteen years ago he became attached to Simpson Chapel, and it was only through death that he was willing to sever his connection with said church, hence in his death the church loses an efficient member, his wife a dutiful husband, and his son a kind friend. To them we say prove faithful as did Bro. Forrest and you shall meet him in heaven. His age was about sixty years. He was born in Stanly, N. C.

J. GOULD.

Forty Year's Experience of an Old Nurse

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. 20-1y

On the 1st inst., Gov. McEnery commissioned the following appointees: "Louis M. Deverbois, constable, third ward of Iberville; Thos. Traiser, clerk of registration of Lafourche; W. H. Armstrong, clerk of registration, Sabine; Henderson Crawford, justice of the peace, fourth ward of St. Mary; Jean Bernard, justice, third ward of Lafayette; George McQuiller, constable third ward of Ouachita; Taylor Andrew, justice of the peace, seventh ward of Ouachita; A. A. Carter, justice of the peace, fifth ward of Caddo; Jules Pechon, alderman, town of Covington, St. Tammany parish.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

The Language of Disease is Pain. Respond to it wisely by reinforcing nature. An admirable preparation for this purpose is TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. It expells all acrid matter from the bowels, regulates the liver, braces the nerves, strengthens the digestive organs, dissipates unwholesome humors, cools the blood, and puts the whole machinery of the system in good working order without irritating any of the delicate internal membranes

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 24 t

BIG PAY to sell our Rubber Printing Stamps. Samples free. TAYLOR BROS & CO Cleveland, O. 21:26 eow

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me. nov4-1y

Conference Notices.

Hot Springs District—Little Rock Conference.

FOURTH ROUND.

Sweet Home	Sep.	30
Van Buren	Oct.	7
Fayetteville	"	14
Conway	"	21
Jacksonport	"	28
Batesville	Nov.	4
Newport	"	8
Hot Springs	"	11
Lewisville	"	18
Texarkana	"	24
Millwood	"	25
Washington	Dec.	2
Paraclifta	"	9
Centre Point	"	16
Caddo Gap	"	24
Little Rock Circuit	"	30
Argenta Circuit	Jan.	6

Dear Brethren: For the sake of Christ and our work, let each one push his benevolent collections. Let us raise more than our assessments. Also, let each one try to raise his subscription, or something for Welden Seminary.

Yours respectfully, G. W. SAMS, P. E.
Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 8, 1882.

Marshall District—Texas Conference.

FOURTH ROUND.

Marshall and Wiley University	Sept.	16-17
Centenary	"	16-17
Jefferson	"	23-24
Woodlawn	Oct.	1
Cypress	"	7-8
Jefferson Circuit	"	14-15
Pittsburg	"	21-22
Marion	"	28-29
Marshall Circuit	Nov.	4-5
Queen City	"	11-12
Texarkana	"	11-12
Clarksville	"	18-19
Clarksville Circuit	"	18-19
Paris and Red River	"	25-26
Paris Circuit	Dec.	2-3

W. L. MOLLOY, P. E.

Notice.

Please take notice that the church at Live Oak, Louisiana, will be dedicated on the second Sunday in October. Let all who read this notice come and help us in this work of the Lord. There will be a grand concert given at Live Oak on Saturday, October 7, under the management of Mr. C. M. Smith, for the benefit of St. Paul's M. E. Church.

H. C. ARMSTON.

San Antonio District—Texas Conference.

FOURTH ROUND.

San Marcos	Sept.	9-10
Pleasant Grove (west)	"	16-17
Laredo	"	23-24
San Antonio	Sept. 30, Oct.	1
Hondo City	"	7-8
Pleasant Grove (southwest)	"	14-15
Mount Pleasant	"	21-22
Biddleville	"	25-26
Nashe's Creek	"	28-29
Gonzales	Nov.	4-5
Lone Oak	"	11-12
Cuero	"	15-16
Victoria	"	18-19
Mission Valley	"	22-23
Goliad	"	25-26

Brackettville and Brownsville will not be visited. Brethren will please have their statistic facts ready for entry—blanks will be furnished.

M. HENSON, P. E.

Navasota District—Texas Conference.

FOURTH ROUND.

Brenham Circuit	Sept.	9—10
Brenham Station	"	10—11
Hempstead Circuit	"	15—17
San Felipe Circuit	"	23—24
Courtney Circuit	Oct.	1
Plantersville Circuit	"	7—8
Navasota Circuit	"	14—15
Anderson Circuit	"	21—22
Prairie Plain Circuit	"	28—29
Bryan Circuit	Nov.	4—5
Bryan Station	"	5—6
Iola Circuit	"	8
Burleson Circuit	"	11—12
Hearne Circuit	"	18—19

F. C. MOORE, P. E.

Nashville District—Tenn. Conference.

The District Conference of the Nashville District Tennessee Annual Conference, M. E. Church, will convene at Dover, Tenn., Nov. 10, 1882. Opening sermon will be preached by Rev. M. Williams. The pastors are expected to bring up their full assessment to the District Conference. Brethren be on hand promptly, and come prepared for the annual conference.

J. PICKETT, P. E.

Labor Saving.

The demand of the people for an easier method of preparing Kidney-Wort has induced the proprietors, the well-known wholesale druggists, Wells, Richardson & Co., of Burlington, Vt., to prepare it for sale in liquid form as well as in dry form. It saves all the labor of preparing, and as it is equally efficient it is preferred by many persons. Kidney-Wort always and everywhere proves itself a perfect remedy.—Buffalo News.

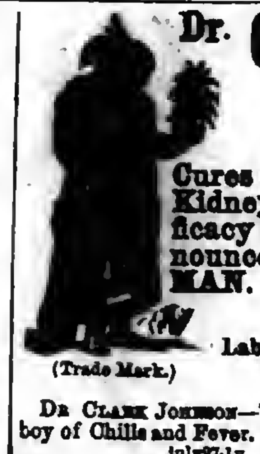
THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, Sept. 11, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

Cotton, ℔ ℔.	
Ordinary	10½
Middling	12½
Good middling	12¾
Middling fair	12¾
Sugar, ℔ ℔.	
Yellow clarified	9
White clarified	9
Molasses, in bbls., ℔ gallon.	
Common	40
Fair	50
Choice	60
Rice, Louisiana, ℔ ℔.:	
Common	—@5
Fair	—@5½
Choice	@6½
GROCERIES.	
Butter, ℔ ℔.:	
Western	23@24
Coffee, ℔ ℔.:	
Ordinary	8¾
Prime	11½
Cheese, ℔ ℔.:	
Western factory	11
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	3 25
Flour, ℔ bbl.:	
Fancy	6 00
Choice family	5 62½
Lard, ℔ ℔.:	
Choice, in kegs	@13½
Choice, in tierces	13
Salt, ℔ sack:	
Coarse	87½
Fine	1 22½
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl.	2 75
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 75
Onions, ℔ bbl	2 50
Apples, ℔ bbl	1 50a3 00
Cabbages, ℔ 100	10@15 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	—.5@10 00
Oils, ℔ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	19@30
Coal, in bbls.	—@—
Linseed, raw	62@64
Linseed, boiled	65@67
Cotton seed	51@52
GRAIN AND FEED.	
Corn, in sacks, ℔ bu.:	
Yellow	97
White	95
Mixed	94
Oats, ℔ bu.:	
Western	48
Bran, ℔ 100 ℔s.:	
Choice	1 00
Hay, ℔ ton:	
Prime	17@18
Choice	19@20
PROVISIONS.	
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	23 50
Bacon, ℔ ℔.:	
Breakfast	16
Shoulders	11½
Sides, clear rib	15¾
Sides, clear	15¾
Hams, sugar-cured	16½
Dry Salt Meat, ℔ ℔.:	
Clear rib sides	10¾
Clear sides	10¾
Shoulders	11



Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S
Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 West 3d St. New York City. Druggists Sell it.

(Trade Mark.)

CHILLS AND FEVER.

FROG LEVEL, LA., February 27, 1880.

DR CLARK JOHNSON—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chills and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine. L. D. HOWDESHELL.

july27-1y

—100— Years. Now Ready. New Edition. LADIES in the WHITE House. The ONLY BOOK of the kind ever published. A HISTORY of every Administration from WASHINGTON to the present time, with over 20 Steel Portraits of Ladies of the White House, with views of many of the Homes of the Presidents. This is the most salable book published. AGENTS WANTED. Send for Circulars, with full particulars, to BRADLEY & CO., 66 N. Fourth Street, Philadelphia. aug24-13t

D. Langell's Asthma and Catarrh Remedy.

Mrs. W. T. Brown, Monroe, Texas, writes: "I suffered with Asthma 30 years. Your Great Remedy completely cured me. I wish all Asthmatic Sufferers to send their address and get a trial package Free of Charge. It relieves instantly so the patient can rest and sleep comfortably. Full size box by mail $1. Sold by druggists generally. Address D. LANGELL, Wooster, O., Proprietor. 4t eow.

Gorham Solid Silver.

Is of one quality, 925/1000 fine, absolutely guaranteed. Every piece is stamped and the goods can be purchased of dealers at the same prices asked for sterling goods of inferior manufacture and often of debased quality. The stamp of the GORHAM COMPANY is as sure a guarantee of pure metal as is the Hall Mark of England.

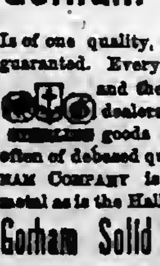
Gorham Solid Silver Spoons and Forks

Are made only in the above quality, and whenever the above Trade Mark is exhibited perfect confidence can be felt that the quality of goods is as represented.

If dealers have not this make of goods in their stock, ask them to order from the Company for you, in this way you can obtain wares of unquestioned quality and of the latest designs.

GORHAM MAN'F COMPANY, SILVERSMITHS

For sale by Jewelers throughout the U.S.



Ten Nights in a Bar Room. T. S. Arthur's great book. The complete work, with eight illustrations, in cheap form [illegible] ever sold, (see Potter [illegible]) [illegible] extra copies [illegible] (all postpaid). Most thrilling and forcible temperance book extant. Costs nothing to scatter it on this plan. The Temperance Revolution, 46 Adams Street, Chicago. aug10-8t

BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 stops, $125 Pianos, $297 50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. 50 1y

COOK'S SUNDAY-SCHOOL PUBLICATIONS FREE

For fourth quarter to schools that have never tried. Full particulars and samples on application; goods now ready. DAVID C. COOK. 46 Adams street, Chicago. aug31-4t

BOARDING.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT

By the Month, Week or Day, —AT— 237 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET, Corner Treme Street, New Orleans, La. MRS. C. ROBERTSON, Proprietor. 8 82

MRS. M. L. DALE,

Wishes to inform her friends that she is prepared to Accommodate Gentlemen, Ladies and Families With Board, by the MONTH, WEEK OR DAY, at Pass Christian, Miss., on FRONT STREET short walk from Railroad Depot and Boat Landing. Any one visiting the Pass will do well to give her a call. 16 1y.

$1.30 Teacher's Bibles. "Oxford" Teacher's Bibles, concordance, encyclopedia, dictionary, tables, maps, etc.—most complete teachers' Bibles extant; 1,404 pages, plain binding, gilt edge, for $1.30. DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams St., Chicago. aug10-6t

$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me. nov4-1y

McShane Bell Foundry

Manufacture those celebrated Chimes and Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. Price-list and circulars sent free. HENRY McSHANE & CO. Baltimore, Md. aug31-1y

MALARIA

Malaria is an almost indescribable malady which not even the most talented physicians are able to fathom. Its cause is most frequently ascribed to local surroundings, and there is very little question, but this opinion is substantiated by facts. Malaria does not necessarily mean chills and fever while these troubles usually accompany it. It often affects the sufferer with general lassitude, accompanied by loss of appetite, sleeplessness, a tired feeling and a high fever, the person afflicted growing weaker and weaker, loses flesh day after day, until he becomes a mere skeleton, a shadow of his former self.

Malaria once having laid its hold upon the human frame, the door of the system is thrown open to nervous diseases. The body weak and enfeebled absorbs no nourishment, but subsisting upon itself, the digestive organs no longer perform their functions; the liver becomes torpid, and other organs failing to do their routine work, speedily become disordered, and dissolution and death are apt to ensue.

In addition to being a certain cure for malaria and chills and fever, BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient tonic; especially indigestion, dyspepsia, intermittent fevers, want of appetite, loss of strength, lack of energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs. It is for sale by all respectable dealers in medicines, price, $1 per bottle

Be sure and get the genuine BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. Take no other.

EDUCATIONAL.

Drew Theological Seminary. MADISON, N. J.

The Central Theological School of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Next term begins Thurday, September 21. For catalogues and special information, address HENRY A. BUTTZ, President. 37-2t

New Orleans University,

CORNER CAMP AND RACE STREETS. New Orleans, Louisiana.

OPEN TO ALL, WITHOUT REGARD TO RACE OR RELIGION.

REV. JAMES A. DEAN, A. M. D. D., President.

The next term of this institution will open on MONDAY, September 18. Students are desired to be present at the opening, as studies will commence on the first day.

Special instruction, both by recitations and lectures, will be given to those preparing to preach or teach, and to such as are already engaged in those professions. Every scholar, of whatever grade, will have the most thorough instruction.

Board and tuition at the same rates as heretofore.

New Orleans, August 31, 1882. 36-tf

Rust University,

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

LOCATION BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL. Instruction, Systematic and Thorough.

COURSES OF STUDY: Academic, Normal, Collegiate and Biblical.

Special Instruction in Music and Penmanship.

EXPENSES:

Board, per month, including rooms and washing $10 00
Tuition, per term of twelve weeks 3 00
Music and Penmanship extra.

Fall Term Opens September 28, 1882. Examination of new students September 27.

Rust Hall, which is being erected at a cost of $25,000, will be completed by the opening of the winter term, January 2d. School accommodations can then be provided for about five hundred students and about half that number can be boarded in the school building.

For further information address W. W. HOOPER. aug-24tf

BALDWIN SEMINARY,

A School for White Pupils of Both Sexes. Baldwin, St. Mary's Parish, La. YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 18, 1882. Prepares for College or University, Business or Professional Life.

We challenge competition in low rates, thorough instruction, and healthfulness and beauty of location. Influences decidedly religious. [illegible] and comforts. For circular containing further information address REV. W. S. FITCH, A. M. President. aug24-tf

WILEY UNIVERSITY,

Marshall, Texas.

A School of Liberal and Christian Education.

Primary, Academic, Normal, Scientific, Classical and Biblical Courses of Study.

EXPENSES:

Tuition, per month (of four weeks) [illegible]
Room rent, per month [illegible]
Washing, per month [illegible]
Board, per month, about [illegible]
All expenses, per month, about [illegible]

Cost of board varies with price of [illegible] etc. All students boarding in the institution are required to furnish bedding to the amount of [illegible] blankets and pillows.

Instrumental music $2 50 a month. Vocal [illegible] free.

Session begins 18th of September and [illegible] until the 31st of May 1883.

For full particulars send for catalogue.

Address W. H. DAVIS, Wiley University, Marshall Texas. aug10-3m

Washington and Lee University

GEN. G. W. C. LEE, President.

Thorough instruction in LANGUAGES, LITERATURE and SCIENCE, and in the [illegible] al Schools of LAW and ENGINEERING. [illegible] ful location in the Valley of Virginia. [illegible] expenses for whole session, exclusive of board and clothing, need not exceed $225 to $300. [illegible] opens Sept. 21. For catalogue, address J. L. CAMPBELL, Jr., Clerk, Lexington, Va. 37-8m

Wards Seminary

Nashville, Tenn.

Closed its 17th year with 237 young ladies, [illegible] graduates. Parents wanting a School of [illegible] Experience, Careful Matronage, and Thorough Drilling in its Departments, including Cutting and Fitting, send for a new catalogue. Next year [illegible] Sept. 1st. Address DR. W. E. WARD. 22-6t

MERIDIAN ACADEMY.

The Sixth year of the Meridian Academy will begin Sept. 1882. Having given general satisfaction in the past, we bespeak a liberal [illegible] in the future. Especial pains taken with students preparing to teach. Parents desirous of sending their children to a good [illegible] School will do well to communicate [illegible]. Board can be obtained from $8 to $10 per [illegible]. All communications should be addressed to [illegible] G. Brooks, or to the Principal. MRS. M. V. [illegible]

Meridian, July 8th, 1882

VASSAR COLLEGE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. A complete [illegible] course for women, with Schools of [illegible] Music, and a preparatory department. [illegible] logues sent. 28-10t S. L. CALDWELL, D. D., President.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY.

Choicest Eastern advantages in [illegible] and post-graduate studies; in [illegible] Law, and Medicine. Address [illegible] Boston, Mass.

Riverview Academy

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

With U. S. Military [illegible] [illegible]

Young Folks' Corner.

TIRED MOTHERS.

[illegible] little elbow leans upon your knee—
[illegible] tired knee that has so much to bear;
[illegible] eyes are looking lovingly
[illegible] underneath a thatch of tangled hair.
[illegible] you do not heed the velvet touch
Of [illegible] fingers holding yours so tight;
[illegible] do not prize the blessing over much,
[illegible] almost too tired to pray to-night.

[illegible] is a blessedness! A year ago
I did not see it as I do to-day;
[illegible] so dull and thankless, and too slow
To catch the sunshine till it slips away.
And now it seems surpassing strange to me
That while I bore the bonds of motherhood
I did not kiss more oft and tenderly
The little child that brought me only good.

I wonder so that mothers ever fret
[illegible] children clinging to her gown,
Or that the footprints, when the days are wet,
Are ever black enough to make them frown.
If I could find a little muddy boot,
Or cap, or jacket, on my chamber floor,
If I could kiss a rosy, restless foot,
And hear its patter in my house once more—

If I could mend a broken cart to-day,
To-morrow make a kite to reach the sky,
There is no woman in God's world could say
She was more blissfully content than I.
[illegible] the dainty pillow next my own
Is never rumpled by a shining head;
My singing birdling from its nest is flown.
The little child I used to kiss—is dead.

How to Learn to Say No.

[illegible] a promising young man has [illegible] ruined because he did not know [illegible] say No. Hannah More, in [illegible] story of "Parley the Porter," illustrates the evil results of dallying [illegible] temptation. There are many [illegible] who say "No," but so faintly [illegible] the word seems to stick in the [illegible] only invite further persuasion. [illegible] one little boy who [illegible] tried to persuade his [illegible] to reconsider some decision [illegible] came, "When my [illegible] says 'No,' there is no Yes [illegible]."

[illegible] a man, tempted by appetite, [illegible] without, says [illegible] but feebly and faintly; his No [illegible] Yes in it, and the Yes finally [illegible] the No. We remember [illegible] of a young Rhode Island [illegible] we put in substance as [illegible] related.

[illegible] was coming along up the [illegible] day with a young man who [illegible] him, who was somewhat [illegible] with strong drink, and [illegible] along awhile his companion [illegible] a bottle from his pocket [illegible]

[illegible] hand it over," replied our [illegible]

[illegible] was passed to him, and [illegible] he hurled it with a [illegible] the stone wall, and [illegible] dazed and astonished [illegible] said, "There, don't you [illegible] lips again."

[illegible] young man was perhaps a [illegible], but had [illegible] no further [illegible] his solicitations to [illegible] reason to suppose [illegible] example set before [illegible] had a restraining influence [illegible] back from an [illegible]

[illegible] Conscience.

[illegible] have often very [illegible], and are perfectly [illegible] they have been [illegible]

[illegible] day said to her [illegible] me good, [illegible] and everybody [illegible] I am not good.' [illegible] said the mother. [illegible] said the child; [illegible] a very naughty [illegible]

[illegible]

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A [illegible] strength, and wholesomeness. [illegible] than the ordinary kinds, and [illegible] competition with the multitude of [illegible] weight, alum or phosphate [illegible] in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.
21-ly

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

H. J. Wright, Alexandria: "I left the Creek Sunday noon, and will now return. The new church looks grand." A postal from Bro. Wright, dated Spring Creek, Aug. 21, says: "Our new church, in five hours after completion, together with the old one, was fired by some incendiary in Spring Creek, at eleven o'clock last night. I was aroused by the cry of the people to see our nice little new church in ashes, and all of our tools. Lost nearly $500."

J. W. Hilton, Shreveport: "St. James is moving on, and we have about settled our debts. A protracted meeting resulted in twenty-four converts, ten reclaimed. We have raised $949 25 already. Our Sabbath-school is looking up. We are under a thousand obligations to brethren for aid. May God bless the old Mother church. We will all get to heaven some of these days and will shout over the victory."

We glean the following facts from the report of C. D. Bryan, recording steward of St. Peter M. E. Church, Donaldsonville, La., to the third quarterly conference: "The two-story church and lot is valued at four thousand dollars; the membership is 208, probationers 134—total 336. Moneys raised since last quarter: For pastor $118 60, sexton $10, fuel $5 30, assessment 2 20, rent $9, benevolent purposes $14 15, other purposes $17; from beginning of parsonage all collected $457 90—Total collections $684 15. Baptisms—adults 4, infants 11, probationers 10, members 2. The lot in Darrowville presented by Mr. Ben. Gibson, is valued at $75. The new parsonage, when completed will be valued at $1500; its erection is due to the energy and excellent management of the pastor, Rev. Wm. Smith; and it will be an ornament to the locality, and a credit to the church. There is only one debt, the note to the late R. J. Green, for painting, on this $80 has been paid, and the principal and interest amounts to $106. Another payment will be made on it this year from the fund derived from the rent of the lower story of the church as a public school room. Brethren are congratulated upon the good condition of the church under the efficient administration of its pastor; and all [illegible] the prospects for [illegible] advancement. Each class leader handed in a written report of the condition of the class and the money [illegible]. The presiding elder gave a beautiful lecture on [illegible]. The Sabbath-school, C. D. Bryant superintendent, is a missionary society, numbering 105, an increase of forty-five for the quarter. Collections amounted to $8 10.

TEXAS.

W. [illegible] Jewett: "At the request of the presiding elder I held the third quarter for Bro. M. [illegible] on Madison circuit. The [illegible] seems to be growing spiritually. He has 4 appointments, [illegible] 190 members. All are [illegible] with their pastor. [illegible] conducted nicely. [illegible] collection was $1 20—this [illegible] me think of the sufferings of the presiding elders and their families. Crops are good all over the country and we think the churches will be able to support their ministers."

MISSISSIPPI.

[illegible]: "After a [illegible] meeting of five days at [illegible], seven were added, six in full membership and [illegible] probationers. Bro. C. Page [illegible] of $4 10. Sabbath [illegible] a sub[illegible], and [illegible]

There are 19 members. I feel that God has prospered my work on this circuit.

M. Brown, Shubuta: "Our Sunday-school is doing well. We gave an exhibition Aug. 13. The exercises consisted of singing and recitation of verses. The children pleased us."

A Valuable Addition.

Because it is beneficial to the scalp and adds to personal beauty by restoring color and lustre to gray or faded hair is why Parker's Hair Balsam is such a popular dressing.

To Christian Women.

We do not think that any crisis more important has ever presented itself to the State of California than that which is now upon us—

1st. Never before in the history of Anglo-Saxon civilization has a political party arrayed itself against the legal protection of the Sabbath. The action of the Democratic State Convention at San Jose is a most alarming and ominous assault upon the very foundations of civil liberty and our holy religion. As long as the Sabbath was assailed only by the worst classes of foreigners and criminals, we felt but little concern; but when a political party convention, induced by the persistent scheming, threats and promises of these men, deliberately resolves to abolish the Sabbath, as far as it is possible to do so, it is enough to arouse every lover of his country and every Christian to prevent the consummation of this desperate scheme of wickedness. The rum-sellers of San Francisco are the chief conspirators in this nefarious plot to corrupt our legislators, and rob humanity of its God-given right to a day of rest and of worship.

2nd. The women—wives, mothers, sisters, daughters—are especially involved in this attack upon the foundations of our very homes and our holy religion. The Sabbath is to be destroyed to benefit only one class of men, to wit, liquor dealers. They have inspired this assault with an impudence begotten in criminal pursuits and a remorseless greed that knows neither honor, love nor pity. These, our worst foes now make war on the sanctity of our homes and the altars of our God. They claim exemption from all obligations to obey the laws, and intend to violate them as in the past, and now they propose to abolish God's holy Sabbath.

3rd. Our fathers for nine hundred years have guarded the poor man's day of rest by just laws, which have been uniformly sanctioned and sustained by our courts and our suffrages. If this rum-seller's str[illegible]y succeeds, women will chiefly suffer, as they do now, by the liquor business. For the sake of your sons and daughters and husbands, brothers and homes, we plead with you to help.

4th. Women of California, you cannot afford to be indifferent in this time of imminent peril to the State! We suggest, in view of the condition of things, that you can do much to influence the votes of your friends who are not already lost to every sentiment of justice and love. We most earnestly suggest that you organize for this contest in every neighborhood. You can pray for the success of truth and righteousness. You can distribute good reading matter, and adopt sufficient means of influencing public opinion. By entreaty, by expostulation, by prayer you can help. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will, no doubt, gladly co-operate with all Christian ladies in furthering these mighty interests. In our regular prayer-meetings let us not forget to ask God's help, and let us institute means to prevent the overwhelming disaster threatened to our State.—*California Christian Advocate.*

Don't Die in the House.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bedbugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15 cents per box.

The Mississippi River Commission is preparing for immediate work on the river improvement.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges, cured by Buchupaiba. $1, at druggists. Louisiana Depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

The cessation of hostilities on the Greco-Turkish frontier is confirmed. The loss on both sides to date is between 400 and 500 killed and wounded.

From Eminent Dr. H. R. Hopson, Memphis, Tenn.

I have made use of Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator in several cases of consumption and general debility, and have found it to act admirably in such cases as a nutritive food, tonic and stimulant. (Remember the name Colden's—Take no other.) Of druggists generally.

On the 3rd twenty cases of small pox were reported at Patterson, New Jersey.

[illegible] medicine of [illegible] merit, prescribed by [illegible] and universally [illegible] and it, as [illegible]

At the recent session of the English Wesleyan Conference the venerable ex-President, Dr. Geo. Osborn, read the following original letter of John Wesley's which we believe had not been in print:

"Dear George—What you said was exactly right. The work of God is undeniably instantaneous with regard to sanctification, and it is no objection at all to this that the work is gradual also. Whatever others do it is your duty to exhort believers to go on to perfection, and to encourage them to expect it by simple faith. This is the preaching which God always has blessed and always will bless to them which are upright of heart.

"Dear George, your affectionate brother, John Wesley."

Ponder on these Truths.

Torpid kidneys and constipated bowels are the great causes of chronic diseases.

Kidney-Wort has cured thousands. Try it and you will add one more to their number.

Habitual costiveness afflicts millions of the American people. Kidney-Wort will cure it.

Kidney-Wort has cured kidney complaints of thirty years standing. Try it.

A new site for the marine hospital in this city, for which Congress recently made an appropriation, is about to be located. This is one of the several others to be located and built in various sea ports.

The Algiers and Gretna railroad commenced the running of trains on Sunday 3d inst., from the Algiers ferry to Gouldsboro. Fare either way five cents.

Brain and Nerve.

Well's Health Renewer, the greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, etc. $1, at druggists. Louisiana Depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

Gen. Grant will accept the position as member of the commission to make a commercial treaty with Mexico.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

The countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes of a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

will certainly effect a cure.

In buying Vermifuge be sure you get the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE, manufactured by Fleming Bros., 24 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The market is full of counterfeits. You will be right if it has the signature of Fleming Bros. and C. McLane.

If your storekeeper does not have the genuine, please report to us.

Send us a three cent stamp for 4 handsome advertising cards.

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. Walker, Pres't. A. Royster, Vice-Pres't.
Robt. R. Greene, Sec'y, P. TcIntosh, Treasurer.
J. H. White, General Manager.

The Colored Marriage and Aid Association, OF MISSISSIPPI.

Headquarters at Okolona, Miss., and chartered by the State of Mississippi, and all the laws in relation thereto fully complied with.

As an evidence of the responsibility of its officers, the Circuit Judge of the First Judicial District of Mississippi, all the county officers, including State Senators and members of the Legislature, Sheriff, Circuit and Chancery Clerks of Chickasaw county, Mississippi, and all the city officials of the city of Okolona, including the Mayor, Marshal, members of the Board of Selectmen, and the Presidents of all the parishes, all certify as to their financial responsibility and reputation for honesty and integrity. And the Chancery Clerk certifies that the Treasurer of the Association has filed in his office a bond of $5000 for the protection of all members of said Association, the sureties upon which bond have been approved by said Clerk.

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Lost Friends.

(We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.)

Dear Editor: I desire to learn of the whereabout of my husband and my brother. My husband was named Preston Hughes, and my brother, Henry Graves. I left them in Vicksburg, Miss., about thirty-four years ago, I was taken away to Arkansas by my owner, Mr. John Wadsworth. My name is Silvie Hughes. Let any information be addressed to me in care of Rev. S. Priestly, Union Chapel church, New Orleans, La.

Dear Editor: I am inquiring for my lost kindred. My mother is Margaret Johnson, my sisters are Julia and Mary, brothers are Everetta Ben, John, Peter and Nepoleon, They belonged to John Douglas, Richmond, Virginia. I was brought out from there by the negro traders to Alexandria, La., eight years before the war. My mother and father belonged to the Methodist Church. My father's name was Ben John Douglas. Kept a boarding house, my mother worked at the boarding house. Douglas had two sons, one was a lawyer. Walter Douglas, the other I do not remember. Any information of my people will be thankfully received. Address in care of my pastor, Rev. H. J. Wright, Alexandria, La. Virginia Hines.

Dear Editor: I am anxious to hear from my son Albert Smith, son David Smith. I received a letter two years ago from home, and he was in Tennessee, married, and with a family. His uncles Randall and Jordan, who resided in Georgia, say he has been gone not more than seven years. I now reside in New Orleans. Address me care of Rev. S. Priestly, of Union Chapel, M. E. Church, New Orleans.

Rosina Nicholson.

Dear Editor: I wish to inquire for my aunt Adeline Lomach, and her two daughters Sophronia and Laura Morgan. The last I heard of them they went to New Orleans about 1865. We lived four years with Thomas Abbey, of Claiborne county, Miss. At that time I was Paddy Abbey, but now I go by the name of William Young. Address me at Jackson, Mississippi.

Dear Editor: I wish to inquire for my relatives, father, mother, sisters, brother, uncles, aunts, grandfather and grandmother. We all lived in Virginia. Mothers and children belonged to David Nolan at or near Flint Hill, Rappahanock county. Mother was Emily and father Henry Williams He belonged to Gibb Fletcher and lived in London county. Mother and father were both sold long before the war, down South, and apart. My three brothers were James, George and Henry Williams. James was sold about eight years before the war to a man in Baltimore, the last time I heard of him. My sister was Sarah, my name Mary Ellen Williams, but I married and am now Mary Ellen Chapman. Sister was sold South too, and brothers George and Henry were sold with me. We lived together until the close of the war. We were first sold to a runner, and he sold us to Mr. Williams, who moved with us to Mobile, Alabama. After the war my brother George left, and I have never seen or heard of him since; and brother Henry lives with me yet. My grandfather was George Roots, grandmother Sarah, and my aunt Ellen Roots, uncles were George, James and Philip Roots. My grandfather bought all of his family, but my mother and uncle Philip, at Flint Hill, Va., and moved all of them to Muskingum county, Ohio. I heard that uncle George Roots was living in Green county, Ohio. Grandfather bought all from David Nolan, long before the war, and the last I heard from them they were all living at Zanesville, Ohio. I have never heard anything of mother, father, brother James and sister Sarah since the war. I heard that uncle Philip was sold to a man in Kentucky, before the war. Address, in care of H. Adams, No. 237 Howard street, New Orleans, La.

Mary Ellen Chapman.

Mr. Editor: Fanny Ford, who belonged to Mrs. Nancy Brown, sister of Jack Baker, of Faqnier county, Va., near Warrenton Court House, was married to a freeman named Elija Ford, by whom she had four children, Beverly, John, Robert and Benedict. She was sold and sent to New Orleans about thirty-seven years ago, since which time she never heard of her children and her sister Cleavy, who married with Jack Baker. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by said Fanny Ford, care of Eugene Martin, 232 St. Philip street, New Orleans, La.

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

VOL. 17—NO. 38. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1882. WHOLE NUMBER 529.

THE SOUTHWESTERN.
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PHILLIPS & HUNT, Agents.
L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
[illegible]
Terms: [illegible] per Year, [illegible] in Advance.
[illegible]

[illegible]

Notes, 1882.

[illegible]

II. The general interest of the [illegible]

aggregating, with other detached districts, 100 preachers filling appointments, 96 local preachers, 7,936 members, and 1,057 probationers.

III. Let fervent thanks be offered to God for the devotion of these early laborers, and for his blessing upon their work, already granted, with prayer for its abundant continuance upon them personally, and upon their present efforts in each field of Christian endeavor.

IV. The present state of the work in New York City and vicinity, the birth-place of the Mission and great port of entry for the increasing immigration, claims a special interest. The Bethel Ship, which succeeded the original one in 1857, was transferred to Brooklyn in 1876, but subsequently abandoned as a place of worship. The Swedes built a church there, a good brick structure, valued now at $24,000, which seats comfortably 500 people, and soon after a new church was erected for the Norwegians, (dedicated in 1881,) valued at $15,000, chiefly at the expense of a liberal layman of New York, Mr. Edwin Mead. The society numbers 79 members and 20 probationers. Since last conference 14 have been received into full membership, and 10 more stand recommended. The society raises $2 66 per member for Missions. Perth Amboy, N. J., mostly a Danish membership, makes a part of this charge, as also another preaching place in Jersey City, all being connected, as well as the whole Swedish work in New York and vicinity, with the New York East Conference. A library and reading room has been formed at the Norwegian Church by the pastor, (appropriation from the Methodist Episcopal Tract Society and [illegible] Friend Society,) who [illegible] organized libraries on [illegible] Norwegian shipping. One of the members, Ernst Jackson, [illegible] for the American [illegible] at Castle Garden. [illegible] which he reports for the [illegible] months may be properly [illegible] here, though it is to be [illegible] to the Bible Society [illegible] serves. Among the [illegible] have been distributed [illegible] Bibles and 24,518 Testaments, [illegible] to the amount of $[illegible]1 35; vessels visited, 393; [illegible] supplied with 135 Bibles and 3782 Testaments; sales, $54 99.

The Swedish Church in Brooklyn [illegible] that in New York proceeding also from the Bethel Ship, are enjoying much spiritual prosperity under the arduous labors of the two pastors. Much house-to-house visitation and, as in the early days of the mission, care for the temporal welfare of their people is required of them. Evening meetings are numerous. The former conference year saw 150 received on probation and 136 in full membership [illegible] of the present [illegible] joined on probation, [illegible] in full. Very many [illegible] occur by removals. Funds are being gathered to build a church in New York, the society now hiring a place of worship.* The Swedish work here needs an [illegible] pastor or evangelist to [illegible] among the immigrants on [illegible] and among the sailors. [illegible], N. J., about forty miles from New York, is embraced in the circuit. The society in New York raised an average of $1 35 per member for Missions.

V. Let prayer be offered, especially for the continuance of [illegible] blessing upon the pastors [illegible] workers and the societies [illegible] New York and vicinity, success [illegible] Pastor Hedstrom and the [illegible] as upon the immigrants [illegible] our mission efforts at [illegible] be effectual to save [illegible] skeptical and immoral [illegible]

[illegible] Let the whole field be surveyed. The Scandinavian immigration into the United States for [illegible] to 91,810; Swedes, [illegible] 26,964; Danes, [illegible] the port of [illegible] up to June 30, [illegible] of 85,678, with an [illegible] to 47,000 for [illegible] Swedes, [illegible] of the present [illegible] with the [illegible]

thickly peopled with Norwegians. The Danes worship with the Norwegians in a few societies (as especially at Neenah, Wis., and Danville, Dak.) making up a large portion of the membership.

The charater of the Scandinavian immigrants for industry and good citizenship is well known. They have almost universally received an early religious education, and little infidelity is found among them, except such as acquired after their arrival in this country.† The formality which dominates in their conceptions of religion, the bigotry of the Lutheranism in which they have been educated, and which is cherished by external influences on their arrival here, forms a serious barrier to the progress of our mission work, though the vices from which many of them are not free offer a vulnerable point of attack for the most earnest spiritual preaching and pastoral labor. Other embarrassments in building up societies, especially among the Swedes, are the frequent removals and widely-scattered locations occupied.

A few words concerning the two Conferences distinctively must find space here.

1. *The North-west Swedish Conference* extends over parts of 15 States, namely, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Texas, and California. Outside of this Conference are the above-mentioned stations in New York City and vicinity, one in Boston, and one in Worcester, Mass. Present published statistics show in the Conference 57 preachers filling appointments, 4,930 members, 587 probationers, 3,256 Sunday-school scholars, 66 churches, 25 parsonages; total value, $188,915;‡ average per member in Missionary collection, $0 48.2 § The churches are mostly free from debt. In Chicago there are two good churches, and a third projected. There has been in that city a constant revival in progress for three years. At Galesburgh, Ill., Minneapolis, Minn., and other places revival successes have been reported during the year. Other chief stations are Bishop Hill, Andover, Rockford, and Moline, Ill., Burlington, Ia., St. Paul, Minn., and Jamestown, N. Y.

Much use is made of tracts by the pastors in their work, which are obtained from our Tract Society, the pastors furnishing new tracts from year to year. The *Sandebudet*, a weekly paper published in [illegible] subscription list amounting to about one-half the membership of the Swedish Churches. The past year has shown an increase, and special effort is soon to be made to extend the power and influence of the paper. A Sunday-school paper is also published. A new hymn-book is in process of preparation. The education of Swedish preachers has been conducted since 1870 through a theological class located at different places, but now connected with the Biblical Institute at Evanston. Dr. Wm. Henschen (Editor of the *Sandebudet*) is the Professor in Swedish. The Rev. J. O. Nulsen, of Minneapolis, teaches the first year's class. Ten students were in attendance last year, and twenty-four have graduated up to the present time. The endowment fund for the school has been increased the past year, now amounting to about $8,000, while over $5,000 were raised during the year for a building to be located at Evanston.

2. *The North-west Norwegian Conference* covers portions of Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Dakota. Present published statistics show 34 preachers filling appointments, 2,821 members, 310 probationers, 1,445 Sunday-school scholars, 43 churches, and 17 parsonages; total value, $87,250; average per member in Missionary collection, 80.1 per cent. Nine of the preachers are Danes, which is more than double the proportion among the membership. In Chicago there are two churches, with one parsonage (value $20,000.) On Leland Charge, Illinois, are three churches and a parsonage. Racine, Wis., Forest City, and Washington Prairie, Iowa, with Newburgh, Minn., are important stations. Outside the Conference, besides the [illegible] already mentioned near New York City, there is one society in [illegible] [illegible] *Talsmand* (Christelige [illegible]) paper, has [illegible]

Missionaren. The Rev. C. O. Treider was editor of these papers from 1873 to 1880. A printing-office was established at Chicago, which has been made to yield a profit, now devoted to the theological school fund. Several or eight small religious books have been published, besides a hymn book. A Sunday-school paper has been issued since 1875. The papers are made to do very efficient work, though a few Norwegian tracts are also furnished from our Society. *The Talsmand* has now a subscription list nearly equaling the Norwegian membership. This press, it has been said, "has been a chief aid in doubling of the number of Norwegian and Danish Methodists in the course of the last ten years." A theological school fund exists among the Norwegians, as yet small—$3242; but the churches are feeling the need of some means to educate their preachers. Most of them (and such is much the case with the Swedes) are self-made men. There were seven Norwegians and Danes at Evanston last year, and a few young men have been there every year since 1865, but they have wanted the advantage of a Norwegian professor to prepare them properly for work among their own people. This was secured to them for two years by aid from the University. One has graduated this summer from a full nine years' course. Another returns to join the Conference from Norway, whither he had gone to qualify himself more properly in his own language. This plan can, perhaps, be followed by a few others, but is not the natural supply for the need. The educational problem is a specially difficult one for our Norwegian and Danish preachers, with their comparatively narrow resources.

Altogether the progress and development of our Scandinavian Churches can proceed only by maintenance of the same spiritual zeal and diligence which gave the work its first impulse. There is good evidence of unabated devotion. The aggregate total of 7,936 Scandinavian members and 1,054 probationers for our American Methodism is a grand result from the first Bethel-ship venture. In this day, the cause of education and work of the press among the people particularly demand the sympathy, and aid of the Church at large.

VII. Prayer for the Scandinavian Churches and pastors throughout the country that revivals of increasing power extent may prevail among them; that the Divine blessing may attend the religious press to increase its influence; that the needed funds may be provided to render a suitable education accessible to the young men who are called of the Spirit to the ministry.

For recent accounts of the Swedish work see certain articles in the *Sandebudet*. Reports from Brooklyn and New York, September 19, 1881, May 1, 1882; Chicago District, January 30, February 6, 1882; St. Paul District, January 30, August 27, 1872; Texas, February 6; Nebraska, February 6; California, April 3, August 14; Michigan, April 17; Kansas, May 8 and 15; Minnesota, July 10, 17, 27, 1882. The Theological School, July 10.

For the Norwegian work see among other articles in the *Den Christelige Talsmand*: Levan Lake, Minn., (church dedication,) April 1, 1882; Editorial Notes on Education, April 15; correspondence, Trail county, Dakota, (subscription for church,) May 13; Montevideo, Minn., (church renovated,) May 14; Oconomowoc, Wis., (church debt and receipts,) May 26; correspondence, Atwater, Minn., (church dedication) June 10; Rise and Progress of Methodism among the Norwegians, by O. P. Peters, July 6; Donation to School Fund and Church Organization, September 5, 1882.

*This is the Welsh Congregational Church in East 11th-street, near 3d Ave.

†The Danes seem to be less open to religious impression than the other two nationalities.

‡Statistics of the Conference now in session (Sept. 7) may soon be obtained.

§Based on Treasurer's Report for November, 1881.

‖Conference assembles Sept. 28.

Capt. Percival, a Cape-Cod mariner of the old school, was once awakened in his bunk by a shipmate with the announcement that the vessel was going to eternity. "Well," replied the captain, "I've got ten friends over there to one in this world, so let her go!" And he turned over and went to [illegible]

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Our Letter From China.

PEKING, CHINA, May 24, 1882.
"Filial Piety" Alley.

One needs to have breathed the sultry, impure air of the last week to know how delicious is this sweet, fresh air that has been washed and cleansed by a pouring rain. The rain followed a blinding dust storm which concealed the Gate Tower, which on a clear day rises up so boldly before us, as it is less than one hundred yards from our Compound. This is the tower before which Dr. Newman is often quoted as having exclaimed in rapture: "Grand old structure."

Dr. Edkins in his article on Peking in "Journeys in North China," says, "The wall is thirty-five feet five inches high by native measurement, or about forty feet by ours. It is nearly as thick as it is high, and is defended by massive buttresses at intervals between the gates. The towers are ninety-nine Chinese feet in height; there is one over each gate. The towers like the walls, are built of brick, and have a large number of embrasures for cannon. Their aspect to the traveler on approaching is very imposing."

Most of the gates leading on to the wall are closed and sealed by the officials, but fortunately for us this which is nearest is open, affording us access to the only place where one can walk with pleasure, because it is up above the dust, filth, and crowds that render the streets so disagreeable.

From the wall may be seen interesting sights, but it would take a *long* search to find "the red clock on the tower," which one authority (?) says, "struck ten as she entered the gate!" Not a public clock can be seen or heard in all this city. In most of the stores are many clocks of various kinds, but usually no two of them are agreed as to what time of day it may be, being of as many different minds as the same number of people would be, and some are so obstinate as to stand still and refuse to give any information at all.

One person looking down upon the city from the wall when summer had robed the trees in their heaviest, richest garments, wrote home: "One can hardly see the houses in Peking for the many trees." Later, after Jack Frost had loosened the cords that held their wonderous drapery, and the rude winter winds had blown it away. Another, looking over the same city wrote back saying: "There is not a tree to be seen in all Peking." Then, years ago, from the wall, we watched Gen. Grant and party as they moved down Legation Street. We failed, however, to get a glimpse of the "two fierce lions" which the Chinese said accompanied the "American Emperor." "Why do they tell such a story as that? Is it good or bad meaning?" we asked. "Good, to be sure," said our teacher. "It is said out of respect to your Emperor; any ordinary man could bring two dogs, but what a great man must he be, who comes accompanied by two fierce lions!" Other cities did our ex-President great honours, but it was Peking that *lionized* him.

It was high pleasure on the city wall—and a hot one too, for warm does not apply to Peking suns, but it was more enjoyable in the cool of the evening to meet Gen. and Mrs. Grant in the elegant drawing room of the U. S. Legation. He shook hands in a very friendly way, evidently bearing no grudge against us, because years ago at Round Lake, N. Y., we were among the thousands who kept him standing and bowing and smiling and shaking hands and thinking up wise, kind things to say!

Early one morning looking down from the wall upon the busy venders who crowded through the gate with their country produce, suddenly appeared a strange apparition, alternately running and bowing to the ground. As she drew near we could hear the clanking of the chains that were fastened to her ankles. We were too high to read the characters on the yellow placard on her back, but we knew she was doing penance, and we could imagine an aged parent sick, near death; the daughter falls before her gods and promises if they will but spare her loved one she will perform the pilgrimage to some temple and there present her offering of gratitude. Gradually the sick one recovers and now the vow is upon her!

This day when our hearts are [illegible]

full of the peaceful joy of the beautiful morning, she dons the scarlet robes and unfastening her long locks, usually so neatly combed, and allowing them to stream over her shoulders, she starts on her weary pilgrimage. Perhaps she was never on the streets before, or it may be attended by servants and out riders, dressed in embroidered silks and satins, she has been borne in her sedan chair through this same gate, little dreaming of such a time as this.

Alone, unprotected, first on this side of the street, then on that, to avoid the angry dogs who rush out growling at the strange sight, and mingle their barking with the taud of her chains. On she hastens, now running ten steps now bowing her head in the dust, until she is lost to our sight.

Many a time we have looked from the wall over on the palace grounds and seen the yellow tiles of the porcelain roofs gloriously gilded by the setting sun; then as the sun went down behind the "Western Hills," and the gilding gradually wore off, and the gray twilight settled down over the city, we have watched the belated traveler hastening down the long streets, fearful lest the iron gate should close between them and "home;" others come rushing in. How the bystanders scream! One gate closes! Faster and faster beat the gongs! Now the other gate closes! All is quiet, but we linger a little to think of the time when the race shall be run, and the struggles and fears of life exchanged for the bliss of knowing I am safe within the city—"to go no more out forever." C. M. C.

How to Make Application for Donations.

1. Send for a blank to Dr. J. M. Freeman, 805 Broadway, N. Y., and state what you want it for.

2. Be careful in filling out the the blank, and have it signed by the pastor and Sunday-school committee.

3. Accompany the blank with a letter, stating in full the condition of your church membership, size of congregation, the amount and kind of literature you are using.

4. State whether any publishing house has made you an offer, or whether you ever received a donation from any publishing house; if so, how much.

5 State number of months you hold regular sessions of your Sunday-school each year.

6. State whether you have ever used our Sunday-school literature.

7. State whether the church has taken a regular collection for our Sunday-school Union.

J. B. FORD,
General Agent, S. S. Union.

Mr. Henry Samuel Morais has published a short account of the Daggatouns, a tribe of Jewish origin in the Desert of Sahara, recently brought into notice in the narrative of the Rabbi Mordecai Aby Serour, of Akka, Morocco. They have skins perfectly white, and are very handsome, much more so than the finest-looking Jews of Africa. They have changed their belief, and seem to occupy a low social position among the tribes. The change in belief seems rather to have been a loss of belief, for it is remarked respecting the exercise of their religion that they never utter a prayer, and have no regular form of public worship, but simply invoke the name of Mohammed.

A Texan Baptist pastor recently said that the spiritual condition of his churches was rather poor, because the crops were so good. And we fear that many a pastor in Kentucky, and elsewhere, will have to take up the same lamentation.—*Western Recorder.*

It has been repeatedly asserted that the use of tobacco tends to prolong life. The fact cannot longer be controverted. A party of lynchers in a Colorado town lately postponed the hanging five minutes to allow the victim time to finish smoking a cigar.

A crusty old fellow once asked: "What is the reason that griffins, dragons, and devils are the ladies' favorite subjects for embroidery designs?" "Ah, because they are continually thinking of their husbands," was the lady's quick retort.

Out of 9000 English soldiers sent to Egypt the average age is twenty-three years.

Colquitt and Stephens.

Governor Colquitt is stumping Georgia in behalf of Mr. Stephens. The differences between his political speeches in the South and his Sunday-school speeches in the North will surprise some people. At Camilla, on the 25th ult, he said:

"There is installed at the national capital an administration ready and determined to thwart every constitutional measure favorable to the Southern people. The patronage of the government and the great corruption fund its agency employs are used for our disadvantage. The present administration of General Arthur will ruin us if it can. The white Democrats have brought out Mr. Stephens. The colored people, in obedience to orders from Washington, have brought out General Gartrell, and now you colored people are saying all over the State, 'the white folks have put out a man and the niggers have put out a man; let's go for the nigger man!' I say to you, my colored friends, don't be misled. You shall have your rights. But the white people of this country will never consent for you to make them subordinate to the blacks. That will never be done. The colored people, when I talk to them about this, reply, we can't help it. We are obliged to do as we are told to do by the Republican leaders. My colored friends, you can help it.

"Now I repeat it, the Republican party in Atlanta consulted the administration in Washington, and was told to nominate Gartrell. They did it under orders of Arthur. When the radical party had impoverished poor Georgia its leaders left. Now that the State is becoming rich they are trying to get it again. They are determined on this and the administration in power at Washington will use all its money and patronage to accomplish this object. Now I ask you is it a time to give way to little petty objections to Mr. Stephens? Why will some parties in this portion of the State be so indifferent to his nomination when by his election we have our only means of thwarting our enemies at Washington? In middle and upper Georgia there is but one question, and that is, shall the white race be subject to the black race? Mr. Stephens has been and is now strongly opposed to the schemes of the Republican party. The leaders know it and want to defeat him. But what are some of the objections urged against him? Some say he is old. Is that an objection? The Bible, nature, reason and experience teach us to esteem old age. It will be a sad day for Georgia when her young men repudiate the old from her councils and her government. Young men of Georgia never say "stand aside old folks," to your parents and neighbors. That spirit is a wicked one. So some people say to Mr. Stephens, "you have done a great deal, but your day is past; stand aside now." I say here to-day that God will blast the marrow of those who thus dishonor age and experience. I did not approve of all his course during the war. But we have had a hard battle since the war, and no man has done more to vindicate the righteous southern cause than he. That little frail hand has penned books which have taught the living world to respect us, and posterity to honor us. Mr. Stephens has, by his services with his tongue and pen, wiped out the disgrace our enemies tried to heap on us. He has atoned for all his mistakes by the honor he has gained for us throughout the civilized world. To-day, if he were to land in Liverpool in his little roller chair, all England would wish to do him honor as the greatest man in America."

It is easy to discover from the above who is stirring up strife between the races. It is alarming to see such a one, after being petted in the North by Union people as Gov. Colquitt has been, stooping to such demagoguism and unblushing falsehoods. What does the North expect to gain by cultivating such fraternity?—*Methodist Advocate.*

At the funeral of a little child in Auburn, Maine, the minister made telling use of the simple but striking fact that the rosebud which had been placed in the child's hands after death, had burst into a perfect flower. What a beautiful emblem of the expansion of the child's innocent spirit in the paradise of the blest.—*Michigan Christian Advocate.*

General News Items.

THE BATTLE AT [illegible]

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The War Office has received the [illegible] dispatch from Gen. Wolseley, his report of the battle at Tel-el-Kebir:

"We struck camp at [illegible] Lock last evening and [illegible] on the high ridge above [illegible] 1:40 this morning. We [illegible] vanced upon the very [illegible] and very strongly fortified [illegible] held by Arabi Pasha with [illegible] regulars, of whom [illegible] cavalry, with 70 guns, and [illegible] Bedouins and irregulars. My force was about 11,000 [illegible] sabres and 60 guns. To have attacked so strong a position by daylight with the troops I could place in the field, would have entailed very great loss. I resolved, therefore, to attack before daybreak—marching six miles [illegible] tervened between my camp [illegible] enemy's position, in darkness. The cavalry and two batteries [illegible] artillery on the right had [illegible] sweep round the enemy's [illegible] at daybreak. The first division [illegible] Second Brigade, under General Graham, supported by the [illegible] guards under the Duke of Connaught, seven batteries of [illegible] numbering 42 guns, with [illegible] porting brigade, second [illegible] the Highland Brigade [illegible] Indian contingent [illegible] brigade on the railway, [illegible] Great emulation was [illegible] the regiments to be first in the enemy's works. All went at [illegible] straight, the Royal Irish [illegible] larly distinguishing itself [illegible] dash and the manner in which [illegible] closed with the enemy. All [illegible] enemy's camps and works are [illegible] in our possession. I do not [illegible] know exactly the number of [illegible] captured, but it is [illegible]

Several trains, with [illegible] quantities of supplies, were captured. The enemy ran away [illegible] thousands, throwing away [illegible] arms when overtaken by our cavalry. Their loss is very great. Gen. Willis is very slightly, and [illegible] Richardson severely wounded. Majors Colville, Underwood [illegible] Somerville, of the Highland [illegible] Infantry, were killed. Of the "Black Watch," Lieut. [illegible] killed, and Capts. Cumberland [illegible] Fox wounded. Gen. Alliston's aid-de-camp, Capt. [illegible] ed. Col. Sterling and [illegible] of the Coldstream Guards [illegible] wounded. Col. Balfour, [illegible] Grenadier Guards, was [illegible] the leg, and the [illegible] killed. The cavalry is [illegible] march to Bilbeis, and the [illegible] Contingent is on its way to [illegible] zig, to be followed this [illegible] the Highland Brigade. [illegible] tenants of the Cameron [illegible] ers are wounded. The [illegible] in some places, but [illegible] intact. It has been [illegible] Racheb Pasha and [illegible] Pasha were wounded in the engagement last Saturday.

The presiding elder who [illegible] conduct the dedication of a [illegible] Methodist church at Grand [illegible] Michigan, did not do it [illegible] was not all provided for, [illegible] said he had promised God [illegible] dedicate any more [illegible] mechanics' liens and mortgages.

A wealthy oil merchant in [illegible] has given practical proof [illegible] conversion by putting away [illegible] concubines, and offering one of [illegible] houses for a free chapel, [illegible] paying all the expenses [illegible] services he desires the Mission [illegible] conduct in it.

The Rugby colony in Tennessee, instead of being on the [illegible] said to be growing nicely. A [illegible] number of people from [illegible] will cast their luck with the [illegible] ists this fall.—*Chattanooga [illegible] prise.*

Mrs. Harriet Buswell, of [illegible] Ill., who died recently, left her entire estate, worth about $[illegible] the poor widows of that city. [illegible] was the widow of a railroad [illegible] ductor and agent at that place.

The Cape Ann *Advertiser* [illegible] that the idea of teaching [illegible] girl to thump a piano and [illegible] boy to be a bookkeeper [illegible] potatoes five dollars a [illegible] twenty years.

The old Mexican Gold [illegible] promises to be revived. [illegible] pany has been [illegible] the Mississippi, [illegible] and Lake [illegible] pany.

Minister Lowell [illegible] all hope of the [illegible] right [illegible] thing.

[illegible]

Presbyterian Fraternity.

We have seldom seen more violence, bitterness and prejudice than is manifested in the articles of Drs. Palmer and Dabney upon the question of fraternity between the Northern and Southern Presbyterian churches. It is manifestly a vigorous effort on the part of these irascible men who cannot forget to revive an old quarrel. Dr. Dabney says that the almost unanimous action of the Southern Assembly was a "trick." We supposed that it was composed of the best men in that Church, but the Doctor speaks of them as "deserters of their own principles," of their action as "dishonest" and more worthy of "a spaniel than a Christian," of the Assembly as "cowardly and cringing, a sinful libel of past Assemblies." Dr. Dabney is, we believe, President of Union Theological Seminary, Virginia. He must have heard of *David's Ointment.* With Dr. Palmer the action of the Northern Assembly was quite satisfactory save its resolution "concerning loyalty and rebellion," referring to this he says:

Whilst in the act of folding us to its bosom [it] delivers with its mailed fist a blow between our eyes, which fairly knocks the fraternity out of the fraternal relations. It says plainly that formal intercourse cannot be established with them, except upon the historic record of our past alleged disloyalty and rebellion.

The Doctor objects to this resolution because it charges disloyalty and rebellion against the Southern Assembly. But is not this true? There was disloyalty and rebellion, and the Southern Assembly was in the midst of the rebellion and full of disloyalty. No man knows this better than Dr. Palmer. The Northern Assembly cannot say that the Southern Assembly was not disloyal and rebellious. And while this is true, it is also true that it does not care to touch the war record of either Assembly. It recognizes the Christian character of the Southern Church and asks that fraternal relations be established. Few things have afforded us more satisfaction than the establishment of fraternal relations between these two churches, and we cannot for a moment believe that the Southern Church can be persuaded by a few irritable divines to go back upon her word given before the world and God. "Let us have peace," and see who can love most and work best.

Some three months ago the home of a certain clergyman in St. Mary parish was destroyed by fire, with nearly all of his household goods. While some of his neighbors were extending to him their sympathies the poor man seemed to get comfort from one thought, viz, that "the [illegible] had poisoned his house and his wife never did enjoy good health in it, and he hoped now to have a new house not poisoned by the Hoodoo." This clergyman is an ordained elder in his church, and has himself the oversight of [illegible], but is a firm believer in the most degrading forms of African Hoodooism, and his people [illegible] join in the Hoodu and [illegible] dance. If there is any truth in the old adage "Like priests, like people," what have we to hope from such a ministry? A more pernicious [illegible] was never entertained or promulgated. God is a spirit, and they who worship Him must worship Him in spirit and truth. In the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ there is no room for Hoodooism. There is nothing wholesome connected with it. It is only infamous and vile, from beginning to end. [illegible] saying "Good Lord, Good Devil," than the servant of the Lord Jesus who [illegible] Hoodooism, and encourages [illegible]. "If the Lord be God, follow Him," and [illegible]; "but if Baal, then follow him" and hold on to Hoodooism.

In the letter of Congressman Darrall to Secretary Folger reports of special agents alleging corruption [illegible] among Custom-[illegible] were referred to; [illegible] claimed to be ready [illegible] evidence of these charges, [illegible] of a system of [illegible]. The *Daily States* [illegible] charges of [illegible] advisable [illegible] be thoroughly in[illegible] Mr. Darrall and the [illegible] their spirit of [illegible] to outweigh their [illegible] should know [illegible] service have the [illegible] of [illegible]

Political Assessments.

The project to raise a campaign fund of $27,000 by assessment of employes of the New-Orleans Customhouse, to be mainly devoted to payment of the campaign expenses of Senator W. P. Kellogg in his candidacy for Congress in the Third district of Louisiana, is not received with good grace and should be stoutly resisted and repudiated by those employes. The fact is well known that nearly every holder of a National office in Louisiana secured appointment through the interposition of Mr. Kellogg, and the general opinion is expressed that upon the prompt payment of the assessment their tenure of office depends. The *Protectionist*, official organ of the Republican State Executive Committee, declares that all should be called upon to "fish or cut bait," and is quite as dictatorial in cracking the party whip in the assessment business as the most obstreperous Bourbon Democrat or plantation overseer.

The Republicans of Louisiana should know that in New York and Pennsylvania the party is in revolt against such practices; also, that Jay Hubbell the chairman of the Republican congressional committee, has been defeated for a renomination in Michigan, and is to be succeeded by a popular German. In Massachusetts, Congressman W. W. Crapo, invited to enter the gubernatorial race, has replied to an office holder, who sought his advice in the following comprehensive manner. We extract from this letter, which was published in the Boston *Advertiser:*

"I am utterly opposed to the assessment of office-holders for political purposes. There can be no mere political exigency which will justify a compulsory demand upon them for money or other aid in carrying elections. There are obvious reasons why the solicitation for contributions by members of Congress, or by authority of a Congressional committee, from employes of the Government, is specially objectionable. The influence which members of Congress may be supposed to exert under the present system in appointments to office gives to their circular a peculiar significance. While a simple request from proper persons to office-holders and other citizens to aid in meeting the legitimate and proper expenses of a political campaign cannot reasonably be objected to, any form of application which even indirectly is or may be felt by the office-holder to be compulsory is censurable. Nor are Congressional committees or their agents proper persons to make such a request of office-holders. When first the Hubbell circular of this year was issued, it was distinctly stated, both in the Senate and the House, by members of the Republican Committe, that nothing in the nature of an assessment was proposed, and that contributions made in reply to it would be regarded as entirely voluntary, and one would be free to give or to decline to give without prejudice to his employment. The circular of August 15, which you inclose, by its importunity naturally alarms many who receive it and may induce contributions which otherwise would not be made. Thus I answer your special inquiry as I have uniformly answered others who have asked my advice and opinion, by saying that no one should make payment in response to any request for campaign funds unless his ability, inclination, and sense of propriety lead him to do so. A very small percentage of the office-holders of the country responded to similar invitations in 1880, and no person failing to respond was ever disturbed in his position or suffered annoyance in consequence of his neglect or refusal. No harm, in my opinion, will come to those who decline to make the contributions requested. You have a right to rely upon the explicit statements of the chief executive officers of Government upon the law enacted by Congress, which, if not in terms covering these circulars, applies to them in its spirit, and upon that public sentiment which will not tolerate removals from office for such a cause. The fear of discharge should not influence your response to this or any appeal for funds to be used for party purposes. Further than this, contributions by office-holders to a person representing members of Congress, although they are said not to be forbidden by the letter of the statute, are, as I have indicated, certainly opposed to its spirit, and are condemned by the moral sense of the community. I therefore advise, no such contributions be made. Such appeals and such gifts are a source of weakness to the party, and success so purchased is a worse evil than defeat."

United-States Senator Ben Harrison is an opponent of the spoils system, and in a recent speech in Indianapolis said:

My brief experience at Washington has led me often to utter the wish, with an emphasis that I do not often use, that I might be forever relieved from any connection with the distribution of patronage. I [illegible] the free and unbiased support of my fellow-[illegible] to be able to give [illegible] to those [illegible] to the [illegible] have com[illegible]

[illegible] letter has been knowledge that certain unauthorized persons, styling themselves a "Republican campaign managing committee of the Third District of Louisiana," have been sending assessment notices to all the various Federal officers and employes of the State in as well as out of the district, assessing these officers and employes 5 per cent. on their yearly salaries for exclusive use in the said Third District. It being well-known that this district is largely Republican, and that it can be carried, as it always has been, without resorting to such unusual harsh and extraordinary means, but that other and closer districts in the State do need help, I beg to suggest that you officially issue a notice to all the Federal officers that no such fund is needed in the Third District; that the persons issuing the circular have no authority to do so, and advise them to pay only the voluntary contribution asked for by the National Congressional Commmittee, of 2 per cent, as this fund will be used where it is needed, in the close districts of the State.

Very respectfully,

C. B. DARRALL,

Member Congressional Committee.

It is safe to say that no personal interest which Mr. Darrall had in writing that letter can affect the soundness of the position taken against the payment of the Third district assessment. A district with 5000 Republican majority ought to be required to uphold its candidate; besides Senator Kellogg has enjoyed the emoluments of office long enough to be able to pay a considerable part of his canvass expenses, and the men drawing small salaries, who do not live in the district, should not be robbed of the means of supporting their families to create a large corruption fund. For assuredly the proposed fund deserves that designation. To ensure the success of Mr. Kellogg and his friends and to prevent the Democratic candidate from carrying the district, Republican opposition is to be silenced by a liberal distribution of money. Concede the justice of such assessments and the independent reformatory sentiment of a party in any district, may be crushed by an outside combination, regardless of its better interests or the will of its majority.

If parties are properly conducted, as the exponents of sound principles of government, under the leadership of men of popular choice, their campaign funds may be acquired as readily as funds are now acquired for church building and missionary purposes. The people may be trusted to uphold the right; they are reasonable; they know that travelling expenses of speakers, and halls or stands for the use of meetings must be paid for, and they will cheerfully contribute for these purposes. A party that can not be sustained on such a basis is a shameless fraud, serving personal ambitions without regard to the general welfare; and it will go without honors even at its own home.

The carnival of crime in Phillips county, and numerous other parts of Arkansas, has been followed by a shameful effort to steal the offices of Pulaski county, in which the capital of the State is located. It contains a large proportion of whites from the North, and colored people. The vote in 1880 stood: Garfield 3,851; Hancock 1,971. The Little Rock *Gazette* said that if Col. Oliver received two-thirds of the legal votes for sheriff he should not be allowed to have the office. A heavy Republican vote was polled, but the Bourbon commissioners, in defiance of law or decency, have thrown out the votes of five townships, and one ward of Little Rock. The disfranchised ward embraced a third of the vote of the county. There is not a court in the State through which the wrong may be righted, so carefully have the Ku Klux provided for such a contingency; and the Southern press, by general understanding and sympathy with the law breakers, is engaged in systematically concealing or perverting the facts. The only hope for order and decency is expressed by the Chicago *Inter-Ocean:* "The time is coming, and ought not to be long delayed, either, when Congress in accordance with its duty to see that a republican form of government is maintained in every State, will undertake the redress of such wrongs in States where local redress is denied."

From Egypt we have the welcome news that Arabi Pasha, Toulba Pasha, and 10,000 troops have laid down their arms unconditionally. The British troops were welcomed in Cairo. Gen. Wolseley announces that the war is over, no more men from England will be necessary, and that he will change his base from Ismalia to Alexandria. On the arrival of the Khedive at Cairo courts will be established for the trial of the rebel chiefs

Maine and Vermont have gone Republican with increased majorities. The entire Congressional delegation of both States is Republican. Should all the Northern States follow suit, the prospects for [illegible] Congress will not be [illegible]

When the lawless Bourbon klans made incursions into Kansas, and by the same methods which they now use to gratify their greedy lust for power in the Southern States, a John Brown appeared to lead the opponents of fraud and intimidation at elections; and they were provided with rifles and powder, and men hastened from the free States to reinforce them. There may a time come when the better sentiment of the country, tiring of Choctaw county and Phillips county methods, will vigorously assert itself in like manner, governed by the same spirit of resistance to political slavery. No greater danger menaces the country than the possibility of the attempt, through bulldozing a dozen or more Southern districts, to obtain control of Congress or elect a President. Thoughtful men should make their counsel felt now, assurred as they may be, that the country will not quietly submit to a Congressional majority or a President so elected.

A Sunday-school superintendent writes to an exchange: "We never go into winter quarters as some do; I see no need of any Sunday-school closing out in winter." Neither do we. There is no necessity for it. The Sunday-school ought to, and can be made lively, spirited or profitable for at least fifty-two, and occasionally for fifty-three Sundays during the year. We have little faith in the efficiency of those Sunday-schools that generally commence to freeze with the first frosts of November, and that continue to freeze the winter through until they begin to thaw with the spring weather sunshine of April or May. Set your Sunday-schools in motion, keep them actively going and they will undergo no danger of freezing during the winter.

Editorial Correspondence.

Dr. Lafferty, of the Richmond *Christian Advocate*, M. E. Church South, says that "the unread Methodist is as helpless in the hands of his proselyting neighbors as a 'muly' ox among Texas cattle with horns two feet long." "The unread Methodist" cannot know what his Church teaches, nor what it is doing, and as a consequence is not likely to become an intelligent and useful member. It is a very rare thing to find a man or woman, ignorant of all the Church teaches or is aiming to teach or do, that is of much religious use. Where no religious books are read and no Church paper is taken and read, is a sure indication that the ministers and Church are to have a hard time. Where there is no religious reading there will be little or no religious thinking or action. It is seldom that we see any of our Methodist books on the tables or at the homes of our people, consequently most of them are ignorant not only of the doctrines, but also of the achievements of Methodism. Brothers, it is not enough that we from time to time are able to count the converts we have made. We must educate and train those converts. We want them ready to give a reason for their hope. One of the prime duties of the Methodist preacher is to see that each convert he makes is well supplied with Methodist reading. Get them to subscribe for the SOUTHWESTERN, and they will read about the glorious revivals going on at home and abroad, and become fixed in their views and strong in their attachments to the church. The wise pastor knows the value of a Methodist paper, and will not rest until he is able to put one in every Methodist home.

Morgan City is beautiful for situation. We have some excellent people here—a heroic self-sacrificing band of men and women. They have just completed their parsonage, 16x42, and eleven feet high, making one of the most desirable homes on the district. There is a debt of $79, which Bro. Claiborne hopes to pay on or before Christmas.

Of all the pedestrians we have ever had the privilege of walking with, Rev. J. W. Richardson, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Centerville, is the most remarkable. He met us at the depot at Bayou Sale—the road to Centerville, because of the mud, being impassable—but just how deep that mud was, no man could tell, because no man knew. After the usual salutations, "I reckon," said Bro. Richardson, "that you will both have to walk to Centerville," referring to Brother Lyon, who was at the depot. Now, Brother Lyon, in his stature, is the least man in the Louisiana Conference, but there is no smallness in his mental or moral structure, while Bro. Richardson and the writer are each over six feet in their stockings, so there was a wonderful contrast between us. With Brother Lyon, we had always supposed ourselves a little extra as a pedestrian, but as compared with Brother Richardson, who is a perfect colossus of roads, and whose entire machinery seems to have been put together for the purpose of walking, we were exceedingly slow and constantly in the rear. However, we kept pressing on, and in due time, by a way we did not know, were led to the home of a sister who had provided a bountiful dinner for us. Our stay in Centerville was pleasant. Bro. Richardson is doing a good work, and is respected by the people. The reports at the quarterly conference were all in order. We wish the Methodist Episcopal Church here the best success in all of her efforts to elevate and save men, The Lord help all to do what they can.

C.

Our Church at Murfreesboro.

August 20th found me at Murfreesboro. Sunday morning at 9:30 I attended Sunday-school and found a most active staff of teachers at work, among one hundred and ten young plants. Brother Cooper, the superintendent, is a most excellent man, and understands his work. While in company with the pastor, Rev. H. Primm, he remarked: "Brother Cooper is always full of Sunday-school. He studies the lesson thoroughly, and the pastor must study to keep up with him." We will not attempt to describe his manner of proceeding with the exercise. Let it suffice when we tell you everything is like clock work, moving in harmony. After the regular exercise the writer was called upon to make a few remarks which he did. At 8 o'clock we tried to preach to a very large and appreciative audience, from Michael iv. 2, and again before the time for services the house was crowded to overflowing and we tried to preach from 2 Samuel v. 24 verse. We felt indeed it was good for us to be there for the Lord manifested his presence greatly. After services the roll was called and a collection of $58 35 was taken up for the new building. After this a collection was taken up to send the writer home, resulting in $2 25, making the total collection for the day $60 60. Elder H. W. Key, the ex-pastor and now presiding elder of the Murfreesboro district always says to his people, "Pay and pray is my motto." They have the right spirit. The pastor's support is taken up in the classes on Friday nights, leaving the public collections for their new building and defraying the incidental expenses of the church. Rev. H. Primm is greatly beloved by all of his people, and they say he is a good preacher. Murfreesboro is a nice little town, full of enterprise, having several churches. Our church there when finished will be a marvel of beauty, and should bear upon its top a large key representing the name of its founder, Rev. H. W. Key, whose name will always be revered and shall live when he is dead

S. P. B.

McMinnville, Tenn.

District Conference.

The Second District Conference for Nashville district has been called to meet at Dover, Stewart county, Tenn., November 10. Now the annual conference will meet in Brownsville, Tenn., November 23d, just thirteen days after this conference. The brethren are requested to come prepared for the annual conference, and as a matter of economy, but few, if any of them can go back home and return to conference. It is known that each member of the district conference is expected to attend the district conference, viz: Traveling and local preachers, exhorters and one Sunday-school superintendent and class leader from each pastoral charge in the district, which will make not less than fifty members, not mentioning wives and visitors that must be entertained by the good people of Dover for thirteen days, or else the good people of Brownsville, where the annual conference meets must lengthen the time of entertaining that part of the annual conference contained in this district, or else the attendants at district conference must board themselves. Now to do the first is to impose upon the laity; and to do the second is to impose on the clergy, either of which is unfair. Now it does seem to me that this is the best way in the world to have no district conference, and as but two or three attended the Frst district conference at Springfield we will have no district conference this year. I hardly think the appointment meets the approbation of the members of the conference. Now is the time attention should be called to this matter. If we are to have a district conference, the time and place ought to be changed.

Respectfully,

LUX.

Rust University.

The following amounts were received for Rust University during the month of August: Elder J. W. Dunn $25, by W. W. Hooper 9 50, as follows: S. E Cain 5, L. C. Forbes 4 50.

Is it possible that this is the *whole amount* that could be raised within the bounds of the Mississippi Conference during one whole month! One hundred and eighteen charges and circuits, with over twenty thousand members, and only $34 50 toward a building which will cost $25,000, and which will be the property of the Conference!

It will be noticed further that this amount was given by three individuals.

Do the brethren of the Conference remember the pledges they made at our last session and the resolutions adopted in connection therewith? For the benefit of any who may not have a copy of the Minutes of the Conference, or having them do not read them, I will repeat three of the resolutions passed at our last session:

1 WHEREAS, We have at this conference pledged ourselves as individuals, to raise certain specified amounts; therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That we will enter *at once heartily and faithfully* upon the prosecution of this work, and that we will *never cease* our efforts until *every dollar* of these amounts has been raised.

3. *Resolved*, That it is hereby made the duty of the Presiding Elder and preacher to aid in raising these amounts subscribed, and that each pastor *as soon as he goes to his appointment shall begin at once.*

4. *Resolved*, That Prof. W. W. Hooper, Holly Springs, be appointed Treasurer of the Shaw University Building Fund, and that *as fast as raised* the preacher will forward it to him and he will send personal receipts, and publish the same in the SOUTHWESTERN.

Have you, brethren, *faithfully* kept these resolutions?

Did you begin at once *heartily*, and have you continued your efforts, and have you forwarded *as fast as raised?*

The contract for the building was made with the express understanding that the Conference would raise during this year every dollar of the four thousand pledged. More than $15,000 has already been expended on the building and less than $300 has been raised in this Conference thus far this year. Yet we have been patient and hopeful for we know that the fall of the year is usually, with us, the best time for raising money. That time is now upon us, every brother should now throw all his energies into this work, not one should expect to raise this money without a sacrifice, without the giving up of something that he would like to have, and it would be no credit to him if he could. We are now erecting a building that will be doing good work for the Conference a hundred years hence, and can we expect to do this without an extra effort?

No special agent is sent out to aid in raising this money in order that every dollar raised may go directly into the building, and not be absorbed in paying salary and travelling expenses.

Each preacher, therefore, should consider himself a special agent, and should exert himself as he would if he had been sent on a special mission to raise money for the University.

Shall we not hear from each one of you during the next month?

W. W. HOOPER.

Opening of New Orleans University.

Rev. Dr. Dean arrived last Friday night, and assumed duties at the New Orleans University on Monday morning.

The Dr. is not unfamiliar with the labors upon which he now enters, having been for more than a dozen years at the head of educational institutions, and for three years president of the East Tennessee University. Nor is he ignorant of the wants of the South, or indifferent to its interests; having been connected with its educational work for about ten years. He believes that the leading idea in all education should be *thoroughness;* and those who shall attend this institution may be assured that whether their connection with it be long or short, they will be sent out to their life work not mere imitators, but with a well-grounded knowledge of whatever branches they may have studied.

We trust that our colored people will avail themselves as far as they possibly can, of the excellent opportunities afforded by this institution for a thorough education.

It would be well for all students to enter at the earliest day possible, as we are informed that the classes will be organized at once.

Days of Prayer for Sunday Schools.

The committee of the London Sunday-school Union has issued its annual call for the observance of Sunday and Monday, October 15 and 16, as days for universal prayer for Sunday-schools. In response to this idea, the attention of the Sunday-schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church is affectionately called to the appointment.

J. H. VINCENT.

805 Broadway, Sept. 1, 1882.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—A current paragraph says Bishop Peck has lost 100 pounds in weight during the last year.

—Mrs. Lucretia Garfield bought for $50,000 cash, the Ralph Worthington residence, on Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio.

—Dr. Hartsell was able to represent the Freedmen's Aid cause at the Michigan, Northwest Swedish and Iowa conferences

—Rev. J. W. E. Bowen desires his correspondents to address him at the School of Theology, Boston University, Boston, Mass.

—Mr. Philip Phillips has been spending about a month in Sweden, filling several engagements to sing in some of the principal cities.

—Mr. Samuel Harris, a colored merchant of Williamsburg, Va., is reported to be worth $25,000. He handles $5,000 worth of goods annually.

—The Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada, and his wife the Princess Louise, have made a trip across the continent to San Francisco.

—Dr. P. Akers was ninety-two years old Sept. 1st. Sunday, Sept. 3d, he was to preach in Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, Jacksonville, Ill.

—Mrs. Grant, the venerable mother of President Grant, sojourning for some time at Ocean Grove, was honored with many calls to pay respects to her.

—Bishop Foss is at Saratoga Springs, and under the care of Dr. Strong. He is gradually improving, and will probably soon be again at his official work.

—Bishop Harris, who returned re. turned to New York from his long Episcopal tour, traveled over 32,000 miles and met his appointments without an hour's detention by sickness.

—The Duke of Argyle has so far succumbed to the prevailing fashion of temperance principles in Great Britian that he is removing all whisky shops from his land and will permit no more to be constructed.

—The Rev. J. P. Newman, whose serious illness prevented him from making a proposed European tour, is now in the Adirondacks. His health is so far restored that he expects to preach at his church in New York, September 10.—*Methodist.*

—We are pained to announce that according to our latest advices Rev. S. P. Craver is again threatened with the progress of the lung disease, from which he has been suffering. His life is a valuable one for our mission in Mexico. Let the Church pray God yet to spare it and to give him strength for many years of service.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

D. Shelby, Allen: "Elder Duncan has done much good among our poor people. They received him well."

Rev. J. G. Vaughan, pastor of Ames, is having constant encouragement in his work. The congregation is slowly but surely increasing. The Sunday-school has nearly doubled in its attendance.

A. Moore, Coushatta: "We had a baptizing, Aug. 7, and the rite was administered to twelve persons; ninety-two came to the Lord's table. The elder was with us on the 12th and 13th. Cotton is opening, and picking has commenced."

The following contributions have been received for Ames Mission in response to the call of the pastor: Gen. Meyer, New Orleans, $5; R. F. Fenno, New Orleans, $10; Rev. E. H. Vaughan, Manassas, Va., $5; M. L. Butler, Jonesboro, Tenn., $5; Rev. E. Eastman, Haverhill, N. H. $2.

B. H. Johnson, S. S. Superintendent, Avoca: "We have had a grand exhibition in St. Luke Church, of which Rev. Wade Hampton is pastor. The young people spoke. About 150 were present, and they expressed great satisfaction. Two dollars were raised for the school, which was badly in need of books. A package of "Good Tidings" was gladly received. Our pastor closed a basket meeting on the 20th with success. Sabbath-school is in good condition, with sixty-two names on the roll. We have few books, and times are hard. I am going to do all I can this fall for the SOUTHWESTERN. There are a good many readers in this community."

TEXAS.

Wm. Allen, Cotton Gin: "A protracted meeting just closed, resulted in 25 converts, and one backslider reclaimed. Some 40 or 50 were at the altar for prayers day and night."

TENNESSEE.

J. Mathews, Capleville: "I used tobacco ten years and stopped. I urge young men and women to stop using tobacco and snuff. I would not kiss a young lady if she used snuff."

[illegible] Graham: "Brother [illegible] in our day and Sun- [illegible] We had a pic- [illegible] addresses were delivered by Bro. [illegible] Miss Ida Evans and myself. There were two converts; local preachers Candfields and Menis preached for us. Bro. J. O. Harding is teaching at Harding Grove, here are seven converts. At Smith Chapel there was 1 convert, 4 baptized, 6 additions; Miss Ida Evans teaches school for us. At St. Peter, H. Price is teacher. All of our teachers are from Central Tennessee College, and are Sunday school workers. The Ladies Mite Society and my lectures for them realized $60 25 for the church. We are building a new church at St. Peter, to be worth $600. Brother Kynett sent us $100. I will lecture at St. Peter, Sept. 15, Mastis Grove Sept. 22, Friendship Sept. 29."

MISSISSIPPI.

L. J. S. Bell, Herbert: "We have just closed a very interesting meeting at Mt. Zion church. It was a season of rejoicing. It commenced July 23d. On the 24th and 25th Elder J. W. Dunn held our quarterly conference, and his presence renewed the spirit of the meeting. He administered the Lords supper to a goodly number, and baptized 4 children. His collection was $6. Precious souls were converted, and 31 additions were made. Rev. James Healy gave us a glorious sermon. Aug 12 was called to the bedside of my aged father. On my way, at [illegible], I found Bro. Butler engaged in a revival, and I preached to a crowded house. Several persons came forward. Bro. B, [illegible] At Starkville I met [illegible] on his way to [illegible] conference, and I [illegible] He [illegible] well. [illegible]

[illegible]

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

THIRD QUARTER. REVIEW. Sept. 24.

Three months more we have learned of Jesus. Our lessons were about Jesus blessing children. Then the rich young man who lacked one thing. He needed more love. Next came our lesson about Serving. Those who do most love most. The blind Bartimeus you can all remember. Then comes the lesson about the ride Jesus took when they cried "Hosanna." The Fruitless Tree, with only leaves, taught you to show good deeds as well as to say you love Jesus.

Praying and Forgiving you must never forget, for you say the lesson text every time you pray. Then we had a lesson about a vineyard, and one about a penny, you learned that godliness meant being like God, and that always brought peace. Then came our ten commandments in two little ones, "Love God with all your heart, and your neighbor as yourself."

Eleven brought the lesson about a wise or prudent man. Wise people all love Jesus. Sin brings trouble to all. Then came our great lesson with the printed word Watch. Every lesson is grand and good, but what you need most is this one word, watch. If the soldiers are on the watch they are always ready to meet the enemy, but if they are asleep the enemy can do a great deal of harm. Every little one must watch when all are playing so that their hands and tongue behave well. Sin is always ready for them. Now the three months are gone, and if you have learned every lesson, you know a great deal about how Jesus lived here. He was always doing good, and he wants us all to be as near like him as we can.—*Western*

NEW BOOKS.

JIM BENTLEY'S RESOLVE. By Lydia L. Rouse. American Tract Society, 150 Nassau St. New York. For sale by W. D. Skillman 94 Camp St. New Orleans. Price 75 cents.

We hail all such books with gladness and cheerfully commend them to parents and to the young. It will do good, we wish a wide circulation.

VICTORY AT LAST. By Catherine M. Trowbridge. American Tract Society, 150 Nassau St. New York. For sale by W. D. Skillman, 94 Camp St. New Orleans.

Miss Trowbridge has made quite a reputation by her former works "Steadfast," "Crown of Glory," "Forestville," "Sheaves," etc. We regard this as good if not better than those that have preceded it. It is worthy of a place in every Sunday school and home library. It is neatly bound and sold for $1.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Henry James, Jr., has written for *The Century Magazine*, to be published early in the coming volume, a sketch called, "The Point of View," —a series of eight letters concerning America, its people, society, manners, politics, railways, etc.,—chiefly in contrast with the same features of European life; the whole lightly strung on a thread of fictitious characterization. As the title indicates, the letters are written from different points of view, the writers including American ladies and gentlemen who have lived in Europe a member of Parliament, and a member of the French Academy.

The *Princeton Review* for September contains the following list of articles: "Can Americans Compete in the Ocean Carrying Trade?" by George F. Seward; "The Future of Turkey," by Canon George Wilkinson, Oxford University; "The Doctrine of the Trinity in the Light of Recent Psychology," by Henry N. Day, D. D.; "Personality and Law, the Duke of Argyle," by Mark Hopkins, ex-president Williams College; "Co-operation in the United States," by R. Heber Newton; "The Dawn of the English Reformation," by James E. Thorold Rogers, M.P., London.

The *North American Review* for October opens with an article on "The Coming Revolution in England," by H. M. Hyndman, the English radical leader, giving an [illegible] account of the agitation [illegible] going on among the English working classes for a reconstruction [illegible] whole politico-social fabric of [illegible] country. O. B. Frothingham [illegible] "The Objectionable in Literature," and endeavors to point out [illegible] distinction between literature [illegible] as corrupting, and that [illegible] simply coarse. Dr. Henry [illegible] tells the interesting [illegible] one year's "Discoveries at [illegible]. Senator John I. Mitchell, [illegible] treats of the rise [illegible] of the rule of "Politi- [illegible] Prof. George L. Vose, [illegible] Institute of [illegible] contributes an article [illegible] on "Safety in [illegible]," and Prof. Charles [illegible] of the Harvard College [illegible] contributes an instruc- [illegible] on "The Protection of [illegible] The Review is sold by [illegible] and newsdealers gener- [illegible]

[illegible] in receipt of the summer [illegible] London Graphic one [illegible] profusely illustrated [illegible] a delight to [illegible] 190 Strand [illegible] one shilling.

[illegible]

ture, its connection with Babylonia; National Scenery; State and Prospects of English Literature; Medieval Hymns; Mozley's Oxford Reminiscences; The Paralysis of Government.

The numbers of the *Living Age* for the weeks ending the 9th and 16th of September contain articles on Caroline Fox, John Sterling, and John Stuart Mill, *Westminster;* Charles Darwin, and Evolution, *Church Quarterly;* Literature and Science, by Matthew Arnold, *Nineteenth Century;* Some impressions of the United States, by Edward A. Freeman, *Fortnightly;* Reminiscence of a March, *Blackwood;* The Brethren of Deventer, *Cornhill;* American Society and its Critics, Selfishness, and "The Burnous of the Prophet," *Spectator;* Korean Ethnology, *Nature;* The Power of Accumulation in Small Sums, and The Foreign Trade of China, *Economist;* Paper and Pine-Apple Fibre, *Chambers' Journal;* Mountaineering in the Alps, *Land and Water;* Hindoo Marriage Custom, *Leed's Mercury;* Owls, *Time;* Influence of Forrests upon Streams, *Kaffrarian Watchman;* with installments of "No New Thing," and "Robin," and Poetry. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

How Does Compound Oxygen Cure?

We answer in two important ways: First, by a rapid purification of the blood, in consequence of a larger supply of oxygen to the lungs, and second, by revitalizing all the nerve-centres, the Compound inhaled having in its manufacture become magnetized, which gives it the quality known to chemists as "ozone." A new and healthy action is at once set up in the diseased system, and general improvement follows as surely as effect follows cause. If you wish to know all about this new and remarkable remedy, the use of which is rapidly extending to all parts of the country, send to DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, Nos. 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, for their Treatise on Compound Oxygen. It will be mailed free.

Ocean Grove Home Missionsionary Meeting.

The success of the National Educational Assembly, held at Ocean Grove, N. J., Aug. 8th and 9th, inspired the friends of our Southern work with much interest. The condition of the South so possessed the minds of the speakers—though of national fame—that the burden of their thoughts and volume of their utterances were touching this great Southern problem. Many thought a supplementary meeting of a more specific character ought to be held in the interest of the Woman's Home Missionary Society. Accordingly Dr. Hartzell arranged, with the consent of Dr. Stokes, to have one Monday, August 14th. Mrs. Dr. W. C. Palmer presided, and introduced the speakers with grace and fitting words. Miss Cowgill, a missionary of eight years' experience in Louisiana, brought here by the kindness of some friends for her recuperation, gentle in manner, but intensely in earnest in her work, interested the audience with the portrayal of her heroic labors and incidents coming under her own observation. Such courage and devotion must accomplish good in the fields of toil and elicit, as this speech did, great interest among our ladies at home. Rev. Mr. Lawrence, the professor of Latin in the Claflin University at Orangeburg, S. C., followed with an effective speech, setting forth the strange admixture of races, and giving cogent reasons for helping both classes in the South. Loyalty must be cultivated there. Educational measures and missionary effort must precede legislation to secure the enjoyment of the civil rights to the oppressed colored man. Mrs. S. B. Darnell urged the province of home and mother in shaping the destiny of society, and showed the necessity of the work done by the ladies under the care of the society in this open and inviting field. Her husband spoke of the cabin life, and what hindrances this interposes to healthy development of social life; also the destitution of ideas concerning the care and training of children, the need for our agencies going into the South since almost the entire forces once sent there have been so circumscribed that they been practically expelled. The last speaker, Professor Caldwell, warmed up to the occasion with his accustomed zeal, and inspired the audience with enthusiasm, so that they desired to hold a meeting of general inquiry. Several ladies sought private interviews with those who took part in the meeting, and resolved to answer the objections they had so often heard in the Churches against organizing the work, and to push the battle vigorously forward, feeling more than ever the national necessity of the Woman's Home Missionary Society.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

The town of New Rochelle, N. Y., brought an old man of eighty-two before Justice Gifford on a warrant to compel him to provide for his son who had become a town pauper on account of his intemperate habits. The motion was denied, the judge [illegible] that "as the town grants the [illegible] to sell liquor, [illegible]

MARRIAGES.

About two miles southeast of Starkville, April 25, Mr. Leven Bell to Mrs. Lucretia Drake. Rev. John Eanes officiated.

DEATHS.

Mrs. Fannie Benton, daughter of Rice and Elizabeth Morse, of this city, departed this life Monday evening, September 11, at 5 o'clock, under peculiar circumstances. For some days she had been ill, and her friends being aware that she was passing at that time, as in the past few years, through very sore domestic trials, attributed her illness to the same. On Monday eve, before her friends and relatives were aware, she became a raving maniac, and procuring a deadly poison she took the same, which resulted as above stated, at the close of the day. She became conscious toward the last, and seemed at perfect ease until the weary wheels of life stood still. She was a faithful member of Clark Chapel, as well as a faithful mother. In this case, we can only hope for the best. Her parents are among the leading people of this city. Her funeral took place from Clark Chapel, Thursday, September 13, 1882, at 10 a. m., services by the pastor. L. M. H.

Nashville, Tenn.

With regret I announce to the readers of the ADVOCATE the sad intelligence of the death of Bro. Reason Eonis, which occurred September 8, age 63 years. He leaves a wife and daughter to mourn his loss. He has been an active member of the Louisiana Conference, was assigned to the Springfield work by Bishop Scott, and was superannuated four or five years ago.

Biloxi, Miss. P. E. BARDWELL.

Erastus L. N. Johnson, the only son of Rev. Green N. Johnson and Mrs. L. J. Johnson, of the Tennessee Conference, died at Galloway Station, July 19, 1882. He was born October 14, 1881. Bro. Johnson and wife have our sympathies.

JESSE D. PEIRCE.

Sister Martha Zober died July 27, in the triumph of faith. Sister Elizabeth Outlaw died August 7, after earnest prayer.

Starkville, Miss. JOHN EANES.

Bro. Sidney Breese, an old and faithful member, departed this life, August 23, we hope, in the full triumph of faith.

Henry McGowen, after some three or four months illness, died July 22. A wife and children mourn his loss. He believed he had made peace with God.

Oold Springs, Texas. H. W. WILSON.

Sister Mandy Pollock lived and died a Christian within the Methodist Church, August 29th. She welcomed death. She leaves a husband, a child, and brothers and sisters to mourn her loss. JOHN L. SMITH.

Burleson, Texas.

Sister Julia Gamble departed this life August 20, and said she wanted all God's children to meet her around the throne. Aged 50 years. She was a faithful worker in the church, and will be greatly missed. A husband and four children mourn her loss.

Sister Smithia Busby, aged 21 years departed this life August 27th. She said the Lord had sanctified her and died happy. A husband, sisters and brothers mourn her loss. WM. AIKEN.

Cotton Gin, Texas.

—Ladies Prefer Floreston Cologne because they find this combination of exquisite perfumes a delightful novelty.

In view of the heavy loss of missionary life it has been decided to try what negroes can do towards the evangelization of their race. Four colored helpers have just left the East London Institute for Africa, and will be followed by seven more.

Drunkenness.

Those who have taken Simmon's Liver Regulator declare that it sets the liver in action and invigorates the system in such a way as to destroy the craving for strong drinks.

An excommunicated member of a Memphis church, says the Wheeling *Register*, attempted to whip the pastor because he refused to let him partake of communion. The minister was equal to the occasion, however, and the assaulting party is in the hospital for repairs.

A full feeling after meals, dyspepsia, heartburn, and general ill health relieved by Brown's Iron Bitters.

The tariff commission heard representatives of the Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota lumber trade. They expressed themselves favorable to retaining the present duty on lumber, which was only from 10 to 15 per cent. The statistics of the trade of these three States showed that the capital engaged can only be stated in nine figures, and the quantity produced in ten figures; over 51,000 men are employed, and their yearly wages amount to $17,000.

Opinion of Eminent Dr. H. R. Walton, Annapolis Md.:

"Colden's Liquid Extract of Liebeg's Beef and Tonic Invigorator is a most excellent preparation. It is par excellence, superior to cod liver oil or anything I have ever used in wasted or impaired constitutions, and an excellent preventive of malarial diseases." (Remember the name Colden's—take no other.) Of druggists generally.

The saints in Utah are rushing to Ogden by order of the church, and are taking out their naturalization papers; half of their fare on the railroad is paid by the church. Great complaint is made by those not enrolled among the faithful about their difficulties in registration. A Mormon has no trouble, but every other man is compelled to prove his right. Mormonism is not squelched by any means.

Ah! you have a headache! [illegible] why don't you try Ayer's Pills. They will relieve the [illegible] stomach, restore the digestive organs to [illegible]

The Power of The Press.

In no way is the power of the press more surely shown than in the universal knowledge that has in less than a year been diffused throughout fifty millions of people of the wonderful curative properties of that splendid remedy Kidney-Wort. And the people from the Atlantic to the Pacific have shown their intelligence and their knowledge of what is in the papers, by already making Kidney-Wort their household remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels.—Herald.

Tullahoma, Tennessee, has the only file factory south of Baltimore. Besides this it has a hub and spoke factory, a woolen mill, a distillery and will soon have several other establishments.

Dr. R. V PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—I have advised many ladies to try your "Favorite Prescription" and never see it fail to do more than you advertise.

Yours truly, Mrs. A. M. RANKIN,
141 Bates Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

There is a great influx of settlers from the North all along the line from Jacksonville to Key West. They come in by colonies, and are composed of men of capital and of sound common sense. The culture of the grape tends fair to outrival a few years hence the celebrated vintage of California, and efforts are being actively taken to establish the culture of the silk worm. These, with the orange groves, undoubtedly prove the vast resources of our Land of Flowers. We are glad to note that a few colored men are employed in the cultivation of their own farms. May they prosper and be happy.—*Pensacola Journal of Progress.*

The advertisement of Roses of Messrs. Miller & Hunt which appears in our columns, should attract the attention of all lovers of the beautiful. They are the largest house in this line west of the Atlantic coast, and can be relied upon as reliable men.

Conference Notices.

Hot Springs District—Little Rock Conference.

FOURTH ROUND.

Sweet Home	Sep. 30
Van Buren	Oct. 7
Fayetteville	" 14
Conway	" 21
Jacksonport	" 28
Batesville	Nov. 4
Newport	" 8
Hot Springs	" 11
Lewisville	" 18
Texarkana	" 24
Millwood	" 25
Washington	Dec. 2
Paraclifta	" 9
Centre Point	" 16
Caddo Gap	" 24
Little Rock Circuit	" 30
Argenta Circuit	Jan. 6

Dear Brethren: For the sake of Christ and our work, let each one push his benevolent collections. Let us raise more than our assessments. Also, let each one try to raise his subscription, or something for Walden Seminary.

Yours respectfully, G. W. SAMS, P. E.
Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 8, 1882.

Marshall District—Texas Conference.

FOURTH ROUND.

Marshall and Wiley University	Sept. 16-17
Centenary	" 16-17
Jefferson	" 23-24
Woodlawn	Oct. 1
Cypress	" 7-8
Jefferson Circuit	" 14-15
Pittsburg	" 21-22
Marion	" 28-29
Marshall Circuit	Nov. 4-5
Queen City	" 11-12
Texarkana	" 11-12
Clarksville	" 18-19
Clarksville Circuit	" 18-19
Paris and Red River	" 25-26
Paris Circuit	Dec. 2-3

W. L. MOLLOY, P. E.

Notice.

Please take notice that the church at Live Oak, Louisiana, will be dedicated on the second Sunday in October. Let all who read this notice come and help us in this work of the Lord. There will be a grand concert given at Live Oak on Saturday, October 7, under the management of Mr. C. M. Smith, for the benefit of St. Paul's M. E. Church. H. C. ARMSTON.

San Antonio District—Texas Conference

FOURTH ROUND.

San Marcos	Sept. 9-10
Pleasant Grove (west)	" 16-17
Laredo	" 23-24
San Antonio	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Hondo City	" 7-8
Pleasant Grove (southwest)	" 14-15
Mount Pleasant	" 21-22
Riddleville	" 25-26
Nashe's Creek	" 28-29
Gonzales	Nov. 4-5
Lone Oak	" 11-12
Cuero	" 15-16
Victoria	" 18-19
Mission Valley	" 22-23
Goliad	" 25-26

Brackettville and Brownsville will not be visited. Brethren will please have their statistic facts ready for entry—blanks will be furnished. M. HENSON, P. E.

Navasota District—Texas Conference.

FOURTH ROUND.

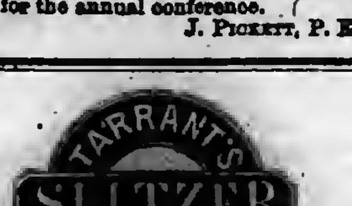
Brenham Circuit	Sept. 9—10
Brenham Station	" 10—11
Hempstead Circuit	" 15—17
San Felipe Circuit	" 23—24
Courtney Circuit	Oct. 1
Plantersville Circuit	" 7—8
Navasota Circuit	" 14—15
Anderson Circuit	" 21—22
Prairie Plain Circuit	" 28—29
Bryan Circuit	Nov. 4—5
Bryan Station	" 5—6
Iola Circuit	" 8
Burleson Circuit	" 11—12
Hearne Circuit	" 18—19

F. C. MOORE, P. E.

Nashville District—Tenn. Conference.

The District Conference of the Nashville District Tennessee Annual Conference, M. E. Church, will convene at Dover, Tenn., Nov. 10, 1882. Opening sermon will be preached by Rev. M. Williams. The pastors are expected to bring up their full assessment to the District Conference. Brethren be on hand promptly, and come prepared for the annual conference.

J. PICKETT, P. E.



The Language of Disease is Pain. Respond to it wisely by reinforcing nature. An admirable preparation for this purpose is TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. It expels all morbid matter from the [illegible] regulates the liver, [illegible] the digestive organs, [illegible]

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, Sept. 18, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

Cotton, ℔ ℔.	
Ordinary	10¼
Middling	12¼
Good middling	12½
Middling fair	13¼
Sugar, ℔ ℔.	
Yellow clarified	9
White clarified	9
Molasses, in bbls., ℔ gallon.	
Common	40
Fair	50
Choice	60
Rice, Louisiana, ℔ ℔.:	
Common	—@4¼
Fair	—@5¼
Choice	@6¼
GROCERIES.	
Butter, ℔ ℔.:	
Western	26@27
Coffee, ℔ ℔.:	
Ordinary	8¼
Prime	11½
Cheese, ℔ ℔.:	
Western factory	12
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	3 00
Flour, ℔ bbl.:	
Fancy	5 75
Choice family	5 00
Lard, ℔ ℔.:	
Choice, in kegs	@13
Choice, in tierces	12¼
Salt, ℔ sack:	
Coarse	87½
Fine	1 32½
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl.	2 75
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl.	1 75
Onions, ℔ bbl.	2 00
Apples, ℔ bbl.	2 00a3 50
Cabbages, ℔ 100	10@16 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl.	5@10 00
Oils, ℔ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	19@30
Coal, in bbls.	—@—
Linseed, raw	62@64
Linseed, boiled	65@67
Cotton seed	42@44
GRAIN AND FEED.	
Corn, in sacks, ℔ bu.:	
Yellow	93
White	90
Mixed	93
Oats, ℔ bu.:	
Western	44
Bran, ℔ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	1 00
Hay, ℔ ton:	
Prime	16@17½
Choice	19@20
PROVISIONS.	
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	28 00
Bacon, ℔ ℔.:	
Breakfast	16
Shoulders	11½
Sides, clear rib	15¼
Sides, clear	15¼
Hams, sugar-cured	16½
Dry Salt Meat, ℔ ℔.:	
Clear rib sides	10¾
Clear sides	10¾
Shoulders	10¾

A Valuable Addition.

Because it is beneficial to the scalp and adds to personal beauty by restoring color and lustre to gray or faded hair is why Parker's Hair Balsam is such a popular dressing.

MALARIA

Malaria is an almost indescribable malady which not even the most talented physicians are able to fathom. Its cause is most frequently ascribed to local surroundings, and there is very little question, but this opinion is substantiated by facts. Malaria does not necessarily mean chills and fever while these troubles usually accompany it. It often affects the sufferer with general lassitude, accompanied by loss of appetite, sleeplessness, a tired feeling and a high fever, the person afflicted growing weaker and weaker, loses flesh day after day, until he becomes a mere skeleton, a shadow of his former self.

Malaria once having laid its hold upon the human frame, the door of the system is thrown open to nervous diseases. The body weak and enfeebled absorbs no nourishment, but subsisting upon itself, the digestive organs no longer perform their functions; the liver becomes torpid, and other organs failing to do their routine work, speedily become disordered, and dissolution and death are apt to ensue.

In addition to being a certain cure for malaria and chills and fever, BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient tonic; especially indigestion, dyspepsia, intermittent fevers, want of appetite, loss of strength, lack of energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs. It is for sale by all respectable dealers in medicines, price, $1 per bottle.

Be sure and get the genuine BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. Take no other.

aug24-4t

EDUCATIONAL.

A Teacher Wanted.

Rev. Frank Walker, pastor of our church at Monroe, La., writes that a lady or gentleman (a lady preferred) is wanted to teach music, play the organ for the church, and teach a private school. They want a teacher for two or three months at least, perhaps longer, and they will provide fair payment. Any one desiring to accept this opportunity, may call at the SOUTHWESTERN office for further information. 38-tf

Drew Theological Seminary, MADISON, N. J.

The Central Theological School of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Next term begins Thursday, September 21. For catalogues and special information, address HENRY A. BUTTZ, President. 37-2t

BOSTON UNIVERSITY.

Choicest Eastern advantages in Collegiate and post-graduate studies; in Theology, Law, and Medicine. Address The Registrar Boston, Mass. 33-16t

MERIDIAN ACADEMY.

The Sixth year of the Meridian Academy will begin Sept. 1882. Having given general satisfaction in the past, we bespeak a liberal patronage in the future. Especial pains taken with students preparing to teach. Persons desirous of sending their children to a good Preparatory School will do well to correspond with us. Board can be obtained from $6 to $10 per month. All communications should be addressed to Rev. G. Brooks, or to the Principal.

MRS. M. V. KEEVER.

Meridian, July 5th, 1882.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

[illegible]

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.

☞ AGENTS WANTED. ☜

(Trade Mark.)

Laboratory 77 West 3d St. New York City. Druggists Sell it.

CHILLS AND FEVER.

FROG LEVEL, LA., February 27, 1882.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chills and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine. L. D. HOWERTON.

july27-1y

CHAUTAUQUA. C. L. S. C.

The HOME COLLEGE, for people out of school—young and old. Four Years' Course. Readings in History, Art, Science, and Literature. Forty minutes a day. Diplomas. Special Seals. The Books and THE CHAUTAUQUAN, a monthly magazine, containing a large part of the required reading, only $6 a year. Tuition fee, 50 Cents a year. The movement indorsed by WM. CULLEN BRYANT, JOHN G. WHITTIER, DR. MARK HOPKINS, BISHOP SIMPSON, and a host of scholars and educators. LEWIS MILLER, Esq., Akron, O., President. DR. J. H. VINCENT, of New Haven, Conn., Superintendent of Instruction. The year begins in October or November. *For Circulars, giving full explanation, address Miss K. F. Kimball, [illegible] New Jersey.* High-School Graduates, Mothers who want to "keep up" with their children in study, Business Men, Young People who left school too early, should join the C. L. S. C.

38-2t

—100— Years LADIES in the WHITE House

Now Ready. New Edition. [illegible] AGENTS WANTED. Send for Circulars, with full particulars, to BRADLEY & CO., 66 N. Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

aug24-12t

New Orleans University,

CORNER CAMP AND RACE STREETS. New Orleans, Louisiana.

OPEN TO ALL, WITHOUT REGARD TO RACE OR RELIGION.

REV. JAMES A. DEAN, A. M., D. D., President.

The next term of this institution will open on MONDAY, September 18. Students are desired to be present at the opening, as studies will commence on the first day.

Special instruction, both by recitations and lectures, will be given to those preparing to preach or teach, and to such as are already engaged in those professions. Every scholar, of whatever grade, will have the most thorough instruction.

Board and tuition at the same rates as heretofore.

New Orleans, August 31, 1882. 36-tf

Rust University, HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

LOCATION BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL. Instruction, Systematic and Thorough.

COURSES OF STUDY: Academic, Normal, Collegiate and Biblical.

Special Instruction in Music and Penmanship.

EXPENSES:

Board, per month, including rooms and washing	$10 00
Tuition, per term of twelve weeks	3 00

Music and Penmanship extra.

Fall Term Opens September 26, 1882.

Examination of new students September 27.

Rust Hall, which is being erected at a cost of $25,000, will be completed by the opening of the winter term, January 2. School accommodations can then be provided for about five hundred students and about half that number can be boarded in the school building.

For further information address W. W. HOOPER.

aug24tf

WILEY UNIVERSITY, Marshall, Texas.

A School of Liberal and Christian Education.

Primary, Academic, Normal, Scientific, Classical and Biblical Courses of Study.

EXPENSES:

Tuition, per month (of four weeks)	$1 00
Room rent, per month	$1 50 to 2 00
Washing, per month	75 to 1 25
Board, per month, about	5 00
All expenses, per month, about	9 00

Cost of board varies with price of provisions etc. All students boarding in the institution are required to furnish bedding to the amount of two blankets and pillows.

Instrumental music $2 50 a month. Vocal music free.

Session begins 18th of September and continues until the 31st of May 1883.

For full particulars send for catalogue.

Address W. H. DAVIS,
aug10-3m Wiley University, Marshall Texas.

BALDWIN SEMINARY,

A School for White Pupils of Both Sexes. Baldwin, St. Mary's Parish, La.

YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 18, 1882.

Prepares for College or University, Business or Professional Life.

We challenge competition in low rates, thorough instruction, and healthfulness and beauty of location. Influences decidedly religious. Home care and comforts. For circular containing further information address

REV. W. S. FITCH, A. M., President.

aug24-tf

Washington and Lee University,

GEN. G. W. C. LEE, President.

Thorough instruction in LANGUAGES, LITERATURE and SCIENCE, and in the Professional Schools of LAW and ENGINEERING. Healthful location in the Valley of Virginia. Necessary expenses for whole session, exclusive of board and clothing, need not exceed $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Session opens Sept. 21. For catalogue, address J. L. CAMPBELL, Jr., Clerk, Lexington, Va.

37-6m

Wards Seminary, Nashville, Tenn.

Closed its 17th year with 237 young ladies, and 41 graduates. Parents wanting a School of Progress, Experience, Careful Matronage, and Thorough Drilling in its Departments, including Cutting and Fitting, send for a new catalogue. Next year opens Sept. 1st. Address DR. W. E. WARD.

29-6t

Riverview Academy.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

With U. S. Military Department. A thorough going, wide-awake school for boys, combining Study, Military Drill and Recreation in due proportion. Catalogue with chart of College Requisitions, sent on application.

jy13-3m OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT

By the Month, Week or Day,
—AT—
227 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET,
Corner Treme Street, New Orleans, La.
MRS. C. ROBERTSON, Proprietor.

MRS. H. L. DALE,

Wishes to inform her friends [illegible] to Accommodate Gentlemen [illegible] With Board, by the [illegible] [illegible]

BEATTY'S ORGANS [illegible] [illegible] W. Washington, N. J.

Ten Nights in a Bar Room [illegible]

aug10-6t

COOK'S SUNDAY-SCHOOL PUBLICATIONS FREE!

For fourth quarter to schools [illegible] tried. Full particulars and [illegible] tion; goods now ready. [illegible]

aug31-4t

McShane Bell F[illegible]

Manufacture those celebrated Chimes [illegible] for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. [illegible] and circulars sent free. HENRY McSHANE [illegible]

aug31-1y

W. D. SKILLMAN, [illegible]

94 . . . Camp Street, [illegible]

Keeps constantly on hand a large [illegible] ment of

Sunday-School Supplies,

Consisting of GOSPEL HYMNS, single and [illegible] with and without [illegible] Bibles and Testaments [illegible] Union Primers, [illegible] Books, Union Spelling Books, Reward Cards, Ticket [illegible] Tiny Text Books, etc., etc. [illegible] assortment of Books suitable for [illegible] or presents to children. [illegible] FAMILY BIBLES from $3 [illegible] Liberal discount made to Sunday-school workers. Call and examine the stock [illegible]

Lithographs of John Wesley, [illegible] this office. Price [illegible] any address. [illegible] 100 Camp Street, New Orleans.

tf

$1.30 Teacher's Bible

[illegible] DAVIS C. [illegible] Adams St. Chicago.

Health is Wealth

DR. E. C. WEST'S [illegible]

A. W. SKARDON. [illegible]

SKARDON & [illegible] GROCER[illegible]

Corner Jackson and [illegible]
—AND—
Cor. Prytania and Felicity [illegible]
New Orleans, La.
FRESH CREAMERY [illegible]
Received Daily by Express.

H. WALKER, Pres't. [illegible] ROBT. R. GREENE, Sec'y. [illegible] J. H. WHITE, General Manager.

The Colored Marriage and [illegible] Association, OF MISSISSIPPI.

Headquarters at Okolona, Miss., and [illegible] tered by the State of Mississippi, all the laws in relation thereto fully complied with.

As an evidence of the [illegible] its officers, the Circuit Judge [illegible] Judicial District of [illegible] county officers, including [illegible] and members of the [illegible] Circuit and Chancery [illegible] county, Mississippi, and [illegible] of the city of Okolona, [illegible] Marshal, members of the [illegible] men, and the Presidents of [illegible] all certify as to their financial [illegible] and reputation for honesty [illegible] And the Chancery Clerk [illegible] Treasurer of the Association [illegible] his office a bond of $[illegible] for the [illegible] of all members of said [illegible] sureties upon which bond have [illegible] proved by said Clerk.

This Association is managed and controlled alone by colored men. [illegible] either male or female, wanted [illegible] Liberal commissions given. [illegible] further particulars,

ROBT. R. GREENE, [illegible]
36-3m

BIG PAY to sell our Rubber [illegible] samples free. [illegible] Cleveland, O.

[illegible]

[illegible]

tely conference. The charge is in a growing condition. Since the second quarterly conference there have been 66 conversions. Most all join the M. E. Church. Rev. V. M. Cole said the quarterly conference was a fine one. Most all the members were present. The citizens of Leona were glad to see Bro. Cole. Some of our white brethren were present, and pleased with the sermon. They want to hear him again. After Rev. Cole administered the Lord's supper, we had a jubilee. On that night 75 partook of the Lord's supper. We collected $7 30 for Bro. Cole. Our pastor has fully recovered from his recent illness, and is actively pushing his work through. He has a protracted meeting going on at Hope Well. Our churches have prayed for W. Ripetoe, that he might recover and come and see us once more in life. Not only our church, but the white brethren want to hear him again. May God bless the churches."

MISSISSIPPI.

L. F. White, West Point circuit: "Elder J. M. Shumpert was with us on third Sunday, and preached to a large congregation, and his feasible exposition of the Scripture was heartily responded to. Collection for elder $2 50. Lord's supper was administered to a good many. Several Baptist friends were present. Collections reported by the pastor for the quarter $27 30."

H. L. Kennedy, Crystal Springs: "We have three churches on this circuit, and have had revivals at all points. Many souls have been made to rejoice, because happily converted to God. Accessions fifty-five, baptized 51—adults 36, children 15. We are glad to say much has been done in the way of improving our churches, since my pastorate here. At the church in town we have raised $66 45, made 31 new seats, bought two nice chandeliers and put them up. Little Rock, a new church six miles in the country, has raised $39 and is [illegible] and seated. It is 30x40, [illegible] by Elder J. [illegible] White Oak, seven miles west, will have a church this fall I think. We have raised $65 by subscriptions to be collected in [illegible] re not [illegible] le to [illegible]. We have 32 converts [illegible]."

[illegible]

W. [illegible] Sweet Home: [illegible]. My camp [illegible] Sept. 21."

[illegible] Oxygen Cure!

[illegible] ways: First, [illegible] the blood in con[illegible] of oxygen to [illegible] by revitalizing all [illegible]

[illegible]

the Legislature by violence, fraud and the theft of the ballot-boxes, they [illegible]

The Greenbackers of South Carolina nominated J. R. Campbell for Governor. The Republican convention endorsed the State ticket, but repudiated the financial principles, and elected E. A. Mackey, chairman of the State committee.

Good for Babies.

When I have a baby at breast nothing is so useful for quieting my own and baby's nerves as Parker's Ginger Tonic. It prevents bowel complaint, and is better than any stimulant to give strength and appetite. —A Newark Mother.

The State authorities of Vermont have been informed that the amount of personal property bequeathed that State by the late Arooneh Huntington, for educational purposes, is $205,737.

"Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c boxes.

The *Gray Eagle*, of Gray, Audubon county, Iowa, flings the name of the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln for President in 1884 at its masthead.

Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions. $1, at druggists, La. Depot, I. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

The boy whose mother was too strict with him is in college—sober, temperate, and respected. The other squandered his parents' property, contracted habits of intemperance, became an inmate of a prison, and at last has gone to an untimely grave, though not, we trust, without penitence or hope.

$1500 a year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

The average annual drink bill of Ireland is estimated by the London *Times* at $69,115,510, while the total rental of land for agricultural purposes in 1880 amounted to $57,591,960.

Eminent Physicians.

are prescribing that tried and true remedy, Kidney-*Wort* for the worst cases of billiousness and constipation, as well as for kidney complaints. There is scarcely a person to be found that will not be greatly benefited by a thorough course of Kidney-*Wort* every spring. If you feel out of sorts and don't know why, try a package of Kidney-*Wort* and you will feel like a new creature.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

The Mennonites of Manitoba are divided into the Hook and Eye party and the Button party. The former are conservatives and see danger in buttons; the latter are radical and progressive, insisting upon the innocence of buttons, also their convenience and cheapness.

Women that have been bedridden for years have been entirely cured of female weaknesses by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

Admiral Seymour, who commands the British fleet that bombarded Alexandria, is 80 years of age.

Should you be a sufferer from dyspepsia, indigestion, malaria, or weakness, you can be cured by Brown's Iron Bitters.

The probabilities of a railroad being built to connect Milneburg, Spanish Fort and West End are excellent.

Solid Comfort.

Nobody enjoys the nicest surroundings if in bad health. There are miserable people about to-day to whom a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic would bring more solid comfort than all the medicine they have ever tried.—News.

It costs the British government $600 for each soldier landed in Egypt.

A severe earthquake on the 7th inst., damaged many buildings in Panama.

Books, Pictures, Etc.

The following is a list of miscellaneous articles, that may be had at this office, on receipt of the prices annexed. They will be sent postpaid to any address desired:

Lithographs Methodist Bishops in group up to 1872, each	$ 25
Whedon's Commentary on Matthew and Mark, clean print, poor binding	75
Historic picture, "Garfield and his Family," steel engraving	2 00
Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems	75
Hallowed Songs	50
Mitchell's New School Geography (1872)	1 25
Independent Youth's Speller	60
[illegible]	25
Trench's Mental Arithmetic	40
Song Gardens, second book	50
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A LETTER FROM GERMANY.

SIEGEN, January 9, 1882.

Very esteemed sirs:

The praise your Liver Pills have called forth here is wonderful. After taking one and a half boxes of your genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, I have entirely recovered from my four years' suffering. All who know me wonder how I, who, for so many years, had no appetite and could not sleep for backache, stitch in my side, and general stomach complaints, could have recovered.

An old lady in our city, who has suffered for many years from kidney disease, and the doctors had given her up, took two of your Pills, and got more relief than she has from all the doctors. Yours truly,

J. VON DER BERG.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar-coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression: McLane's Liver Pill.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signature of C. McLane and Fleming Bros. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name McLane, spelled differently, but of same pronunciation.

If your storekeeper does not have the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, send us 25 cents, and we will send you a box by mail, and a set of our advertising cards.

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"Its virtues are unquestionable and its curative character absolute, as the writer can personally testify, both from experience and observation. Write at once to Haylock & Jenney, 7 Dey street New York, enclosing $1, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—Editor of Mercantile Review.

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Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my mother, three sisters, and one brother, the names of whom are as follows: My mother's name when last I heard from her was Betsey Clark; my brother's name was Adolphus Clark; my three sisters names were Adeline Clark, Serelle Clerk, and the third one is the daughter which she had after we were separated, and the name of whom I have not learned. These relatives were sold from me near Covington, La., in or about the year 1839, leaving me a boy about sixteen years old. Before we were sold from one another, we belonged to one Joyner. I myself was sold to a woman by the name of Mary Fox, who afterward married a man by the name of Sam Simpson, with whom I remained till the close of the war. I still go by the name of Simpson. I visited my mother at New Orleans about fifteen years ago, and succeeded in finding them all in that city. Only one of my sisters (Serella) was then married. My mother had married a man whose name I do not recollect. She had had only one child by the man whom she then had. So you see New Orleans is the last place in which I saw them, and I wish to know whether they are still there or not. I may have possibly mistaken a little in giving the surnames of the above named relatives, bot the given names are correct. Wherever my mother is, she is known by the name of the man whom she last married, bot the last name by which I knew her was Betsey Clark; and so for all of the above-named relatives. Myself and Adolphus were the only sons she ever had that I know anything of. My address is Barksdale, Attala county, Miss. WM. SIMPSON.

DEAR EDITOR: I desire to inquire for my sister Martha, who was sold from us when about seven years old to a man who lived near Bolivar, Tenn., named Tom Boyle. At that time we all belonged to John Green, except father, who belonged to Nat Woods. Father was Granville, mother Dollie, brothers William, Granville, and Richmond the baby, sister, Laura. We all went by the name of Norman. Father belonged to Tom Norman, who lived at Whiteville, Hardeman Co., Tenn. Grandfather was Squire Norman, grandmother, Jennie Norman. Mother and all the children except Sister Martha are here in Texas. I desire to find her. Pastors, please read this to your congregations. Address, at Austin, Texas, her brother,

38 3m REV. GRANVILLE NORMAN.

DEAR EDITOR: I wish to see if my relatives can be found. I have a father, mother, and one full sister. Father was August Brown, sister, Louisa Brown, three half-sisters were Mary, Eliza, and Harriet Brown, two brothers were Joseph and George Brown. I was born in Maryland, and when eleven years old was brought to Tennessee. I remained there four years, and was taken to Missouri, and after being there two years came to Texas. I was brought to Tennessee by Jose Gamden, a speculator. Jesse Breese was my last owner. This occurred 1858 to 1866. I am about 39 years old. Address me at Roxton, Lamar county, Texas.

37-8t SARAH ANN LEWIS.

MR. EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my sister and father. I left sister in Fayette county, Tenn., 35 years ago. She was named Everetta, and belonged to James Parchman, who sold her to Mr. Fox. Her mother, Catherine, was brought from Tennessee, by Parchman, to Texas, 35 years ago. My father, Alfred Gwinn, belonged to Atwood Gwinn, and old mistress was Margaret Gwinn. Father had two children by my mother, one Alfred, and the other Henry Jackson. Address me at Laredo, Texas.

A. J. TURNER.

DEAR EDITOR: I desire to know of my sister's welfare. Her name is Lydia Summers. Her father is Willis Summers. The last I heard of him, he was in Harrisburg, Texas, and he wrote me that my sister was in Houston. Since that time I have written to them, and can get no answer. Any one knowing of her whereabouts who will write to me I shall owe much gratitude. Address me, at Double Bayou, Chambers Co., Texas.

GEORGE RIVERS.

Miss Priscilla Davis is inquiring for her family. She was born at Mr. John Andrus' plantation, in the parish of Iberville, La., and was the daughter of William and Eliza Davis. She has a brother Moses and a sister Matilda Davis. She has not seen them since the war. Address at Union Chapel M. E. Church, New Orleans.

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It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

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$500 REWARD! WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. 41 1y

TEACHER'S LIBRARY. Nine books, including Bible Dictionary, Commentary on Mark, Compendium of Teaching, etc.; books worth 75c. to $1.50 each. Price 10c. each; whole nine, 80c. DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams St., Chicago. aug10-8teow

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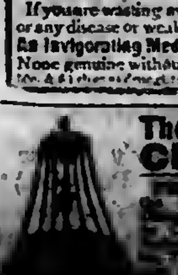

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The following prices include the MOUNTINGS.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting.	Price
24 inches	175 lbs	225 lbs	$45 00
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36 inches	550 lbs	800 lbs	120 00
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44 inches	1000 lbs	1350 lbs	200 00
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We have arranged to furnish our churches with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The Bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

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The great superiority of Coraline over horn or whalebone has induced us to use it in all our leading Corsets. $10 REWARD will be paid for any corset in which the Coraline breaks with six months ordinary wear. Price by mail, W. B. (coutill), $2.50; Abdominal, $2.00; Health or Nursing, $1.50; Coraline or Flexible Hip, $1.25; Misses', $1.00. For sale by leading merchants. Beware of worthless imitations boned with cord. WARNER BRO'S., 372 Broadway, N. Y. aug10-13t-eow

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BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE! Quality and Quantity Always Uniform. For sale by Grocers. D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor, 233 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 11 26t eow

PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK. No preparation and only a common pen needed. Superior for decorative work on linen. Rec'd Centennial MEDAL. Sold everywhere. 18-26t-eow

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GIN File your GIN with NEWTON'S Patent SAW FILER. Sent by MAIL. Agents wanted. Send 3c. stamp for circular. Made by W. B. Newton, [illegible] 24-13t

HIRES' IMPROVED ROOT BEER 25c. package makes 5 gallons of a delicious, wholesome, sparkling Temperance beverage. Ask your druggist, or sent by mail for 25c. C. E. HIRES, 48 N. Dela. Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 24-3m

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

VOL. 17—NO. 39. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1882. WHOLE NUMBER 530.

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

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This Beautiful Life.

How beautiful this earth, where God
His [illegible] bounty shows,
The dropping of autumnal fruits,
The fragrance of the rose,
And all the varied harvest wealth
That he on man bestows.

How beautiful the snowy flocks
That in green pastures feed,
The patient, plastic herbs intent
Their master's call to heed,
And with intelligence endued
The noble, prancing steed.

How beautiful the human face,
Through these expressive lines,
Amid the dawn of infant grace,
Or where bright youth refines,
Or age in holy calmness smiles,
Creative glory shines.

How beautiful the undivided mind,
Where Reason fills its are,
And Knowledge [illegible] gold,
And lights of Fancy burn,
The Memory bids the buried Past
[illegible] return.

How beautiful the immortal Soul,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] heightens every joy,
And every sorrow heals.

How beautiful this life we lead,
[illegible] year by year,
[illegible] the hope
Of [illegible]
[illegible] we'll arrive
[illegible]

For the Southwestern.

[illegible] Roberts a very Modest Man.

BY [illegible]

[illegible]

"Well, stranger, have you a desire to serve the Lord, and go to heaven?"

"I have such a desire."

"How long have you had this desire?"

"A great many years."

"Well, do you think, old gentlemen, you know anything about religion?"

To this blunt inquiry the bishop modestly replied that he did, and that he had a good hope of salvation through faith in Christ. Then this uncouth leader exhorted him, the meeting closed, and the bishop returned to the tavern.

Shortly after reaching his home the tavern keeper, with evident hesitation and doubt as to the character of his guest, said:

"Old gentleman, you seem to know something of religion. We usually have family prayers. Perhaps you will read and pray with us?"

"I have no objection if you wish it," replied the bishop.

Bishop Roberts was always mighty in prayer. On this occasion his wondrous power in supplication astonished the landlord. He had never listened to such fervent pleading with God, and was fairly entranced. After rising from his knees, he gazed for some moments at the bishop in silent amazement. At length he said to him:

"Old gentleman, if it would be no offense to you, I would like to know your name."

"No offense at all. My name is Roberts."

"Any relation to Robert R. Roberts, one of our bishops?"

"I am Robert R. Roberts."

Thus only by being questioned did the good bishop make known his official position. The landlord was too happy to sleep much that night. The thought that he had a bishop under his roof kept him awake. The next day he published the fact far and near, and persuaded the bishop to remain two days and preach to the people who gladly came together to hear him.

Perhaps that noble man was too reticent concerning himself while traveling among strangers. Perhaps not. He certainly gained knowledge of human nature by it, since it showed him the disposition of many to respect an *officer* more highly than a man. It is also certain that if he erred it was on the right side, since it is better to be modest over much than to be vain, pompous, and greedy of special attentions.

For the Southwestern.

A Talk with a Hopeless Case.

BY REV. S. P. BELL.

Mr. R. is the man who built our little church at Leesburg, and I suppose is as good a house carpenter as can be found in the State of Tennessee. Almost every street of this little town is decked with buildings testifying to the fact that he is "Master of his trade." He tells us that in time past he has taken contracts for a single building which would pay him four thousand dollars.

But Mr. R. don't take any such contracts now, nor can he get them, let him try ever so hard. Is it because he is not a good workman? No, certainly not, for his works show for him. What is the matter then? Is it because he is a colored man? No he is a white man. *It is because he drinks.* A few days ago we were going to our appointment not far from Mr. R.'s home and happening to catch up with Mr. R. riding along on his way from taking a load of wood to town, (the only way he has of making a living,) we were invited to take a ride, and as we drove along through the wood, across the stream and up the hillside, we talked as follows: "Mr. R. can you tell me what first started you drinking, and what was it that formed your taste for liquor?"

"Yes, I am now sixty-five years old, [illegible] I never drank a drop until I was forty. The first thing that awakened my appetite for drinking [illegible] cider. We raised a [illegible] apples and made cider. [illegible] but [illegible] it and said [illegible] in it. Even [illegible] been drinking [illegible]

[illegible]

"About three dollars."

"Can you not stop drinking if you try?"

"No. I have tried sufficiently. I expect to be a slave to it as long I live, which I don't think will be very long. I believe to stop would be certain death to me. And now I tell you the truth, though you may not believe it. This wagon and team is my only means of making a living by hauling wood to town to sell. But to tell you the truth, I must have whiskey. If I get five dollars I must get whiskey first. If I get fifty cents I must get whiskey before I get anything else, either for my family or for myself." We find that by calculation that this Mr. R., has drank in twenty-five years at $2 00 per year the sum of $5,000, and is now going at the rate of $156 per year. Suppose he lives five years longer, (which is very likely.) This will make him seventy, and he will have drank up $5,780 in clean cash, to say nothing of the money paid in fines for being drunk, fights, loss of tools, breaking of wagons, etc. This $5,780 invested in land at the average price of land in Tennessee, would purchase a farm of 578 acres. This sown in wheat, if it only averaged five bushels to the acre, would produce 2,890 bushels, and had it sold at $1 10, the price of wheat this summer, would have brought $3,179 Multiply this amount by twenty-five, the number of years he has taken to drink it, and you have an enormous sum of $79,475. Take $2000 of this to build a college and you have $59,475 left with which to endow it, or which would keep 398 students in school for a year at a cost of $150 each. All of this might have been done had he not taken that little "no harm drink of cider." All of that squandering of his life and living has been made by his taking it. Surely "one sinner destroyeth much good."

Brethren, are there not some around you, yea in your midst, in your churches who are likewise treading upon this very dangerous ground? Would you not do well to recite the above figures to them, and awaken them to a sense of their danger before it is too late? Apples are getting ripe. The passion is being made; it is found sitting upon the dining tables of some of your best families. Show them the reptile before "it bite like a serpent and sting like an adder." Don't enter into any compromise with the demon. There lies the danger. He is in the path of the children. He is in the bosom of the mother and father, and he is offered to the minister of the Gospel. Kill him with the word of God. "For blessed art thou if thou shalt put the brethren in mind of these things."

McMinnville, Tenn.

A Letter from Allen.

ALLEN, LA., Sept. 6, 1882.

MR. EDITOR: Allow me space in your paper for a few sentences concerning our little town. It is located on the right bank of Bayou Taplacat, on a pleasant hill, it has 1000 inhabitants, and is a healthy place. There are large cotton and corn farms on the left bank of the bayou, and the land is rich. It is about five miles from Spanish Lake. Any one can raise stock of the finest breed, and it is the place for all who wish to make a good living and some money. There is but little prejudice between whites and blacks, and all are civil. Liquors were voted out once, but some say they keep them for plantation use, and the country is alarmed by the whoop of victims of whiskey.

I was up about Gloster on the New Orleans Pacific railroad, and attended Boggy church 2½ miles from Gloster. It should be in the Fairfield circuit. There are 28 members, and all are delighted with the SOUTHWESTERN; 25 say they are going to subscribe for it. A good many have homes and land. Mr. Dave Blackshier will sell.

D. J. PRICE.

A Tie Vote.

MR. EDITOR: At the State election held Sept. 4, in [illegible] township, a colored man and a white man who had held the office before, and been a citizen of the county for several years, ran for the office of justice. They tied. The bottom rail is getting on top.

N. L. PERRY.

[illegible], Ark.

[illegible] members of the Forty-[illegible] have been chosen.

Corea—its Present Condition.

Corea is a kingdom of Eastern Asia the greater part of which occupies a peninsula stretching south from the northern portion of the Chinese Empire. Its area is estimated to be about 79,400 square miles, or about two and one-half times the size of Scotland. It is known in Chinese history about 1122 B. C. as affording an asylum to the refugee viscount *Ke*, and since that time it has been claimed as an integral part of the Chinese Empire. For centuries it had no political importance. In 1392 A.D. Tia-tso or Li-tan became the founder of the present dynasty of Tsi-tsien, and the author of the system of administration still struggling for supremacy. In 1874 the Christian religion was first introduced into the country, and in 1831 a vicar apostolic was appointed by the Pope and repeated efforts were made to gain a footing, but in 1866 the last Europeans were expelled and French missionaries were murdered. Several American vessels having been burned by the Coreans, the United States in 1867 dispatched Commander Schufeldt to remonstrate with the native authorities, but his mission was fruitless. In 1870 Admiral Rogers of the U. S. Navy approached the Corean capital with his fleet, with the intention of communicating with the government. He was met by a determined resistance, and was constrained by political difficulties to bring his expedition to an end. Within a few months Commodore Schufeldt again undertook the task of opening Corea, by treaty, to commercial relations with the United States, but late advices to the Navy Department announce that the proposed treaty has been rejected by Corea, as has also those proposed by Germany and France.

There are two political parties among the ruling classes of Corea. One party is known as the party of progress, favorable to opening the country to foreign trade and intercourse, and the other party absolutely opposed to progress. They are now known as "Insurgents," and on the 23d of July, 1882, in organized body took possession of Se-Oul, the capital of Corea, and murdured the royal inmates of the palace, except the king, and the country was at last advices in a state of anarchy.

The population of Corea is variously estimated at from 8,000,000, to 20,000,000, the inhabitants being of the Mongolian race, of larger size than the Chinese and resembling the Japanese. In dress, architecture, and social customs, they much resemble the Chinese, and are the only people in Eastern Asia where ancient caste distinctions are still rigidly in force. The language is unlike either Chinese or Japanese, and its alphabet has only twenty-seven letters.

The country is mountainous, and agriculture is the chief business. Rice, wheat, tobacco, cotton and hemp are the principal articles of cultivation. The industrial arts are but slightly developed. It is well supplied with rivers and small streams, and rich in minerals of gold, silver, copper, and iron. Coal is also abundant. Women are held in a very low position, and have no recognition under the laws of Corea. Marriage is a matter of etiquette; the terms are settled by the heads of the families. The bride and bridegroom have no opportunity of seeing each other until they meet on the marriage platform and bow to each other as man and wife. Polygamy is not permitted.

Education, as in China, is ostensibly held in high estimation, and all public officials must pass certain examinations. Examiners are appointed by the government, which take account only of results. These examinations are held each year at the capital, and candidates flock there from all of the eight provinces into which the country is divided. After the examination is concluded, then follows a burlesque initiation which, though not enforced, is rendered imperative by custom. The novice puts on his robes and has his face stained with ink and besprinkled with flour, and is subjected to whimsical insults, as he proceeds on horseback with sound of music to visit the chief dignitaries of the State, the examiners, etc.—*N. E. Journal of Education.*

John G. Whittier was chosen as a delegate to represent Amesbury in the Republican convention of his congressional district.

From Our Mission Rooms.

The Subject of the Missionary Concert Programme for November will be, "The Africa Mission." The present is the fiftieth year since the origin of our Mission to Africa. On the 6th of November, 1832, Melville Cox sailed from Norfolk in the "Jupiter," bound for the coast of Liberia. He went out in the spirit of our latest martyrs in that work, saying: "I know I cannot live long in Africa, but I hope to live long enough to get there." That he "got there" under the auspices of our church; that our church is on the ground in that land in its present strength, is much to praise God for. It is to be hoped that all our churches will take special interest in this concert of prayer for Africa in the month of November, trusting that God will graciously hear our prayer and open a way to us for "greater things" in that work.

The North West Swedish Conference (embraced in the subject of the programme for October) adjourned its session at Chicago on the 11th inst. The summary of statistics for the year shows 5,086 members and 641 probationers; 52 local preachers; 69 churches valued at $181,798 and 27 parsonages at $27,450, $5,950 have been paid on church property debts, but, with the increase, the debt, which is not large ($11, 112), remains about the same as last year. For church building and repairing $13,697 have been raised. The Sunday school scholars number 3,273. $2,574 51 were raised for missions of the Parent Society.

Map of the World for Sunday School Superintendents. A map of the World, colored to represent the prevalence of different religions was published in the July *Manual.* This map with ten pages of statistical matter will be furnished from the Mission rooms gratis to the Superintendent of all Sunday schools which are organized as missionary societies auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the M. E Church. The superintendent has only to apply to the Secretaries for the map, giving the name of the school and his post office address. The map is thus furnished in expectation that it will be enlarged on the blackboard or otherwise for illustrations in the missionary meetings. It will be found very serviceable for the purpose.

China. Death of Rev. Hu Po Mi's son. Rev. N. Sites writes from Foochow under date of July 12th: "We have just been called to mourn the death of Hu Chaik Sing, age 21 years, the son of Rev. Hu Po Mi; a devoted Christian, a dutiful son and the most promising of our college students. We had hoped that he, ere this fall, would serve as a valuable assistant teacher. But our loss is his infinite gain. On Friday he left loving farewell messages with his friends. Saturday morning he told us his hour had come, that the Holy Spirit told him so, and that he need not take any more of earthly nourishment. And, true enough, at 9 A. M. his happy spirit was gone. Earth is poorer, but heaven is richer. "Even so Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight."

"Opportunities are multiplying," continues brother Sites," and from every region, from every district, reports came in of better and more respectful attention being given to the preaching of the gospel. Rev. F. Oblinger and family were, at the bove date, at sea on their way for a visit to Tientsin and Peking.

Japan Mission Theological Seminary. The transfer of the Theological Seminary and training school from Yokohama to Tokio has been accomplished. We are informed by Dr. Maclay that pending negotiations for the purchase of a suitable site for the institution, a building has been temporarily rented within what is called the Foreign Concession of Tokio, where for the present the exercises of the two schools will be conducted. Rev. M. S. Vail, principal of the Seminary, has removed his residence to Tokio, and in conjuction with his sister, Miss Jennie S. Vail, who continues to render effective service in the educational department of the mission, occupies the house formerly occupied by Rev. M. C. Harris. The class exercises of the schools will commence in September, and a prosperous year is anticipated for the educational work.

Rev. C. W. Green, a re-enforcement to the Japan mission, reports his arrival with Mrs. Green at Yokohama, August 20. "Voyage quick, smooth, pleasant. Little or no sickness to either Mrs. G. or myself." Mr. Green's address is now Hakodati, Japan, to which place he is appointed.

South American Mission. Our church edifice at Montevideo has been undergoing a thorough renovation which is now completed. The church as rebuilt was opened for worship by Rev. J. F. Thompson of Buenos Ayres on Sunday July 9 All trace of the old theatre has disappeared. It is now a neat, comfortable sanctuary, with a seating capacity of six hundred. The Government of Uruguay gave $1000 toward the cost of repairs. The congregation raised the $1500 in addition and are happy in not needing to receive aid from the Missionary Society for this object. The achievement intended as a pleasant "Welcome Home" to the superintendent Rev. T. B. Wood, on his return, and has been wholly planned and executed during his absence.

Dr. Fowler's Visit.

The conferences on this coast have had the visit of a bishop nearly every year for thirty years past. For the first time this year they have had the visit of our General Missionary Secretary. It is an occasion that calls for more than a passing note in the *Advocate.* We may express a doubt if the visit of any one man to these conferences has ever touched our work at more vital points, or with more vital effect, than has that of Dr. Fowler. Something of this may be due to the personality of the visitant, but it is more largely due to the fact that he represents the greatest evangelizing agency of our great church, and represents it with such singular personal harmony in spirit and methods with it. His addresses on the platform, his speeches before the conferences, his sermons in the pulpit, have been powerful pleas for the great cause which is alike his and ours. Never before has the Methodism of this great northwest stood face to face with our missionary work as now. Never before did our pastors feel its burden upon them as now. The man who is largely the embodiment of its executive force, who touches the springs of evangelistic power in all hemispheres, has spoken to us. His words have "struck us in the face." He has given us the sharp reproofs for our timidity and lukewarmness that we may have so sadly deserved, and which he is too good a friend to us and our work not to administer. He has put the missionary work on our hearts—into our hearts—as it never was before. Showing us how little we *have* done, he has showed us how much we *can* do. It cannot, therefore, but be a great benediction to our cause and ourselves that has been among us.

In yet another direction his visit is most opportune. He has seen the swell and felt the thrill of marching empire on the northwest coast. He is too much a pioneer himself not to understand it. He is a prophet; and, withal, an evangelist of to-day. He has absorbed the conditions of our work and of our grand country. He is in sympathy with them. Consequently he *can* do us justice, and such are the grave, cold elements of his mind and heart that he cannot do injustice when he knows what justice is. We do not ask him to be unjust to others to benefit us, nor would he do so if we did, but we see how his knowledge of us and sympathy with us will do our work and our country great good before the Missionary Board, and before the whole Eastern church. Thus in these two ways; in a truer appreciation of our work done by the Missionary Board, and a deeper sympathy with the work of our common Methodism by us; there will great good result from this visit of Dr. Fowler. He leaves us with the prayers and love of all our pastors and people. —*Pacific Christian Advocate.*

Our Country's Future.

Not long since a public journal made a statement which startled the public as an almost unthought-of fact. It showed, first, that the territory of the Republic is now larger than all Europe; and, secondly, that, according to the well-ascertained ratios of the growth of its population, the latter will, in about sixty years, equal the present population of Europe. What a consummation will this be! What a thought it would be to a German, or Frenchman, that in sixty years all Europe would be under his national flag, from the Maderia Isles to the Ural Mountains; from the Polar Sea to the Malta—all speaking one language, all having inter-free trade, the same political system, the same social habits—all with perfect civil and religious liberty and unrestricted play for every honourable emulation and aspiration. There are thousands of American children who will see that day for their country. Surely this is a marvelous destiny for any country; history records, thus far, nothing like it; it should make every American an unshakable patriot.

With this latter view the problem becomes singularly interesting. One thing is clear—there can be no war against us after that period. No foreign nation could think of making war against all present Europe combined. The American Republic, will present the same formidable impossibility sixty years from to-day.

Further: What must be the power of the Republic, at that time, over the other nations of the civilized world? Moral power, we mean, of course; for the Washingtonian policy of entire abstinence from "entangling political relations" with European States will, it is to be hoped, be ever maintained by us. Public opinion can, nevertheless, give them a sort of moral sovereignty to the Republic—a sovereign, moral dictation on questions of public right or wrong.

But we need not pause to dream over these problems; we are working inevitably on toward them; let us go on meeting them as they come; let us build our schools and churches; dig out our resources; be faithful to our flag and our God, and hail with joy the future for our children.—*Central Christian Advocate.*

What are you Smoking?

In New York city 826,669,000 cigars and 229,800,000 cigarettes are made annually, and 25,000 persons are engaged in the manufacture.

Fifteen factories employ chemists for flavoring cigars. It is said that few cigars are free from vanilla; the fillings are soaked in an alcoholic tincture of it. Into cigars enter also the toka bean balsam fir, and cedar oil; and into cigarettes also cascarilla bark. But the best imitator of tobacco flavor is valerian; by the use of vanilla and valerian the poorest stems may be made to answer for fair tobacco. Besides these ingredients, potato leaves, sugar, potash, tamarinds, aniseseed, gum and other articles are used.

To make cigars burn freely, ammonia is used, and they are soaked in saltpetre; this chemical is to make the young old with dispatch. The intoxicating effect of some cigars is due to the addition of rum, or a solution of sulphric ether and bromide of potassium.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

A correspondent of the *Western Christian Advocate*, in a letter dated Toronto, August 19th, says: "The Methodism of Canada is the largest thing in it. It has the most worshipers, the largest number of communicants, and the finest churches in the Dominion. The Metropolitan Church occupies an entire square, and is really finer than any Methodist Church building in my knowledge. The Publishing House, in which the *Christian Guardian* is issued is the largest in Canada, and it seems to be doing a sound and growing business."

Ex-Governor Davis, Chairman of the Texas Republican State Committee, is making effective use of the tariff question in his canvass for election to Congress. He gives in his speeches some striking illustrations of the growth of the wool interest in the State under the protective policy, and the disasters which would certainly overtake it were the Democrats to come into power and reduce the tariff.

A mixed English and Egyptian commission will try the rebel chiefs. Arabi Pasha says he was compelled to fight against his will. The Sultan was in direct communication with him. The London *Times* says: "Punishment for the crime of rebellion is death, and without vindictiveness it may be said that never was punishment more richly earned than by Arabi Pasha and his chiefs.

Not a telegraph pole is to be seen in London, Paris or any other large cities in Europe. More than a thousand miles of *underground* telegraph lines are in successful operation in European cities.

General News Items.

Gen. James B. Weaver has been nominated by the Greenbackers of the Sixth Iowa district.

The river commission made an allotment of $100,000 for the improvement of the river and harbor at Vicksburg.

The comptroller of Georgia reports that the increase of [illegible] property in the State during the past year is $16,255,515.

A New York business house is trying the experiment of furnishing its shop girls a cup of hot [illegible] with their dry daily luncheon.

The Republicans of the [illegible] Ohio District nominated [illegible] Butterworth for Congress by acclamation; Second district [illegible] Smith, Jr.

Moses Williams, one of the wealthiest and oldest residents of Boston, is dead, leaving a [illegible] of $6,000,000. He began life peddling milk in the streets.

A. M. Sullivan, the Irish agitator, and a Home Rule member of Parliament, arrived in New York on the 13th, and will remain until the middle of November.

New Hampshire Republicans nominated Samuel Hale for Governor; New York Republicans nominated Charles J. Folger, [illegible] Secretary of the Treasury, for Governor.

Sheriff Cate and his deputy [illegible] train, en route to Knoxville, [illegible] with three prisoners, on the [illegible] were shot by several men [illegible] boarded the train and [illegible] John Taylor, a notorious [illegible]

The following decree proposed [illegible] the Council of Ministers held [illegible] signed by the Khedive: Art. [illegible] The Egyptian army is [illegible] Article II. The officers guilty [illegible] rebellion to be prosecuted and [illegible] ished according to military law.

The Republican convention [illegible] New Hampshire put in the [illegible] form the following: "We [illegible] the principles of prohibition [illegible] we demand that all laws for [illegible] prohibition of the liquor [illegible] shall be fearlessly and [illegible] enforced."

The committee appointed [illegible] Dublin police have prepared [illegible] nment setting forth their [illegible] ances. The authorities [illegible] from the police that they [illegible] omit references to [illegible] rigor of which, however, [illegible] chief matter of which the [illegible] complain.

The volume of business [illegible] acted by the Chicago [illegible] makes it the leading office [illegible] country. Of the 15,000 [illegible] firms who receive matter [illegible] this office, the largest [illegible] livered to any one firm or [illegible] nal is to Lord & Thomas, [illegible] known newspaper [illegible] agents.—*Inter Ocean, Sept.* [illegible]

The library of the [illegible] George P. Marsh, late [illegible] Rome, which has been [illegible] America for sale, is [illegible] rich in works on the [illegible] the Northern European [illegible] as well as on general [illegible] the library cannot be sold [illegible] side, it will be sent to [illegible] where, it is believed, it [illegible] ready disposal.

The moral decadence of [illegible] danism is illustrated by [illegible] that while the [illegible] schools in order to [illegible] the Protestants and [illegible] yet confess and lament [illegible] have no teachers who [illegible] them moral training. Dr. [illegible] says that in Beyrout [illegible] have been removed from [illegible] to Christian schools.

It is reported that [illegible] three years in which Mr. [illegible] M. Stanley has been [illegible] the Belgian Exploring [illegible] on the Congo in Africa, [illegible] er had a quarrel with the [illegible] and has succeeded in [illegible] four trading stations, [illegible] fresh evidence that [illegible] among savage tribes can [illegible] ducted on Christian [illegible] that the golden rule is a [illegible] tent force toward [illegible] Gatling guns or steel [illegible]

The Hubbell [illegible] brought odium upon [illegible] the audacity and [illegible] which it has [illegible] ments of office-holders, [illegible] has been [illegible] lection funds, it is [illegible] sious in its [illegible] and sees them to [illegible] and [illegible] disgrace and a [illegible] sooner the [illegible] "unload" it [illegible] *Journal* (Rep.)

SOUTHWESTERN.

[illegible], Editor.

[illegible]DAY, SEPT. 28, 1882.

Removal.

[illegible] of the SOUTH[illegible] will be printed on new [illegible] second [illegible] Natchez street. All [illegible], exchanges, and [illegible] should be hereafter [illegible]

PHILLIPS & HUNT, [illegible] street, New Orleans

Fifty Cents

[illegible] for the ADVOCATE from [illegible] the end of the year 1882. [illegible]

[illegible]

A Word to Young Ministers.

That some preparation for the pulpit is indispensable most all preachers admit. But few, and that number is growing less, will attempt to preach without some special preparation. When then a minister is preparing to preach what ought he to do? First, let him inquire what the congregation will probably be—whether old or young, converted or unconverted, and then select a text or subject that will be appropriate. Having selected your text, next inquire as to its literal meaning, when and by whom spoken or written, what was intended by the speaker, what doctrines or duties, what threats or promises are involved therein, and how may these be most profitably presented? The careful answer to these questions will furnish the plan of the discourse, which must be carefully studied in all of its parts; not merely in its frame work, but to the filling up of the entire plan including the introduction and practical improvement. You must study as if there were no God to help and bless in the effort, and then deliver it while it is fresh and burning in your own heart as though all depended upon God. If we may be allowed to refer to experience, we should say there are two modes of composing a sermon. One is on paper, the other is in the mind. The paper composition can be made only when table, paper, pen and all the fixtures are present. The mental composition may proceed without table, paper, or pen, in the cars or buggy, on horseback, in fact most anywhere. Every minister should be familiar with both of these methods. This however is to be said. The paper composition can only be used in the regular pulpit or reading desk, while the mental can be used in the school-house, under the trees or wherever needed. But whether the composition be on paper or the mind, Jesus should be first and last. He is "the way, the truth and the life." A sermon without Jesus would be as a system of solar astronomy with the sun left out. A Christian sermon is as Eden would have been without the river to "water the garden." In Christ there is a fountain of thought fresh and exhaustless as the Divine mind. The Bible is full of Christ. He is in every text. Let Him be in every sermon. No doctrine will men welcome more gladly than that Jesus Christ came to save them. Brethren of the pulpit, give it prominence in every sermon.

Be Ye Holy.

This is the command of God. It is clear imperative, and relates to the present tense. All that we have to do is to obey. This command does say, God more religion, get a blessing, nor seek to be holy but, "Be Ye Holy." It is imperative and in the present tense, and we must obey now. What St. Paul calls the old man will never [illegible] outside, he must therefore be crucified. Every vestige of sin must be put off, and the new man which after the image of God is created in righteousness and true holiness put on. The vital question for each one of us to ask is [illegible] "Was I ever converted?" Past experiences sought for encouragement and strengthening but can never satisfy a present want and need. We must be holy now, [illegible] it will not satisfy. [illegible] have the thing itself. Christ's example is holy. If we would be his followers and dwell with him we must be holy too.

[illegible] (He, [illegible] as you please; we [illegible] convenience) and is seen [illegible] all of our fashionable [illegible] To them the Sabbath [illegible] is always a delight, as [illegible] special opportunity for [illegible] of their peculiar gifts [illegible] their eyes to, all [illegible] quiet [illegible] of every article of [illegible] Wigleword [illegible] It [illegible] the preacher, [illegible] whether blue, [illegible] style and fit of [illegible]

Death of Bishop Wiley's Son.

William E. Wiley, the only son of Bishop I. W. Wiley, died at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 15, under the most distressing circumstances. The building of Charles E. Coffin, a wholesale oil establishment, had been the day before partially destroyed by fire, and the cellar flooded with water. Young Wiley, with the porter, was in the cellar trying to raise some barrels of oil remaining there, when one of the barrels exploded, and streaming over the lantern they had taken with them, took fire, and instantaneously the cellar was filled with smoke and fire. When the explosion occurred it seems that young Wiley started away from the blaze, and had almost reached the hatchway, when he fell between two barrels. He lay, when found by the firemen, with his face downward and half submerged in oil and water. He breathed just once after he was carried out into the open air. He was twenty-one years of age, a young man of promising abilities, in the senior class of the college at Delaware, Ohio. Bishop Wiley, at the time of his death, was conducting a conference at Winterset, Iowa. As we read the account of this terrible tragedy, we remembered the days when the iron entered our heart, and how we were strengthened by the expressions of sympathy that came to us from our brethren, who, like the dead—

"Live in our memory still,
And in our love must live forever."

But above all, and more precious than all, were the assurances of the Divine presence and support that came to us in that night of darkness. Bishop Wiley and his family not only have the deepest sympathy of their brethren in Cincinnati in their great bereavement, but every where as our people learn of their sorrow there will be the greatest expressions of sympathy and earnest prayer in their behalf.

"It costs more than it comes to," say not a few who frequently speak of the expense of keeping up the services connected with the Christian Church. We know that the cost can be easily reckoned up in dollars and cents. It costs so much a year. But the "come to" refers to the other side of the ledger, and is the only true measure of gain or loss. Suppose a soul is converted to God, what about figures in this transaction? Who can tell us how to express in figures the value of a soul gained? Sometimes we have seen the heads of families converted, and soon the evening and morning prayer is heard in that home. There is another item for the opposite side of the ledger. We have seen the maker and seller of strong drinks, the hardest of all persons in the community, reached and saved through the agency of the church. By what figures are we to express the value of such fruit? Where is the arithmetic that shall express the value of the soul saved? Say not that "it costs more than it comes to." Let us be hopeful and work on.

Next to Senator Kellogg, the ablest Louisiana Republican nominated for Congress is unquestionably Gen. W. L. McMillen, of East Carroll parish, now holding the office of postmaster of New Orleans. The fifth district has a majority of over 8000 colored voters and formerly sent Republicans to Congress. Beginning with an era of systematic bulldozing, Gen. J. Floyd King was allowed admission, by a Democratic majority, to Congress in 1879. From that district the negro exodus began under the leadership of a bulldozed candidate, and able colored Republican, A. Fairfax, who is now a Congressional candidate in the State of Kansas. Gov. Francis T. Nicholls, with the usual candor which characterized his administration, found it necessary to rebuke the assailants of Mr. Fairfax in Tensas parish, much to the dissatisfaction of the Bourbons. The present Governor, Samuel D. McEnery, was elevated politically by the latter class, and was one of its boldest defenders in the parish of Ouachita. It is to be hoped that, owing to the progress of events, and to wisdom acquired by experience, the candidacy of Gen. McMillen will not be obstructed by any of the methods of the past. Citizens of all parties are interested in free ballots and honest counts. There should, deservedly, be no peace without them. But, whether this be conceded or not, it is the duty of the citizen to cast his ballot for the candidate of his choice; and no slight impediment should deter the [illegible] voters of the Fifth district [illegible] going to the polls. Gens. King and McMillen are both good des[illegible] and public speakers, and if a [illegible] joint discussion could be arranged [illegible] them, it could not fail [illegible] the enlightenment of voter [illegible] while it would [illegible] bitter mem[illegible]

Editorial Correspondence.

There is nothing stationary in the universe. The earth moves, the sun moves, the stars move. Every luminary in the heavens moves, and is constantly advancing in a prescribed course. The solid foundations of which some men speak, is an absolute worn out idea. The earth itself, that seems to us so solid, is a moving body, and never at rest. Just how God regulates these continually moving bodies, no one knows. The globe on which we live is said to move at the rate of sixty-eight thousand miles per hour. It is amazing, and a fearful rate to travel, but somehow there are certain invisible ligaments that seem to fasten all of us to this flying ball, and no matter how fast it travels we do not experience a jar or tremor to disturb the nerves of the most sensitive being. We call it wonderful adjustment of means to ends, and so it is. Thus, not long since, we heard a brother talk to his people, and this was his application: "In the Methodist Episcopal Church there is no one standing still, no one at rest, all are moving. The bishops, the presiding elders, and the preachers are all moving." Ah me! this poor wandering child has had a little experience in moving, and not always by clock work either, but generally enjoyable. The fiat went forth, and he moved. Surely it cannot be a sin for one thus to write.

The Divine Artificer has made Baldwin on the Teche "beautiful for situation." We are always sure of a kind reception here. In this village, with some of its hospitable people, we have found pleasant homes. We found Bro. Fitch, President of Baldwin Seminary, busy making arrangements for the opening of the school. Father Baldwin was doing the best he could to put the boarding house and other buildings in order. The Lord bless President Fitch and Father Baldwin, and wonderfully help them in their work.

At La Teche Bro. Lyons is no failure, he is a diligent and faithful itinerant. He believes in brains and muscle too, and will use both to drive the devil any time. But the weapons he uses are never carnal, he is no fighting-priest. He looks well after the interests of his people. The SOUTHWESTERN is not forgotten. This is no figurative language. Sabbath the 9th inst was a gala day. We had the privilege of preaching four times; once at Baldwin, once at La Teche; when, through the kindness of Bro. Fitch, we were driven to Franklin in time to preach for Bro. Fount Le Roy, pastor of the M. E. Church South, who is a man of unspotted Christian character, devoted to his work, full of usefulness, and greatly beloved by all people. We found Bro. Williams and his people waiting, and Bro. Lyons, who had followed on from La Teche, exhorting like a true Methodist, save this difference, here the exhortation was before the sermon. The sermon and collection were out of the way about ten o'clock, p. m., and the writer, about as well worn as it is lawful for any Methodist minister to be; but in this world there is work to be done, and somebody must do it. "The night cometh, when no man can work." A good night's sleep was refreshing; but it did not take all the tire out of me. In ten days, we have rode in the cars 250 miles, in a buggy 50, and walked 15 miles, preached ten times, held seven quarterly conferences, and administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper three times. O.

England and Egypt.

No country is more prominently before the world at this time than Egypt. On some accounts it is one of the most wonderful countries on the face of the globe. It has been described by Moses under the Pharaohs, by Herodotus after the Persian conquest, by Strabo and Diodorus during the Grecian and Roman occupation, by Pliny, the naturalist, and Arian the biographer of Alexander, and by several other eminent writers. But, it is not of Egypt as a country that we propose to speak just now The eye of all the world has been turned toward both Egypt and England that they might, if possible, get the facts which underlie the controversy going on between these two powers.

What right has England to enter the harbor of Alexandria and dictate to the Egyptians where they shall and where they shall not build their forts? Or what right has she to fire on Egyptian forts? These, or similar questions are often repeated. England is simply doing her duty, growing out of a covenant made to the Sultan of Turkey in 1840. It is a well known fact that at that time the powers of Europe determined what form of government Egypt should be, and the relation it should sustain to that of Constantinople. They decided that there should be no other power than a vice-royalty in Egypt, and that he should pay the usual tribute to Turkey. It was then further determined that the government should be "hereditable by the eldest male of the family." The present government has come down regularly according to the treaty of 1840. The present Khedive is said to be the best of the whole line, wise and humane in his administration, and prudent in personal expenditure, and while the rest of the powers held back England has gone forward, and is doing her duty in the case.

A further reason for England's course in this matter is found in her property rights in Egypt. In 1876 the father of the present Khedive found himself in financial distress and sold his shares of the canal to the British Government. Thus England secured something more than political rights to the use of the canal. She has property interests there, bought and paid for. It was her duty to protect these interests. She could not sit by and see a power rise up under the hollow watch word "A national party for Egypt" with Arabi Pasha at the head of affairs, which she had every reason to believe would set aside and trample upon the covenant of of 1840, and repudiate all the property interests England and British capitalists had in Egypt and the canal. She knew that she might as well attempt to treat with the street dogs of Damascus as with the fanatical Moslems so long as Arabi Pasha was leader. It is difficult to see how England with due regard to herself and the rights of English people could have done otherwise. How this trouble is to end we are not prepared to say. We know that Russia has not forgotten England's part in upholding the Turk in the Crimean and Russo-Turkish wars. Here all thoughtful men anxiously wait events. We have no thought that Egypt will ever rise again to power in the scale of nationality she must be a mere dwarf. In her pyramids can be seen the impress of the power and majesty which once made the name of Egypt a terror to nations, but to-day her greatest inheritance is her overwhelming debt and degraded inhabitants. Paradoxical as it may seem to some we incline to the thought expressed by others, namely, "that England is co-working with God to insure the Gospel to Egypt."

New-Orleans University.

We are sure that our readers will not only pardon us for bringing this institution so frequently to their notice, but that very many of them will, in their hearts at least, thank us. While its doors are wide open to persons of all races, yet the colored people, who are shut out from nearly all our schools of high grade, will reap the chief advantage from it. To them, therefore, we say, as we have said before, crowd its recitation rooms; avail yourselves to the utmost of the wide opportunities that are presented to you so richly, and yet so cheaply. Do our people of this city all know that they have at their very doors an institution where not only their sons, but their daughters as well, can for simply one dollar a month obtain as thorough an education as can be had in any institution in our State? Yet this is an indisputable fact. Do you know, furthermore, that in this institution, and in this alone, in the whole city, your children will be taught to revere the name of John Wesley, and the doctrines which he taught? Yet this is true, also. While no attempt is made to proselyte children of other churches, yet we wish it to be distinctly known that this is a Methodist school, and that nothing contrary to the doctrines of our Church will be taught to its students; and that whenever the doctrines of the Bible are referred to, as they must be at times, of necessity, they are presented according to the Methodist standards. The morals of the students are carefully guarded, and their manners and language corrected whenever necessary. We are glad to learn that the college opens, under its new management, with an unusually large number of students. Notwithstanding the date of opening is two weeks earlier than usual, the number that has been enrolled is larger than ever before, during the same time, with one exception. We are glad that our people are giving the new president, Dr. Dean, so cordial a reception, and we feel confident that none who intrust their children to his care will repent of it. He informs us that not one student who desires to enter, whether for the highest classes or the lowest, will be turned away, but that provision will be made for every one. Send in your children, and give them an education, and that too where they will be safe from all contaminating associations, and where an active religious influence will be exerted over them.

Let our young people from abroad also come. Young men can obtain good board in the college, and young women in good private families, for ten dollars a month. We say again, don't fail to avail yourselves of these golden opportunities.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

What Are You Doing?

The leading thought of God's ministerial servants ought to be, "What shall I accomplish for Jesus?" We find many things we can do, but for fear of some physical strength being exerted, we shrink from many duties devolving upon us. We do the niceties and shun the idea of pulling off of our coats and doing the act we ought to do. I speak, from general observation; in many instances you ask such a one, "What are you doing?" and the response will be, "All I can." I dread the answer of many of our leaders as they delight to give the number of large conversions, when a strict search of their work will not bear out this assertion; and when you do find out what they are doing it will be receiving their salaries, sleeping late on the blessed sabbath of our Lord, and getting the local and all other available preachers to do their work. And they will tell you God sent them to preach, and the Bishop sent them to feed the flock, and they are sitting down in the parsonage doing nothing. When we left the District Conference, we left to finish the work to do, or die trying. We left Alexandria with tools in an ox wagon, Bro. Adam Baxter, of Alexandria, a mechanic, and myself in a buggy, for the pine hills, better known to all as Spring Creek, where the water is of the purest and springs of everlasting water never run dry. We started on our church on Aug. 16. We cleared the land, burnt off the grass, and finished on the outside. On Wednesday, Aug. 30, sundown, I had traveled all night with a corpse, thirty miles or more, and reached the church at 1 P. M.

That night I was aroused by loud calls from my sleep at eleven o'clock, to cast my eyes wet with tears, upon the burning building where I had labored hard and earnestly, doing all I could towards the finishing of a neat church 20x26, twenty-two feet high from the ground beneath. Located fifteen feet from the new church stood the old one, which we intended to move and turn in to a parsonage with some alteration. It was burnt too, along with all of our tools. My loss is badly felt. I was doing all I could to promote the cause and to give the people a good house and by the hand of some incendiary, a midnight assassin who laughs in his sin of destruction, fired the house. The day for our meeting had come; some said, "Parson, what are you going to do?" I answered, "I am going on with my camp meeting just as though nothing had happened." "Well, what are you going to do with your people for a church?" etc. I am going to build again, as we built that, so we can again. That is what I am going to do, and with this reverent mind and a spirit of go-aheadness the white people said, "Go on, we are going to help you." I rode around seven miles in the four directions from the ashes of the burnt building, and the whites subscribed $48 50, and more to follow. The colored people subscribed $60 00, and more to come. We are Methodists, tried by the fire, and we are not burnt out, even if our houses and tools are. We are going to do the will of the Master, and not consider the hardships or even count them. My family has lived, thank God, while I worked for the church in a distant field. This should suffice the most critical inquiry as to what I am doing.

My camp meeting wound up Sunday night with a grand old Methodist love feast, six accessions to the church, and two backsliders reclaimed, baptized three infants; $16 00 collected towards paying off debt of church; as for me I very seldom receive any means from the people. The whites have kindly given me the use of their church, built for Methodists and Baptists, now used principally for a white school, to hold my services. When Bro. Albert comes they wish me to have preaching during the day; they delight to listen to us and we are glad to have them come. We preach plain doctrine, and use a language that we are familiar with. We love our church, her law and her people, and what we do, we do cheerfully for Jesus. We have plenty to eat among this people. They own their little farms.

We went up to the Hineston Methodist Episcopal Camp meeting (South Church) to attend the meeting for Friday the 8th. The people were gathering from near and from far. We met Rev. F. C. Hocutt P. E. and some of the other brethren there, preparing for the night. They asked us of our mission, we we informed them, and we received some aid from Rev. F. C. Hocutt and others. We further informed them that we came to hear and to see; the elder responded that that was no place for preachers to look on, but that all must preach who came there; that they had hearers in plenty. Services were not until night and no place to lay our head, and being on other business we left before services for our place of abode, nine miles down the creek. From the time we commenced on the building to now we have ridden 195 miles, walked ten miles, eaten three meals a day when we could get them, and others very scant; buried one child, five visits to the sick, attended one love feast, five prayer meetings, preached eight times, baptized three infants, held three board meetings, made thirty visits, hauled lumber two days, worked nine whole days on the church, worked three days and nights in camp meeting, and picked cotton one day to help a sick brother and sister. In our ramble, and a night spent at one of our brother's houses, we chanced to meet one of our old sisters in the person of Violet Brown, who is not over sixty-five summers and looks twenty-five less, the picture of health, a good old Methodist, bringing up a family of fifty-eight children and grand children together in our church on Spring Creek. Besides the great grand children she has 142 cousins in the neighborhood, she mentions those in Texas 120. She is the mother of eighteen children. We left the creek on Saturday to visit our little ones for a few days. We have more to do, we will leave in a few days for Stuart's chapel. If any of the brethren come to our home you will hardly find us, but you will find my wife and children there to receive you and treat you in Methodist style; but for us, we live at the present mostly in the saddle on the back of our pony trying to do the work of an itinerant. We find more to do than we can do, or find means to do it with, but by the help of the Lord, his grace is sufficient for all things.

Yours truly,
H. J. WRIGHT.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

West Tennessee District Conference.

The second session of the West Tennessee District Conference under Elder J. P. Price was held at Mason, Tenn., August 23d, 1882. Rev. S. B. Danley, of the Memphis circuit, preached the opening sermon. G. N. Johnson was elected secretary, J. W. Pickett, E. Manson, J. W. Hall, L. J. Johnson, assistants. The usual committees were appointed, and the regular business of the conference was dispatched with much readiness.

Elder J. P. Price read his report, which was very encouraging. All the pastors were present but three and they sent in their reports and excuses which were valid. This has been one of the best attended district meetings we have had, the reports encouraged the brethren very much. The Lord hath done all things well, praise his name.

On Thursday night T. Woods, of Henderson circuit, preached the sacramental sermon with much power and acceptability. 173 took of the Lord's Supper, twenty-seven were licensed to preach God's word. The following were recommended for admission into the traveling connection: S. B. Danley, A. P. Blakemoore, Henry Irvin, J. S. St. Clair, George Sanford, Joseph Harper.

Friday night Rev. J. W. Pickett preached the missionary sermon to a large congregation of white and colored. The people returned home, greatly pleased with the speaker. The District Institute held in connection with the conference was a grand success. Our preparatory preacher, Rev. C. E. Alexander, had his organ moved to the church and furnished the Institute with music, which made the exercise spicy.

A resolution was passed to continue the hour of the Sabbath-school meeting all over the district at 8:30 and be in session at 9 o'clock, a. m. Several resolutions were passed, one on temperance, education, thanks, etc.:

1. WHEREAS, We have been so pleasantly entertained by the good people of Mason, both white and colored,

Therefore resolved, That we return a vote of thanks to those good people for their hospitality.

2. That we return a special vote of thanks to Mrs. Jane Mason for her liberality in boarding ten or twelve members of the conference at the hotel.

3. And to Mrs. Griffin for entertaining the elder and family, and fifteen members of the conference on Sabbath.

4. Also Dr. Elkins for administering to the necessities of the sick of our conference, free of charge.

We had a glorious time at Mason. We have a good sized church there, but it was not large enough to hold one-third of the people attending, hence the preacher took his stand in the door and preached to a multitude of people, both white and colored. Mason is notable for many things, among which is the good feeling that exists between the races.

A white man can vote for a negro without being ostracised, or his business curtailed. We have several negro officers at this place. A resolution was passed that we patronize our papers published at Atlanta and New Orleans, also our church and Sunday-school literature.

The committee reported the following collected on the benevolent claims: Missions $91, Church Extension $13 13, Tract $2 45. Sunday-school Union $30, Freedmen's Aid $35 25, Education $11 50, Bible $2 80, Conference claimants $4 36. This closes one of the best district meeting we have had on the West Tennessee district.

J. P. PRICE, P. E.
G. N. JOHNSON, Secretary.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Remember.

To the brethren of the Okolona District, Mississippi Conference: It is a matter of profound regret that I was not able to meet several of my appointments of the third round, on account of sickness in my family. But from this date, the Lord being pleased, I shall meet each quarterly conference in season as heretofore.

Now, dear brethren, we remember our pledge at the last annual conference to raise the amount that we subscribed so cheerfully for the new building at Rust University. As this is the time of the year that our people have money, let us make a grand rally all along the line. Let every preacher that subscribed begin at once, and be not content until the whole amount has been collected and forwarded to the treasurer at Holly Springs.

You remember on last year we determined to make the Okolona District the *banner* of the Mississippi Conference, and at the last session we found that our efforts were successful. Shall we keep the banner in the eastern part of the State, where it has just as much right to be as anywhere else? If we would; (I repeat again,) let every minister be sure that the amount he promised, by the help of God, be collected. Not for an outside show to the world will we raise our amounts subscribed, but because we love our university, the salvation of souls, the up-building of the Redeemer's kingdom, and the spreading of Methodism throughout the world. Fraternally yours,

J. MORRIS SHUMPERT, P. E.
Columbus, Miss.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Bishop Foss has appointed Rev. Wilmot Whitefield superintendent of the Dakota Mission.

—Dr. Edward B. Pusey, leader of the famous Tractarian movement, and an eminent English divine died on the 23d.

—Rev. J. H. Owens, of New England Conference, is to take charge of Rust Normal Institute, at Huntsville, Ala.

—The report that Henry O. Flipper had been appointed to a captaincy in the Mexican service proves to be unfounded.

—Hon. Luther M. Hutchinson, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Maine, died at Lewiston, Me., Sept. 8, aged 38.

—Senator Kellogg enters upon his canvass this week, and will speak at the prominent points in his district before the close of the campaign.

—Major-General M'Dowell, at San Francisco, will be placed on the retired list about the middle of October. General Schofield will succeed him on the Pacific coast.

—One of the privileges said to be recently accorded to Midhat Pasha, who was once Grand Vizier of the Sublime Porte, but is now in banishment at Tafilet, in Morocco, is that of explaining the Koran to a certain number of children.

—Miss Jennie Rawlings, daughter of the late General John A. Rawlings, secretary of war, and chief of General Grant's staff, was married on the 8th in the Presbyterian church at Goshen, N. Y. General Grant gave away the bride.

—Prof. Clifford of the New Orleans University, whose return has been delayed, is to be here on Thursday, accompanied by one of his sisters, who will be added to the teaching force of the institution. The college will then be prepared for a thorough year's work.

—Ex-Gov. Pinchback has returned his daughter, Miss Nina, to Burham's Seminary at Northhampton, Mass. Master Pinckney, his eldest son, goes to the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy to learn the profession of druggist and study medicine.

—It is stated that Rev. Fr. Van Schluembach, formerly of our work in Texas, and more recently secretary of the German Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, has entered into the service of the State Church in Germany, as an evangelist. A number of wealthy Christians in England have agreed to pay his salary.

—*Zion's Herald* says: Dr. James A. Dean, who has been appointed president of the New Orleans University, is well known in this vicinity, having labored in the Providence and New York East Conferences. He graduated at Middletown in 1847. He was afterwards a professor in Randolph and Macon College, president of the Ohio Wesleyan Female College at Delaware, and still later of the East Tennessee University at Athens. He brings abundant experience to his new chair.

—The Rev. F. W. Briggs, M. A., of Liverpool, England, visits this country to receive the sympathy of American Methodists with the project, now well advanced, of erecting a worthy Memorial Chapel at the birth-place of Francis Asbury. We commend the cause to the interest and contributions of all broad-minded Methodists. Next to John Wesley stands Francis Asbury in the development of American Methodism, and in services and sacrifices for it far before him.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

—Hon. W. C. De Pauw, of New Albany, Ind., who had just returned with his family after a year's visit to Europe and Egypt and Palestine, called at our Book Concern last week, and on learning that the Annual Conference embracing his home Church would meet the next day, immediately went to the Missionary Treasurer, Mr. John M. Phillips, and handed him a check for $1,000, stating that as he had been accustomed to send that amount yearly to the Conference for the benefit of Missions, and could not reach the Conference session in time to do so this year, he would pay the money here and forward the receipt to the Conference Treasurer. Such considerate care in aiding in the benevolent work of the Church should be suggestive to many.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

Senator Jones says: It was a grave mistake to have tacked the Mississippi River Commission bill on to the river and harbor bill, for while many representatives would vote for the latter by itself they would not as attached to the river and harbor bill, which bill appropriated money for every little [illegible]. We lost at least a million of money for the Mississippi by not having the bill passed as a separate measure.

Judge Wylie has granted a new trial to the convicted star-routers, [illegible] and Miner, and has released the prisoners on $10,000 bail till Dec. 4. The attorneys for the government claim that the alleged attempts on the part of the government officers to bribe the jury were [illegible] on the defendants' side.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

S. S. Wright, Fort Jesup: "Our third quarterly conference was held August 26, with 20 members present, and elder Duncan in the chair. After an [illegible] address on the subject of [illegible], by the elder, five converts were received into the church, and two by letter; there are 22 probationers. Collection for elder was 15 [illegible]."

The [illegible] Street Methodist [illegible] Prince King [illegible]

[illegible]

MISSISSIPPI.

L. J. Terrell, Ripley: "My protracted meetings are about closed. At Mt. Olive, 5 converts; St. Paul, 3; Mt. Zion, 5; Berry Chapel 3—16 in all. Three Baptists united with us. We have taken in this year 34."

D. W. Calvert, Starkville: "We have just closed our protracted meeting. We had 46 converts. Three backsliders were reclaimed, and 31 joined on probation. Our conversions for the year stand 63. All united with us except one, who went to the Baptist church. We can truly say that our work is in a proper condition up to this time. The whole number of additions to the church this year is 120. Some of them are from the Baptist church. We are preparing to recover and ceil the parsonage. Part of the lumber is on the ground."

R. Hayes, State Line: "Elder Dunn held my third quarterly conference, administered Lord's supper to 35, and preached an excellent sermon. Sixteen were received in full connection, two by letter, one from the Baptists; there are five on probation. Elder's collection was $13 75. We have bought a house, with four rooms for a parsonage, half a mile west of State Line, and moved in June 27. The price was $58. Both Sunday-schools are doing well. We are having good meetings; pray for us."

O. Tolson, Hickory: "The quarterly meeting was held at this point on the 1st and 2d of July. J. W. Dunn, presiding elder, being present administered sacrament to 54, presiding elder's collection, $15 35. Children's day was observed, collection $2 00. We have erected a new chapel at Bethel, size 30x24. We had a grand meeting at St. Mark on the fifth Sunday in July last. Bro. H. Cawthorn, of Enterprise, present, and he also gave an excellent address. We have taken up a collection for the benefit of the church. Donations amounting to $14 20 were made."

MISSISSIPPI.

M. V. Keever, superintendent Sunday-school, Meridian: "Owing to the absence of the superintendent of the St. Paul M. E. Sunday-school upon a soliciting tour for our Academy. The observance of "Children's Day" was deferred until the 17th. A committee of young ladies had decorated the church with evergreens and flowers, and at the appointed hour the children with happy faces, and accompanied by their parents and friends, began to fill the room. The services were held in the morning and at night and consisted of the recitation of verses, reading of Scriptural lessons, short addresses and singing. Withal we had a good time. Collection $13 55."

Ladies Prefer Floreston Cologne because they find this combination of exquisite perfumes a delightful novelty.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

FOURTH QUARTER. LESSON I. Oct. 1.
THE ANOINTING AT BETHANY. Mark xiv, 1-11.

Our golden text says, "She hath done what she could." Of course then, the lesson tells of a woman. Her name was Mary. She was sister to Martha and Lazarus. Jesus loved to go to their quiet little home, and they were his dear friends. In this lesson Jesus is in Bethany, at Simon's house. His enemies went to catch him and kill him, but they are afraid because so many have learned to love him. Mary loved Jesus, and so she came and poured precious ointment on him. Judas found fault, because he said it was wasting money. He said the poor needed the money. You see Judas carried the little money the disciples had, so he wanted the money it cost. Judas loved money. He sold his Savior for money. But Jesus knew Mary's heart and said, "She hath done what she could, and wherever my Gospel is preached this also that she hath done shall be spoken of for a memorial of her." What an honor. Judas is only remembered for his bad deeds, but Mary is always remembered for her love. Jesus [illegible] good and kind now as then. He [illegible] all you do for him; and then you do all you can, no matter how little, he will [illegible] and the golden [illegible].—*Western.*

The expenses of a habit which one [illegible] illustrated by Mr. Staples one day this [illegible] as follows: Six months ago [illegible]

Mr. Burke telegraphs an editorial from Washington to the *Times-Democrat*, of Sunday morning, that contains a singular sentiment. Speaking of the duel he fought with the *Picayune* editor he says: "When he had done his work and earned his pay, the common decencies and observances practiced in the circle of gentlemen, *to which I had elevated him* by the meeting, should have sealed his slanderous lips." The italics are ours and suggest the point. We are of the opinion that neither gentleman was *elevated* by that encounter but rather the reverse. The idea of a man being *elevated* by standing up as a target for somebody's pistol! Who considers it an elevation? Was wounded honor relieved? Was insulted manhood appeased? It seems not. Alas! for such barbarity, and all hail to the growing sentiment that frowns upon such brute courage. We have outlived the "code of honor." It is now, in popular estimation, the code of dishonor. Editors should first avoid personal journalism, and secondly, hold their manhood and profession too high to be parties to an "affair" or the bullies of the ring. This is the second half of the nineteenth century. Mark that.—*New Orleans Christian Advocate.*

THE TEMPERANCE SCHOOL.—This is a practical method of teaching the young the first principles of temperance—the nature and effects of intoxicants—and doing it most attractively. Any one familiar with Sunday-school work can easily take it up, and thus carry out the recommendation of our last General Conference with regard to temperance education. It has proved successful in many localities. Full directions for organizing and sustaining it are given in a little pamphlet, called "The Temperance School," which will be posted free to any address by Miss Julia Colman, 76 Bible House, New York City.

Rev. A. M. Green, at St. James Chapel, to-morrow evening (Friday 29th,) will repeat his lecture on "The Present and Future Outlook for Africa," by special request of the West African Trade Society.

NEW BOOKS.

LECTURES ON EVOLUTION. By Prof. T. H. Huxley. (Illustrated.) Price 15 cents. J. Fitzgerald & Co., Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

This valuable work forms number 36 of the "Humboldt Library," a collection of works by the most eminent scientists of our time. They are printed from clear type, on good paper. The enterprise of bringing the best popular scientific literature within the reach of all merits, and doubtless will receive, the hearty support of every one interested in the diffusion of useful knowledge. Instructive volumes like these, in which the charms of literary style serve to render attractive the teachings of science will in time have the effect of banishing from our homes the demoralizing trash which passes current as "Literature." For sale by newsdealers.

THE BOOK OPENED. By Alfred Neven, D. D. Indiana: The Religious Publishing House, J. C. Sherrill proprietor.

This is not a book for learned theologians, nor metaphysical or philosophical thinkers. It will, however, be of great use to those whose opportunities to read or study are somewhat limited. As a manual of Biblical truth we commend it. It will be a good addition to any library great or small. The general spirit of the work is devout, the style simple, lucid, and engaging. In a brief but comprehensive manner it sets forth the important facts and characters connected with Bible history. To all of our preachers engaged in the Southern work, "The Book Opened" will be a great help. It may be ordered from this office. Price $1 50.

MRS. SOLOMON SMITH LOOKING ON. By Pansy. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co., Price $1 50.

This story has for its principal character an old New England country lady of primitive ways, but really and practically pious. She is a close observer of men and things—her comments on what she sees and hears is always to the point. She goes from her country home to the city, and attends a Sunday-school convention. Her descriptions of what she sees and hears there are true to life. Mrs. Solomon Smith, whether at home, or away among her relatives, always had a right word at the right time, and said it in a pleasing and effective manner.

MAGNA CHARTA STORIES. Edited by Arthur Gilman. Illustrated. Boston. D. Lothrop & Co. Price 1 00.

This is a wholesome book. The twelve stories here brought together are intended to illustrate the hate and persistence with which the idea of freedom and liberty has been pursued by tyrants through all the centuries. The style of the writer is dignified and interesting, with a close adherence to the facts of history. All sensible parents will wish to place this book in the hands of their children. The volume is well illustrated, and handsomely bound.

N. Tibbals & Sons have in press, The City Temple Pulpit Sermons by the Rev. Joseph Parker of London, with other homiletical matter. There has been a call for the sermons of this brilliant writer and speaker, which the publishers hope this volume will meet. It is proposed [illegible] with other volumes, [illegible] with favor. It will make a 12mo. volume of 300 pages. Price $1 50. N. Tibbals & Sons, 124 [illegible] Street, New York.

[illegible] is a collection [illegible] just is[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Andrew's Bazaar for September has the usual supply of fashion notes, and an announcement of premiums for 1883. Published by W. R. Andrews, New York. Price $1 per year.

The Season for October has been received from the International News Co., New York. It is rich in illustrations, patterns and general notes. Price per copy 30 cents; per year $3 50.

The Southern Cultivator (Atlanta, Ga; J. P. Harrison & Co.,) for September, is a capital number of a handsome paper. The Southern farmer will find in it many hints of value. Terms $1 50 per year.

The Boston *Musical Herald* for September has the following prices of music: "Gallant Jamie Went a Wooing," "Two by Two," "Echoes of Love," "My Native Home March;" also sketches of notable musicians.

The *Little Folks Reader* (Boston, D. Lothrop & Co.,) for September describes how Frizz and Tuft got some very sweet cream, and how Puss was defeated by Snip in an attempt to catch them.

The Study, a quarterly magazine for Sabbath-school teachers, and edited by Dr. J. H. Vincent, is out for October. It gives latest suggestions concerning Sunday-school work. Price 50 cents per year. New York, Phillips & Hunt, publishers.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (New York; Leonard Scott Pub. Co.,) for September opens with a paper on Rachel, the great actress; others are Birnam, the coming of the Mahdy, Lieutenant Colonel Patrick Ferguson, a career of the American Revolution, affairs at Constantinople, and Curiosities of British Politics. Price 30 cents at newstands.

The American Agriculturist, published by the Orange Judd Company, 751 Broadway, New York, comes to us in an entirely new dress. We regard this by far the cheapest and best agricultural journal published in the United States. The reading matter is always excellent, being both useful and practical, and will interest and instruct any who read the paper. A supplement accompanies this number filled with the greatest variety of useful premiums presented to those who procure subscribers. The *Agriculturist* is supplied for one dollar and fifty cents per year.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine, for October overflows with good things. "The Religion of the Ancient Egyptians," by J. Newenham Hoare; "The Study of Biology at Princeton College;" "Lace-making;" "The Mount Axen Road in Switzerland;" "The Copts of Egypt and their Church," are among the profusely illustrated articles. There are some admirable sketches and essays, one by Rev. Dr. Talmage, "The Old Homestead." Marion Harland's serial, "A Good Fellow," is concluded, and MacDonald's "Weighed and Wanting" is continued. Among the poems is a beautiful one, "The South Wind," by the late Fanny Parnell. "The Home Pulpit" has a sermon by Dr. Talmage, "Christianity as a Delusion." There are also "Wit, Wisdom and Pathos of Childhood," "The Collection Basket," Information for the Curious," "The Bow Unbent," etc., and an abundance of brief articles, paragraphs, etc. The price is 25 cents a number; $3 a year, postpaid. Address Frank Leslie, Publisher, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

DEATHS.

Oscar Le Blanc, only son of Joseph and Savannah Leblanc, born Dec. 23, 1880, died Aug. 23, 1882, aged two years and six months. He was baptized at Bayou Black church. H. RICHARDSON.
Foster, La.

Bro. Peter Chaver died April 24, at Cedar Grove, on Cypress circuit, Texas. He leaves a wife, child, parents and friends to mourn his loss. He was a member of Cedar Grove church.

Bro. Alfred Stafford, died Aug. 23, aged 83 years. He was a member of the church for twelve years. From his testimony we judge that he has made his election sure. He bore a long illness with patience.
Marshall, Texas, GEO. W. NEWMAN.

Conference Notices.

A camp meeting will be held at Kenner, on the New Orleans and Chicago Railroad, beginning Saturday Sept. 30, and continuing over Sabbath. The meeting will be under the care of L. P. Cushman, presiding elder of the South New Orleans District, and Rev. Austin Jones. A cordial invitation is extended to all the Christian people of Kenner to join in this effort to do something for the salvation of our young people. We also invite our brethren in the ministery to come up and help us in our work.
L. P. CUSHMAN,
A. JONES.

Shreveport District.
FOURTH ROUND.

Bastrop	Sept. 30, Oct.	1, 2
The Island	"	3, 4, 5, 6
Monroe	"	7, 8, 9
Campe, Natchitoches	"	13, 14, 15, 16
Fort Jesup	"	21, 22, 23
Columbus	"	23, 24, 25
Allen	"	28, 29, 30
Mansfield and Pleasant Hill	Nov.	3, 4, 5
Red Spring	"	10, 11, 12
Fairfield and St. James	"	17, 18, 19
St. Paul, Scott circuit	"	24, 25, 26
Dixon's Cross Roads	"	27, 28, 29, 30
Coushatta	Dec.	9, 10, 11
Cotile	"	15, 16, 17

I would like the brethren to have their reports written. S. DUNCAN, P. E.

The Second District Conference of the Navasota (District) Texas Annual Conference will convene at Navasota, Oct. 11, 1882, at 1 p. m. All members are expected to be present at the opening of the session. In addition to the regular business the following are the questions that will be discussed:

1. The use of the press for the advancement of Christianity. By F. Gilmore.
2. Possible Perils of Methodism. By J. S. Whitaker.
3. Education. By F. D. Bookman.
4. Methodism and the Young. By E. Lee.
5. Parents Duty to their Children: By W. W. Brown.
6. What is the work of the Sunday-school in the Church and in the World. By J. L. [illegible]

F. C. MOORE, P. E.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, Sept. 25, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

Cotton, ℔ lb.	
Ordinary	10¼
Middling	12¼
Good middling	12¼
Middling fair	12¾
Sugar, ℔ lb.	
Yellow clarified	9½
White clarified	9
Molasses, in bbls., ℔ gallon.	
Common	40
Fair	50
Choice	60
Rice, Louisiana, ℔ lb.:	
Common	—@4¼
Fair	—@5¼
Choice	@6¼
GROCERIES.	
Butter, ℔ lb.:	
Western	26@27
Coffee, ℔ lb.:	
Ordinary	8½
Prime	10¼
Cheese, ℔ lb.:	
Western factory	12
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	3 00
Flour, ℔ bbl.:	
Fancy	6 00
Choice family	5 00
Lard, ℔ lb.:	
Choice, in kegs	@13
Choice, in tierces	12½
Salt, ℔ sack:	
Coarse	87½
Fine	1 22½
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	2 75
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 75
Onions, ℔ bbl	2 00
Apples, ℔ bbl	2 00a3 50
Cabbages, ℔ 100	10@15 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	5@10 00
Oils, ℔ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	19@30
Coal, in bbls	—@—
Linseed, raw	62@64
Linseed, boiled	65@67
Cotton seed	42@44
GRAIN AND FEED.	
Corn, in sacks, ℔ bu.:	
Yellow	93
White	90
Mixed	93
Oats, ℔ bu.:	
Western	44
Bran, ℔ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	1 00
Hay, ℔ ton:	
Prime	16@17½
Choice	19@20
PROVISIONS.	
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	23 00
Bacon, ℔ lb.:	
Breakfast	16
Shoulders	11½
Sides, clear rib	15½
Sides, clear	16¼
Hams, sugar-cured	16½
Dry Salt Meat, ℔ lb.:	
Clear rib sides	10¾
Clear sides	10¾
Shoulders	10½

How Are You, My Old Friend!

Asked a bright-looking man. "Oh! I feel miserable, I am bilious and can't eat, and my back is so lame I can't work." "Why in the world don't you take Kidney-Wort? That's what I take when I'm out of sorts, and it always keeps me in perfect tune. My doctor recommends it for all such troubles." Kidney-Wort is the sure cure for biliousness and constipation. Don't fail to try it.—Long Branch News.

The President has appointed Philip Joseph, of the Mobile *Gazette*, collector of internal revenue at Mobile.

Forty Year's Experience of an Old Nurse

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. 20-1y

The Republicans at Chattanooga Tenn., nominated Judge D. C. Trowhitt for Congress; Sixth district, Louisiana, Louis Trager, of West Feliciana.

Solid Comfort.

Nobody enjoys the nicest surroundings if in bad health. There are miserable people about to-day to whom a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic would bring more solid comfort than all the medicine they have ever tried.—News.

A contract has been signed between the government of Portugal and M. Braam for the laying of a cable between Lisbon and the United States, touching at the Azores.

"Buchupaiba."

New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases. $1, at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

The Queen of Madagascar is engaged in putting down a rebellion, growing out of the prohibition of the export of ebony, rosewood and other products.

Don't be Alarmed

at Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or any disease of the kidney, liver, or urinary organs, as Hop Bitters will certainly and lastingly cure you, and it is the only thing that will.

In the Second Wisconsin district, on the 1601st ballot, the Democrats nominated D. H. Sumner, for Congress, and defeated Gen. Bragg for renomination.

Women that have been bedridden for years have been entirely cured of female weaknesses by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

There is one colored pupil to every twenty-four white pupils in the public schools of Columbus, O. The 'color line' in those schools has been withdrawn for the first time this autumn. There was very little disapprobation shown by the parents of the white pupils, and only one child was taken out of school for the reason of the admission of the colored children. The *Northwestern* says: Colored boys and girls have attended the public schools in Chicago with the white children for seventeen years, and no harm has been done.

$1500 a year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER.
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

DR. JOHN BULL,
Manufacturer and Vendor of
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.
Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Notwithstanding the stringent laws passed by Congress forbidding the registration as voters in Utah of all who practice or profess polygamy, the Mormons still retain a majority. According to the report just submitted by the Commissioners the names of 10,000 Mormon voters will be erased from the poll lists. As the voting population is about 23,000, of which 5000 are Gentiles, the Mormon majority is still 3000.

No Drug Medication.

Compound Oxygen is simply a new combination of the two elements which make up our common atmosphere, and in such portions as to render it much richer in the vital or life-giving quality. It contains no medicament, unless the elements of pure air are medicines, and its administration introduces nothing into the body which the system does not welcome as a friend, accept with avidity and appropriate as entirely homogeneous to itself. Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action and results, with reports of cases and full information, sent free. Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The Colored Marriage and Aid Association of Mississippi, at Okolona, Miss., is still gaining ground. During last week marriage benefits were paid as follows: On certificate No. 73, Olivia Lovely, $29; on certificate No. 16, Benjamin Whitfield, $58. Both of these persons reside at Columbus, Miss., and had been members of the Association only twenty-nine days.

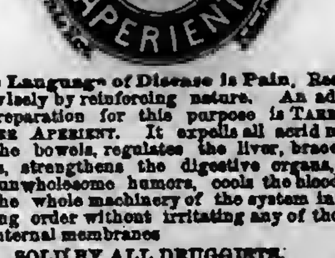
We advise all our readers to be law abiding citizens, and as far as possible to keep out of the courts, but if any of them have an adversary who is depriving them of their rights, we advise them to confer with Messrs Elliott & Tucker, whose card they will find in the SOUTHWESTERN.

Ayer's Ague Cure not only affords immediate relief, but it eradicates the malarial poison which produces the disease, without leaving any injurious effect, as is the case with quinine and many of the ague medicines advertised. It is the only medicine in existence which may be considered an ab lute antidote for fever and and ague, and kindred diseases.

Sleeplessness.

Remove the cause by regulating the bowels, by establishing good digestion and by quieting the nerves with Simmons Liver Regulator. Try it, and you will soon know the blessing of good health and sound sleep.

Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed is a sovereign remedy for all bowel affections. By druggists.



The Language of Disease is Pain. Respond to it wisely by reinforcing nature. An admirable preparation for this purpose is TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. It expells all acrid matter from the bowels, regulates the liver, braces the nerves, strengthens the digestive organs, dissipates unwholesome humors, cools the blood, and puts the whole machinery of the system in good working order without irritating any of the delicate internal membranes.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 34-4

EDUCATIONAL.

DO YOU WANT A TEACHER?

—(o)—

Persons in need of first-class teachers can consult DAVID R. JACKSON, by addressing No. 241, St. Andrew Street, New Orleans.

New Orleans University,
THEOLOGICAL CLASS.

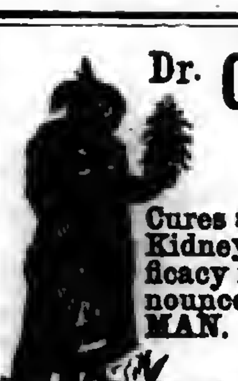
All persons intending to join the Theological Class at the NEW ORLEANS UNIVERSITY, are invited to meet in the President's office on Monday next, Oct. 2, at 2 P. M. Candidates for the Ministry, and pastors, of whatever denomination, will be cordially invited. There will be no expense except for the necessary books. 1t.

A Teacher Wanted.

Rev. Frank Walker, pastor of our church at Monroe, La., writes that a lady or gentlemen (a lady preferred) is wanted to teach music, play the organ for the church, and teach a private school. They want a teacher for two or three months at least, perhaps longer, and they will provide fair payment. Any one desiring to accept this opportunity, may call at the SOUTHWESTERN office for further information. 33-tf

MERIDIAN ACADEMY.

The Sixth year of the Meridian Academy will begin Sept. 1882. Having given general satisfaction in the past, we bespeak a liberal patronage in the future. Especial pains taken with students preparing to teach. Parents desirous of sending their children to a good Preparatory School will do well to communicate with us. Board can be obtained from $8 to $10 per month. All communications should be addressed to Rev. G. [illegible], or to the Principal.
[illegible] M. V. [illegible]
Meridian, July 8th, 1882.



Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S
Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.
☞ AGENTS WANTED.
Laboratory 77 West 3d St. New York City. Druggists Sell It.
(Trade Mark.)
CHILLS AND FEVER.
FROG LEVEL, LA., February 27, 1882.
DR CLARK JOHNSON—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chills and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine. L. D. HOW[illegible]
July27-1y

CHAUTAUQUA.
C. L. S. C.

The HOME COLLEGE, for people out of school—young and old. Four Years' Course. Readings in History, Art, Science, and Literature. Forty minutes a day. Diplomas. Special Seals. The [illegible] Books and THE CHAUTAUQUAN, a monthly magazine, containing a large part of the required [illegible] only $6 a year. Tuition fee, 50 Cents a year. The movement indorsed by WM. CULLEN BRYANT, JOHN G. [illegible]TIER, DR. MARK HOPKINS, BISHOP SIMPSON, and a host of scholars and educators. LEWIS MILLER, [illegible] Akron, O., President. DR. J. H. VINCENT, of New Haven, Conn., Superintendent of Instruction. The year [illegible] in October or November. *For Circulars, giving full explanation, address Miss K. F. Kimball, [illegible] New Jersey.* High-School Graduates, Mothers who want to "keep up" with their children in study, [illegible] Men, Young People who left school too early, should join the C. L. S. C.
38-2t

—100— Years. Now Ready. New Edition. LADIES in the WHITE House. The ONLY BOOK of the kind ever published. A HISTORY of every Administration from WASHINGTON to the present time, with over 20 Steel Portraits of Ladies of the White House, with views of many of the Homes of the Presidents. This is the most salable book published. AGENTS WANTED. Send for Circulars, with full particulars, to BRADLEY & CO., 66 N. Fourth Street, Philadelphia.
aug24-13t

New Orleans University,
CORNER CAMP AND RACE STREETS.
New Orleans, Louisiana.

OPEN TO ALL, WITHOUT REGARD TO RACE OR RELIGION.

REV. JAMES A. DEAN, A. M. D. D.,
President.

The next term of this institution will open on MONDAY, September 18. Students are desired to be present at the opening, as studies will commence on the first day.

Special instruction, both by recitations and lectures, will be given to those preparing to preach or teach, and to such as are already engaged in those professions. Every scholar, of whatever grade, will have the most thorough instruction.

Board and tuition at the same rates as heretofore.

New Orleans, August 31, 1882. 36-tf

Rust University,
HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

LOCATION BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL.
Instruction, Systematic and Thorough.
COURSES OF STUDY:
Academic, Normal, Collegiate and Biblical.
Special Instruction in Music and Penmanship.

EXPENSES:

Board, per month, including rooms and washing	$10 00
Tuition, per term of twelve weeks	3 00
Music and Penmanship extra.	

Fall Term Opens September 28, 1882.
Examination of new students September 27.

Rust Hall, which is being erected at a cost of $25,000, will be completed by the opening of the winter term, January 2. School accommodations can then be provided for about five hundred students and about half that number can be boarded in the school building.
For further information address
aug-24tf W. W. HOOPER.

WILEY UNIVERSITY,
Marshall, Texas.

A School of Liberal and Christian Education.

Primary, Academic, Normal, Scientific, Classical and Biblical Courses of Study.

EXPENSES:

Tuition, per month (of four weeks)	$1 00
Room rent, per month	$1 50 to 2 00
Washing, per month	75 to 1 25
Board, per month, about	5 00
All expenses, per month, about	9 00

Cost of board varies with price of provisions etc. All students boarding in the institution are required to furnish bedding to the amount of two blankets and pillows.

Instrumental music $2 50 a month. Vocal music free.

Session begins 18th of September and continues until the 31st of May 1883.

For full particulars send for catalogue.
Address W. H. DAVIS,
aug10-3m Wiley University, Marshall Texas.

BALDWIN SEMINARY,
A School for White Pupils of Both Sexes.
Baldwin, St. Mary's Parish, La.
YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 18, 1882.
Prepares for College or University, Business or Professional Life.

We challenge competition in low rates, thorough instruction, and healthfulness and beauty of location. Influences decidedly religious. Home care and comforts. For circular containing further information address
REV. W. S. FITCH, A. M., President.
aug24-tf

Washington and Lee University,
GEN. G. W. C. LEE, President.

Thorough instruction in LANGUAGES, LITERATURE and SCIENCE, and in the Professional Schools of LAW and ENGINEERING. Healthful location in the Valley of Virginia. Necessary expenses for whole session, exclusive of board and clothing, need not exceed $85 to $300. Session opens Sept. 21. For catalogue, address
J. L. CAMPBELL, Jr., Clerk,
27-3m Lexington, Va.

Wards Seminary,
Nashville, Tenn.

Closed its 17th year with 267 young ladies, and 41 graduates. Parents wanting a School of Progress, Experience, Careful Matronage, and Thorough Drilling in its Departments, including Cutting and Fitting, send for a new catalogue. Next year opens Sept. 1st. Address DR. W. E. WARD.
29-6t

Riverview Academy.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

With U. S. Military Department. A thorough going, wide-awake school for boys, combining Study, Military Drill and Recreation in due proportion. Catalogue with chart of College Requisitions, sent on application.
jy13-2m OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. A complete college course for women, with Schools of Painting and Music, and preparatory department. Catalogues sent.
36-10t S. L. CALDWELL, D. D., President.

ROSES

Send for Fall Catalogue of Roses, Bulbs and Winter Blooming Plants. A large stock of plants in fine condition now ready. Prices low. Catalogues free. Send for one and compare with others before buying elsewhere. Mention paper.
MILLER & HUNT, Wright's Grove, Chicago.
38-6m

BIG PAY to sell our [illegible] Samples free. [illegible] Cleveland, O.

R. B. ELLIOTT. T. DE S. TUCKER.
ELLIOTT & TUCKER,
Attorneys at Law,
Office: Room No. 3, Ground Floor,
No. 13 St. Charles St.,
NEW ORLEANS

Will practice in the State Courts and in the United States District Circuit Courts for the Eastern and Western Districts of Louisiana.

BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 stops, $125. [illegible] $297 50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

COOK'S
SUNDAY-SCHOOL PUBLICATIONS
FREE

For fourth quarter to schools that have [illegible] tried. Full particulars and samples [illegible] tion; goods now ready. DAVID C. COOK,
aug31-4t 46 Adams street, [illegible]

McShane Bell Foundry
Manufacture those celebrated Chimes [illegible] for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. [illegible] and circulars sent free.
HENRY McSHANE & Co.,
aug31-1y Baltimore, [illegible]

W. D. SKILLMAN, Agent.
94 - - - Camp Street, [illegible]
Keeps constantly on hand a large [illegible]ment of
Sunday-School Supplies,
Consisting of
GOSPEL HYMNS, single and [illegible] with and without music.
Bibles and Testaments, [illegible]
Bible Dictionaries.
Union Primers, First and Second [illegible] Books, Union Spelling Books, [illegible] Reward Cards, Ticket Sheets and [illegible] Tiny Text Books, etc., etc. Also [illegible] assortment of Books suitable for [illegible] or presents to children. PULPIT [illegible] FAMILY BIBLES from $2 25 to [illegible] Liberal discount made to Sunday-[illegible] workers. Call and examine the stock.

Lithographs of John Wesley. [illegible] this office. Price 25 cents each. [illegible] any address. PHILLIPS & [illegible]
tf 106 Camp Street, New [illegible]

Health is Wealth
DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT: a specific for Hysteria, [illegible] vulsions, Nervous Headache, [illegible] sion, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhoea, [illegible] potency, Involuntary Emissions, [illegible] Old Age, caused by over-exertion, [illegible] or over-indulgence, which leads to [illegible] decay and death. One box will cure [illegible] cases. Each box contains one month's treat[illegible]ment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for [illegible] dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by [illegible] boxes, accompanied with five dollars, [illegible] send the purchaser our written [illegible] the money if the treatment does not [illegible] cure. Guarantees issued only by [illegible] JOHNSON. Wholesale and Retail [illegible] Canal street, New Orleans. Orders [illegible] at regular price.

A. W. SKARDON. JAS. [illegible]
SKARDON & WIL[illegible]
GROCERS,
Corner Jackson and Rousseau [illegible]
—AND—
Cor. Prytania and Felicity Streets,
New Orleans, La.
FRESH CREAMERY BUTTER
Received Daily by Express.

H. WALKER, Pres't. A. [illegible], Vice[illegible]
ROBT. R. GREENE, Sec'y, P. [illegible]
J. H. WHITE, General Manager.
The Colored Marriage and Aid Association,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

Headquarters at Okolona, Miss., [illegible] tered by the State of Mississippi, [illegible] all the laws in relation thereto fully complied with.

As an evidence of the [illegible] its officers, the Circuit Judge of the [illegible] Judicial District of Mississippi, all county officers, including [illegible] and members of the [illegible] Circuit and Chancery Clerks of [illegible] county, Mississippi, and all the [illegible] of the city of Okolona, [illegible] Marshal, members of the [illegible] men, and the Presidents of all the [illegible] all certify as to their financial [illegible] and reputation for honesty and [illegible] And the Chancery Clerk certifies [illegible] Treasurer of the Association has [illegible] his office a bond of $5000 for the [illegible] of all members of said Association [illegible] sureties upon which bond have been [illegible] proved by said Clerk.

This Association is managed and controlled alone by colored men. [illegible] either male or female, wanted [illegible] Liberal commissions given. Address [illegible] further particulars,
ROBT. R. GREENE, [illegible]
36-2m Okolona [illegible]

BOARDING.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO [illegible]
By the Month, Week or Day,
—AT—
227 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET,
Corner Treme Street, New [illegible]
MRS. C. ROBERTSON, [illegible]

MRS. M. L. DALE,
Wishes to inform her friends [illegible] to Accommodate [illegible] With Board, by the [illegible] at Pass Christian, [illegible] short walk from Rail-[illegible] ☞ Any one wishing the [illegible] give her a call.

$1.30 Teacher's [illegible]

[illegible] Corner.

[illegible]

[illegible] our Children as Methodists.

[illegible]

pastors neglect the children. Other churches watch this matter closely. The Church of Rome only wants the children to train them. Other churches form classes of catechumens and diligently instruct the children, preparatory to their assumption of confirmation vows, and we believe that all the baptized children of the church ought to be regularly graded and looked after by the pastors with the most diligent care. Every Methodist preacher ought to know well every child in every Methodist home; and if only attention be paid to them, the children will love their pastor and become proud of their relation to him and the church.—*Baltimore Methodist.*

Uses of a Bridle.

Keep a bridle on your tongue. Do not speak rashly. Do not talk too much. Speech is an unspeakable gift, but silence is sometimes better. Speech is said to be silvern, while silence is golden. Keep a bridle on your passions. They go mad if they get unmanageable, driving you down a blind and headlong course to ruin; don't let it slip. Keep a bridle on your appetites. Restrain them when they go too far. Be temperate in all things.

A little girl was asked by her mother, on her return from church, how she liked the preacher. "Didn't like him at all," was the reply. "Why," asked the mother. "'Cause he preached till he made me sleepy, and then hollered so loud that he wouldn't let me go to sleep."

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

FOR THE ILL EFFECTS OF TOBACCO.

Dr. C. A. Fernald, Boston, says: "I have used it in cases of impaired nerve function with beneficial results, especially in cases where the system is affected by the toxic action of tobacco."

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

T. G. Montgomery, First Street Church, New Orleans: "We have a good Sunday-school and superintendent. The congregation is large and increasing. We have taken in this quarter 31, against 20 last quarter; on probation 12, baptized 2, excluded 1. Given to the poor $25 05. We are raising money to put a brick banquet around the church."

From Thibodaux: The third quarterly conference of Calvary M. E. Church was held Sept. 6th. Presiding E. Dale being absent, F. [illegible], pastor, in the chair, F. H. Taylor was secretary. The stewards reported received this quarter $845 85, for all purposes, applied as follows: To presiding elder, $11 35, to pastor $126 55, rent $18, sexton $6, oil $3 70, wood $6, benevolent purposes $1 65, incidental $1 75. The classes report as follows: Class No. 1 twenty-two members, received $4 50; No. 2 eighteen members, $6 55; No. 3 fourteen members, $3 90; No. 4 twenty-three members, $6 60; No 5 twenty-one members, $5 35; No. 6 fifteen members, $3 75. The superintendent of the Sunday school reported the school in prosperous condition. Average attendance 84, officers and teachers 6; the school at large formed for religious instruction in the way of a sermon at 11 o'clock service. In view of the great need of evangelizing the world for Christ. The [illegible] together with the conference report was ordered sent to the SOUTHWESTERN. Stewardess report for the quarter ending September 5th, 1882, to the third quarter conference held at the church September 6th, 1882: Mother R. Benton made 165 visits, Winnie Granger 104, Margarette [illegible] 113, Ann Williams 91, [illegible] Joseph 47, Amelia Walker [illegible], Milly Jasey 43, Anna Williams [illegible], Virginia Smith 77, Susan Taylor [illegible], Amanda Palmer 45, Mary E. Benton 175, M. E. LeBlanc 94.

TEXAS.

James Henderson Gonzales: [illegible] is looking up here at [illegible]. We have struggled with [illegible] times, money is now coming [illegible] the hands of the people and [illegible] collecting for all conference [illegible]. We have received in to [illegible] this year forty-eight [illegible], probationers [illegible], infants 17. [illegible] elder was with us [illegible] and Sunday and [illegible] conference, and [illegible] sermons. The [illegible] is highly respected by the people of Gon[illegible] always glad to [illegible] collection $15.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

21-1y

After considerable excitement the colored people of St. Louis agreed to send their children to separate schools established by the city board.

Habitual Costiveness

is the bane of nearly every American woman. From it usually arises those disorders that so surely undermine their health and strength. Every woman owes it to herself and to her family to use that celebrated medicine, Kidney-Wort. It is the sure cure for constipation, and for all disorders of the kidneys and liver. Try it in dry or liquid form. Equally efficient in either. Boston Sunday Budget.

Student: "How is it, doctor, that I always take cold in my head?" Doctor: "It's a well-known principle, sir, that a cold is most likely to settle in the weakest part."

Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions. $1, at druggists, La. Depot, I. L. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

When offered a liberal salary and a pastorate in another denomination, Wilbur Fisk replied, "That would build Wilbur Fisk, but it would not build up Methodism."

Nursing mothers gain strength by using Brown's Iron Bitters. It acts like a charm in restoring to health and strength overstrained nature.

Gen. Butler has been nominated by the Greenbackers and Democrats for Governor of Massachusetts.

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Diabetes.

No danger from these diseases if you use Hop Bitters; besides, being the best family medicine ever made. Trust no other.

Judge J. H. Rogers was nominated for Congress, by Democrats, at Morrilton, Ark.

A Valuable Addition.

Because it is beneficial to the scaly and adds to personal beauty by restoring color and lustre to gray or faded hair is why Parker's Hair Balsam is such a popular dressing.

Three Methodist churches have been built in Minneapolis, Minn., within a year and paid for.

Good for Babies.

When I have a baby at breast nothing is so useful for quieting my own and baby's nerves as Parker's Ginger Tonic. It prevents bowel complaint, and is better than any stimulant to give strength and appetite. —A Newark Mother.

Republicans, second district of Arkansas, nominated Judge James A. Williams for Congress.

"Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c boxes.

General Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the last Census, will have a paper in the October *Century* on "The Growth of the United States."

Books, Pictures, Etc.

The following is a list of miscellaneous articles, that may be had at this office, on receipt of the prices annexed. They will be sent postpaid to any address desired:

Lithographs Methodist Bishops in group up to 1872, each	$ 25
Whedon's Commentary on Matthew and Mark, clean print, poor binding	75
Historic picture, "Garfield and his Family," steel engraving	2 00
Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems	75
Hallowed Songs	50
Mitchell's New School Geography (1875)	1 25
Independent Youth's Speller	60
Gems of Praise	25
French's Mental Arithmetic	40
Song Garden, second book	50
Black Horse and Carryall. By Rev. J. H. McCarty	1 00
Notes on Baptism, by Rev. R. Gregg	60
Pocket Manual, by Rev. J. M. Heron	50
Bible	60
Temperance Reform and its Great Reformers, by Rev. W. H. Daniels	2 00
Introduction to Gospel Records, Nast	1 75
Lectures on Preaching, by Bishop Simpson	1 50
Waddington's Church History	2 50
The Negro Exodus, by Rev. J. C. Hartzell	15
Prohibition in Kansas	10
[illegible] wood engraving	25
[illegible] do	25
"The Cherub," engraving	35
[illegible] Church, engraving	35
[illegible] and Fallen," engraving	1 00
[illegible] engraving	1 00
[illegible] engraving	1 00
[illegible] of [illegible], each	25

[illegible] & Hunt, [illegible] New Orleans.

MOTHERS READ.

GENTS:—About nine years ago I had a child two years old and almost dead. The doctor I had attending her could not tell what ailed her. I asked him if he did not think it was worms. He said no. However, this did not satisfy me, as I felt convinced in my own mind that she had. I obtained a bottle of DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE (genuine). I gave her a teaspoonful in the morning and another at night, after which she passed seventy-two worms and was a well child. Since then I have never been without it in my family. The health of my children remained so good that I had neglected watching their actions until about three weeks ago, when two of them presented the same sickly appearance that Fanny did nine years ago. So I thought it must be worms, and went to work at once with a bottle of DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE between four of my children, their ages being as follows: Alice, 8 years; Charley, 4 years; Emma, 6 years; John, 9 years. Now comes the result: Alice and Emma came out all right, but Charley passed forty-five and Johnny about sixty worms. The result was so gratifying that I spent two days in showing the wonderful effect of your Vermifuge around Utica, and now have the worms on exhibition in my store.

Yours truly, JOHN PIPER.

The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE is manufactured only by

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and bear the signatures of C. McLane and Fleming Bros. It is never made in St. Louis or Wheeling.

Be sure you get the genuine. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

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REWARD CARDS! One-third price; three twenty-five-cent packs for 25c., ten packs 50 cts. Sample pack, 15c. DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams Street, Chicago. aug10-6t

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HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY!

It has performed a miracle in my case.

I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better.

I have been greatly benefited.

My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.

"Its virtues are unquestionable and its curative character absolute, as the writer can personally testify, both from experience and observation. Write at once to Haylock & Jenney, 7 Dey street New York, enclosing $1, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—Editor of Mercantile Review.

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16-6m

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SECOND EDITION,

Review of Senator Jones' Speech, Or Is There to be a War of Races in America?

BY REV. A. E. P. ALBERT, Assistant Editor of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

An oration delivered in Central Church, New Orleans, June 30, 1882, before the Alumni Association of Straight University. For sale, in pamphlet, at ten cents, post paid, at SOUTHWESTERN office, 136 Camp street. 20-tf

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$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

Lost Friends.

(We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.)

MR. EDITOR: I desire to inquire for my sister, Frances Yokum, who belonged to Tom Yokum. Have not heard of my mother since the surrender, but heard from sister Frances once, and she was then in Texas. Address me at Columbus, Sabine parish, La.,

EMELINE SHELBY.

MR. EDITOR: Please correct names in my letter of inquiry. I wish to find my aunt and her two daughters. Aunt was Adeline Chomax, and her daughters Sofronia Morgan and Laura Morgan. They lived with Thomas J. Abbey, in Claiborne county, Miss. At that time I went by the name of Paddy Abbey, but now I am Wm. Young. They went to New Orleans in 1864. Address me at Jackson, Miss.

WM. YOUNG.

I wish to find where Frances McConeco is. She was carried by slave traders from Franklin, Tenn., between fifteen and eighteen years ago. She is brown skinned. She married a man named Armstrong in Vicksburg, Miss. Nothing has been heard from him since the yellow fever was epidemic there. She belonged to the Baptist Church. Send information to Alfred or Mary Bowman, Clark Chapel, L. M. Haygood pastor, Nashville, Tenn.

I wish to find the whereabouts of Malichiah Hindman. He left Fayetteville, Tenn., fourteen miles from the town in Lincoln county, 1872. He married since he left. He went, or was carried to Louisiana. His sister Elizabeth died before the war. He belonged to a man named Zibilan Paro. I heard from him once. Any information sent to me in care of Clark Chapel, or to our pastor, Rev. L. M. Haygood, Nashville, Tenn., will be thankfully received by his mother.

EMMA GRIFFIS.

DEAR EDITOR: I wish to see if my relatives can be found. I have a father, mother, and one full sister. Father was August Brown, sister, Louisa Brown, three half-sisters were Mary, Eliza, and Harriet Brown, two brothers were Joseph and George Brown. I was born in Maryland, and when eleven years old was brought to Tennessee. I remained there four years, and was taken to Missouri, and after being there two years came to Texas. I was brought to Tennessee by Jose Gamden, a speculator. Jesse Breese was my last owner. This occurred 1858 to 1866. I am about 39 years old. Address me at Roxton, Lamar county, Texas.

37-8t SARAH ANN LEWIS.

DEAR EDITOR: I desire to inquire for my sister Martha, who was sold from us when about seven years old to a man who lived near Bolivar, Tenn., named Tom Boyle. At that time we all belonged to John Green, except father, who belonged to Nat Woods. Father was Granville, mother Dollie, brothers William, Granville, and Richmond the baby, sister, Laura. We all went by the name of Norman. Father belonged to Tom Norman, who lived at Whiteville, Hardeman Co., Tenn. Grandfather was Squire Norman, grandmother, Jennie Norman. Mother and all the children except Sister Martha are here in Texas. I desire to find her. Pastors, please read this to your congregations. Address, at Austin, Texas, her brother,

38 3m REV. GRANVILLE NORMAN.

MR. EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my brother and sister, who were sold before I was born, in Mississippi, by D. D. McKenzie. He lived in Tennessee and had two sons John and Joe, and daughters Lucinda and Rebecca. They were sold in Memphis, at public sale. Our mother is living, but father has been dead nineteen years. My brother was Lennies and sister Dinah McKenzie. Mother was Ruthe, father Ephraim McKenzie. We had a brother Jacob, sisters Caroline, Silvia, Triggia, Minnie, and Maria. Maria was the baby when sold. D. D. McKenzie had a man named Hope, and a woman Betty. It was about 40 years ago when they were sold, and I would like to know if any are living. I heard one of my brothers was in Eastern Texas, but do not know it. Address me at Box 13, Moscow, Texas.

WM. MCKENZIE.

DEAR SIR: For several years I have tried in vain to hear from my brothers and sisters, living in your State, and some, I think, in Charleston. Having charge of a large church, and a man of influence with my people, I have thought it possible that you may know some of my relatives, and would be so kind as to give me the information that I desire. I was brought to this State before the war, and was too small to recollect how far I lived from Charleston; but I know only a few miles. My father was named Peter Virgin, and belonged to a man named Richard Mimmons. His sons were named Carolina Virgin, Thomas Virgin, Peter Virgin, Albert Virgin. The girls were named Charlotte, Phillis, Susan, Jane. As my old home was not far from Charleston, I thought it more than probable that some of the children were living there, and you will confer a great favor upon one who is entirely isolated from her relatives, if you will read this letter to your congregation; and any information that you or they can give me will be thankfully received. Address Leota, Miss., care of S. K. McDowell,

MARY VIRGIN BROWN.

DEAR EDITOR: I desire to inquire for my father's relatives. My father, now deceased, was Hardy Forrest. He left his relatives in Stanley's Creek, Gaston county, North Carolina. His father and mother were Samuel and Lucy Forrest, brothers, Moses, Orange, Jerry, and Wart Forrest. He had also some sisters; one named Margaret Forrest. I desire that all the ministers in North Carolina read this inquiry from their pulpits, and also inquire at the same time for my guardians, George and Sally Hunters. Address his son, Bennett H. Forrester, Simpson's Chapel Valence street, between Camp and Chestnut streets, New Orleans, La.

Doubtless many of our readers have frequently noticed Drs. Starkey & Palen's announcements in these columns. Claims to most surprising cures in chronic diseases by the use of "Compound Oxygen" have been made, and many testimonials offered substantiating these claims. Now, without expressing any opinion one way or another, we deem it but just to Drs. Starkey & Palen, and fair to the public, to insert the following "card" from well-known gentlemen whose concurrent testimony in a matter like this will scarcely admit of a doubt or question:

We, the undersigned, having received great and permanent benefit from the use of "Compound Oxygen," prepared and administered by Drs. Starkey & Palen, of Philadelphia, and being satisfied that it is a new discovery in medical science, and all that is claimed for it, consider it a duty which we owe to the many thousands who are suffering from chronic and so-called "incurable" diseases, to do all that we can to make its virtues known, and to inspire the public with confidence.

We have personal knowledge of Drs. Starkey & Palen.

They are educated, intelligent, and conscientious physicians, who will not, we are sure, make any statement which they do not know or believe to be true, nor publish any testimonials or reports of cases which are not genuine.

WM. D. KELLY, Member of Congress from Philadelphia.
T. S. ARTHUR, Editor and Publisher of "Arthur's Home Magazine," Philadelphia.
V. L. CONRAD, Editor of "Lutheran Observer," Phila.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1882.

Mr. Edison's patents now number 396, the most ever granted to one man.

Opinion of Eminent Dr. H. R. Walton, Annapolis Md.:

"Colden's Liquid Extract of Liebig's Beef and Tonic Invigorator is a most excellent preparation. It is par excellence, superior to cod liver oil or anything I have ever used in wasted or impaired constitutions, and an excellent preventive of malarial diseases." (Remember the name Colden's—take no other.) Of druggists generally.

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will cure dyspepsia, heartburn, malaria, kidney disease, liver complaint, and other wasting diseases.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

enriches the blood and purifies the system; cures weakness, lack of energy, etc. Try a bottle.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

is the only Iron preparation that does not color the teeth, and will not cause headache or constipation, as other Iron preparations will.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Ladies and all sufferers from neuralgia, hysteria, and kindred complaints, will find it without an equal.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy, has in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians, have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 28th, 1881. [illegible] Avenue.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

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The Seventeenth Annual Session will begin Monday, SEPTEMBER 4.
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Special efforts to prepare teachers for their work.
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24-3m

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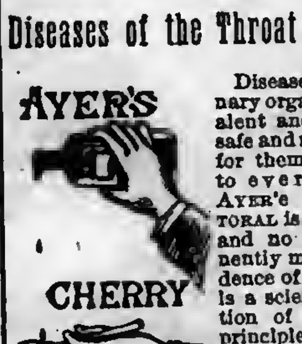

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Diseases of the pulmonary organs are so prevalent and fatal, that a safe and reliable remedy for them is invaluable to every community. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is such a remedy and no other so eminently merits the confidence of the public. It is a scientific combination of the medicinal principles and curative virtues of the finest drugs, chemically united, to insure the greatest possible efficiency and uniformity of results, which enables physicians as well as invalids to use it with confidence. It is the most reliable remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs that science has produced. It strikes at the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt and certain relief, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it without difficulty. In the treatment of ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Catarrh, the effects of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL are magical, and multitudes are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household, for the protection it affords in sudden attacks. In Whooping-cough and Consumption there is no other remedy so efficacious, soothing, and helpful.

The marvellous cures which AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has effected all over the world are a sufficient guaranty that it will continue to produce the best results. An impartial trial will convince the most sceptical of its wonderful curative powers, as well as of its superiority over all other preparations for pulmonary complaints.

Eminent physicians in all parts of the country, knowing its composition, recommend AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL to invalids, and prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has proved its absolute certainty to cure all pulmonary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.

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$500 REWARD!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. 41 1y

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The following prices include the MOUNTINGS.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mountings	Price
26 inches	175 lbs	[illegible] lbs	$45 00
28 inches	225 lbs	275 lbs	[illegible]
32 inches	350 lbs	500 lbs	[illegible]
36 inches	550 lbs	800 lbs	120 00
40 inches	750 lbs	1050 lbs	160 00
44 inches	1000 lbs	1350 lbs	200 00
45 inches	1300 lbs	1800 lbs	260 00
48 inches	2100 lbs	[illegible] lbs	[illegible]

We have arranged to furnish our churches with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The Bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

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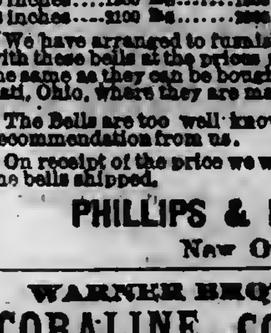

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Mrs. W. T. Brown, Monroe, Texas, writes: "I suffered with Asthma 30 years. Your Great Remedy completely cured me. I wish all Asthmatic Sufferers to send their address and get a trial package Free of Charge. It relieves instantly so the patient can rest and sleep comfortably. Full size box by mail $1. Sold by druggists generally. Address D. LANGELL, Wooster, O., Proprietor. 46 eow.

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POPHAM'S Established twelve years. Gives Quick Relief. **Asthma** and many cases Cured. All Asthmatics should try it. Sold by Druggists. Trial Package free. Address with stamp. T. POPHAM & Co., Phila., Pa. **SPECIFIC.** aug3-4m

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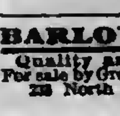

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IRELAND [illegible] 39-1y

AGENTS Wanted [illegible] works of character; great variety; low in price; selling fast; [illegible] 39-1y

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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ADVERTISING RATES:
[illegible]

GOD CARES FOR ME.

I stood in the door at evening,
My heart was full of fears,
And I saw the landscape before me lie
Through mists of burning tears—
I thought to myself the world is dark,
No light nor joy I see;
Nothing but toil and want is mine,
And no one cares for me.

[illegible]

... Italian ...

BY ... M. VERNON, D.D.

[illegible]

ward and insubordinate, and to settle nothing–but our own weakness and readiness to compromise with any resolute delinquent. This was deemed an unworthy, a traitorous, an impossible course. Better the hurt of a specific open wound from an honest conflict in righteous self-protection than that creeping, insidious, diffusive, corroding malady which villainously vitiates the blood and, undoing the fibers of strength and the bonds of life dissolves the members.

During the trial the defendant repeatedly sought to demoralize and stay the proceedings by threatening to arraign the prosecutor before the Civil Courts, to publish a book on the case and otherwise to create a wide-spread destructive scandal. But as every reasonable and honorable method of adjustment and reparation was rejected by him the trial went deliberately on to the end.

The attentive following of this case through all its phases and developments by the members of Conference afforded them more information on the nature and application of our Discipline, on the just and robust character of our organization than they could have otherwise obtained in many years. It this regard the trial was the occasion of a signal advantage. Substantial oak insensibly entered into the ecclesiastical frame of the Conference and invigorating iron was imperceptibly infiltrated into the ministerial blood of every man. The seriousness, obligations, and powers of the Conference were better apprehended; its responsible custody of the character of its members was far better understood; the obligation of ministers to deal faithfully with delinquent members and yet to give every one full opportunity for his defense before inflicting Disciplinary penalties was amply proclaimed; the moral dignity of the Conference, its capabilities of moral restraint and its possibilites of adaptation to the needs of the country, and for wielding public religious influence in the kingdom, were strikingly revealed and prophesied before all.

Soon after his expulsion, however Sig. Ravi brought a suit against [illegible] M. Vernon for defamation and public abuse, in having presented and prosecuted the bill of charges against him before the Annual Conference. Ravi granted the defendant the right to prove, in his defense, the facts alleged in the above-named bill of charges. Before the Court Sig. Ravi denied the competency of the Conference to try him, on the ground, as he claimed, that he had already withdrawn from the Church, he having placed a written withdrawal in the president's hands the first day of the session. Furthermore, he contested our right to exercise discipline [illegible] for offenses for which the individual is amenable to the civil law, repudiated the authority of our Discipline as "a foreign thing," of which Italians had no need, and to which they could not be made responsible; denied that he ever really belonged to our Church, that he had ever accepted our Discipline or acknowledged its authority, and of the same sort.

The defendant, a foreigner and director of a Protestant Mission, thus arraigned by an Italian before Judges belonging to the Roman Catholic State Church, was considerable at great disadvantage to maintain the right of his Church to [illegible] discipline, to explain its jurisprudence, to show that the case in question had been conducted in conformity with the law and usages; to make it clear that Sig. Ravi had really belonged to the Church, and well amenable to its Discipline; [illegible] to prove here the [illegible] in the bill of charges [illegible] to the Conference. Amid [illegible] grave disadvantages, and [illegible] it was [illegible] Vernon that was on [illegible] the Methodist [illegible] in Italy, and its [illegible] possibil- [illegible] the Courts [illegible] A large [illegible] traversed by [illegible]

pretending to punish an Italian citizen and against Protestantism as imported, and as "a sort of new Jesuitism, which, with its eternal Bible, like a rising tide, noisily threatens the peace and tranquillity of the country;" and the Court was besought to erect a patriotic barrier against it. When the King's attorney came to speak, (he is presumably on the plaintiff's side,) his entire discourse was a dispassionate, clear and conclusive defense of the accused, recognizing fully the right and prerogatives of the Church, and declaring that of most of the charges made against Ravi in the Conference the proofs were luminous and abundant. So perfectly satisfactory was this discourse, that the defendant's lawyer deemed it needless to utter a word. The Court, after a few minutes' recess, returned and announced its sentence, entirely absolving the accused. The victory for the Church could not have been more complete; besides, a most important precedent was established not alone for Methodism, but for all Protestantism in Italy. A few brethren were nervous and doubtful of the justice, the impartiality of the Court, but the finding show how groundless were such apprehensions how just and delicate is the tribunal's sense of its high duties. The Court has indeed reflected honor upon the Italian Judiciary, and shown itself a worthy interpreter of the liberal Constitution and laws of this realm.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

The Importance of Improving Your Time.

What an important subject! How many people spend their time in idleness! I must say that an idle head is a workshop for the devil. I can say much on this topic from experience. The fact is visible before us every day. Dear reader, can't you count many young men and women in your community who don't improve their time? I can. I am sorry to say that the young men and women of this town spend two-thirds of their time in idleness. What would be the result, were they to spend that time in study? They would ere long become learned and intelligent, and we would soon see them rising very fast to eminence as blessings to their country and most useful to our race. We are taught to work while it is day. I hope all of us will take warning and "stamp improvement on the wings of time." Let us see if we can't name a few characters whose names will ever live in the history of the *world*. Let us commence with Roger Sherman, whose father's circumstances were too poor to give him much of an education. What remained for Sherman to do? Why, improve his time, study diligently. We find him rising from the shoemaker's bench to a seat in the Congress of America. What elevated him to such an honorable position? *Improving his time*, is the answer. I might mention many names of men who have attained their qualifications by hard study. Can't we do the same? How many young men and women to-day are no benefit to themselves and no one else! Shall I say that they are ciphers in this world? Do not such people pass off the stage of life and are remembered no more? Why? Because they did not a particle of good in the world, and none were blessed by their influences. Probably in writing this article some reader will bear witness with me that our young don't improve their time. This effect arises from various causes. I've known parents to allow their children to go to school, or let it alone. I've known parents to allow their children to spend their time in Sabbath-breaking, roaming the streets, etc. How much information would be gained if one hour daily were devoted to study! But I've known children to neither work nor study. Why? Their parents allowed it to them. If we would ever be a race that will measure arms with other races whose advantages have been superior to ours, we must improve our time in something useful. There is no longer any excuse for not having time, for being enslaved, no schools to go to, etc.

The colored race have all the colleges in this State that they want. The best seminary of learning can do no more to you than to open its portals to you. It is with you whether you will be instructed and to what point you will push your [illegible]. Our good Northern [illegible] have come to our aid in the [illegible] element. Should we [illegible] moment to culti- [illegible] We are trying to [illegible] of our efficient pastor, Rev. A. Lemons, and the members of the church, we've bought a $100 organ We have Miss Georgia Gregory here from Yazoo City, teaching instrumental music. Now, should we not improve our time, as the "great men" before us have done? Let me say then to you, my young friend, imitate them in piety, practice their virtues, so shall your *end* be joyous and your *rest* eternal.

G. H. HILL,
Durant, Miss., Sept. 18, 1882.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Garrett Biblical Institute.

This school of the Prophets entered upon another year's labor to-day, with a full attendance of earnest consecrated men, who, on entering the Christian ministry, want to be workmen that needeth not be ashamed. For several days the students have been coming in, and although my hand is already sore shaking hands with last year's acquaintances, I am anxious to grasp the hand of each brother whether I have seen him before or not. This morning I had the pleasure of a hearty hand-shake with that jolly good fellow, Rev. G. O. Richardson, of West Texas Conference. Although I never had seen him before, I felt that we were old acquaintances, and it seemed like shaking hands with a brother whom I had not seen for years. But you may imagine my surprise to find that he is a white man. In reading his articles in the SOUTHWESTERN, I had always thought he was a colored man.

We have several students from Norway and Sweden, and a few from England, Scotland, Ireland and Germany, are also represented. American students are here from all parts of the continent; from where the angry Atlantic lashes her ribcoast reefs, and where the placid Pacific chants her "lullabys;" from the frozen regions of Canada, and from the land of magnolias and palmettos of the sunny South—all come to drink at this fountain of knowledge.

I had hoped to see several of "our brothers in black" enter the school this year, but only one has put in an appearance as yet. He was sent here by the A. M. E. Conference to preach to the colored people of Evanston and Lake Forest, on Sundays, and pursue his studies in G. B. I. in the week.

I hope the Lord will move upon the hearts of some of our young men of Little Rock Conference to come to this school, and prepare for the lifelong work of the Christian ministry—a work that will task the best discipline and ripest culture to the utmost. "This is an age of intense mental action, when all men are thinking, and speaking, and writing," and the ministry should not be behind other professions, but rather should lead them.

L. W. ELKINS.
Evanston, Ill., Sept. 21, 1882.

A Mississippi Letter.

DEAR EDITOR:—I am a student of Rust University, Holly Springs, and subscriber to the SOUTHWESTERN ADVOCATE, and on my way back to attend school. I have taught during the summer, two months in the Southwestern part of Mississippi, and find quite a space for good, competent and Christian teachers, more so than any place visited by me as a teacher, and I have labored in six different counties in the State of Mississippi among my dear race. My school closed a few days ago with examination, exhibition and dinner. Such closing scenes for a school, they (the patrons) claimed to be ignorant of ever existing among their people, either within or without a town. I was glad to hear many fathers and mothers express a determination to educate their dear ones at any cost, such deliberations encouraged me to labor but the more for the good of my people, which I feel demands my support as much as any other, in the section of country visited by me for the first time during the summer just passed. Not only does the above duty reach the tutor in our day schools, but extends even to the one within the sacred stand. Within a few days after the opening of my school, a poor colored man was hanged not very far from my boarding house, probably a distance of two miles. He was hunted for two weeks like an old hare with a parcel of hounds at his feet, finally this colored man was found and shot with buck shot through and through, unable to walk, yet he was carried to the place where he swung, which is this way our so commonly called white friends of the South do the negro race. He was charged with having something to do with a white girl in whose family he labored. We condemn such actions all around and in doing so why not demand justice for all concerned; the girl of course, in order to conceal her guilt, wanted the poor colored man burned, and wanted all this done after he (the negro) had become enamored and lived with her for 3 years. The country was becoming much aroused about the time I left. The whites claimed there to be some Jack Turners. Oh heaven smile upon and tell us what will become of the colored race.

SUB.
Jackson, Miss., Sept. 20th, 1882.

Philadelphia Circuit.

MR. EDITOR:—There are many precious souls who are entering into the kingdom of God by taking up their cross and following Jesus. The enemies of our grand old church in this part of the vineyard, are surprised to see those whom they declared to have no foundation, blessed more and more in the meetings. I mean by our enemies the Devil and the Baptists, because both hate the Methodists. While fighting the opposition we closed a meeting at Hopewell church with forty-six additions, and on September 3d, eight more followed. White people were present and asked for prayers. The whole neighborhood was revived. Some old sinners came forward and were converted.

L. J. S. BELL.
Herbert, Miss., Sept. 8th, 1882.

Letter from Winona.

DEAR EDITOR:—We have just closed a two weeks meeting in which we had a square fight with the *devil*, 32 deserted his cause, came over, surrendered and are now marching under the banner of the Prince of Peace and keeping time to the music of:—

"There is a fountain filled with blood,
Drawn from Emmanuel's veins;
And sinners plunge beneath that flood,
Loose all their guilty stains."

We had with us Rev. H. L. Kennedy, of Crystal Springs, who is a faithful worker; also J. C. Hibbler, a young local preacher who is a student of Rust University, and one great of promise. I shall move on the enemies' works at another point. Pray for us that we may render some service in battling down the walls of error and a highway be exalted in the presence of all this people. Our people are beginning to handle a little money and we hope to be able to do something for the SOUTHWESTERN.

Faithfully, A. K. DAVIS.
WINONA, MISS., Sept. 25, 1882.

Why We Should Attend Church.

1. It helps ourselves. The church services give vigor to the best thoughts and purposes, strengthen our integrity, develop and solidify right character and feed the moral and religious part of our nature. We cannot afford to lose those sweetening and strengthening influences for a single week.

2. It helps the minister. Nothing is more disheartening to a minister than simple neglect. What sense is there in preparing a message for those who do not come to hear it? How can he preach with vigor to places empty of those who should fill them? The dullness of any service is often to be laid to the account of the absent ones.

3. It helps the church. A church lives on the devotion of its friends. Nowhere is this devotion so fully shown, so quickly felt, or so plainly seen, as in the attendance on the Lord's day. Every on in his place, and the church rejoices in a consciousness of strength and vitality, and goes forth with zeal and power to all its appointed work. With half the seats vacant, there comes a feeling of depression, and the church sinks into inaction.

4. It helps the community. The moral tone of any community depends largely on its churches and Sundays. If nominal church goers become negligent, the outside community will not go to church. The example of every neglecter of the Lord's day worship is so far an obstruction placed before the door of the church to keep others away. The community in general can never be persuaded to mount those obstacles and press in. But if each one will move from without the door to within the pew, the hindrances turn into helps. If the friends of the church will attend, strangers will be sure to do so.—*The Alliance.*

The Most Valuable Result of the American Common School.

BY THOS. HILL, D.D., PORTLAND, ME

You ask what I regard as the most valuable result of the American common school; by which, I understand something very different from asking what I regard as the most valuable result of education; it is a more limited question.

I reply, that the most valuable result of the American common school seems to me to be the unity which it is giving to our national character and life. The great problem of our national life is to make our collection of fragments from all lands into a solid conglomerate of valuable properties. Imperfectly as this has been done, one of the most efficient agents in doing what has been done is the common school. When a Massachusetts regiment, on its way to the front, halted in Phillipsburg, N. J., a private asked a looker-on, a young man of 24 or 25, for a match. The fellow replied in German that he did not understand. "From what part of Germany did you come?" asked Koch. The fellow replied that he was born and brought up in Phillipsburg. "Shame on you, then!" replied Koch; "go at once to school and learn English. Here am I, risking life to fight in defence of liberty and law, for you, native born and unable to read English. You cannot understand the politics of this country from our mother-German, nor even from purely English-English; the politics of a country can be properly understood only as they are expressed in the idiom of that country."

During the civil war, an intelligent, English-born citizen said to me: "Twenty-four hours after fire was opened on Sumpter, I felt utterly ashamed that I had left England to live with a herd of traders and mechanics without souls; but, in forty-eight hours more I was proud of my adopted country. I felt that the United States of America is the only real Nation on the globe,—the only Nation where the great mass of the people have a really intelligent interest in carrying out a high national ideal.

It needs no argument to show that, so far as this German and this English friend of mine were right, the common school is to be thanked for what has been gained, and to be intelligently sustained as the chief agent for further progress. For the highest results in elevation of character, and in advancing the real and permanent welfare of men, we must look still to the church; for the advancement of science, the progress of mechanic arts, the education of statesmen, and similar ends, we must look to colleges, professional schools, and universities. But, for giving unity to our national life, that the people of the United States may be one people, living harmoniously in pursuance of the high ends of maintaining liberty under law, defending the weak and the innocent from the criminal and tyrannical, we must look to a system of education for all classes, adapted to our institutions and to our people, sprung from our own necessities and experience, and jealously guarded against the influence of foreign ideas; in short, we must look to the American common school, as it is, and as it will become under enlightened discussion and conscientious, persistent efforts.
—*N. E. Journal of Education.*

The *Christian Index*, Atlanta, Ga., is in perplexity:

"And here is a puzzle for the wisest. If the negroes are not educated, they are not fit to be citizens of this republic; if they *are* educated, they refuse to do the only work for which they are qualified. Of course there are honorable exceptions, but we speak of the mass. We have always encouraged education, and yet, so far as we have observed, it has, thus far, done more harm among the negroes than good; whereupon we are somewhat bewildered, and do not know what course to take, nor what counsel to give."

Colored people are in this respect very much like other people. An educated white man is apt to assume that his education has qualified him to do things that an uneducated man cannot do. Human nature under a dark skin is not essentially different from human nature under a lighter cuticle. "There are diversities of gifts" to one as well as to the other. Education ought to lead to diversity of employments, and if it is worthy of the name, it will do so.—*The Watchman, Boston.*

On October 11th, there will be a Congress of Electricians in Paris.

National Local Preachers' Meeting

The following announcement by B. Shofield, Jr., President, and W. H. Kincaid, Secretary, speaks for itself:-

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the National Preacher's Association, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held in the M. E. Church, at Parkersburg, W. Va., commencing Saturday morning, Oct. 21st and closing the following Tuesday night.

Delegates from all Conference, District and City Local Preacher's Associations, will be received, and where no regular organization exists, local preachers with proper letters from their presiding elder or pastor, will be accredited as delegates. Properly accredited local preachers of any branch of Methodism will be received as corresponding or fraternal delegates.

Essays and discussions upon important subjects will take place, in connection with the regular business, and special religious services; program hereafter. Fraternal delegates are expected from the M. E. Church South, and from Canada, and it is hoped other branches of Methodism will be represented. It is expected the usual railroad arrangement will be made and announced.

List of delegates should be sent at the earliest day to Rev. W. C. Snodgrass, pastor of M. E. Church, Parkersburg, W. Va., and homes will be provided. Also send duplicates of the names of ALL delegates to W. H. Kincaid, Secretary of the Association, Lock Box 367, Pittsburgh, Pa., to prepare roll.

Is It Right?

Is it right for men who profess and call themselves Christians to pray, "Lead us not into temptation," and needlessly expose themselves to the influence of drinks which have tempted and ruined thousands?

Is it right for men to ask God to "Give us this day our daily bread," and then support a system that licenses men to destroy the good grain by converting it into body and soul-destroying drink?

Is it right to build churches, chapels and schools, to help to save the people, and at the same time license men and women to open shops in which liquors are sold which will destroy the people?

Is it right to license a man to sell drink, which will make people drunk and then fine men and women for getting drunk?

Is it right to license men to make paupers and criminals, and tax sober and virtuous people to pay rates to keep them?

Is it right to derive a revenue out of a system which demoralizes and degrades the people?

Is it right for people to wish the temperance cause success, and at same time continue to drink and support the liquor traffic?

Is it right for any man or woman who wishes well for his country to stand aloof from the only certain cure for our national intemperance?

Is it right for a Sunday-school teacher to teach scholars to beware of the danger of the public-house with breath smelling of strong drink which comes from such places?

Is it right for a minister of religion to preach against drunkenness, while he continues to use the drink which alone produces it?

Is it right to admit into Christian Churches as members, liquor sellers, or persons in any way interested in the traffic, who, by their business, are constantly hindering the spread of the Gospel and leading professors of religion astray?

Is it right to do wrong and expect wrong to produce right?—*John W. Kirton.*

There are a good many people in the world who think that little sins do not amount to anything. There is a common disposition to avoid close scrutiny of acts that have a look of cleverness or shrewdness about them, through they may be grossly wicked in themselves and calculated to work irreparable mischief in the end. We doubt not that the man who was convicted of stealing the umbrella and sentenced by the Circuit Court to the penitentiary this week at first regarded it as a very small matter to borrow an umbrella and never return it, but the sequel shows that it amounts to stealing, and stealing is a criminal offense.
—*Chattanooga Enterprize.*

Democrats of the Tenth Kentucky district have nominated Geo. M. Adams, ex-clerk of the House of Representatives, for Congress.

General News Items.

The American Institute Fair was opened in New York, Sept. 27.

Kansas papers say that within the past three years 93,000 acres of trees have been planted in that State.

The Honorable Jacob Sleeper has been Superintendent of a Methodist Episcopal Sunday School in Boston for fifty-two years.

Over 9,000 new farms were started on the Government lands in Minnesota and Dakota during the year ending June 30, 1882.

Bishop Borgess, of Michigan, has issued a pastoral forbidding the marrying of Catholics and Protestants under the pain of excommunication.

The Springfield (Ill) *Republican*, published the following; Republican pyramid—Maine, Oregen, Vermont. Democratic pyramid—Choctaw county, Ala.

A Catholic clergyman of some rank has been fined 200 marks for libelling Bismarck in an article on the Chancellor's attitude towards Kulturkampf.

Connecticut Republicans nominated Gen. Wm. Bulkly, for Governor; Massachusetts Republicans, Robert R. Bishop; New York Democrats, Grover Cleveland.

About half of the school population of Spain are now in elementary schools. At this rate the traditional ignorance of Spain [illegible] disappear in a generation or two.

Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, deprecates the use of Sir Walter Scott's "Marmion" as a text-book [illegible] Canadian schools, as he claims [illegible] contains some passages insulting [illegible] Roman Catholics.

The conflict of jurisdiction [illegible] Tunis between Italy and France [illegible] considered an incident of the gravest character, tending to aggravate the strained relations [illegible] the two countries.

It is officially announced [illegible] Gen. Wolseley and Admiral Seymour will be raised to the [illegible] in acknowledgment of their recent distinguished services in Egypt.

The Mormon priesthood have [illegible] instructing their followers to [illegible] obey the law rulings of the U[illegible] Commission. Bishops have [illegible] been appointed to oversee the registration of voters.

A court martial on board [illegible] frigate Castelfidardo has condemned Paolucci, lieutenant in the Italian navy, who deserted to serve [illegible] Arabi Pasha, to two years [illegible] onment and dismissal from the service with disgrace.

The Albany *Express* says: [illegible] colored candidate for admission [illegible] the West Point Academy has been rejected on the ground of [illegible] The examiners refuse to tell him [illegible] what he is deficient, thereby [illegible] ing the suspicion that it was [illegible] having a white skin.

The man who stole a [illegible] house has been very nearly [illegible] by Major Phipps, of the Philadelphia Alms House. That thorough-going thief not only stole the money and movables of the institution, [illegible] did a good deal towards carrying off the building itself. He [illegible] away with the copper roof, [illegible] $7,000.

The post of honor in the Massachusetts Democratic Convention was given to a Framingham [illegible] an, 88 years of age, who had voted for James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, James K. Polk, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, Stephen A. Douglas, [illegible] B. McClellan, Horatio Seymour, Samuel J. Tilden and Winfield Scott Hancock.

The Bible and Colportage [illegible] ciety of Ireland is carrying on [illegible] useful work, notwithstanding [illegible] distracted and lawless state of [illegible] country. Its colporteurs have [illegible] been annoyed while [illegible] their good books and reading [illegible] Scriptures from house to [illegible] During the last twenty years it has sold about 15,000,000 Bibles [illegible] good books, for which they have received over $575,000.

Gen. W. L. McMillen was nominated for Congress from the [illegible] District by the Republican [illegible] tion that met at Delta on [illegible] This was an admirable [illegible] and the Republicans of the [illegible] District have shown [illegible] serving of success by the [illegible] of their nomination. [illegible] len has expressed a [illegible] to prosecute a [illegible] and to speak in every [illegible] district. If he [illegible] fair vote is [illegible] Comotsit [illegible]

[illegible] OCTOBER 5, 1882.

Fifty Cents.

[illegible] the ADVOCATE from [illegible] of the year 1883. [illegible] easy matter to make a [illegible] and a profitable canvass, [illegible] small [illegible] Let our friends go to [illegible] and increase our circulation.

[illegible] friends of New Orleans [illegible] will be glad to learn [illegible] and that Prof. [illegible] his sister, of the faculty, [illegible] arrived and entered upon [illegible]

[illegible]

Scriptural Holiness.

That the Methodist Episcopal Church believes in the doctrines of justification and entire sanctification is seldom, if ever questioned. In the catechism adopted by the General Conference of 1852, "justication" is said to be "that act of God's free grace in which he pardons our sins and accepts us as righteous in his sight for the sake of Christ." Regeneration "is the mere birth of the soul in the image of Christ." It is by this act of God's grace that we become the children of God.

But "sanctification is that act of divine grace whereby we are made holy." To the question, "May *every* believer be wholly sanctified" (be made holy) "in this life?" there is this answer: "Yes; God's command is Be ye holy, for I am holy; and his promise is that if we confess our sins, he will "cleanse us from all unrighteousness."

In receiving preachers at the Annual Conference into full connection, among others, the following questions are asked: "Are you going on to perfection?" "Do you expect to be made perfect in love in this life?" "Are you groaning after it?" To answer all of these questions every preacher, who has ever been received into full connection into the Annual Conference, has answered "Yes." I am "going on to perfection." I do "expect to be made perfect in love in this life," and I "am groaning after it." Alas! we fear that too many are ever "groaning after it" but never reaching it.

To the question, "What is Christian perfection?" Mr. Wesley answers: "The loving God with all our heart, mind, soul and strength," and then adds: "This implies that no wrong temper, none contrary to love remains in the soul; and that all the thoughts, and actions are governed by pure love. As to whether this wonderful work of grace in the soul was gradual or instantaneous, he says, "Both my brothers and I maintained 1. That Christian perfection is that love of God and our neighbors which implies deliverance from *all* sin. 2, That it is received by faith. 3, That it is given instantaneously in a moment. 4, That we are to expect it, not at death, but every moment, that now is the accepted time the day of this salvation." "This" he says "is the doctrine which we preached from the beginning and which we preach this day. Indeed by viewing it in every point of light, and comparing it again and again with the word of God on the one hand and the experience of the children of God on the other, we see further into the nature and properties of Christian perfection." Perhaps there never was a period when there was so much said and written concerning scriptural holiness as now, and while it is true that a good cause can endure almost anything better than popularity, we do not think that the real friends of holiness have much to fear from this direction as yet. There is too much carnal clap-trap in [illegible] holiness, for with all the inconsistencies of the holiness people we have never heard it said of them that they encouraged excursions, [illegible] doll and baby shows, fairs and [illegible] where intoxicating liquors and tobacco were sold, under the [illegible] of raising money for the [illegible]. There is a benevolence that depends largely upon oysters [illegible] ice cream suppers for its support, but we have never known holiness [illegible] this counter [illegible] the devil.

Mr. Wesley thought and said that this doctrine of Christian holiness was committed to the Methodists as a sort of deposit which [illegible]

[illegible]

of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Birmingham, Ala. No comment of ours is necessary, except to ask pardon of our readers for inserting it. But it is well, perhaps, that they should know how far the spirit of Antichrist (for the spirit of caste is Antichrist,) can lead even an otherwise Christian gentleman. In bitterness of spirit, and horribleness of utterance, Mr. King stands alongside the best Bourbons of the South.

Here is his card:

"EDITORS AGE:—In view of certain occurrences and a misapprehension which exists in the minds of some, I desire to make the following statement through the columns of your paper.

"The First Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, of which I am pastor, is for white persons exclusively, and colored persons are not invited or expected to attend.

"E. H. KING.

"*Birmingham, Aug.* 22, 1882."

Upon this *Zion's Herald* thus comments:

We have heard of the uncivil and unchristian treatment of colored people in certain other white churches connected with our Southern Conferences, but never before of so open a declaration of the abominable caste spirit. If this is the temper of our "white work," so called, at the South, the money of New England, at least, will be devoted purely and simply to these discarded "colored persons." It is not for such an impotent result as this that we sustain our church in the Southern States. All of this the Methodist Church, South, will accomplish without our missionary money, leaving that for purposes more in accordance with the spirit of the Gospel.

God bless the *Herald* with additional subscribers, "a multitude which no man can number." May its Editor live a thousand years and his shadow never grow less. We say to Mr. King, if he wants real success with man and God, with all the church, and before all the people, he must abandon these "uncivil and unchristian" distinctions. There is only one right way possible. We must gird ourselves like Christian men, and stick to the right and do the right, because it is right. The preacher who lowers the standard of right and yields to the whims, passions and prejudices of men, for the sake of ultimately winning them over to the right, is sure to meet with defeat. There is nothing so sure of success as a calm, steady and bold adherence to the right. When Grant was at Vicksburg, the rebels sneered at him; the politicians in the North laughed at him; the press abused him; military men of high repute declared his schemes fanatical, and Banks was appointed over him. But, to-day the nation admires the man who had sense enough to choose the right, and will power enough to stick to it. The Methodist Episcopal Church is in the South to build churches on Christ, not color. This is the only right way, adhere to it, and our success will be sure, solid, steady, and will astonish both ourselves and our enemies. We have no objections to churches for white or colored, German, Spanish or French people, but we do most earnestly protest against churches from which any race, nation or color is excluded. Some of our readers may think we donate more space to this matter than it deserves. We think that the time has come when our brethren should cease to place more importance on the color of a Christian skin than on the state of his heart. God despises caste, and is hastening on the time of its utter abolition. He is advancing the hour when of all this unbrotherliness it shall be said that one who

"——shall lift again
His hand against his brother, on his forehead
Shall wear forevermore the curse of Cain."

In the performance of Christian work few things are more necessary to success than courage. The man who is easily discouraged never amounts to any thing, no matter where you place him. The minister who is easily discouraged is sure to fail. About the most worthless man in all the community is a faint-hearted Methodist preacher. God has no use for the man or woman who is all the time saying "I can't." Who he wants and what the church needs is men who are not afraid to do what is right without regard to the frowns or the smiles of any or of all others. The servants of the Lord ought to be as bold for their Master, as the devil's servants are for their's.

The summer is over, the harvest nearly ended, and bountiful crops have been given to the people in most all parts of the land. We suppose that never in the history of the Nation has a more bountiful harvest been gathered than this year. The wheat harvest has been remarkably good. Across the Atlantic [illegible] all the countries of Europe, [illegible] Portugal, an un[illegible] harvest has been [illegible] present [illegible] thus far [illegible]

Political Assessment.

This is an extract from the platform adopted by the Republican State convention of Massachussetts, composed of over 1,000 delegates. We commend it to the campaign managers of the party in Louisiana, as eminently worthy of their consideration:

We unhesitatingly disapprove of any political assessments or demands for contributions under express or implied threat of removal from office as penalty for non-compliance, or under any other pretext whatever. The salary of the office-holder is his compensation for services, not a fund subject to draft for party uses. And we go further: A free government can be maintained only when the convictions and the choice of the voter find expression in his ballot, uncontrolled by fear or purchase. We view with serious apprehension the growing tendency of the times towards the corrupting expenditures of money to control nominations and elections to public offices. The peril to our institutions is extreme. Open bribery in legislative halls is not more dangerous or culpable. Reform prompt and thorough is demanded by every consideration of safety. No party deserves support except as it adheres to important and enduring principles, and we therefore urge the people so to select their candidates and so to govern their votes that these principles of the Republican party shall not fail to be enforced.

The New York *Herald* calls attention to a letter written by Mr. Webster while Secreeary of State in President Harrison's Cabinet, condemning the use of government patronage in elections, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, March 20, 1841.—To the Hon. Thomas Ewing, Secretary of the Treasury—Sir: The President is of opinion that it is a great abuse to bring the patronage of the General Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and that this abuse ought to be corrected wherever it may have been permitted to exist and to be prevented for the future. He therefore directs that information be given to all officers and agents in your department of the public service, that partisan interference in the popular elections, whether of State officers or of officers of the (Federal) government, for whomsoever and against whomsoever it may be exercised, or the payment of any contribution or assessment on salaries or official compensation for party or election purposes, will be regarded by him as cause for removal. It is not intended that any officer shall be restrained in the free and proper expression and maintenance of his opinions respecting public men or public measures, or in the exercise to the fullest degree of the constitutional right of suffrage. But persons employed under the government and paid for their services out of the public treasury are not expected to take an active or officious part in attempts to influence the minds or votes of others, such conduct being deemed inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution and the duties of public agents acting under it; and the President is resolved, so far as depends upon him, that, while the elective franchise by the people shall be free from undue influence of official station and authority, opinion shall also be free among the officers and agents of the government. Similar letters have been addressed to other heads of departments. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

There are a number of ways of being strong. One feels strong in his muscle, he thinks himself able single handed to whip any man. But this is simply brute force. Others feel strong in a rifle, a revolver, or a dirk knife. But there is neither virture nor intelligence here. Others are strong in their bank accounts, men are sure to have friends while they are rich in funds. Some are strong in their family relations, they think that their family name will win respect, and admission into the best society, Others feel strong in their intellectual powers. But there is sure to come a time when none, nor all of these powers of strength can give satisfaction. Muscle, weapons of war, money, family name and connections, and brain power will be of little or no avail. There will come a time when only those who are on the Lord's side, who are complete in him, will stand and not be ashamed. All strength but the Lord's strength is weakness. But the weakest man on earth can have that without money or price.

An interesting telegram comes from London to the effect that members of the committee disapproving of Mr. Gladstone's Egyptian policy, having, with a view of discrediting his views of foreign politics, reiterated the charge that he sympathized with the South during the civil war in the United States, Mr. Gladstone replied through his secretary to an inquiry on the subject, that the statement attributing such sympathy to him is untrue and contrary to authentic facts, long ago made public. It is an historical fact that the only European power that recognized the Confederacy was the Popal government, and it has since given up the ghost as a temporal authority in the world's affairs, as has the Confederacy. The liberty loving [illegible] the world over [illegible] of the Unionist, and [illegible]

The Sixth District Candidate.

The Concordia *Sentinel* praises the late consul to Bologne, and now regular nominee for Congress, Sixth district. To be sure that Democratic journal finds it necessary to interject some Bourbon sentiment, but its candor toward a political opponent is commendable. We hope the day will come when it will be recognized that public safety depends upon two well organized parties in a commonwealth, that men will differ on measures of public policy, and that charitable criticisms of public men are most in accord with purity of conduct:

If anything was wanting to show how determined the Republicans of Louisiana are to succeed in the coming Congressional race, their nominating Louis Trager, formerly of Concordia parish, and now of West Feliciana, as their candidate in the Sixth District, clearly shows it. There is no question but that Trager has a cleaner and better record than any Republican in the State. In fact, his character and conduct in Louisiana has always been like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion, and we are ever ready to admit that no Democrat in the State has a cleaner or better record than Trager, but we insist that while we admire Trager's past course, we detest the company he is now in. No matter if Trager has been preaching peace and good will among men, and no matter if he did counsel "patience, forbearance and humility" to the colored people, we say that while we like his sermon, we don't like the church he is preaching from. He is certainly in the wrong pulpit. A man with the superhuman energy of Trager; a man who has done so much to build up Louisiana as he has; one who has reclaimed to the plow more acres than any man in Louisiana, has no business in the company he is in. If Trager would act with the Democracy, we would be willing to accord him a front seat in our ranks, but as it is, while he may get a number of Independent and Greenback votes to swell his Republican votes, we doubt very much whether there will be many simon-pure Democrats who will vote for him—not because they do not admire and respect the man, but because, no matter how pure and honest Trager's motives are, and this we concede to him, he will not be able to do much in the bad company he will find himself in. We understand that Trager, in his speech of acceptance, referred to the Democracy of Concordia for his record. We shall not begrudge to give it to him We are not fighting honest and good men, even if they are Republicans, and we have no hesitation to say that when Trager was president of the Police Jury of Concordia, no one guarded our interests better than he did. We are ever ready to admit that Concordia never had a more efficient, faithful and honest officer than Louis Trager. In fact, the late Judge Norment, clerk of the Police Jury, has frequently asserted that Louis Trager had not even drawn his mileage and per diem as president of the Police Jury, and that as magistrate Trager had never charged a cent to anybody in a civil suit, and that he never sent a bill to the parish for criminal suits; and that when asked to draw his pay, he would say that he wanted the certificates framed to show his children that there was at least one Republican in Louisiana who never made a dollar while in office. But the more dazzling and brilliant the record, the worse it makes it for Trager to be in the dark company he is in. The man who while president of the Police Jury, and in the heyday of Radicalism, plunder and theft, had issued several hundred thousand dollars of bonds, and yet not a dollar to stick to his fingers; the man who, as a resident among us and in the neighboring parish for 19 years, has never been known to engage in any dishonorable act; the man who by his iron will and indomitable energy has risen, in spite of many, and to any other man, almost insurmountable obstacles, to become the largest cotton planter in Louisian, is not the man to associate with the bad element Trager's candidature will necessarily throw him in. Let us, however, caution our friend and Democratic nominee, Major Herron, that he will have no easy task to defeat his opponent. Louis Trager is not the kind of man to be easily overcome. We know Trager to be as brave and courageous as a lion, and that class of men have always the magnetism and attraction to draw brave and courageous men to them. In fact, we have heard that some of the best citizens have expressed themselves in his favor, and assured Trager a "fair deal;" so unless Major Herron gets an undisputable maority he will probably find his seat in Congress contested.

Our neighbor, the *Southwestern Christian Advocate*, of this city, gets happy over the fact that this editor is associated with Rev. D. A. Williams, a brother in black, in the editorial conduct of the *People's Adviser*, a temperance paper at Jackson, Miss. He thinks the millennium has come. Read: "Already we hear the new song, the prelude of the last grand chorus; the telescope is pitched right." Why, neighbor, we have been preaching with and to the colored people during all the years of our ministery. This no new song with us, but the old, old story.—*N. O. Christian Advocate.*

Ah, bless you, brother Galloway, for once you are mistaken; you tell us no news. Long before you were called to occupy the position you now fill with so much grace, we had learned that C. B. Galloway, D. D., was a minister of the Lord Jesus, who despised caste, and that during all of his ministery he had been preaching *with* and to the colored people, and we wanted to tell it to a class of readers your paper did not reach. That is all.

PERSONAL.

—The late General Warren died poor as well as broken-hearted. A subscription for the benefit of his family already amounts to $12,000.

—*Zion's Herald* prays that the days of George I. Seney may be many "to shovel out the gold that God shovels in," as during the past three years in Christian charities at the rate of a thousand dollars a day.

—John Dillon, in a letter announcing his retirement from Parliment, attributes the step to ill health, and says it will not be possible for him to take any part in Irish politics for the next few years.

—On our way to Kenner, Saturday, we chanced to fall in company with Col. R. H. Henry, of Brookhaven, Miss., editor of the Brookhaven *Ledger*, with whom we had a pleasant conversation. The Colonel is a tall, full chested, well proportioned man, with shining eyes, ruddy cheeks, and of course genial and, we judge in the best sense of the word, thoroughly progressive.

—Rev. Ross C. Houghton D. D., late of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Cleveland, Ohio, has been transferred to the Southeast Indiana Conference and appointed to the Robert Park Church in Indianapolis, the largest Methodist Church in the West, having over 1,200 members and one of the finest houses of worship in the denomination.

—A postal from Rev. J. B. Ford, Cleveland, Tenn., informs us that he has resigned the office of General Agent of our Sunday School Union for the South, and taken a pastorate at Quincy in the Illinois Conference. We wish him success in his new field of labor, and note his departure from the Southern work with regret. He has been with us for these many years.

—Henry Todd, who lives in Darien, is the wealthiest colored man in Georgia. When a youth his master died and left him freedom. When the Confederacy fell he lost 20 slaves and some Confederate bonds. After the war he continued farming operations and engaged in the lumber business. He is now 65 years old and is worth $100,000 in goood investments. His example is a healthy one every way for the colored people of Georgia.—*Savannah News.*

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

N. D. Bidwell, of Geddes, New York, sent the following letter to Rev. J. G. Vaughan, pastor of Ames M. E. Church, this city: "My class in Sabbath-school, the "Constant Workers," have contributed $5 for the benefit of Ames Mission. I am very glad to send this amount and wish we could do better. I pray that the Lord will greatly prosper your work in New Orleans."

S. Evans, St. John: "We have made improvements on the church to the amount of $110, all paid for. The church is out of debt and in a healthy condition. We have had a hard season financially, but will do all we can to raise the amount subscribed for the Gilbert Haven School of Theology. A grand fair will be given for the purpose on Oct. 7th, in Hahnville. We have a little band, but they are holding the fort."

W. P. Forest, Clinton: "In our protracted meeting 49 joined the church; 25 converted and back sliders reclaimed. Thirty-five are still at the altar."

Tennessee R. Jackson, Natchitoches: "A committee of sisters gave a festival and raised $58,85. Their names are as follows: Mamie Baggit, Emma Black, Enlena Mudrick, Virgininia Jarbsah, Corah Redman, Sarah Huston and Jane Mack. May God bless them."

MISSISSIPPI.

W. S. Love, Mount Pleasant: "Our work is greatly revived. A two weeks meeting resulted in 40 converts; on Sunday another was admitted and 3 back sliders reclaimed. Total additions 44. Our beloved pastor, P. H. Hill, is a faithful worker for Christ, and we are sorry the meeting was compelled to adjourn, because of illness in his family. Collections $13,60. Sabbath-school is increasing with an average attendance of 45."

J. Fullove, Durant: "Our protracted meeting commenced Sept. 3, and continued two weeks. Elder G. W. Barney was with us at the opening, and administered the Lord's supper to fifty. Our pastor P. H. Hill, and two or three home preachers conducted the meeting, which added forty to the church. Collected $13,60. I hope the day will come when every lonely cabin will be a house of prayer. We are improving spiritually and financially."

S. S. Teacher, Enterprise: "The Sunday-school held its first class meeting on the 17th, and it stirred up the church in general. The following was brought clear to my mind, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." The greater portion of the teachers are members of the church. We are trying in many ways to improve our minds, and have organized the Emancipation Historical Union Benevolent Society. It meets twice a month. We are not standing still, but rising steadily."

"W. E. Caraway, Shubuta: "Our protracted meeting just closed, added about 75 to the church; 25 of these were converted and 10 reclaimed. We are pleased with our pastor."

TENNESSEE.

E. M. Manson, Waynesboro: "When I came here the circuit was $70 in debt, but the Ladies Mite Society of Clifton, and the Literary Society of Waynesboro, have been doing all they could to relieve it. They have been very successful to date, and have reduced it to $16. On the 9th the Literary Society gave a festival and made $12,50 for the Waynesboro church. The Sunday-schools are moving up in their missionary collections."

B. James, Murfreesboro: "When I entered on my work last fall, everything seemed to be dark and gloomy on account of the drought of last year. The spiritual condition of the church at that time was dear too, of course the financial strength was dead with it. I commenced a protracted meeting Aug. 13th, and closed Sept. 4th, 1882. We had a good time, with 46 conversions, 35 joined the church; there are yet more who will join. On last Sabbath I baptized 19. The spiritual condition of the church is good and the financial strength is growing. I have the promise of all the benevolent collections by the annual conference."

Letter from Macon.

DEAR EDITOR:—Saturday, the 16th, was the birthday of our pastor, Rev. P. O. Jemison. The knowledge of this having reached the ears of some of our brothers and sisters, they made a plot to give him a storming, which was done at about 11 o'clock p. m. We took him as much by surprise as was possible so to do, and for one hour we made the parsonage merry. When we left for our homes it was not to sleep, for the occasion was one of no usual occurrence, and left an impression upon the minds of those participating that is not to be erased, Bro. Jemison has been with us now for nearly three years, and, it is from this fact that he is held in such high esteem by this congregation and the citizens in general of this city. We have found from this long association that he is worthy of the high standard that we give him. He has done so much for us, and has led us to do so much for ourselves, that we cannot with hold praise. We watch with sorrow the time swiftly passing, when in the short future he must leave us. We are loth to give him up, but we have the consolation of knowing that while we lose him some one else in the same cause will gain. Our church is in fine condition. The surprise birthday party was followed the next day with a collection of $20 10 for pastor, which was no little present itself.

Yours in Christ,

ALEX. GILLESPIE, Steward.
J. O. GREEN, JR., Secretary.

MACON, Miss., Sept. 20th, 1882.

San Antonio District.

MR. EDITOR—Learning from the columns of the San Antonio *Evening Light*, that quarantine would be put against Nuevo Loredo, on the 21st inst, at 9 A. M., brought me back to Austin, where I might enjoy the comforts of home and fireside one more week. While here, the death of Sister Carrie Madison has taken place. Sister Carrie Madison, was born in Hopkin Co., Texas, in March, 1848. She was raised up in Judge George Moore's family, who's wife, taught her to read. Shortly after the righteous emancipation, Sister Carrie, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Phillis Moore, moved from San Antonio, where they were set free, and left penniless by their rich master, to Austin, and have made this, their permanent home ever since. She was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1867, and has lived consistent to that profession ever since. She was married to Charles L. Madison, August 11th, 1869, and has been his traveling companion and co-laborer in all his engagements, ever since. He entered the Ministry which caused her to leave Austin for awhile. They lived joyfully together fourteen years and fourteen days, and shared each other's successes and defeats. Sister Madison spared no time or means to add largely to her small store of book knowledge, and strove ever to be useful, which was her high ambition. She received instruction of Mrs. Judge Garland, and entered our Conference Seminary, and remained till its Professor left, after which she entered the Tillotson Institute, remaining till illness forced her to discontinue. She has at times taught in the day and Sunday schools. When Brother Madison was appointed by Bishop Harris, to Dallas, 1875, not to take charge of a church and congregation, but to build up one, he did so, most significantly, while Sister Madison was the sweet singer in this new Israel, and by her Christian influence and labor, built up a flourishing Sunday school which still lives, and continues to flourish, as the willows planted by the rivers of water. And some of her students have grown up to ripe man and womanhood, and beauty, and are among the lively members and Sunday school workers of the church at Dallas. "Yea, saith the spirit, they shall rest for their labors, and their works do follow them." Sister Madison will be remembered by the Sunday schools and churches at Columbus, Waco and Austin. A faithful worker in prayer meetings, camp meetings and grand revivals, to attend class was her chief joy; at these, she could speak for Jesus, sometimes she would get very happy, and shout "glory to God." The members of churches, Sunday schools and friends, in Waco District, will remember her as a loving, earnest, Christian co-worker, and, perhaps, are better acquainted with her as such, than any presiding elder's wife, who has had charge of the district. She has had very poor health for three years, in fact, Sister Madison has never enjoyed good health since marriage. Whatever else disturbed her good health, consumption finally took hold, and wrought destruction to her feeble body, baffling the best medical skill, at home and abroad. Just while she was passing away, Brother Madison said "Carrie, here are your friends, who have come to see you." She replied by saying, "Amen!" And thus passed sweetly away to her eternal rest in Jesus, thirteen minutes to 11 p. m., September 25th, being 34 years and six months old. Brother C. L. Madison had continued at her bedside for six long weeks, day and night. It mattered not who else was there, he was one of the number. May the Lord bless thee, my dear Brother, and sustain thee, in this hour of grief and bereavement. We all have reason to believe your loss is her eternal gain. Alas, my Brother it comes to us all. As the years rolls round and takes away the breath, at first we breathed, wherever we be, whatever we do, we are travelers to the grave.

Yours, in Christian love,

MACK HENSON.

AUSTIN, TEX., Sept. 27th, 1882.

Murfreesboro District Conference.

The district conference was held at Shelbyville, Sept. 6th, at 1 o'clock. Service was opened by a reading by Elder Key, and singing and praying by H. Primm and A. Phillips. Thirty-five members were present; E. Provine and S. P. Bell were chosen secretaries. The different committees were appointed and time fixed for meeting and adjournment. H. Brother was licensed to preach and A. Woods, a local preacher, was turned out of church. All local preachers and exhorters who failed to attend the district conference without a lawful excuse, were laid over until the next meeting at Murfreesboro. If the brethren want their licenses renewed, let them attend the conference. The reports from the presiding elder were good. The number of converts was 365; benevolent collections for the year are: Missionary $117,50; church extension 23,20; freedmen's aid $28,45; sunday school $3,25; tract society $5; education $4,78. The last night of the conference we had a missionary meeting, and raised $800,05; Judge Caldwell was with us and made a good missionary speech, and other brethren made short speeches. The conference organized a temperance society which will be called the Murfreesboro District Temperance Society.

A. PHILLIPS.

From our Board of Education. —Special Notice.

All pastors, Sunday-school superintendents, or other persons having in hand moneys collected for this Board, whether for the Children's Fund or for the General Educational Fund, are requested to send the same to the Corresponding Secretary at 805 Broadway, during the current month of October, without fail.

The financial year of the Board closes at the annual meeting early in November, and it is desired to make at that time a full exhibit of what has been done during the year for the general cause of education in our Church.

Besides, the claims for aid to worthy students are at this time increasing beyond all former precedent, and the sooner collections reach the treasury the sooner they begin to earn means for that important end.

A REQUEST.

Our friends will be pleased to know that this Board is being remembered by persons desirous to leave their earthy substance to work for God and the Church when they have departed this life. Next following the legacy of Mrs. Broughton, of Canton, N. Y., heretofore announced, comes one of $15 from Miss Martha Young, of Lawrence, Mass. Miss Young died early, but having been a member of the Church from childhood, desired in departing to the sum of $50, which she had saved, distributed among the benevolent agencies of the Church. This, at her mother's request, was wisely done by her pastor, the Rev. E. C. Bass, who sent us the $15 named. In this way Miss Young has became enrolled among the early benefactors of this Board. She doubtless has a still brighter record on [illegible]

From Our Mission Rooms.

ARIZONA MISSION.—Rev. J. P. McIntyre, who has been doing good service at Tombstone, Arizona, informs us that, according to his observation, no longer ago than January, 1880, the date of his arrival on the field, the territory was "a mighty moral waste, the most neglected part of our land, and, in an ecclesiastical sense, Arid Zone, (the common interpretation of the name which means really "girdle of gold"); was no misnomer. Methodism had then done less than any of the other prominent evangelical churches for Arizona, and its outlay of missionary money continues to hold the same proportion. Both financially and spiritually, however, our societies which have sprung up in the field surpass all others. I venture the assertion that the records of the Missionary Society do not show a case of parallel prosperity, all the conditions being considered, the vastness of the field, difficulties of travel, long time influence of the Romanish church and smallness of the missionary appropriation. Rev. E. H. Adams, the superintendent, has exercised a wisdom and tact that has amazed us all, both in the expenditure of funds and in tireless devotion to the interests of individual churches at all points. He has wisely chosen his men, and they have done under his direction a work that compares favorably with the success of the pioneers of Methodism in the past. There are now in the various important towns, eight neat and convenient churches with comfortable personages in the more settled portions. There are also many preaching stations in the mountain camps where our local brethren do splendid work. The societies in general are out of debt, except a small balance in some cases due to the Church Extension Society, which has done noble service in this long neglected field. Credit is due to the superintendent for much personal assistance in furthering the financial interests of the different churches. The total membership of our societies will, I think, equal that of all other Protestant churches [illegible]."

"[illegible] efforts have been [illegible] in the English work, but I [illegible] has arrived [illegible] be done to [illegible] Spanish-speaking [illegible] of the territory. The [illegible] the province [illegible] of us, are [illegible] and longing for [illegible] yoke of [illegible] refuse to at[illegible] but will [illegible] 200 miles to [illegible] copy of the Spanish Testament and read it with eagerness. On a few occasions as at their funerals, they have listened to us with [illegible] interest. I have learned [illegible] language in order to help by distributing tracts and the scriptures in Spanish and they are [illegible] grateful."

JAPAN.—POLITICAL AFFAIRS.—Dr. [illegible] time reports concerning [illegible] in the country: "The [illegible] and prospects of Japan [illegible] they were [illegible] my [illegible] [illegible] material [illegible]

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

FOURTH QUARTER. LESSON II. Oct. 8. The Passover. (Mark xiv, 12-21.)

The Passover was a feast by the Jews to remind them of the last night the Jews or Israelites passed in Egypt. They were slaves, and God took them away from their wicked king this way: The king would not obey God, so God punished him. He sent the death angel into every home in Egypt, and when morning came every house had a dead one in it. The angel did not go into the homes of the Israelites because there was a red mark on the door-posts. God told Moses to have all his people sprinkle blood on their door-posts, then go in, shut the door and be ready to march away, for God was going to make the bad king let them go. The death angel passed over every door that had this mark on in.

So the Jews always kept a feast called the Passover, to remember how God saved them that night. Jesus wanted to eat this feast with his disciples, so they made ready for it. Jesus was very sad, for he knew he must soon die, and now he tells them a very dreadful thing, "One of you will betray me." O what a message, but we know it was true. Judas did this very thing. Do we need a passover sign or mark to save us? Every heart needs a sign to save it from death for ever. It needs the sign of Jesus to make it safe. Death can never hurt a soul if Jesus has his name on it. Death will only take take the body, but the soul will go right to God, because the name of Jesus opens wide the gate of heaven. Jesus is our passover for ever.—*Western.*

A Boon and a Blessing Beyond Price.

If Compound Oxygen never effected a radical cure of any disease, but only retarded its progress, and made the invalid-life more easeful—gave "refreshing sleep to the sleepless, a new sense of vitality to the weak and nervous, freedom from pain to those who suffer," bringing sunshine and cheerfulness into sick rooms—it would be a boon and blessing beyond price. That it does all this and more, we have the grateful acknowledgment of thousands who have come under our treatment. Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action and results, with reports of cases and full information, sent free. DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Harper's Magazine for October; with the neat print for which all publications of the Harper's are famous, and illustrations by the most skillful artists, is at hand. Will Carleton contributes a poem "The Fireman's Story; Wm. H. Rideing, a paper on "Medical Education in New York," which is accompanied with portraits of the big medicine men of Manhattan; T. W. Higginson furnishes a historical article on the Spanish Discoverers; and John Bigelow writes of "The Railway Invasion of Mexico." There are stories, poems and sketches, the editor's jottings, and a literary record to interest the reader. For sale at newsstands.

The *Westminister Review* for July contains the following articles: "Canada as a home," in which the writer discusses the question, why is there so little emigration to Canada? "Camile Desmoulins;" "The Decay of Faith;" the article on Darwin shows a careful study and thorough understanding of the great scientific questions discussed by Mr. Darwin; "Kant's Moral Philosophy," a sequel to an article in same Review, on the same subjet, April 1881; "England's First Foothold in the East," Caroline Fox, John Sterling and John Stuart Neil; "Invention and patent laws." The *Review* contains a number of short and spicy articles on the following subjects: Theology, Philosophy, Politics, Sociology, History, Biography, etc. The *Review* is invaluable to the person who wishes to keep abreast of the current thought of the day, and is sold by booksellers and news dealers generally.

The *Century Magazine* will begin in its November number the series of illustrated papers by Dr. Edward Eggleston on "Life in the Thirteen Colonies." It is understood that [illegible] will be written on a plan new [illegible] American history; to give account of the development of the people rather than a chronicle of historical [illegible] or biographies of the rulers. [illegible] will, in fact, be a record of the [illegible] of civilization in the New [illegible] the English colonists being [illegible] essentially one people [illegible] being used to give [illegible] shadow to the picture of [illegible] of a great people. The history has been written from a [illegible] study of the original and [illegible] authorities, and seeks [illegible] the very aroma of the [illegible] of the country.

[illegible] sales of both *The Century* and *St. Nicholas* have [illegible] large. A new edition [illegible] September *Century* is on [illegible] and the publishers have [illegible] second printing of [illegible] number. The New [illegible] Post, in referring to [illegible] circulation of that [illegible] this country and England [illegible] perhaps the most [illegible] magazine in the [illegible]

NEW BOOKS.

THE ANNALS OF A BABY. By Sarah Bridges Stihbens. T. B. Peterson & Bros, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. For sale at Eyrich's Book store, 130 Canal street, New Orleans.

We have read this book with almost unmingled delight. There is a perfect naturalness in all the home scenes which it depicts. The young mother and father, the fat nurse, the grandparents, and all the young uncles and aunties, "at once photograph themselves on the mind, and become, so to speak, living personages whom everybody can appreciate and understand" who has had any experience with babies. We make no attempt to describe this charming book. We most heartily commend it to everybody. A more interesting work of its kind cannot be found.

DAY KIDNEY PAD CO., Buffalo, N. Y.:—I have had a large sale on your Pads, and I can send you plenty of good testimonials from here if you want them.

E. B. HEIMSTREET, Janesville, Wis.

Of all druggists or by mail, $2.

The Sultan has ordered the immediate surrender to Greece of the whole frontier fixed by the International Commission.

The refreshing aroma of Floreston Cologne, and its lasting fragrance make it a peerless toilet perfume.

The Republicans of the Fifth District of New Jersey, nomininated William Walters Phelps for Congress; Seventh District of South Carolina, E. V. Mackey.

Not a drink, not sold in bar rooms, but a reliable non-alcoholic tonic medicine, useful at all times, and in all seasons, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Cetewayo is at Cape Town.

In Copenhagen, Demark, the dram shops have been reduced by law from 1,300 to 300.

Several people were injured by the fall of a gallery in the Pittsburg Exposition building.

The German government proposes to construct a canal connecting the North Sea with the Baltic.

The Emperor of Austria subscribed 100,000 florins for the relief of sufferers by the recent floods in the Tyrol.

The Khedive was well received by the people of Cairo. Egyptian refugees in France will be sent back.

The Republican Convention of Louisiana First District, met in New Orleans on the 27th ult., and endorsed Albert C. Janin, the independent Greenback candidate for Congress.

Democrats nominated Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, for Congress, Third Illinois District.

The Bonapartist factions in France are engaging in bitter and rentless feuds, thus bringing delight to the hearts of the Republicans.

The Rev. Joseph Cook is delighted with Australia. He writes that in all his public career he has nowhere met with so hearty and enthusiastic a welcome.

The friends of Methodism in Kansas, who have been laboring for many years to establish an institution of learning at Baldwin City, feel greatly rejoiced at the era of prosperity which seems to have come to Baker University. The eighth day of the term shows an enrollment of 250, with others soon to report.—*Kansas Aduocate.*

A hole has been found in the Anti-Chinese bill big enough, as O'Connell would say, to drive a coach and four through. Last week a lot of Chinamen arrived in San Francisco, but, acting under the new law, the United State officers refused to let them land. They pleaded for exemption on the ground that they had not come here to begin a competition with the laborers of other races, being actors. The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that actors are not laborers, and the histrionic Chinamen have taken up quarters in San Francisco. This case ought to give the six companies a most valuable hint. —*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Organs and Pianos.

The Mason & Hamlin Co. whose Cabinet Organs have long been the most famous in the world, have issued a new catalogue, adding a number of new styles to the more than one hundred they have made before. They now furnish an organ with sufficient power and compass for ordinary use, for $22,00, from which the prices increase by small additions to $500, or more.

They received last week an order for one of their largest organs, for the personal use of DR. FRANZ LISZT, of Pesth, Hungary, than whom there is certainly no more eminent musician living.

This Company have also commenced the manufacture of piano-fortes, embodying important improvements, which are said not only to improve this instrument in general excellence, but especially to add to its durability. Tests during the last two years are said to prove that they will not require tuning one-quarter as much as has been necessary in pianos without these improvements. The reputation of the Mason & Hamlin Co. is sufficient to insure that they will produce only the very best instruments.—*Christian at Work.*

We beg to call attention to the advertisement in [illegible] column of the Hellmuth [illegible]. This well-known [illegible]

DEATHS.

Sister Grass, a member of Union Chapel M. E. Church, New Orleans, died Sept. 20.

Sister Eugene Royal, wife of Rev. Royal, died Sept. 20. She was a faithful member of LaHarpe M. E. Church, New Orleans.

Sister Ann Harrices departed this life Sept. 19, after two year's illness, in the full triumph of faith. She was 50 years old, a faithful member of the Methodist Church. She left a host of friends to mourn her loss. REV. J. C. CLEMENS.

Benton, Miss.

Bro. George Chatman departed this life Sept. 14, being one of my early converts who recently embraced religion. On his deathbed he shouted in his last hours and bid the world adieu, saying he was going to Heaven. He fell asleep in the arms of Jesus. He had been converted unto Christ one month and three days. He leaves a father, mother, sisters and several brothers to mourn his loss. M. WHITE.

Daleville, Miss.

Brother E. L. Smith was born Sept. 1, 1860, and departed this life Aug. 11, 1882. He was sick a long time, but I never saw any one bear sickness with more patience in all my life. When any one asked him if he was ready his reply was, "I am just waiting on the Lord." He leaves a mother, two sisters and many relatives to mourn, but not as those who have no hope. We pray that the God of the sorrowing may comfort them. H. PRIMM.

Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Bro. Banks departed this life July 31, 1882. Bro. Banks has been a professor of religion eight years. A member of the M. E. Church, Shelby county, Tenn., St. John's Chapel; he was a class-leader, discharging his duties faithfully, and in his death the Church has lost an efficient member, his wife a dutiful husband, his sisters and brothers a kind friend. To them we say, prove faithful as Bro. Banks, you shall meet him in Heaven, and there give praises to God forever. Bro. Banks was a soldier in the last civil war, and has ever since proved a true friend to his race and country. He was forty years old. C. L. FIELDS.

Memphis, Tenn.

The Representative Piano Manufacturers.

[From New York Observer.]

WM. KNABE & CO.—This firm is one of the oldest in the country. Their growth has been solid and steady, not an ephemeral upspringing, and their position, therefore, is unsurpassable and unassailable. They have relied upon the real merits of their Instruments, and avoided all Clap-Trap and trickery. The outcome is a business whose firm and steady prosperity is unequaled. The relative value of Pianos is pretty well-known, but a few brief words about the "KNABE" will be of interest. The tone combines volume and richness, with sweetness and purity, and evenness through the entire scale. With so elastic a Touch that the player can bring out the subtlest expressions without the pedals. In another quality yet this Piano is especially supreme—tenacity of holding Tune. Evidence of this is found in their extensive use in conservatories, where the severest of all tests is applied.

Conference Notices.

SHREVEPORT DISTRICT.

FOURTH ROUND.

Bastrop	Sept. 30, Oct. 1—2
The Island	" 3—4—5—6
Monroe	" 7—8—9
Campte, Natchitoches	" 13-14-15 16
Fort Jessup	" 21-22-23
Columbus	" 23-24-25
Allen	" 28-29-30
Mansfield and Pleasant Hill	Nov. 3—4—5
Red Spring	" 10-11-12
Fairfield and St. James	" 17-18-19
St. Paul, Scott circuit	" 24-25-26
Dixon's Cross Roads	" 27-28-29-30
Coushatta	Dec. 9-10-11
Cotile	" 15-16-17

I would like the brethren to have their reports written. S. DUNCAN, P. E.

The Second District Conference of the Navasota (District) Texas Annual Conference will convene at Navasota, Oct. 11, 1882, at 1 p. m. All members are expected to be present at the opening of the session. In addition to the regular business the following are the questions that will be discussed:

1. The use of the press for the advancement of Christianity. By F. Gilmore.
2. Possible Perils of Methodism. By J. S. Whitaker.
3. Education. By F. D. Bookman.
4. Methodism and the Young. By E. Lee.
5. Parents Duty to their children. By W. W. Brown.
6. What is the work of the Sunday school in the Church and in the world. By J. L. Smith. F. C. MOORE, P. E.

GREENWOOD DISTRICT,

FOURTH ROUND.

Carthage	Oct. 21-22
French Camp	" 25-26
Lodi	" 28-29
Attala	Nov. 1
Roebuck	" 4- 5
Greenwood	" 11-12
Green Hill	" 18-19
Yazoo City Circuit	" 22-23
Rosemeath	" 25-26
Pickens	Dec. 2- 3
Goodman	" 5- 6
Durant	" 9-10
Pindarville	" 12-14
Kosciusko	" 16-17
Mt. Pleasant	" 19-20
Vaiden Circuit	" 21-22
Winona	" 30-32
Benton	" 26-27
Deasonville	" 28
Yanzoo City	" 23-24

Dear brethern look well to the appointments and don't forget the Missionary cause, apportioned to the Greenwood District this year, is $227 20. Let us do all we can, the Lord will help us out, there is two things to do, Pray and Work. Let us work for Christ. Yours Truly, G. W. BARNEY, P. E.

NOTICE.

To the Brothers of the West Tennessee District:—Please send your money on as fast as you can get it, for we must make a payment soon and we will need the money as soon as we can get it. Send all monies to J. W. Williams, in care of L. M. Moores. Send it to Mason, Tenn. Please get all the money you can, for the church. Let me hear soon. L. M. MOORES, P. C.

Mason, Tenn., Sept. 25th, 1882.

TARRANT'S SELTZER

Fighting Fire With Fire. This may be a good policy on blazing prairie, but it will not answer with the fevered human system. Irritating medicines [illegible] [illegible]

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Sick Headache. For the relief and cure of the distressing affliction take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Malaria. Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action.

Constipation should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator, it is so mild and effectual.

Biliousness. One or two tablespoonfuls will relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state, such as Nausea, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, a bitter, bad taste in the mouth.

Dyspepsia. The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

Colic. Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simmons Liver Regulator is administered.

Buy only the genuine, in white wrapper, with red "Z." Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

Sold by All Druggists.

9t

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, October 2, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔ lb—	
Ordinary	10
Middling	12
Good Middling	12¾
Middling fair	12¼
SUGAR, ℔ lb—	
Yellow clarified	8½
White clarified	8¾
MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—	
Common	40
Fair	50
Choice	60
RICE, Louisiana, ℔ lb—	
Common	@4½
Fair	@5½
Choice	@6½
GROCERIES.	
BUTTER, ℔ lb—	
Western	26@27
COFFEE, ℔ lb—	
Ordinary	8½
Prime	10¼
CHEESE, ℔ lb—	
Western factory	12
CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl.—	
Choice	3 25
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—	
Fancy	5 75
Choice family	5 00
LARD, ℔ lb—	
Choice, in kegs	@13¾
Choice, in tierces	@13¾
SALT, ℔ Sack—	
Coarse	87½
Fine	1 22½
ESCULENTS—	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	2 75
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 75
Onions, ℔ bbl	2 00
Apples, ℔ bbl	2 00@3 50
Cabbages, ℔ 100	12 00@13 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	4 50@ 5 00
OILS, ℔ gallon—	
Coal, in cases	19@30
Coal, in bbls	—@—
Linseed, raw	62@64
Linseed, boiled	65@67
Cotton seed	42@44
GRAIN AND FEED.	
CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—	
Yellow	85
White	85
Mixed	85
OATS, ℔ bushel—	
Western	43
BRAN, ℔ 100 lbs—	
Choice	1 00
HAY, ℔ ton—	
Prime	18@19
Choice	21@21
PROVISIONS.	
MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—	
Choice	22 00
BACON, ℔ lb—	
Breakfast	16
Shoulders	11½
Sides, clear rib	16¼
Sides, clear	16¾
Hams, sugar-cured	16¼
DRY SALT MEAT, ℔ lb—	
Clear rib sides	10¾
Clear sides	10¾
Shoulders	10¼

Chronic Looseness of the Bowels.

results from imperfect digestion. The cause lies in the torpidity of the liver, and the cure is, take Simmons Liver Regulator to aid digestion, to stimulate the dull and sluggish liver and to regulate the bowels.

BOARDING.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT By the Month, Week or Day, —AT— No. 227 Cusomhouse street, Corner Treme street, New Orleans, La. Mrs. C. ROBERTSON, Proprietor. 8 52t

MRS. M. L. DALE, Wishes to inform her friends that she is prepared to accommodate Gentlemen, Ladies and Families with Board, by the MONTH, WEEK or DAY, at PASS CARISTIAN, Miss., on FRONT STREET, short walk from Railroad Depot and Boat Landing. Any one visiting the Pass will do well to give her a call. 10 1y

W. D. SKILLMAN, Agent 94........ Camp Street, ...94 Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Sunday-School Supplies, Consisting of GOSPEL HYMNS, single and combined with and without music. Bibles and Testaments, Teachers' Bibles, Bible Dictionaries. Union Primers, First and Second Reading Books, Union Spelling Books, Catechisms, Reward Cards, Ticket Sheets and Cards, Tiny Text Books, etc., etc. Also a large assortment of Books suitable for Libraries or presents to children. PULPIT and FAMILY BIBLES from $2 65 to $12 00. Liberal discount made to Sunday-school workers. Call and examine the stock 26tf

A. W. Skardon. Jas. Wilson. SKARDON & WILSON, GROCERS, Corner Jackson and Rousseau streets. —AND— Cor. Prytania and Felicity streets, NEW ORLEANS, LA. FRESH CREAMERY BUTTER Received Daily by Express. 21-1y

ROBINSON, The Lightning-Rod King. —MANAGER OF THE— NEW ORLEANS LIGHTNING-ROD CO., (Established in 1855.) Over a quarter of a century on the road with men, wagons and teams. The oldest, largest, and only house of the kind in the South. Importers and dealers in all kinds of Lightning-Rods, Weather Vanes, and Lightning-Rod Fixtures kept constantly on hand and in bulk. Repair work a specialty. Orders attended to on same day of notice. JAMES M. ROBINSON, Manager, Office and Depot 248 Canal st., cor Liberty 22-6m

WHISKY HABIT CURE. By DR. B. M. WOOLLEY, Atlanta, Ga. It Quiets the Nerves, Promotes Health and Morals, Costs less than Whisky. Try it. Office [illegible] Whitehall Street.

The adoption is formally announced, by the Mexican Congress of the constitutional amendment declaring that in the event of the death or removal of the President his successor shall be the Senator who presides over the Senate during the month preceding the vacancy; when the Senate is not in session the president of the permanent committee, who is alternately Senator Deputy, is to succeed. In case of a permanent vacancy elections are to be called immediaty. Hitherto the Chief Justice has been ex-officio Vice President.

The Reason Why.

The tonic effect of Kidney-Wort is produced by its cleansing and purifying action on the blood. Where there is a gravelly deposit in the urine, or milky, ropy urine from disordered kidneys, it cures without fail. Constipation and piles readily yield to its cathartic and healing power. Put up in dry vegetable form or liquid (very concentrated), either act prompt and sure. —Troy Budget.

Overdank confesses that he drew lots with his confederates to decide who should attempt to take the life of the Emperor of Austria, and that he intended to throw the bomb into the garden of Miramer Castle.

Bright's Disease of the Kiddey's, Diabetes.

No danger from these diseases if you use Hop Bitters; besides, being the best family medicine ever made. Trust no other.

The Khedive, with the approval of England, has offered to Baker Pasha the task of reorganizing the Egyptian army, and he accepted the task.

Hope for Drunkards.

My husband has drunken habits he could not overcome until Parker's Ginger Tonic took away his thirst for stimulants restored his old energy of mind and nerves and gave him strength to attend to business. Cincinnati Lady.

Maryland ranks second among the States as a packer of tomatoes, putting up 300,000 cases, or nearly 7,250,000 cans, per annum. New Jersey ranks first, packing 500,000 cases, and Delaware stands third, packing 180,000 cases.

EDUCATIONAL.

WILEY UNIVERSITY, MARSHALL, TEXAS.

A School of Liberal and Christian Edudation.

Primary, Academic, Normal, Scientific, Classical and Biblical Courses of Study.

EXPENSES:

Tuition, per month (of 4 weeks)....$1 00
Room rent, per month.......$1 50 to 2 00
Washing, per month......... 75 to 1 25
Board, per month, about............ 5 00
All expenses, per month, about..... 9.00

Cost of board varies with price of provisions, etc. All students boarding in the institution are required to furnish bedding to the amount of two blankets and pillows.

Instrumental music $2 50 a month. Vocal music free.

Session begins 18th of September and continues until the 31st of May, 1883.

For full particulars send for catalogue.

Address, W. H. DAVIS, Wiley University, Marshall, Texas. aug10-3m]

New Orleans UNIVERSITY, CORNER RACE AND CAMP STREETS, New Orleans, La.

Open to all, without regard to race or religion.

Rev. JAMES A. DEAN, A.M., D.D., President.

The next term of this institution will open on MONDAY, September 18. Students are desired to be present at the opening, as studies will commence on the first day.

Special instruction, both by recitation and lectures, will be given to those preparing to preach or teach, and to such as are already engaged in those professions. Every scholar, of whatever grado, will have the most thorough instruction.

Board and tuition at the same rates as heretofore.

New Orleans, Aug. 31, 1882. 36-3m

Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss.

LOCATION BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL.

Instruction, Systematic and Thorough.

COURSES OF STUDY: Academic, Normal, Collegiate and Biblical.

Special Instruction in Music and Penmanship.

EXPENSES: Board, per month, including rooms and washing.......$10 00. Tuition, per month of twelve weeks..........3 00. Music and Penmanship extra.

FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 28, 1882.

Examination of new students September 27.

Rust Hall, which is being erected at a cost of $25,000, will be completed by the opening of the winter term, January 2. School accommodations can then be provided for about five hundred students and about half that number can be boarded in the school building.

For further information address aug-24 3m. W. W. HOOPER.

Baldwin Seminary. A School for White Pupils of Both Sexes. BALDWIN, ST. MARY'S PARISH, LA. YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 18, 1882. Prepares for College or University, Business or Professional Life.

We challenge competition in low rates, thorough instruction, and healthfulness and beauty of location. Influences strictly religious. Home care and comforts. For circular containing further information, address REV. W. S. FITCH, A. M., President. aug24-3m

Walden Seminary, Little Rock, Ark.

Fall Term Opens September 18, 1882; Winter Term, Jan. 3, 1883.

TUITION PER MONTH............$1 00

Cost of living cheap. In many cases students pay their board by their services outside of school hours. Instruction thorough. Good religious influences. For catalogue, or further information, address REV. THOMAS MASON, Principal.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 West 3d St. New York City. Druggists Sell It.

CHILLS AND FEVER. FROG LEVEL, LA., February [illegible], 1882.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chills and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine. L. D. BOWDEN[illegible]

July27-1y

JUG BREAKING. To raise money for the Sunday-school. [illegible] DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams St., Chicago.

S.S. Banners. [illegible] DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams St., Chicago.

TEACHER'S LIBRARY. [illegible] DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams St., Chicago.

ENGLISH REWARD BOOKS. [illegible] DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams St., Chicago.

$1.30 Teacher's Bibles. [illegible] DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams Street, Chicago.

$100 Library for $6.75 [illegible] DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams St., Chicago.

REVOLUTION S. S. ORGAN. [illegible]

REWARD Cards! [illegible]

Hellmuth Ladies' College, London, Ontario, Canada.

Patroness—H. R. H. Princess Louise. Founder and President—The Right Rev. I. H. Hellmuth, D. D., D. C. L., Lord Bishop of Huron.

The highest education in every department. French is spoken in the College. Music a specialty. [illegible] commenced. Pupils received at any time during the year, and charges proportioned. For particulars address Miss Clinton, Lady Principal, Hellmuth Ladies College, London, Ont. Four hours by Rail from Detroit or Niagara Falls.

J. R. MORRIS, DEALER IN HARDWARE, STOVES and CASTINGS, Railroad and Mill Supplies. AGENT FOR Charter Oak Stoves, Disstons' Saws, Old Hickory Wagons, Howe Scales and Avery's Plows. 49 and 51 Main st., Houston, Texas. Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware. All orders for Gas Fitting and Plumbing promptly attended to. 8-ly

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EARS for the MILLION! FOO CHOO'S Balsam of SHARK'S OIL. Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known. This Oil is extracted from a peculiar species of small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as the Carcharodon Rondeletii. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. [illegible] hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410. [illegible] Deafness has existed among the Chinese people. Sent, charges prepaid, [illegible]

HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY! It has performed a miracle in my case. I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better. I have been greatly benefited. My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me. [illegible]

Its virtues are unquestionable and its curative character absolute, as the writer can personally testify, both from experience and observation. Write at once to Haylock & Jenney, No. 7 Dey street, New York, enclosing $1, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so.—Editor of Mercantile Review. To avoid loss in the mails, please send money by Registered Letter. Only imported by HAYLOCK & JENNEY, (Late Haylock & Co.) 7 Dey street, New York. Sole Agents for America. 15-1yr.

The Gorham Plate. Made by the GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SILVERSMITHS, should not be confounded with the ordinary Electro-plate on brass or soft metal, as it is not intended to come in competition with such wares. [illegible] is offered as being the BEST PLATED WARE made in this country and fully the equal, if not superior, of any produced in the world, being made on a basis of hard metal (Nickel Silver), hard soldered at every joint, and so heavily plated with pure silver that it is nearly equal to that of their Solid Silver. As the same care is taken in the designing of the Gorham Plate, although the same patterns are never repeated in both. This Ware is now placed on the market at much less than price formerly, while the quality is strictly maintained. For Sale by Jewelers throughout the [illegible]

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS [illegible] for Sixteen years; no other American Organs having been found equal at any. Style 109; 3½ octaves; sufficient compass and power, with best quality, for popular sacred and secular music in schools or families, at only $22. One hundred other styles at $30, $57, $66, $72, $78, $93, $108, $114 to $500 and up. [illegible] unrivaled by other [illegible] ments. New [illegible]

PIANOS [illegible] important [illegible] beauty of tone [illegible] tuning one quarter [illegible] trated Circulars [illegible] The MASON & HAMLIN [illegible] 154 Tremont St., Boston; 46 E. 14th St., New York; [illegible]

... Corner.

... Won't Light You Home."

[illegible]

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

T. J. Johnson, Mansfield: "The third quarterly conference was presided over by myself on account of the illness of Elder Duncan. Two souls were converted in the meeting. This charge has passed through a glorious revival, resulting in eighty-three accessions, sixty-one converts, twenty-two backsliders reclaimed. At a union meeting at Shady Grove Church $37 was taken up; this is a good showing for a poor, yet a whole-souled Methodist people. The church is a small log house. An acre of land has been deeded to us by one of the brethren. The children gave a mission entertainment Aug. 19th, which realized $13 45. We will work for Haven University."

J. Hason, Columbus: "Our third conference attended by Elder Duncan, was a grand occasion. He came unexpected, but the people did the best they could; collection $5,30. Last July, by accident I lost my horse, but the brethren went to work and bought me another one. The membership is small, only 38, but they assessed themselves $3 each for the support of the pastor."

MISSISSIPPI.

Dunin Hatch, of Pittsboro, writes that he has bought five acres of land, and thinks the church he is building on it will be completed by October. As soon as the building is up, a society is to be organized and ready for the next annual conference. He is encouraged by the reports of work given by Brothers Shumpert, Snell and Gatewood. He has been a member of the M. E. Church since 1862, and has been striving ever since to do all the good he could. He is surrounded by Baptists, and expects some practical assistance from the leaders of our church to complete the work he is now engaged in.

H. Livingston, Athens circuit: "At Quincy 48 were added to the church during the protracted meeting. Our pastor held the quarterly conference, the elder being detained by sickness in his family. The ladies provided the conference with an excellent dinner. Our new church is painted and we will get a bell as soon as we shall be able to pay for it."

Moses White, Daleville: "The Lord has blessed my feeble efforts and labors, and has added eighty-two to my churches. Out of this number sixty-six were happily converted. I can thank the Lord and say that my churches are prospering greatly this year."

L. P. Brown, Quitman: "We are carrying on our revivals on the circuit with abundant success. Sixty-five have joined the church, forty-five of them converts. Men and women are praising God for their salvation. We built a church in DeSoto this year, and have 1100 feet of lumber for the church at Quitman. We have not forgotten our pledge to Shaw University; and we are still at work. Pray for our success."

TEXAS.

S. H. Horn, Liberty church, Morris county: "Our camp meeting on the Pittsburg circuit has just closed; we had a gracious meeting. The Lord was with us, twenty-two were happily converted. Twenty-... joined the church. My work is in a good condition, I have secured a ... lot for church at Hughes Springs."

... Harris, Schulenburg: "Our ... year has proven a good ... There have been seven ... and a fine sabbath ... N. C. Countee ... and Jack McNeely and D. ... the teachers."

... Huntsville: ... Pullam held my ... conference, and ... is ... district conference. On the way I looked upon large fields of corn; my people work mainly on the share system, and must wait until gathering time to realize from their crops. It is time to change this plan, and it can be done by the practice of more rigid economy. I found school houses filled with children. The conference was well attended. Elder Price aroused the bretheren to church duties."

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," for all those weaknesses peculiar to women, is an unequaled remedy. Distressing backache and "bearing-down" sensations yield to its strength-giving properties. By druggists.

The "annual conference" to a Methodist minister is a season of greatest interest, being a standpoint for the retrospection—conflicts, successes, and defeats are reviewed in detail—and also for anticipation of work and reward in the future. Old friendships are renewed and new ones formed; and amid business involving matter of greatest consequence to the preachers and their families, social joy prevails. The fires of devotion are lighted anew, and burn with unusual brightness during the seasons of worship and fellowship, suggesting that final gathering when all faithful pastors shall reassemble, bringing their sheaves with them.—*Western.*

Don't Be Alarmed

at Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or any disease of the kidneys, liver or urinary organs, as Hop Bitters will certainly and lastingly cure you, and it is the only thing that will.

In Delaware and Kentucky the school tax collected from the colored people is the only appropriation for the colored schools. In Maryland there is a biennial appropriation by the legislature. In the District of Columbia one-third of the school money is set aside for the colored schools.

Liver diseases, headache, and constipation, caused by bad digestion, quickly cured by Brown's Iron Bitters.

The *Western Recorder*, which tells this, of course, true story, is a Baptist paper: "'Father,' said a fashionable young lady, 'am I a member of the church?' 'Yes, my daughter,' her father replied, 'you are a member of the church. I initiated you by having you baptized in infancy.' 'But, father,' she answered, 'I have no piety, never was converted, and I do not think I ought to be a church member.' 'The wheat and the tares are to grow together, our Lord tells us in the parable; and you are a tare, I fear, my daughter, only a tare,' replied the father. 'But didn't you say that you initiated me?' she asked. 'Yes' said he, 'I initiated you in your infancy; but why did you ask?' 'Because,' she answered slowly, 'the Bible says that the one who sowed the tares was the devil.' The old man groned, walked the floor, and made no reply.

Misery is a mild word to describe the mischief to body and mind caused by habitual constipation. The regular use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills, in mild doses, will restore the torpid viscera to healthy activity. Try them and be cured.

Hot Milk as a Restorative.

Milk that is heated to much above 100 degrees Fahrenheit loses for a time a degree of its sweetness and its density; but no one fatigued by over-exertion of body and mind, who has ever experienced the reviving influence of a tumbler of this beverage, heated as hot as it can be sipped, will willingly forego a resort to it because of its having been rendered somewhat less acceptable to the palate. The promptness with which its cordial influence is felt is indeed surprising. Some portions of it seem to be digested and appropriated almost immediately; and many who fancy they need alcoholic stimulants when exhausted by labor of the brain or body will find in this simple draught an equivalent that shall be abundantly satisfying and more enduring in its effects.—*Phrenological Journal.*

A Vigorous Growth.

Of the hair is often promoted by using Parker's Hair Balsam. It always restores the youthful color and lustre to gray hair, gives it new life and removes all irritation and dandruff.

How They Argue.

"Prohibition doesn't prohibit because men sell liquor and get drunk where prohibition exists," says the friends of the license.

Suppose we use the same argument in other matters; for instance: Christianity doesn't christianize, because there are sinners in the world.

Wisdom doesn't make wise, because fools are still to be found.

Cultivation doesn't cultivate, because weeds still come up in the field.

Education doesn't educate, because it doesn't exterminate the ... that persist in such ... as above.—*West Vir...*

There is now a gap of a little more than 600 miles between the approaching ends of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which is being closed up at the rate of nearly four miles a day. There are 816 miles of complete road between St. Paul, Minnesota, and Forsyth, Montana Territory, and 407 miles finished on the Pacific coast side, bringing that end of the line to Rock Island, Montana Territory. On the first of this month a daily line of four-horse stages commenced running between the two ends of the line, and by the first of October the schedule passenger time between Chicago and Portland will be reduced to eight days, which is less than the present time between the two cities by way of San Franciso. A force of 8,000 men is employed in pushing forward the road, and the whole line is expected to be completed and in running order early in 1883.—*Pacific Advocate.*

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Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and AGUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER.

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

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Lithographs of John Wesley. For sale at this office. Price 25 cents each. Mailed to any address.

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This is the latest and most complete Sunday-school Music Book. Price by mail, board cover, 35 cents; per dozen, $4 20; price, by express, $30 per hundred. Specimen pages sent on receipt of three-cent stamp.

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WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers." 181 & 183 W. Madison St. Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

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Treated by a new and wonderfully successful method without the knife or loss of blood. Send for the descriptive pamphlet "WAY TO HEALTH." All forms of CHRONIC DISEASES a specialty. List of questions sent on application, which, when answered and returned, we give an opinion, prospect of cure, etc., FREE OF CHARGE. Address

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BOOKS, PICTURES, ETC.

The following is a list of miscellaneous articles that may be had at this office on receipt of the prices annexed. They will be sent, post-paid, to any address desired:

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Notes on Baptism, by Rev. R. Gregg	60
Pocket Manual, by Rev. J. M. Heron	50
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Temperance Reform and its Great Reformers, By Rev. W. H. Daniels	2 00
Introduction to Gospel Records, Nast	1 75
Lectures on Preaching, by Bishop Simpson	1 50
Waddington's Church History	2 50
The Negro Exodus, by Rev. J. C. Hartzell	15
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"A Nibble at Last," engraving	25
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Lithographs of John Wesley, each	35

PHILLIPS & HUNT,
36-tf 32 Natchez street, New Orleans.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's (10 Spruce ...) ... NEW YORK.

John Brown was not the man to guide the Republic or to organize an exodus, but he was subtantially right at Harper's Ferry. People who, untaught, try to sketch an object with a pencil are defeated by their over-knowledge of the object. The thing must be sketched as it *appears*, not as the experienced would-be artist knows it to be. Children, they say, have intuitive comprehension of perspective and succeed because of their artistic "innocence of sight." John Brown saw simply that men in Virginia were enslaving human souls, and in the name of God he treated the sin as it truthfully appeared, and not as politicians knew it. In the divinity of innocence he chastised the sin, and that dullard Wise hung John Brown in the name of all American dullards. The martyr to his convictions drew all eyes to himself as he hung by the neck, and, being lifted up he drew all men together to strike down the awful sin against God and mankind. During the war we slept one night in that engine house ot Harper's Ferry in which John Brown calmly challenged the wrath of all men who made base merchandise of human liberty. Next to Calvary, it is the grandest spot in the history of social redemption. John Brown with pure eyes saw God, and proceeded to voice the key-note of American emancipation. Men call him fanatic, but so miscall they all moral early-risers who proclaim daylight in advance of their fellows. Other dawns are coming and their prophets are deprecated as lunatics who disturb slumbers. In the grand history of human freedom as a unit, John Brown will stand out as, to this date, the central American figure—George Washington and Abraham Lincoln not excepted. The world's most enduring monuments are builded by the befriended poor to whom God vouchsafes both deliverers and the grace of gratitude.—*Northwestern Advocate.*

Don't Die in the House.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bedbugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15c per box.

"What Methodism generally wants," says the London *Methodist*, "is not learned men, but powerful preachers."

Brain and Nerve.

Well's Health Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, etc. $1, at druggists. La. Depot I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

It is said that in some parts of Turkey, whenever a shop-keeper is convicted of telling a falsehood his house is at once painted black to remain so for a month. If such a law were enforced in this country, what a sable and gloomy appearance some places would present. Black paint we incline to think would go up in price.

An Old Lady's Testimony.

An old lady writes us: "I am 65 years old and was feeble and nervous all the time, when I bought a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic. I have used little more than one bottle and feel as well as at 30."

Don't Get the Chills.

If you are subject to Ague you must be sure to keep your liver, bowels and kidneys in good free condition. When so, you will be safe from all attacks. The remedy to use is Kidney Wort. It is the best preventative of all malarial diseases that you can take. See advertisement in another column.

Dr Judson Smith says: China is open to evangelization to-day from the sea to the western mountains and to the northern wall. This is a most significant fact in view of the history of the past, a most thrilling appeal to Christian lands to come and reap the wide harvest of God. The present generation in China must perish in their sins if we, the Western Christians of this generation do not carry the gospel thither. Every province and city, home and heart, is accessible. What a tremendous duty rests on the men of this decade now in our seminaries and colleges and academies! What a solemn, what an inspiring call is this to us of these American Churches, to see to it that these men and means are abundantly provided for this prodigious work!

SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER.

Pain in the right side, under edge of ribs, increasing on pressure; sometimes the pain is on the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder and is sometimes taken for Rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternating with laxity; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled; his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low, and, although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it.

If you have any of the above symptoms, you can certainly be cured by the use of the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. When you buy McLane's Pills, insist on having DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, made by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. If you can not get the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, send us 25 cents by mail, and we will send them to you.

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.
39-1y

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

Information wanted of my mother, Martha Jackson, a mulattress who belonged to Judge Lomocks, in Fredericksburg, Virginia, and was sold in the year 1855. When last heard of was in Columbia, Mississippi, and keeping a millinery store. She had three sisters, (octoroons, viz: Serena Jackson, born February 13th, 1849. Henrietta Jackson, born September 5th, 1853. Louisa Jackson, aged about 24 years; all were sold with their mother in Virginia. Any information from above named persons will be thankfully received by a bereaved and affectionate daughter. Address, Mrs. Alice Rebecca Lewis, (Nee Jackson), 259 Peters Street, bet. Delord and Calliope, New Orleans, La.

DEAR EDITOR: I wish to see if my relatives can be found. I have a father, mother, and one full sister. Father was August Brown, sister, Louisa Brown, three half-sisters were Mary, Eliza, and Harriet Brown, two brothers were Joseph and George Brown. I was born in Maryland, and when eleven years old was brought to Tennessee. I remained there four years, and was taken to Missouri, and after being there two years came to Texas. I was brought to Tennessee by Jose Gamden, a speculator. Jesse Breese was my last owner. This occurred 1858 to 1866. I am about 39 years old. Address me at Roxton, Lamar county, Texas.

37-8t SARAH ANN LEWIS.

DEAR EDITOR: I desire to inquire for my sister Martha, who was sold from us when about seven years old to a man who lived near Bolivar, Tenn., named Tom Boyle. At that time we all belonged to John Green, except father, who belonged to Nat Woods. Father was Granville, mother Dollie, brothers William, Granville, and Richmond the baby, sister Laura. We all went by the name of Norman. Father belonged to Tom Norman, who lived at Whiteville, Hardeman Co., Tenn. Grandfather was Squire Norman, grandmother, Jennie Norman. Mother and all the children except Sister Martha are here in Texas. I desire to find her. Pastors, please read this to your congregations. Address, at Austin, Texas, her brother,

38-3m REV. GRANVILLE NORMAN.

** "By asking too much we may lose the little that we had before." Kidney-Wort asks nothing but a fair trial. This given, it fears no loss of faith in its virtues. A lady writes from Oregon: "For thirty years I have been afflicted with kidney complaints. Two packages of Kidney-Wort have done me more good than all the medicine and doctors I have had before. I believe it is a sure cure."

A young man once told Dr. Bethune that he enlisted in the army of Zion. "In what church?" asked the Doctor. "In the Baptist," was the reply. "I should call that joining the navy," was the Doctor's answer.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges, cured by Buchupaiba. $1, at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

Satan seldom comes to Christians with great temptations, or with temptation to commit a great sin. You bring a green log and a candle together and they are very safe neighbors; but bring a few shavings and set them alight, then bring a few small sticks, and let them take fire, and the log be in the midst of them, and you will soon get rid of your log. And so it is with little sins. You will be startled with the idea of committing a great sin and so the devil brings you a little temptation, and leaves you to indulge yourself. "There is no harm in this;" "no great peril in that;" and so, by these little chips we are first lighted up, and at last the green log is burned. "Watch and pray that ye enter not into temptation."—*John Newton.*

Never interrupt any conversation with a hacking cough; it creates a bad impression. Better invest a quarter of a dollar in a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and cure it.

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They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three.
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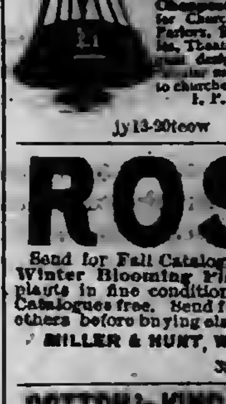

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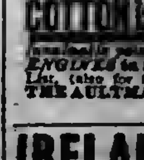

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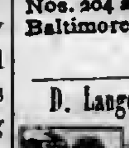

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THE SUMMIT-FLOWER.

BY LUCY LARCOM.

Too close these giant hills their head uprear
From peak to base the unswerving outlines sweep
In awful curves; I follow them with fear;
They bear me down to yon abysmal deep,
Where storm-wind and black cloud for mastery fight,
And toss me, as their plaything, on the air;
The mountains crush me with their savage might;
Nature's rude strength is more than I can bear.

O little white flower on the summit born,
[illegible] you look into my eyes!
[illegible] do you feel forlorn
Among these grandeurs and immensities.
Vague, formless forms they; a life are you!
[illegible], and dear as near to me,
You whisper in my ear a promise true,
A faint, clear hint of immortality.

I touch your leaf with reverence, little flower!
I think of spiritual heights beyond your ken,
Where mightier movements of invisible power
[illegible] godlike grace the lives of men.
[illegible], while I watch you here,
[illegible] elements fierce your happy [illegible]
[illegible] in mystery and fear,
[illegible] that which seems my [illegible]

[illegible] N. H. *Congregationalist.*

[illegible] Course of Study.

[illegible]

[illegible] General Conference of our [illegible], there was a course [illegible] preachers for four [illegible] years prescribed and [illegible] discipline; and it is [illegible]. I think one [illegible] course of [illegible] was because [illegible] in nearly [illegible] itinerant and [illegible] probably the [illegible] to the ministry. [illegible] the call is [illegible] vacancies [illegible] and when [illegible] is afforded, is as much a [illegible] so far as the calling is [illegible] as the man who goes in- [illegible] I think there [illegible] preachers [illegible] so far [illegible] courses of study are concerned. For I believe the people in the back woods, [illegible] in the densely populated cities, should have nothing [illegible] the pure word [illegible] from the mouth of an or- [illegible] [illegible] Much [illegible] would be [illegible] work done [illegible] [illegible] Now if [illegible]

license understand this and bring np these studies, traveling preachers will then have no tares to plnck out hut those planted by the personal identical devil. Now why is it that so few pastors feel safe in leaving the flock for a seasou in the hands of his local preachers; that so few congregations will atteud if they understand that a local preacher is to officiate; that so few of them are able to defend the church of their choice or give a *reasonable* answer as to the Methodist faith that is within them? Is it because they are dishonest? No, certainly not, for they are good men. Is it because they are not morally and socinbly agreeable to the community? No, because they stand high in the estimation of their frienda until they enter the pulpit. Then undonbtedly it must be because of their neglect of study and thorough preparation for the ministry. Now, I have heard of cases where the local preachers arrayed themselves against the pastor in every particular, instead of working with him. This is certainly sure signs of non-Methodistic, or probably I had better say no training, and ignorance of study. Now these things onght not so to be, and to my mind there seems bnt one remedy; and that is, that the law of the church should be carried out so that every applicant for license and every local preacher will understand that unless he does pursue this course, beginning with the first and passing through to the fourth year's study, that he can get no license or retain what he has already. Now we all know that the president of a district, or quarterly conference, who would sign or allow to be signed or renew any local preacher's license where the candidate did not study the books for that year, would be liable to action by the ensuing annual conference for maladministration. Some object and say it is too much to require these bretheren to bring up this four year's course of study, and that they will never need it any way. It seems to me that if I found myself making that kind of remark I should expect my friends to say I had failed to study and was afraid these brethren would catch up with me. Former slave holders, in some cases, objected to making their slaves study at night; because it was too much for them to work all day and then study at night. Does that make it right in our sight today? The man who dares hood wink these local preachers with this pretended tender feeling, will find when too late that ho is not only injuring the church of his choice hut doing his fellow-man incalculable wrong, and blasting all their bright prospects for future usefulness in the ministry. If every local preacher in the twelve thousand of our church had thoroughly mastered the course, candidates who knock at the conference door would be nerved for the fight and polished shafts in Jehovah's quiver, and ready to do battle for God from the day of enlistment, and would go ont to bless mankind. More local preachers would join the itinerancy if it were not they are afraid they can not fill the places to be given them. If the standard was lifted higher, more promising young and old men would join and stay in the field. The christianization of this world is laid on ns, brethren, for the angel of the Lord shows himself no more in human form, and God has yet many Elijah's hid in the mouth of the cave or reclining under the juniper tree, but we are expected to do the work ravens once did, and to encourage the way worn traveller by furthering him on his journey. We ought, it seems to me, by all means encourage these local brethren to take up this course of study and finish it, and then—

"As giants may they run their race,
Exulting in their might;
As burning luminaries chase
The gloom of hellish night."

[illegible], Tenn.

[illegible], sister of King of Sweden [illegible] her diamonds to raise funds [illegible] which to complete a hospital [illegible] sick and suffering. When [illegible] after completion, a sufferer [illegible] wept tears of gratitude [illegible] stood by her side for the [illegible] and home she had [illegible] it. "Ah!" said the [illegible] as she saw the grateful [illegible] on the sufferers [illegible] see my diamonds [illegible] and some- [illegible] to every [illegible] are given [illegible] diamonds [illegible] as [illegible]

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

A Trip to Chicago.

MR. EDITOR:—I desire to aay a word in your paper in regard to my trip to Chicago. I left New Orleans Sept 16th, at half-past five o'clock, in company with Prof. J. W. Bowen and Rev. T. G. Mongomery, (pastor of the First Street Methodist Episcopal Church in this city), by the way of the Jackson Railroad. Of the country throughout which we passed that night I am not able to speak, for two important reasons: 1st, it was dark and we could not see. 2nd, For most of the timo we were asleep. Next morning at 7 o'clock we were at Jackson, Tenn. So far as we could see, this looked like a delightful town, but as our stop was short, of course our view of the place was somewhat limited. During the entire day, onr ronte lay through the mountains of Tennessee. To the writer the scenery was perfectly dolightful, so tho hours of the day passed apiftly by. At five in the afternoon we had reached Cairo. Crossing the Ohio we found ourselves on territory never cursed with human slavery. Of Illinois we can say but little, as we crossed the State in the night. At eight o'clock next morning, the conductor cried ont Chicago. From the depot we walked to 57 Washington street, the Western Methodist Publishing House. Rev. Dr. Stowe, one of the agents was in. We told him who we were, and from whence we came; most cordially did the good Doctor welcome us to Chicago. He asked us many qnestions abount our work in Louisiana, and so far as we conld we answered hin. We were delighted with Dr. Stowe, ho seemed to us jnst like a brother.

While in the oily, we visited the court house, post office, the Palmer and Pacific hotels, the Exchange rooms where we saw on exhibition all manner of machinery; and snch works of art such as are never seen in the South. We also had the pleasure of forming the acquaintance of Hon. Mr. Brown, one of the largest dealers at the Exchango who seemed to take pleasure in showing and explaining to us the various institutions of the city. By other gentlemen we were taken to the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Associntion, and were invited to take a seat with the Secretary. At all the churches we visited we were made welcome, and in no instance was it intimated to ns that said church was for white or colored people exclusively. Time would fail me to mention all the places of interest wo had the pleasure of visiting, Farlwell Hall, Lincoln's Park, and other places of interest to us. I cannot close this letter without making special mention of the hospipality of this great city. We had heard of the hospitality of the North, and wo expected much, bnt this went so far beyond our expectations that we are lost for language to give any proper iden of it. We return to New Orleans, to go about our work as a Methodist minister, but shall never forgot our visit to Chicago. Fraternally,

M. J. DYER.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Selt-Control.

A great many sins are laid to our warm and beantiful climate.

Men drink, because they *must* stimulate in this climate.

They are petulent and lack self control, because of the climate. They lack enterprise, because of the climate.

I snpposo it cannot be denied that a warm climate is enervating; but it would seem if people were slow and indolent they would certainly be good natured. However, this is *not* the case.

Nowhere in our country are people so easily excited, so easily made angry, as in the Sonth, and there must be some reason for it.

Every one's experience teaches him that when ho is half sick or debilitated from any cause, it is much more difficult to control his temper.

Some who are agreeable and good company when well, are perfectly unbearable when sick. Especially is this true of men.

Women, who have the care of little children and are sick so much more than men, are obliged to keep half-way good natured. Ask almost any wife and she will tell yon that she dreads to have her hnshand sick, for he is as "cross as a bear."

Impatience is one of the great temptations that humanity has to contend with; and the combat is [illegible] harder when we are physi- [illegible] temptations came after His forty days' fast, when he was "anhnngered."

Probably He could not have been tempted had not His physicnl system been first redneed and exhausted.

It was only through the flesh that temptation could approach Him.

Self-control is so rare among ns that a majority of men are not ashamed to get mad. At a little provocation they rave and swear with no apparent loss of self-respect. Whereas, in a community where self-control is the rule, people remain calm in public and give way to their temper in private.

I have seen young ladies spin their work baskets across the room because their sewing-cotton happened to get tangled, who, in society, were always as calm and sereno as a "morning in Jnne."

Men, smiling and affable away from home, crush and throw upon the floor a nicely ironed shirt becanso a button was missing.

Mrs. Browning has mentioned tho painstaking with which a wife embroiders a stool for her husband. He stumbles over it in the dark and says: "Curso that stool."

Those things tell badly, not only upon the individnal, but upon the children in families whero there are any.

Nobody takea the tronble to go masked before a child.

A mother tries to teach her child to be patient, and to show it the folly of getting mad at "things," aud to make it comprehend that the fault is in the little nnskilled hand rather than the blocks that make its honse tumble over. What can she say when the child anawers with triumph: "My papa does so. When things don't do to suit papa he kicks them over, and papa is a good man?" Shall she say: "I know that is papa's way, but it is not n *good* way;" and so teach the child a lesson of disrespect for its father?

How many mothers I heve heard say: "I try not to scold my children; my mother was an *awful scold*, and I used to think when I was a little girl that if I ever had a little girl of my own I wouldn't scold her."

No mother wishes to leave such a remembrance behind her; and yet so many, who seem to be exemplary mothers in other respects, lose their temper and scold for every trifling offence.

I am sure I am safo in saying, that no mother scolds when she has perfect control of herself; and the children know it, and they whisper among themselves, "Mamma is mad!"

"He that is slow in wrath, is of great understanding; but he that is hasty in spirit exalteth folly."

"He that is slow to auger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit, than he that taketh a city."

But people tell you that they can't help it. They havo a haaty temper which they can't control; when nsnally the fact is, they don't *try*.

A littlo resolution goes a great way, and a thing once conqnered is more easily conquered again. The feeling of self-respect which it gives a man to know he is master of himself, is worth trying for. A high temper is not a bad thing, if under control.

For Christians, especially, thero should be no excuse, believing as they do, that their strength is supplemented by a higher. They have tho promise that they shall not be tempted above what they are *able* to bear; that is, when they have borne *all* they can, assistance will come. Many fail because they depend npon the Lord to do for them what thoy can do for themselves. One who uses his own strength and then relies upon God for what more he may need, will *never* fall; and he has a feeling of safety and self-respect which on one else can have.

Years ago I was accustomed to drive a young horse which was not well trained, and was sometimes unruly. I knew his ways, and having always been able to manago him, was not afraid of him. At one time a friend of mine proposed that we take a drive. I was jnst recovering from a severe illness, and said: "I am so weak that should the horse run I couldn't hold him." My friend replied: "I don't know how to drive, hut in an emergency I can *hold on!* So I had my ride, feeling secure in the knowledge that was it needed there was a strength much superior to my own to supplement it.

So it may be with the Christian. Every day when he goes to meet the world he knows that he has only to do all he can, and what extra strength ho needs, will be given to him.

It is well to remember that the angels did not minister to Christ, until he had conquered the tempter.

J. C. S.

New Orleans, La.

From Our Mission Rooms.

REV. J. M. REID, D. D,, Corresponding Secretary, sailed from New York with Alex. Reid, in tho City of Berlin, Saturday morning, Sept. 30, at 7 o'clock. He goes out in response to the request of the Board and at tho expressed desire of the India Conference, especially to visit onr missions in India. He expects also to reach Bulgaria in time for the annnal meeting.

THE GENERAL MISSIONARY COMMITTEE will assemble for its annual meeting on Monday, the 6th of November, at the Mission Room 805 Broadway, New York.

THE CHINESE MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOL IN NEW YORK CITY, Rev. James Jackson, Baxter, has been for some timo organized as a missionary society. Payment of two cents per week constitutes membership in the society. Tho money is collected every week, aud in this way more than $30 havo already heen paid into the missionary treasury. The school is increasing in interest; quite a number of new teachers having come in, which shows more attention to the work ou tho part of the churches. At the last monthly meeting, Rev. David Hill, a Wesleyan missionary, who has spont sixteen years in China, made n very interesting address. To the Chineso he spoke in their own languago, both of the temporal and apiritual advantages which they would derivo from faithful attendance upon the school. Mr. Hill ohserved that when he went to Hankow nearly 18 years ago, there were only a few Christiaus there; now the number is 2000, who are church members, and the whole city is covered with christian teaching. Mr. Hill apent nearly three years in the familiar regions of Shantung and Shansie, distribnting relief. It was estimated that between eight and ten millions of people died of starvation during that period. Many hundreds of reliable Christians have heen gathered in that field.

REV. S. P. CRAVER, of the Mexican mission, is unable for tho present to continue his work. He is in a critical condition.

Rev. J. M. Sibert and wife, of Moraflores, have recovered. Mrs. Barber is still ill.

BULGARIA MISSION.—Rev. S. Thoroff has been making a tour of the district assigned to his charge. It embraces the following administrative districts of the principality, niz: Nicopolis, Rakova, Vratsa, Berkovitza, Loni Palanka and Viddin. All these towns, which give names to the districts, were visited, except Nicopolis, which is inhabited mostly by Turks. At Rakovn considerable snccess was had in preaching. Twenty persons were present on the first occasion, and sixty the evening following. Half of them were village teachers from tho district, who aro taking a course of instruction in the town. All listened attentively to a sermon of threo quarters of an hour. "I have reason to believe," says the missionary, "that nearly half of those present took a real interest in the truths presented. I had an opportunity to talk with more than a dozen of them both before and after the preaching, and came to the conclusion that had we a preacher here, they would in a short time, take a stand for Christ. I shall visit this place oftener in the future. The "honest douhter" of whom I wrote before, feels more satisfied of the truth of Christianity, but is not yet ready to openly confess Christ. I find that the most intelligent people in the towus have an aversion towards the Bulgarian church, and talk openly against its superstitions. I feel that tho time has come for me to mako an effort to arouse the peoplo, by presenting to them the pnro doctrines of the gospel. But we greatly need more men—earnest self-sacrificing men—for this work. The chief towns in the Principality—Varna, Shumla, Silistra, Loni Palanka, Viddin, etc., still remain unoccnpied.

Where are you going to spend eternity? Have yon settled this question? It is the most important one of life. The matter should not be postponed, but settled NOW. To you eternity may dawn to-morrow. Then it will be too late to answer the question. "Behold now is the day of salvation."—*Rocky Mountain Advocate.*

The Crow Indians of Southern Montana.

REV. T. D. LEWIS, MISSIONARY.

This tribe, numbering near 4,000, is located on a Reservation south of the Yellowstone River, extending from East of tho Bighorn River westward to the Snow Mountains, and embracing an area of about 5,000 square miles. It is a fine grazing country, well watered, and has much good farming land along the streams. These Crows are a large and fine-looking people, of good natural abilities, very peaceable and friendly, and simple in their habits. Living as they do principally upon game, frequent moves are necessary, which is a hinderance to missionary work. The growing acarcity of game, however will soon necessitate n settled life, mnch to the advantage of all concerned. The Government supplies rations sufficient only for a few months of the year. A few of the older men are experimenting in farming a little. Housefurnishing and implements, with seed and rations, are supplied them, and it is hoped by another season the number engaged in agriculture will be greatly increased.

At tho Agency is a good schoolhouse, aad a new "Home" has been built, bnt great difficulty is experienced in securing children for the Home and school. The Crows love their children dearly, are very indulgent, and, not fully appreciating the advantages to come to the younger generation, in tho near future, by education, it is not to be wondered at that they should cling to the children nnduly. Notwithstanding this, the Agent has secured n nnmber of children, who are now regular in attendance at school, and are making commendable progress. Some, indeed, are quite bright. This is all under Government direction and snpport.

But little, if any, regular missionary labor has hitherto been bestowed among this people. There is not one Christian Indian in the three to four thousand of the tribe. They are living and groping in ntter darkness in this our land of Gospel light. They—as all peoples—must and do worship something. So to their dark minds the great sun, which dispels the darkness of night and hrings light and joy, appeals most forcibly as the ruler and king. To him frequent offerings are made of such things as wearing apparel or hits of cloth, etc. Self-inflicted penances are frequent, and at times the poor burdened heart will seek relief hy pouring out its grief far off alone in some secluded spot on the prairie. The soul of man instinctively cries ont after the living God—the Father of the race he from whom all hy sin have strayed.

Truly these children of the forest need instruction. Who will come to their rescue? Who will help sustain those who are devoting their time and strength to this glorious work of leading forth these our fellow-men, who are in darkness, that they may walk in the light as we are in the light?

We need a lady missionary, sent and sustained by the Woman's Home Missionary Society. Who will come? We are glad to respond to any inquiries as to opportunity for labor. The Indians of the Northwest regiou have been greatly neglected. Just now an effectual door is opened to us here; let us enter in good earnest. If tho lovers of mankind as man, without regard to race or color, could hut see these children of the plains as they come up step by step in school, and could feel the warm hand grasp, and see the smiling countenance of these our red brethren as they greet those whom they know to be truly their friends, there would be moro faith in and greater efforts put forth for their edncation and Christianization. This means their civilization and final and full redemption.

The Power of the Gospel.

Rev. Dr. J. W. Harmon, of New Orleans, but now in charge of the M. E. Church, Sonth, at Marion, Miss., on Sept. 14th, preached a thanksgiving sermon, from the text Prov. xxiii. We reprint the following extract from the Mississippi *Methodist:*

No my readers, philosophise as you may over the restraints of education, and the enlightenment of society, and the sturdy strides of science, and the restraints of the legislative chambers and the wisdom of the courts in the utterances of judicial penalties and their execution. Yet, nothing after all ever set agoing by human agency can reach and subdue the citadel of human passions—and yon may rest assured that the human heart garrisoned to fullness with all ungodliness aud trusting in its own self sufficiency, can never be stormed and captured by human power or human governments, or human legislation. No my hearers, only when christianity is universally diffused over the earth, then, and only then, will enduring peace come upon the face of all human habitations and subdue the violence of human passions. Then shall come the fulfillment of the prophecy, "nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

Not until the legitimate influence of tho gospel has fonud its way to tho human heart, and plucked up by the roots all the elements and principles of war; not until the law of love in tho gospel of Christ, has dethroned all the unholy ambitions of men; not until the false, the fictitious, and the guilty splendors of war, shall loose its halluciuations over men, and fail to capture the applause of the multitude; not until national pride shall be humbled, and the rulers are seated, and clothed in their right minds, at the feet of the Captain of our salvation; uot until those who control the political movements, and diplomatic correspondence of the world shall be brought under the law of Christ; then and not till then, shall peace become a permanent heritage of the nations.

All history does not furnish an example where literature, science, knowledge, or legislation, alone, or combined, ever saved any people from political coruption, bloodshed or anarchy. Let it be understood and acted upon, then, in all the legislative assemblies of the world, that the peace, the securities of the liberties, and the perpetuity of all governments must be built upon, and founded in the solid virtue of the people; and that virtue, based, not on mere knowledge, not on legislation or scholarship hut laid strong and deep in the solid religious faith and principles of the people. The fact is, the people have been very slow to learn, hut they are beginning to understand, that you may push forward your enlightenment until the acquirements of literature and science, and ligislation, and political economy shall be as familiarly known as the spelling book; and yet divorco religion and personal piety from this increase of knowledge, take away the Sabbath from the masses of the people, place no prohibition upon the manufacture and salo of intoxicants, and then yon will make the discovery, how very soon men high in anthority will throw off all restraints of public virture; then yon would make the mortifying discovery, that under all tho polish and gloss of refined and elegant society, there lurks all the malignity and deep depravity of the fall, and a miniature hell on earth would be.

Backbiting is the habit of dogs, and only mean dogs at that; it certainly can not be a characteristic of good Christians. And as for sanctified persons, we would naturally conclude they havo no teeth to use in this way; it were impossible that they could be found biting at the hack of a brother hy sly innuendo, hy damaging misrepresentation, by tale-bearing and gossip. So it would appear from what is required in tho Bible of Christians, and from what is claimed by all professors of sanctification. The Scriptures plainly forbid evil speaking, and all professors of perfect holiness assert that the blood of Jesus cleanses from all sin. But what are the facts revealed in practical life? We know that many converted persons are not saved from backbiting; it is a habit with them to do more or less of detraction; aud is it not a sad fact that even those who witness to the attainment of full redemption, are found sometimes nipping at the backs of their brethren? Their teeth are uot sanctified, at least not wholly. —*Dr. A. Lowrey, in Divine Life.*

From every part of tho State we are receiving encouraging news with referenco to the advancement of the interests of Methodism. New houses of worship are being built, homes for the pastors are being provided. In many localities the revivai spirit has prevailed during the entire summer. New classes have been formed, and thus the borders of Zion enlarged. The children are being brought into the Sabbath School and many of them into the Church. Methodism is aggressive, and especially so in Kansas. Less than ten years ago we had bnt one Conference, to-day we have four, each one of which is nearly as large as the mother Conference. This Conference year is yet hut a little over half gone, five of the best months in which to work yet remain. We not only rejoice in the fact that we have the evidences of an increased membership and church property, bnt also that there has been a corresponding growth in tho spiritual condition of the people. "Nearer, my God, to thee," comes welling up from hearts in city, village and open prairie.—*Kansas Methodist.*

General News Items.

The President has appointed W. Reinhard, postmaster at Abelene, Texas.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines has joined the Women's National Labor League.

Small pox is raging at Cape Town, 2,000 cases were reported, of which 600 proved fatal.

The boundary question between Guatemala and Mexico has been finally settled hy treaty.

Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, has declined the Democratic nomination for Congress.

A fire at Pattonsburg, Mo., recently destroyed 18 stores and a number of dwellings; loss $60,000.

Judge Jeremiah S. Black is attorney for the Mormons in opposition to the Edmunds law.

On the 28th, $12,000 worth of diamonds were stolen at the Exposition building, in Cincinnati.

Henry Edmond Knight, Alderman of Cripplegate Ward, has been elected Lord Mayor of London.

The Secretary of War, has directed that no convict labor [illegible] be used on the levees by contractors.

The reason the Dead Sea is dead is said to be because it is always receiving and never giving out anything.

Thomas Curry Esq., brother of Dr. Daniel Curry, of the *Methodist*, died in Aurora, Ill., Sept. 4, [illegible] 76 years.

Geo Scoville, of the Guiteau [illegible] fame, has filed a cross bill [illegible] divorce from his wife, on the [illegible] of adultery and evil associations.

Secretary Folger accepts [illegible] nomination for Governor. H. [illegible] B. Hepburn declines the nomination for Congressman at large from New York.

Bishop Hurst says that [illegible] active men are needed to occupy the field recently visited by [illegible] along the Pacific slope.

An ammunition train exploded near the Cario depot, killing [illegible] persons. There have been riots [illegible] several towns of upper [illegible] Arahi did not loot the treasury.

On Monday the public schools [illegible] this city, to the number of 53, [illegible] which 13 are for colored children, opened under very flattering [illegible] promising auspices.—*N. O. Times-Democrat.*

Floods in the Tyrol have reduced hundreds of wealthy land-owners to poverty. The laboring [illegible] in terrible distress. The [illegible] of winter greatly aggravates [illegible] situation.

Advices from Pressburg [illegible] the occurrence of anti-Jewish riots. The mob broke the windows of many houses occupied by [illegible] The military finally restored [illegible] after making 40 arrests.

The English government is [illegible] countering many difficulties in [illegible] settlement of the Egyptian [illegible] tion, and permanent occupation may be considered necessary.

Ex-Secretary Blaine [illegible] straight out Republican tickets [illegible] Virginia and elsewhere, on [illegible] ground that the party will [illegible] combination. With men who [illegible] allegiance to Republican principles [illegible]

La Voz de Cuba of Havana, [illegible] that a number of lottery tickets [illegible] the last drawing were [illegible] calls the attention of the [illegible] ment to the bungling [illegible] which genuine tickets are [illegible]

There is no grander fraud [illegible] world than the liquor traffic. [illegible] Woodford said this summer [illegible] Bluff, that a gallon of whisky [illegible] resents 6 cents of grain [illegible] cents of labor, and yet it costs [illegible] consumer $4.

At a political meeting in [illegible] ter, S. C., being addressed [illegible] Cash, a difficulty arose [illegible] Democrat and a colored [illegible] colored man and three others [illegible] killed and several wounded.

Republicans, Seventh [illegible] District, nominated Arthur [illegible] ham, of Talledega, for [illegible] Philadelphia Democrats [illegible] trict, John Cadwallader [illegible] District, Wm. W. [illegible] District, Sam'l J. [illegible]

After years of [illegible] of the First National [illegible] Orleans, which [illegible] be finally settled [illegible] 500 in number, [illegible] dividend, which [illegible] making the whole [illegible] dends paid 70 [illegible] cates must be [illegible] department.

What Next.

Under the term "Methodist Goats" the *Texas Advocate*, (M. E. Church South,) discusses the question how to keep them from jumping the fence. It suggests two ways: 1. Pull down the fence that divides the church from wordly amusements. 2. Shoot them as they jump, viz: administer discipline. Upon this question the editor says: "Some of our preachers believe that these goats ought to be shot when they jump the fence, so they shoot. Others believe that the fence ought to be torn down. Others believe that the fence ought to remain, and if the goats have a mind to jump, let them jump." The *Advocate* complains that while some pastors "permit card playing, dancing and theatre going, and their character passes unchallenged at conference, the presiding elders tell others if they do not take hold of these matters and kill the goats they will arrest their character at conference." The editor evidently believes in shooting the goats, and in answering the question, how to get all the pastors to shoot, suggests, that "whenever a pastor fails to shoot the jumping goats, let the annual conference shoot the pastor." We agree with the *Advocate*, "that the fence should not be removed; and that the question of amusements cannot be regulated by the conscience of the average Methodist goat." That conscience is no better than a chalk mark. But we doubt the use of "bird shot" or "buck shot;" they do not cure. We cannot make Christians out of "Methodist Goats" by the use of this material. The lion in his cage has an intense longing for his native lairs and liberty—hence the endless tramping from side to side of his cage. These "Methodist Goats" in the Church, but not in Christ, know that they need something, but what that something is they do not exactly know. They think that it is riches, a fashionable attire, card playing, dancing or theatre going; hence this almost endless effort to satisfy their immortal longings with fleeting bubbles. We think that these "Methodist Goats" need an old fashioned conversion to God. This most effectually takes away all hankering for the leeks and onions of old Egypt. The milk and honey of Canaan is a sure cure for garlics.

Another Church Burned Down.

The incendiary has reduced another one of our churches to ashes. This time it is in the pine woods, on Spring Creek, in the parish of Rapides, in this State. Both the dilapidated old church and the new one were fired and burnt to the ground the very night after the completion of the new building. Our poor people here, who, in the midst of many privations, labored so hard to erect this house of worship, which, in less than six hours after its completion, through their tears of sorrow, they saw consumed by the raging elements, certainly deserve the sympathy and aid of all good people. Our people and pastor, Rev. H. J. Wright, were very much discouraged, but they were not in that mood very long before they were made to feel that they had the sympathy of all the white, as well as colored people, of the neighborhood for miles around. The white people, nearly all of whom subscribed various amounts to help rebuild the church, assured Bro. Wright and the presiding Elder, Rev. A. E. P. Albert, both privately and in the open congregation, that they "scorned and abhorred the fiendish villainy which could have prompted any man in the committal of such a foul and diabolical crime." The suspected [illegible], a white man, seeing the [illegible] with which the deed is [illegible], and the fierce denunciations which meets it on all sides, [illegible] made a swift escape to parts [illegible].

[illegible] of any house of worship, [illegible] here hold their reg[illegible] under the trees [illegible], but the winter is coming [illegible] this state of things cannot [illegible] help? Who will [illegible] the help of these poor de[illegible] people. Is there not [illegible], or some other or [illegible] servants, who will aid [illegible] this church before [illegible] With what hom[illegible] to collect, they will [illegible] with about $300 [illegible]. Now, who [illegible] with the necessary [illegible] erect a mom[illegible] while at the [illegible] upon the [illegible] a worthy [illegible]

Willful Slander.

Down at New Orleans our brethren of the Northern Church are running a paper called the SOUTHWESTERN ADVOCATE, which seems to be, just now, the advocate of a political party rather than a religious organization. We blush for Methodism as we glance at its columns. If our Northern friends want to run a campaign paper for a political party, let them do so, but not under the guise of a church paper.—*Central Methodist.*

The above editorial item appeared in an organ of the M. E. Church South, published at Cattlettsburg, Kentucky. It is not a criticism, but an assault. We properly and carefully designate it a willful slander, a violation of that commandment which says: "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." It will be observed that the editor of the *Central Methodist* claims to have glanced at our columns; for that reason we are justified in using positive terms. The SOUTHWESTERN, as is well known, has denounced the murder of Jack Turner, ballot-box stuffing, assessments, and other corrupt and wrong political methods wholly irreconcilable with Christian citizenship. The above assault cannot be sustained by the quotation of an article or a line from our columns, and none was attempted in this instance. It would not surprise us, and its motive would be equally clear, had it appeared in the Choctaw county *Courier* or the official organ of the South Carolina red shirts, but it could not decently appear in the columns of any professedly Christian paper.

Gen. McMillen, the Republican candidate for Congress in the fifth Louisiana District, addressed a note to Gen. J. Floyd King, the Democratic candidate, in which he expressed the opinion that a "discussion of the political questions of the day, devoid of personalities of a disagreeable character would be well received by the people of that district," and his readiness to meet him at such times and places as might be agreed upon. Gen. King in his reply said: "I regret very much that the position which I occupy as the candidate and chosen representative of the Democratic party, embracing the education, intelligence, property, morality and religion of the district, compels me to decline the proposed joint discussion," etc. It would be a waste of space to recapitulate Mr. King's so-called reasons for his declination. The intolerance of their spirit is sufficiently demonstrated by the quoted sentence. It is a matter of history that Gen. King was not elected to Congress from the Fifth District at any time but acquired a seat through notorious bulldozing and fraud. Men of his intolerant stamp are not wanted, and can do the public interests but little good in Washington. It is announced that not a dollar will be assessed upon any government officer for the benefit of Gen. McMillen's canvass, and he has opened it in a commendable way.

Free Speech in Alabama.

The following we clip from the *Southern Star*, of Ozark, in southeastern Alabama. The whites of Choctaw county, to get rid of Jack Turner, the Republican leader there, deliberately conspired for weeks, and voted away his life. Their compatriots at Autauga seem to have resorted to a less violent method to suppress a Republican canvasser, just as they might have done before 1860. Counseling negoes to vote is denominated "exciting them to sedition," in the Bourbon vocabulary:

The following in reference to the negro now in the Autauga jail for making insurrectionary speeches, is from the Prattville *Signal*. It is seen that he adheres to his statement that he is the emissary of certain Republican leaders:

On entering the jail we found a low, heavy set, black negro, about thirty years of age, with high forehead and very small hands and feet. He informed us that his name was Monroe White and his home was in Buffalo, New York. That he was sent from Washington by Republican politicians and ordered to report at Montgomery, Ala., to certain politicians who had work for him to do, and that he was ordered through this county and to make such speeches as he had done. In answer to a question, he unhesitatingly said that the following named men were his backers: George Turner, James T. Rapier, Jerry Haralson, Bowie Miller, Gus. Johnston, John Foster.

The above named persons, he said, paid him a salary to travel through the country and speak, and that these men told him his speeches would effect the Congressional elections this fall. That he wrote on the day previous to them that he was about to land in jail and that they must now come to his help. That he wanted to employ the lawyer in town who had the most influence with juries, as he was the lawyer [illegible].

[illegible] we have evidence that [illegible] chairman of the [illegible] Committee, and [illegible] who [illegible] and possibly create bloodshed in order that they may cause the old bloody-shirt to be again waved and thus keep up a perpetual strife between the sections? They can hire a poor, deluded negro to do what they dare not do themselves. They would sacrifice a few of them, no doubt, in order to carry a Northern District or two. It now seems evident that the negro who appeared in Shelby, and the one in Claiborne and other places, were but carrying out a plot concocted by George Turner and his co-workers of the Republican party.

Free Speech in South Carolina.

The *Southern Christian Advocate*, (M. E. Church, South,) of Charleston, S. C., in its "Views and Reviews," published this:

Says the *News and Courier* staff correspondent, writing up our Gubernatorial canvass in Winnsboro: "Major T. W. Woodward, county chairman, said that considering Fairfield was claimed to be the headquarters of the Greenbackers, she had done pretty well to-day. He announced amid tremendous applause that as McLane and the Greenback State ticket had arranged to speak here on the 25th instant, the day of the Democratic primary election, when they expected that the Red-shirts would be out of the way at the polls, the date of the primaries had been changed to one week later. This would leave the Democracy unoccupied on the day of the Greenback meeting. This announcement was received with a chorus of a thousand throats, exclaiming: 'We'll be there.'

And sure enough they were. It so turned out that McLane and Durham, the Greenback standard-bearers, couldn't be induced to risk themselves before the disorderly and furious crowd. They were scared away. Score this as about the best day for the Greenbackers and the worst for our side. It seems to be in order to insert into the Democratic Litany: *From our friends*, GOOD LORD DELIVER US!

The *Christian Neighbor*, of Columbia, S. C., another Church South paper, proclaims the truth with no uncertain sound:

Within certain necessary restrictions, all citizens of the State have the right of free speech, one as much as another, be his religious and political opinions what they may—one party as much as another. Any denial of, or opposition to, a lawful exercise of this right, coming from what source it may, deserves unequivocal censure and well-pointed condemnation. The recent insulting and violent denunciations at Winnsboro against J. H. McLane, candidate for Governor—collaring and kicking him—with threats and other demonstrations of intimidating tendency, was a discount on the civilization which is claimed by the people of South Carolina. If the conduct of the immediate actors in that shameful affair—drunk though they may or may not have been—is not endorsed by the better men and the leaders of the opponents of McLane and his party, ought they not to express their disapproval—their condemnation—of such proceedings in a way as unambiguous as was that of those fomenters of trouble and party strife?

We speak as we do without *naming or caring for either or any party*. Such conduct is a disgrace, and, if not generally and emphatically disowned and condemned, will be of much damage not only to the party thus more or less implicated, but to the political, civil, social and religious interests of the commonwealth. This is not, or ought not to be, a party question unless it be a party—*an alliance of all parties*—in support of freedom, law and order against terrorism, lawlessness and confusion. Let McLane or any other man give his views on the various interests of the State, and let those who think differently give *their* views; then let the people judge and vote as they think best.

The following incident in the career of one of the most highly esteemed clergymen of the M. E. Church South we commend to the consideration of all of our readers:

When Trinity Church, of Atlanta, Ga., was being built the congregation found it difficult to get money enough to meet their demands. Urgent appeals were made to all classes, and donations of all kinds were made, among them one subscription of $20 by a manly looking little boy. "How are you going to pay this, sonny," said one of the older men, too prudent to accept of doubtful subscriptions. "I will work it out, sir," said the boy, and he did, carrying brick and mortar on the old Trinity Church building which used to stand on the City Hall square. That boy has since risen to eminence, his eloquence as a preacher has filled the land, in the editorial field he has wielded a golden pen, he has but recently declined a seat in the College of Bishops in order that he might devote his talents to the youth of the land. That boy was none other than Atticus G. Haygood, D.D., president of Emory College. Right early did he begin to work for the church. He did his work well then, and has done good work ever since.

The *Methodist* has been purchased by Messrs Phillips & Hunt, agents of the Book Concern, and has ceased to exist. It was founded in 1860, under editorial management of Dr. George R. Crooks. For several years past it has been edited by Dr. David H. Wheeler, who was assisted recently by Dr. Daniel Curry. The *Christian Advocate*, Dr. Buckley editor, opens its columns for the free discussion of all [illegible] of interest to Methodists [illegible] that thousands of [illegible] *Methodist* will be [illegible]

The yellow fever at Brownsville seems to have exhausted itself for lack of material more than by quarantine. The town is said to contain during the healthy season of the year 5600 inhabitants. More than one-half of the population left upon the breaking out of the fever, leaving not over 2500 behind of whom 1901 have had the fever. But few, subject to the fever have escaped it. Fortunately however, the fever has been of a mild type, the death rate being only one in twenty. In Pensacola the fever continues nearly as bad as ever, over 1050 cases have been reported and over 100 have died. The death rate thus far being about one to to ten. Thus far the sanitary and quarantine regulations have kept the fever from New Orleans.

Tigerville, in the parish of Terrebonne, with a colored school population of between 150 and 200, has not had a colored public school in the ward in which it is situated, since 1876. This is no exceptional case however. We are reliably informed that in many of the most populous wards in the parishes of St. Landry, Avoyelles, Rapides, and other parishes of this State, public schools for colored children are seldom heard of; and where they do have them, the sessions hardly ever extend over three or four months in the year. The greater portion of the colored schools were shut and sealed, and have not been re-opened since the downfall of Republican government in Louisiana, after the election of 1876.

The Superintendent of Public Education of Louisiana, Mr. Fay, has enjoined the Auditor and Treasurer from issuing or paying any warrants for the State Universities in this city and Baton Rouge, including the one for people of color. The Legislature disregarded the Constitution by appropriating out of the free school instead of the general fund; and the Superintendent is right in endeavoring to save to the common schools the whole of the mere pittance which the Constitution intended to be exclusively devoted to their support. The Shreveport *Standard* and the *Daily States* uphold the action of Superintendent Fay, but Gov. McEnery questions his authority to institute this injunction suit, and intimated that it would have no standing in court. The free school fund steadily depreciates under the administration of the party in power, on one pretext or another, by error or intent, and public opinion is not strong enough to be potently heard in protest.

Dr. Buckley, according to the *Advance*, in the course of his lecture at Chautauqua, on "Cranks," brought out some curious facts. Read: "Much of the work on Cruden's Concordance was wrought out when its compiler was not in a safe condition to be upon the streets, and was as "complete a lunatic as ever lived;" that Adler's German Dictionary was compiled in the Bloomingdale lunatic asylum when its author was confined there; and also that many of the leading editorials of the secular dailies of New York city are actually written by patients in the Bloomingdale asylum."

To the above an exchange makes the following remarks: "No one who is in the habit of reading the many hurriedly-written and ridiculously-false editorial animadversions on current religious subjects, which make their appearance in the secular prints, will be disposed to call in question the last declaration."

D. L. Lewis Allen: "Your paper is a light to this region and will start many to New Orleans and other colleges As a local preacher I am trying to get the young people to take it. We have a good Sunday School and our children are getting so they can read your paper. We have five churches, two Methodist, in town."

Church Extension Meeting.

The General Committee of Church Extension will meet in the Church Extension Rooms, No. 1026 Arch street, Philadelphia, Thursday, November 2, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Anniversary meeting will be held in Tabernacle and Ebenezer Churches, Philadelphia, on Friday evening, November 3, addresses by the Bishop's and other members of the General Committee. On Sabbath following, the Bishops and members of the General Committee will assist the pastors of Philadelphia, and collections will be taken for this cause.

A. J. KYNETT.

The committee appointed to locate the "Southern Chatauqua" have decided on Monteagle Springs, on the line of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company's road, which intersects the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad at Cowan, 87 miles from Nashville and 64 miles from Chattanooga.

PERSONAL.

—At the recent session of Illinois Conference, Rev. H. O. Hoffman was tried for immorality, and expelled.

—Dr. McAnally, editor of the *St. Louis Advocate* (Church South,) has been furloughed for a brief rest by the committee in charge.

—The late Caleb C. Dickinson, of Hatfield, Mass., left about $100,000 for the founding a Charity Hospital at Northampton, Mass.

—Rev. A. E. P. Albert, desires his correspondents, in the future, to address him at No. 1956 St. Charles street, corner of Burdette, in this city.

—Rev. J. Matlock, of the North Ohio Conference, and his family, were the recipients of a most cordial greeting on their arrival at their new charge, West Salem. It was a time of feasting, music, and social greeting.—*Western.*

—We regret to learn that Rev. L. A. Rudisill, assistant editor of the Rocky Mountain *Christian Advocate*, Salt Lake City, Utah, being threatened with Bright's disease, will, by the advice of physicians, retire for a time from the ministry.

—Captain John Ericsson, whose name is familiar to the scientific world, completed his seventy-ninth year, July 31, and enjoys excellent health. He attributes this to temperate and frugal living, and regular habits of employment.

—Rev. Dr. Edward W. Blyden, president of Liberia College, is now in this country to collect funds and secure professors for the college, and to present the claims of Africa upon the direct descendants of Africans in the United States. He intends to make a tour among the colored people of the South, and will not return to Liberia for several months.

—Bishop Foss has spent the past month at Dr. Strong's at Saratoga. He says: "Under the skilful treatment of Dr. S., my improvement has been steady and marked, though from the nature of the case it could not be rapid." He has not preached since his accident, over seven months ago, although several reports to the contrary have been printed.

—Rev. Whitten S. Langford, was received at the recent session of the Indiana Conference on his credentials from the African Methodist Episcopal Church. He was transferred by Bishop Simpson to the Lexington Conference, and appointed to the city of Evansville, to organize a Church under the superintendence of Rev. E. W. S. Hammond. Subsequently, on the transfer of Rev. H. Cardozo to South Carolina, Mr. Langford was appointed to the charge of Wiley Church, Springfield.—*Western.*

—Rev. Dr. John S. Mitchell, of New York East Conference, died at Newburg on the 16th ult., aged eighty-two years. He entered the ministry in the Oneida Conference in 1823. He spent several years in the South, superintending mission work in North Carolina and Virginia, and as presiding elder in the North Carolina Conference. He retired from active work and took the relation of a superannuated preacher in 1875, after a long, laborious, and eminently successful career in the itinerant ministry.

—Captain E. B. Ames, only son of the late Bishop Ames, died at Mulley Hill Insane Asylum, near Baltimore, on the 24th ult., of consumption. He entered the army at the beginning of the rebellion, at which time he was a young man of unusual promise. Promoted from the volunteer to the regular service, he remained in the army until failing health, resulting from hard service, compelled his resignation. His insanity was caused by tubercles at the base of the brain. His mother survives, and an only sister, Mrs. Iliss, of Baltimore.

—The *Methodist Advocate* notices the resignation and transfer of Rev. J. B. Ford, our Sunday School agent for the South, with profound regret. Bro. Ford was stationed at Knoxville, by Bishop Clark, immediately after the war. He organized First Church and labored two years with great success. He was transferred to Illinois, but after a few years returned to Knoxville, and an elegant church building began in his first term was fully paid for, He served four years as presiding elder of Chattanooga district, and was then appointed Sunday School agent for the South. For six years, with zeal and eloquence he advocated the value and importance of Sunday School work, and he will be greatly missed from the field. He is now pastor of Trinity Church, Quincy, Illinois.

Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, seems to have been outstripped in his African diplomacy, a Frenchman having been ahead of him in securing a treaty, by which France expects to gain control of the Congo country.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

Rev. Dr. Dean, President of New-Orleans University, has contributed $5 to Ames' Mission. The work of liquidating the debt of the mission is progressing steadily.

Mr. A. W. Moffat, lumber dealer on Crossman street, near levee, New Orleans, has donated to Ames' Sabbath school, lumber enough to build a nice feather edge fence 7 feet high back of the lecture room, for which all interested parties feel grateful.

At Wesley Chapel, New Orleans, Rev. A. Ross, assisted by Rev. G. Bell, on the 1st inst, administered the Lord's Supper to 224 persons.

Rev. A. J. Ford, writes: "We have raised all of our money $50, for the Gilbert Haven School of Theology." Certainly our people at Houma must take the banner, for while many other pastors are sending us word that they are going to raise the money, Bro. Ford is the first to inform us that it has been done. One bird in the hand is always worth two in the bush. At this time there are ten calls for men that do, where there is one for those who are going to do. In fact the men who are always going to do are of little value to the church." Bro. Ford also informs us that Rev. and Hon. Jordan Stewart, State Senator from Terrebonne Parish, a Baptist clergyman, has joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, being thoroughly satisfied that he can accomplish more for God in the Methodist church than in the Baptist.

D. Shelby, Alllen: "The funeral services for the late Rev. John Brooks, of Red Spring circuit, will be held at Allen, in Hayson Chapel, Oct, 29th. They will be conducted by Elder S. Duncan and H. T. Abbott. We desire as many pastors to come as possible."

MISSISSIPPI.

C. Foster, Fort's Bridge: "St. Luke's Church, Waynesboro, has about 65 members, and only one takes the church paper. The mail goes over the country at the rate of 30 miles a day, but they appear to be asleep."

C. L. Crump, Goodman: "My first protracted meeting at Spring Hill, added 33 to the church; of whom 10 were converts. One died at the mourner's bench, and we carried her to the grave next day. At Conparle City 40 were added to the church. At Georgeville, a new church has been put up and dedicated. We also have some lumber on the ground at Goodman, to put up a parsonage; this is my last year here, and I want to put up a house for some brother. I have also half of the money I promised at conference. Times have been hard. Our elder G. W. Barney, is beloved. We promised him $30, paid $19; promised pastor $275, paid $125. Business is looking up some now. People have given $2 per bushel for corn, now merchants will give them 50 cents per bushel. It is almost impossible to live at such figures."

B. H. Ferguson, Columbus: "I have been secretary of the Sabbath school for three years. It was on the decrease until the great revival of last April, at which nearly all of the larger pupils were converted. It is now in a pleasing condition, and we are always proud when the Sabbath day comes. Our pastor, Rev. L. L. Shumpert, is greatly enthused at its rapid growth. Church is in a lively condition also, and we contemplate another revival."

A. D. Payne, College Hill circuit: "We are glad to say that the spirit of the Lord was with us during our protracted meeting which has just closed; 48 were converted, 3 reclaimed and 47 were added to the church. Spiritually, the condition of the church seems to be good, but financially it is poor; but may be on an average with other circuits of like surroundings. Notwithstanding the many embarrassments, we are on the field and expect to stay. Pray for us brethren."

TEXAS.

W. McKenzie, Moscow: "We have some good people here, but no church. The lumber has been on the ground twelve months but they are too poor to build. We have worshipped in a log hut for two years. Some of the young people say they can wait no longer, and have paid the following sums, with which the frame will be put up right away: Glass Weggans $1 50; W. McKenzie $1 50; Luke Malail $1 50; Rose Ashley 75 cents; Frances Baker 75 cents; Fanny Brooks 75 cents; Dorcas Gain 75 cents; Mattie Dennis $1 50; Ellen Howard 75 cents; Swan Mayette 75 cents; Amy Duncan 75 cents; Lucy Duncan 50 cents; Sally Knight 75 cents; Turner Madison $1 50. I want to have the church up by November 30th."

D. W. Tucker, LaGrange: "My camp meeting has closed. There was a great concourse of people, two converts and many hearts troubled. Elder Moseby and Bros. J. T. Gibbons, Andrew Wilson and Isaac Kneese helped faithfully. Brethren, pray that I may be successful on my mission this year."

G. W. Manning, Butler: "Our church at Pine Top is doing finely, only times are very hard. About 35 souls have been added to the church this year, six came from the Baptists. Our beloved pastor, P. G. Brown, has labored faithfully this year."

Mason Reddick, Hockley, Texas, says: "I believe my work is prospering. I have received twenty-five members into full connection, fifteen on probation, baptized twelve adults and fifteen children. My people have paid me this year $180. Our presiding elders $22. We have built a new church at Cypress 16x22, and have on subscription $60 towards building a new church at Piney Grove. For benevolent causes we have collected $7 50. For the college at Houston, $35."

TENNESSEE.

James Williams, Mason: "We were truly glad to get the $5 from Rev. J. W. Pickett, of the Memphis charge; and the $2 from Rev. G. N. Johnson, of Fayette circuit, for which they have our thanks. Will others be kind enough to give us something to help pay that $200 debt, which we must settle by Nov. 15! All money should be sent to J. W. Williams, trustee, in care of Rev. L. M. Moores, box 38, Mason, Tenn."

A Letter From Holly Springs.

MR EDITOR: Our church, at this time, is in a very prosperous condition. We have received into the church during the year, forty members, of which number about twenty-five were converted during year.

School opened at Rust University a few days ago, and students both old and new are coming on each train to fill her walls.

Times are beginning to look livelier than a month ago. We are pleased to notice that the *senior classis* present with one exception. The brick work on the new building is completed, slating going on rapidly and every thing in a process of completion; by January the students can go into a building which defies competition in the State. An educational meeting was held at this place on the 24th ult., and the people manifested their interest in our university by coming out, and the house was filled.

Many who were deeply interested in the work and not able to give even the "widow's mite" came, anxious to see and learn what others would do.

Speeches suiting the occasion were delivered by Mr. W. H. Strickland, A. B., graduate of Rust University in the class of "81."

Mr. Strickland is loyal to his old school, his speech was short and very pointed and in direct keeping with the occasion, forcible and had the intended effect. Would that our whole church could have listened to this speech; it was well delivered and pleasant to the ear. He was followed by Prof. W. W. Hooper, and it is useless to say anything in the praise of him, for the whole conference and State could not feel other than that he did justice to the occasion. Professor spoke very forcibly of the evils which must occur through the neglect of education. Prof. Hooper is very busy in the interest of Rust University, in fact too much cannot be said in praise of one so well fitted for this work in which he is engaged.

Elder Bradford followed by saying that enough had already been said and he would only come behind to "push up the chunks," and he pushed them up nicely too.

We collected during the day $79 25, making in all since conference $101 25, the amount which I promised to raise, but I expect to double this before conference convenes. I hope the brethren will follow suit if they have not preceded.

Elder Bradford preached to an attentive audience Sunday night and administered the Lord's supper to about 160. The new railroad, in process of completion here, makes the town look forward to a brighter and more prosperous future. A new jail is also to be built here with a cost of about $1200, but it is hoped it will only stand as a monument of past evils. We learn that some of our young gentlemen (colored) of this city are to open a stock of family groceries in a few days, for the interest not only of themselves but our people. We are glad to learn this and hope it is not a mistake.

Should they open we hope that our citizens, friends and church will give them hearty patronage and encouragement, for it is only by entering the various businesses that we as a people can ever hope to measure arms with the other races.

We have had about $75 work on our parsonage, and before completion will cost about $100. Upon the whole we have had a prosperous year.

Fraternally yours,
S. A. COWAN.

Holly Springs, Oct. 7th, 1882.

Letter from Mandeville.

DEAR EDITOR:—I have just returned home after making my round. At Mandeville, in September, I witnessed an outpouring of the spirit, and preached to a crowded house. Thirteen came to the altar for prayers, among them gray-headed fathers and mothers who asked their children for prayers. On Monday night, three were received in full membership, and eight on probation. I was sorry to note that a great deal of sickness prevailed in Mandeville, something unusual. Several persons died during our stay there.

At Pearl River, we are glad to say that light is appearing. On September 24 we gave a basket meeting and realized $26 60. We had a glorious time. We invited the pastor and members of Pearlington, Miss., and they prepared to come, but could not get a captain to bring over the boat, and they were sadly disappointed. We received from the Baptist Church a local preacher. About ten miles from here we expect in five or six weeks to have a new church built. We have bought two acres of ground and have on hand about 2,000 feet of lumber, with money to get the balance. We have received a good many members, ready to go into the church as soon as finished. We expect to build about twenty-five yards from the line of the New Orleans and Northeastern railroad. A protracted meeting resulted in one convert and six on probation.

On the third Sunday in October we expect to have a baptizing at Mandeville, and respectfully invite brethren and friends to be present.

J. W. LEWIS,

Pearl River, La.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

FOURTH QUARTER. LESSON III. Oct 15. THE LORD'S SUPPER. (Mark xiv, 22-31.)

Last lesson told us that Jesus ate the passover with his disciples. When it was over, Jesus took bread and wine, and prayed, then gave [illegible] to all his disciples. He told [illegible] he would never eat with them [illegible], and told them to do this [illegible] he was gone in memory of [illegible] died for them.

[illegible] broke in pieces, and [illegible] of his body, [illegible] blood he shed [illegible] was the first Lord's [illegible] every one [illegible] belongs to his [illegible] do this to show [illegible]

[illegible] people take the [illegible] in church? Jesus [illegible] The text says: [illegible] as ye eat this bread [illegible] ye do show the Lord's [illegible] he come." Now when [illegible] it is in memory of [illegible] It reminds them of how he died for them.

[illegible] you want to take this Lord's [illegible] too? When you are sorry [illegible], and ask Jesus to give you a new heart, then you belong to him, and you are entitled to join his Church, and take this holy supper. But [illegible] is one thing you can do before you can do something in memory of him every day. You can love Jesus, and loving him will [illegible] you live right—keep your [illegible] mouth, hands and feet from [illegible] and this will show [illegible] and follow [illegible]

[illegible] Worth."

[illegible]

Camp street, New Orleans. Price $1.50.

This is one of the books it will be difficult to lay down when once it is taken up for reading without going entirely through with it. It is full of good, moral and spiritual teaching. Its instruction is safe for the young; but it is a mistake to suppose that it is only suitable for the young. The mature in thought and years will find it full of interest to them and helpful to their religious growth and comfort.

☞ The Diamond Dyes always do more than they claim to do. Color over that old dress. It will look like new. Only 10 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. Frank H. Cushing's articles on the Zuni tribe of Indians, with whose people he has lived for several years past, will appear in *The Century Magazine*, beginning probably with the December number. The illustrations will be from his own sketches, or from drawings made under his supervision. Mr. Cushing has been contributing to the *Atlantic* two papers on "The Nation of the Willows," the Ha-va-su-pai, a people living near the Zunis.

J. T. Trowbridge is to contribute the leading serial story to *St. Nicholas* during the coming year. It will be called "The Tinkham Brothers' Tide-Mill," and, like all of his stories, while neither unnatural nor overdrawn, will be vivid in style and exciting in incident. Many fathers, who are now subscribing to *St. Nicholas* for their children, will recall their own delight in reading his "Neighbor Jackwood" and "Cudjo's Cave."

People who, for any reason, are not able to go to Venice, are warned not to read the paper on that fascinating city, by Mr. Henry James, Jr., in the November *Century*. At the start, Mr. James professes himself a lover of Venice, and, from the *Century* announcements, we judge that the paper justifies the profession. It is said to be written in the author's most delightful and popular vein. Toward the last it takes on a poetic glow, in keeping with the wonderful Venetian light he describes.

Attorney-General Brewster, in his Albany address, intimated that the failure of the prosecution in the Star Route cases would lead many to doubt the present efficacy of the jury system itself. Mr. Brewster would have come nearer the fact had he not said that the fiasco would deepen that doubt in the minds of many. For many years there has been a growing feeling, among those most familiar with the workings of the jury system, that something better is needed. This aspect of the discussion—for there are two sides to the question—is earnestly and strikingly put forth in a paper which is to appear in the November *Century*, by Mr. Albert Stickney, a New York lawyer of reputation.

The Crime of Suicide, is the title of a timely discourse, by M. Rhodes, D. D., pastor of St. Marks' Lutheran Church, St. Louis, Mo. Price 10 cents. We shall probably have something to say on this general subject before long.

The October *Wide Awake* opens with a dainty drawing by Miss Mc Dermott, for a fanciful story by Susan Hale, entitled "The Hope Works." Many excellent short stories make this number a very entertaining one. There is a romantic chapter of "The Trojan War," the serial by A Boy, and a very exciting one of "Lost Among Savages," the Bornean serial, by David Ker. Arthur Gilman's Dictionary paper is useful and also entertaining; and Edward Everett Hale sends from Spain a very clear explanation of the Egyptian question. Prof. Sargent of Harvard College begins a series of Health and Strength papers for the boys; Samuel Wells, a series "Through a Microscope." Only $2.50 a year. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine, for November number abounds with interesting and edifying articles, stories, essays, poems, etc. The editor, Rev. De Witt Talmage, has an admirable article, "Ought Christians to have any Fun?" Rev. Dr. [illegible] contributes one on the late Senator Hill, of Georgia; and there is a timely one, finely illustrated, on "The City of Alexander the Great." Among the profusely illustrated are, "Peterborough Cathedral, "Our November Walk," "The Knights of St. John and Jerusalem," [illegible] The charming serial, "Weighed and Wanting," is continued, and [illegible] short stories, sketches, [illegible] poems, etc., by popular writers. In the "Home Pulpit" is one [illegible] the editor's, "A Cheat Exposed." [illegible] Sunday-school Notes," [illegible] for tee Carions," [illegible] and Rhythms for the Little [illegible] The price is 25 cents a [illegible], or $3 a year, postpaid. A [illegible] copy will be sent by in[illegible] 25 cents to Frank Leslie, [illegible], 53, 55 and 57 Park Row.

[illegible]'t Die in the House.
[illegible] for "Rough on Rats." It [illegible] rats, mice, bedbugs, roaches, [illegible], ants, insects. 15c per box.

[illegible] attention of our readers to [illegible] of "POOL'S SIGNAL [illegible]" in another column. [illegible] an excellent Thermometer [illegible] Glass or Weather Indicator, [illegible] accuracy, rendering it an [illegible] value to the farmer, and [illegible] who feel an interest in the [illegible] "What will the [illegible]-morrow?" Beware of [illegible] None genuine with[illegible] J. A. Pool on back of [illegible] advertisement.

[illegible]

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Cholera is epidemic in Borneo and Sumatra.

Six hundred Jewish families have left Pressburg, on account of riots.

Twenty-one towns in the United States bear the name of Garfield.

A single steamer took 30,000 barrels of apples from New York to London recently.

St. Joseph and Waterproof rejoice over telegraphic connection with New Orleans.

Miss Adelaide Phillips, an actress and singer, died in the South of France, on the 14th inst.

A total repeal of the internal revenue tax system is now pledged by Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and other leading Republicans in the East.

An order issued by the District Commissioners prohibits the sale of liquors within one square of any public school in Washington City, D. C. This will close about one hundred saloons.

Gen. Louis Trager, the Republican candidate for Congress was in town during the week, on business connected with his canvass of this (the Sixth) District. He expects to make a vigorous campaign.—*Baton Rouge Truth.*

Hon. J. Hendrick McLane, Greenback candidate for Governor of South Carolina, says the Charlotte *Observer*, was to speak at Winnsboro, and when the train upon which it was expected he would arrive drew up at the depot it was met by 400 men, all dressed in red shirts and mounted on horses. Each man had a pocket full of eggs and all were bent on turning McLane into an omelet on short order. It happened, though, that the object of their attentions was not aboard the train. He came on the train following, and on hearing how the crowd had prepared to receive him, he came on to Charlotte. A passenger who was on the train which was met by the red shirts says that some of the men rode their horses square up to the car steps, and each one held an egg in his uplifted hand, ready to hurl at McLane the moment he should appear. Red shirt brigades are being organized all over South Carolina, and the campaign is getting hot.

$1,500 a year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

MARRIAGES.

At the residence of the bride at Lindon Tenn., Aug 16, Mr. Andrew Ingram to Miss. Millie McDonald, both members of the M. E. Church. God bless them with a happy life. J. L. MASSEY.

At the residence of the bride, Oct, 1, 1882, Mr. P. T. Spraggins, and Miss. Lucinda Morton, both of Columbus, Miss. Rev. L. L. Shumpert officiated. May happiness and peace attend them through life. A FRIEND.

At the residence of the bride's parents Sept, 28th, 1882, Mr. Simon Randolph to Miss. Della Williams, all of Columbus, Miss. Rev. L. L. Shumpert performed the ceremony. J. M. S.

Dyspepsia, liver complaint, and kindred affections. For treatise giving successful self-treatment, Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

DEATHS.

Rev. Mortimer Price, departed this life Aug. 6, after a long and painful illness. He was a local preacher of Wesley Chapel and a faithful servant of God. He had been a member of Wesley Chapel, Baton Rouge, La. He leaves a son, three daughters and grand children to mourn his loss. Age 78 years. ISAAC HAYWARD.

LaHarpe Street Church, New Orleans.

On Sept. 23d, Mr. Samuel Green, after one week of suffering, died. I visited him at his bedside and exhorted him to direct his thoughts to the Saviour. He was deeply impressed, and passed away peacefully. He leaves a wife, five children and a host of friends. G. W. TOWNSEND.

Oakland, Texas.

On Friday, Sept. 15, Joe Barnes, a probationer of our church at Mandeville, died in the Lord, leaving a wife, two children and many friends to mourn his loss.

On Sept. 1, Amos Williams, a trustee of our church at Mandeville, a little over 40 years old, died. A wife and five children mourn his loss. His father was several years ago a member of Clinton Street Church, Carrollton. J. W. L.

The Lord has taken from our mist, our beloved sister, Rhoda Manning. She departed this life July 1. She left singing one of Zion's songs. Sister Rhoda was loving and dutiful in the cause of Christ. She was about 36 years of age. She leaves a husband and six children; and a host of friends to mourn her loss.

Little Johnny Manning, aged 5 years, died August 29th. He was a sweet little boy, and leaves a father and mother, two brothers and one sister. They are determined to meet him in that happy land, far, far away. G. M.

Butler, Texas.

[illegible] may be a good [illegible] will not answer [illegible] complaints of [illegible]

Conference Notices.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

HOLLY SPRINGS DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND

Oxford	Oct.	28–29
Elijah	"	28–29
Bankston ct	Nov.	1
Chester ct	"	2
Walthall ct	"	4–5
Atlanta	"	7
Pittsboro	"	8
College Hill	"	11–12
Byhalia	"	18–19
Oxford ct	"	25–26
Grenada ct	Dec.	2–3
Holly Springs	"	9–10
Holly Springs ct	"	9–10
Batesville	"	16–17
Hernando	"	23–24
Grenada	"	30–31

L. BRADFORD, P. E.

SHREVEPORT DISTRICT.

FOURTH ROUND.

Bastrop	Sept. 30, Oct.	1–2
The Island	"	3–4–5–6
Monroe	"	7–8–9
Campte, Natchitoches	"	13–14–15 16
Fort Jessup	"	21–22–23
Columbus	"	23–24–25
Allen	"	28–29–30
Mansfield and Pleasant Hill	Nov.	3–4–5
Red Spring	"	10–11–12
Fairfield and St. James	"	17–18–19
St. Paul, Scott circuit	"	24–25–26
Dixon's Cross Roads	"	27–28–29–30
Coushatta	Dec.	9–10–11
Cotile	"	15–16–17

I would like the brethren to have their reports written. S. DUNCAN, P. E.

The Second District Conference of the Navasota (District) Texas Annual Conference will convene at Navasota, Oct. 11, 1882, at 1 p. m. All members are expected to be present at the opening of the session. In addition to the regular business the following are the questions that will be discussed:

1. The use of the press for the advancement of Christianity. By F. Gilmore.
2. Possible Perils of Methodism. By J. S. Whitaker.
3. Education. By F. D. Bookman.
4. Methodism and the Young. By E. Lee.
5. Parents Duty to their children. By W. W. Brown.
6. What is the work of the Sunday school in the Church and in the world. By J. L. Smith. F. C. MOORE, P. E.

GREENWOOD DISTRICT,

FOURTH ROUND.

Carthage	Oct.	21–22
French Camp	"	25–26
Lodi	"	28–29
Attala	Nov.	1
Roebuck	"	4–5
Greenwood	"	11–12
Green Hill	"	18–19
Yazoo City Circuit	"	22–23
Rosemeath	"	25–26
Pickens	Dec.	2–3
Goodman	"	5–6
Durant	"	9–10
Pindarville	"	12–14
Kosciusko	"	16–17
Mt. Pleasant	"	19–20
Vaiden Circuit	"	21–22
Winona	"	30–32
Benton	"	26–27
D[illegible]sonville	"	28
Yazoo City	"	23–24

Dear brethern look well to the appointments and don't forget the Missionary cause, apportioned to the Greenwood District this year, is $227 20. Let us do all we can, the Lord will help us out. there is two things to do, Pray and Work. Let us work for Christ. Yours Truly,

G. W. BARNEY, P. E.

NOTICE.

To the Brothers of the West Tennessee District:—Please send your money on as fast as you can get it, for we must make a payment soon and we will need the money as soon as we can get it. Send all monies to J. W. Williams, in care of L. M. Moores. Send it to Mason, Tenn. Please get all the money you can, for the church. Let me hear soon. L. M. Moores, P. C.

Mason, Tenn., Sept. 25th, 1882.

If You are Ruined
In health from any cause, especially from the use of any of the thousand nostrums that promise so largely, with long fictitious testimonials, have no fear. Resort to Hop Bitters at once, and in a short time you will have the most robust and blooming health.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, October 9, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔ lb—	
Ordinary	9½
Middling	11½
Good Middling	11½
Middling fair	11¾
SUGAR, ℔ lb—	
Yellow clarified	8½
White clarified	8¾
MOLASSES, in hhls, ℔ gallon—	
Common	40
Fair	50
Choice	60
RICE, Louisiana, ℔ lb—	
Common	@4½
Fair	@5½
Choice	@6½
MOSS, ℔ lb—	
Mixed	3@3½
Gray	2@2½
Black	3½@3¾

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔ lb—	
Western	25@26
COFFEE, ℔ lb—	
Ordinary	8½
Prime	10½
CHEESE, ℔ lb—	
Western factory	11½
CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl.—	
Choice	3 75
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—	
Fancy	5 75
Choice family	5 00
LARD, ℔ lb—	
Choice, in kegs	@13½
Choice, in tierces	@13½
SALT, ℔ Sack—	
Coarse	87½
Fine	1 22½
ESCULENTS—	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	2 60
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 75
Onions, ℔ bbl	2 00
Apples, ℔ bbl	2 50@3 50
Cabbages, ℔ 100	6 00@ 7 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	4 50@
OILS, ℔ gallon—	
Coal, in cases	19@30
Coal, in bbls	[illegible]
Linseed, raw	62@64
Linseed, boiled	65@67
Cotton seed	42@44

GRAIN AND FEED.

CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—	
Yellow	24
White	24
Mixed	24
OATS, ℔ bushel—	
Western	48
BRAN, ℔ 100 lbs—	
Choice	90
HAY, ℔ ton—	
Prime	17@18
Choice	19@20

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—	
Choice	22 50
BACON, ℔ lb—	
Breakfast	16½
Shoulders	11½
Sides, clear rib	16½
Sides, clear	16½
Hams, sugar-cured	17½
DRY SALT MEAT, ℔ lb—	
Clear rib sides	15½
Clear sides	15½
Shoulders	11½

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Sick Headache. For the relief and cure of the distressing affliction take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Malaria. Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action.

Constipation should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator, it is so mild and effectual.

Biliousness. One or two tablespoonfuls will relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state, such as Nausea, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, a bitter, bad taste in the mouth.

Dyspepsia. The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

Colic. Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simmons Liver Regulator is administered.

Buy only the genuine, in white wrapper, with red "Z." Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

☞ *Sold by All Druggists.*

9t

The Supreme Court of New Hampshire has decided that the right of the pewholder is subordinate to the right of the society to repair or remodel the Church, and, upon making compensation, to remove or destroy the pew for the purpose of making needed alterations and repairs.

Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver or Urinary Diseases.
Have no fear of any of these diseases if you use Hop Bitters, as they will prevent and cure the worst cases, even when you have been made worse by some great puffed up pretended cures.

Rev. Dr. Haygood, of Oxford, Ga., has been offered the position of general agent of the Slater fund for the education of emancipated negroes in the Southern States.

Substitute for Calomel and Quinine.
Simmons Liver Regulator, purely vegetable, is equal in power to blue mass or calomel, but without any of their injurious properties.
"Have tried it in several cases of bilious disorders, chills and fever, and find it effects a cure in a most satisfactory manner.
DR. J. H. BOWEN, Clinton, Ga."

A great majority of the Republicans of the Third Louisiana district are supporting Senator Kellogg for Congress. His meeting are largely attended.

Suicide Made Easy.
Let your liver complaint take its own course and DON'T take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Sold by druggists.

Forty Year's Experience of an Old Nurse.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. 20-1y

E. W. SCHEFFEL,
GENERAL
BOOK-BINDER,
Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer,
37 NATCHEZ STREET, up-stairs,
NEW ORLEANS.
Magazines, Music, Periodicals and Old Books Rebound, Plain or Ornamental.
41-6m

BOARDING.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT
By the Month, Week or Day,
—AT—
No. 227 Customhouse street,
Corner Tremo street, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. C. ROBERTSON, Proprietor.
8 52t

MRS. M. L. DALE,
Wishes to inform her friends that she is prepared to accommodate Gentlemen, Ladies and Families with Board, by the MONTH, WEEK OR DAY, at PASS CARISTIAN, Miss., on FRONT STREET, short walk from Railroad Depot and Boat Landing.
☞ Any one visiting the Pass will do well to give her a call. 10 ly

J. R. MORRIS,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE, STOVES and CASTINGS,
Railroad and Mill Supplies.
AGENT FOR
Charter Oak Stoves, Disstons' Saws, Old Hickory Wagons, Howe Scales and Avery's Plows.
49 and 51 Main st., Houston, Texas.
Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware. All orders for Gas Fitting and Plumbing promptly attended to. 8-ly

ROBINSON,
The Lightning-Rod King.
—MANAGER OF THE—
NEW ORLEANS LIGHTNING-ROD CO.,
(Established in 1855.)
Over a quarter of a century on the road with men, wagons and teams. The oldest, largest, and only house of the kind in the South. Importers and dealers in all kinds of Lightning-Rods, Weather Vanes, and Lightning-Rod Fixtures kept constantly on hand and in bulk. Repair work a specialty. Orders attended to on same day of notice.
JAMES M. ROBINSON, Manager.
Office and Depot 248 Canal st., cor Liberty
22-6m

A. W. [illegible] Jas. Wilson.
[illegible]DON & WILSON,
GROCERS,
Corner Jackson and Rousseau streets,
—AND—
Cor. Prytania and Felicity streets,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
FRESH CREAMERY BUTTER
Received Daily by Express.
21-ly

1838. 1882. **Pomona Nursery**
5,000 Kieffer's Hybrid Pears [illegible] Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes and Currants of all the approved varieties. Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Plants. Catalogues Free.
Wm. PARRY, Parry P. O., N. J.
oct19-tf

Agents Wanted [illegible] For Dr. March's New Book [illegible]

There is a real estate boom in the city of Mexico, where it is said there are 3,000 houses in course of construction. The facts simply are, that old Mexico has come in contact by her railway connections with a new and live nation. With her great resources there is no reason that she should not make wonderful strides in prosperity during the coming decade. It is the part of wisdom of the people of the United States to take advantage of the golden opportunity to benefit themselves while they are reviving the grandeur of the old civilization and adapting it to the new order. There never in the history of nations was any better opportunity for larger substantial mutual benefits than are now opening between the United States and new and old Mexico.—*Inter Ocean.*

If You Are Sick, Read
the Kidney-Wort advertisement in another column, and it will explain to you the rational method of getting well. Kidney-Wort will save you more doctor's bills than any other medicine known. Acting with specific energy on the kidneys and liver, it cures the worst diseases caused by their derangement. Use it at once. In dry and liquid form. Either is equally efficient, the liquid is the easiest, but the dry is the most economical.—*Interior.*

At Little Rock, Judge Coates decided Oliver to have been elected sheriff, and entitled to the certificate. Fletcher, Democratic candidate, has appealed to the Circuit Court.

STRONG FACTS!

A great many people are asking what particular troubles BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is good for.

It will cure Heart Disease, Paralysis, Dropsy, Kidney Disease, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all similar diseases.

Its wonderful curative power is simply because it purifies and enriches the blood, thus beginning at the foundation, and by building up the system, drives out all disease.

A Lady Cured of Rheumatism.
Baltimore, Md., May 7, 1880.
My health was much shattered by Rheumatism when I commenced taking Brown's Iron Bitters, and I scarcely had strength enough to attend to my daily household duties. I am now using the third bottle and I am regaining strength daily, and I cheerfully recommend it to all.
I cannot say too much in praise of it. MRS. MARY E. BRASHEAR, 173 Prestman st.

Kidney Disease Cured.
Christiansburg, Va., 1881.
Suffering from kidney disease, from which I could get no relief, I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, which cured me completely. A child of mine, recovering from scarlet fever, had no appetite and did not seem to be able to eat at all. I gave him Iron Bitters with the happiest results.
J. KYLE MONTAGUE.

Heart Disease.
Vine St., Harrisburg, Pa. Dec. 2, 1881.
After trying different physicians and many remedies for palpitation of the heart without receiving any benefit, I was advised to try Brown's Iron Bitters. I have used two bottles and never found anything that gave me so much relief.
MRS. JENNIE HESS.

For the peculiar troubles to which ladies are subject, BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is invaluable. Try it.

Be sure and get the Genuine.

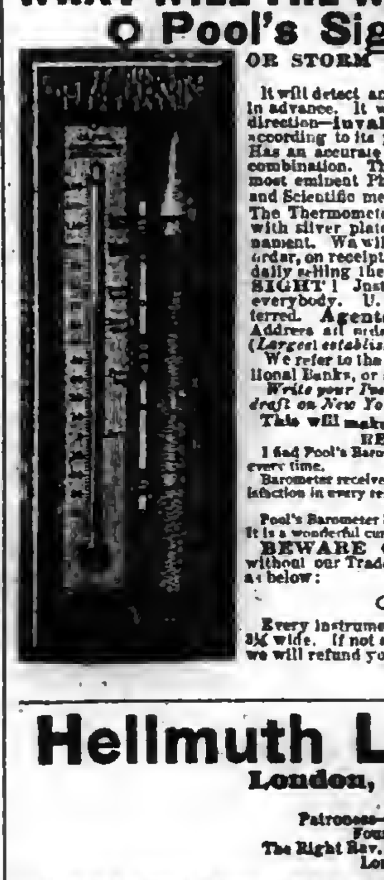
W. D. SKILLMAN, Agent
94........ Camp Street, ...94
Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of
Sunday-School Supplies,
Consisting of
GOSPEL HYMNS, single and combined with and without music.
Bibles and Testaments, Teachers' Bibles, Bible Dictionaries.
Union Primers, First and Second Reading Books, Union Spelling Books, Catechisms, Reward Cards, Ticket Sheets and Cards, Tiny Text Books, etc., etc. Also a large assortment of Books suitable for Libraries or presents to children. PULPIT and FAMILY BIBLES from $2 65 to $12 00. Liberal discount made to Sunday-school workers. Call and examine the stock. 26tf

R. B. ELLIOTT. T. DE S. TUCKER.
ELLIOTT & TUCKER,
Attorneys at Law,
Office: Room No. 3, Ground Floor,
No. 13 St. Charles street,
NEW ORLEANS.
Will practice in the State Courts and in the United States District Circuit Courts for the Eastern and Western Districts of Louisiana. n29-3m

F. G. CHAMBERLAIN,
Attorney at Law,
Office—No. 114 Carondolet st.,
NEW ORLEANS.
3m

H. WALKER, Pres't. A. ROYSTER, Vice-Pres't.
ROBT. R. GREENE, Secy. P. McINTOSH, Treas.
J. H. WHITE, General Manager.
The Colored Marriage and Aid Association,
OF MISSISSIPPI.
Headquarters at OKOLONA, MISS., and chartered by the State of Mississippi, and all the laws in relation thereto fully complied with.
As an evidence of the responsibility of its officers, the Circuit Judge of the First Judicial District of Mississippi, all the county officers, including State Senators and members of the Legislature, Sheriff, Circuit and Chancery Clerks of Chickasaw county, Mississippi, and all the city officials of the city of Okolona, including the Mayor, Marshal, members of the Board of Selectmen, and the Presidents of all the parishes, all certify as to their financial responsibility and reputation for honesty and integrity. And the Chancery Clerk certifies that the Treasurer of the Association has filed in his office a bond of $5000 for the protection of all members of said Association, the sureties upon which bond have been approved by said Clerk.
This Association is managed and controlled alone by colored men. Agents, either male or female, wanted everywhere. Liberal commissions given. Address, for particulars,
ROBT. R. GREENE, Secretary,
36-3m Okolona, Miss.

Dr. **CLARK JOHNSON'S**
Indian Blood Syrup
Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.
☞ AGENTS WANTED.
Laboratory 77 West 3d St. New York City. Druggists Sell it.
CHILLS AND FEVER.
FROG LEVEL, LA., February 21, 188[illegible].
DR. CLARK JOHNSON—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chills and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine. L. D. HOWDISHELL.
july27-1y

WHAT WILL THE WEATHER BE TO-MORROW
Pool's Signal Service Barometer
OR STORM GLASS AND THERMOMETER COMBINED, WILL TELL YOU!

It will detect and indicate correctly any change in the weather 12 to 48 hours in advance. It will tell what kind of storm is approaching, and from what direction—invaluable to navigators. Farmers can plan their work according to its predictions. Saves 50 times its cost in a single season. Has an accurate thermometer attached, which alone is worth the price of the combination. This great WEATHER INDICATOR is endorsed by the most eminent Physicians, Professors and Scientific men of the day to be the BEST IN THE WORLD! The Thermometer and Barometer are put in a nicely finished walnut frame, with silver plated trimmings, etc., making it a beautiful as well as useful ornament. We will send you a sample one, *delivered free*, to your place, in good order, on receipt of $1, or six for $4. Agents are making from $5 to $20 daily selling them. *A trial will convince you.* Order at once. It sells at SIGHT! Just the thing to sell to farmers, merchants, etc. Invaluable to everybody. U. S. Postage Stamps taken if in good order, but money preferred. Agents wanted everywhere. Send for Circular and terms. Address all orders to OSWEGO THERMOMETER WORKS, (*Largest establishment of the kind in the world*) Oswego, Oswego Co., N. Y. We refer to the Mayor, Postmaster, County Clerk, First and Second National Banks, or any business house in Oswego, N. Y.
Write your Post Office, County and State plainly, and remit by money-order, draft on New York or registered letter, at our risk.
This will make a Beautiful and Very Useful Present.
READ WHAT THE PUBLIC SAY ABOUT IT.
I find Pool's Barometer works as well as one that costs fifty dollars. You can rely on it every time. CAPT. CHAS. B. ROGERS, Ship "Twilight," San Francisco.
Barometer received in good order, and must say that the instrument gives perfect satisfaction in every respect. It is neatly made and wonderfully cheap at two dollars. GEO. B. PARSONS, M. C. R. R. Office, Detroit, Mich.
Pool's Barometer has already saved me many times its cost, in foretelling the weather. It is a wonderful curiosity and works to perfection. F. J. ROBERTSON, Milwaukee, Wis.
BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS. None genuine without our Trade Mark, and Signature of J. A. POOL, on back of instrument as below:
J. A. Pool TRADE MARK.
Every instrument warranted *Perfect and Reliable.* Size 6¾ inches long 3¼ wide. If not satisfied on receiving the instrument, return it at once and we will refund your money. Please state where you saw our advertisement.
oct12-13t

Hellmuth Ladies' College,
London, Ontario, Canada.
Patroness—H. R. H. PRINCESS LOUISE.
Founder and President—
The Right Rev. I. H. HELLMUTH, D. D., D. C. L., Lord Bishop of Huron.
The highest education in every department. French is spoken in the College. Music a specialty. Term just commenced. Pupils received at any time during the year, and charges proportioned. For particulars address MISS CLINTON, Lady Principal, Hellmuth Ladies College, London, Ont.
Four hours by Rail from Detroit or Niagara Falls.

EDUCATIONAL.

WILEY UNIVERSITY,

MARSHALL, TEXAS.

A School of Liberal and Christian Edudation.

Primary, Academic, Normal, Scientific, Classical and Biblical Courses of Study.

EXPENSES:

Tuition, per month (of 4 weeks)	$1 00
Room rent, per month	$1 50 to 2 00
Washing, per month	75 to 1 25
Board, per month, about	5 00
All expenses, per month, about	9 00

Cost of board varies with price of provisions, etc. All students boarding in the institution are required to furnish bedding to the amount of two blankets and pillows.

Instrumental music $2 50 a month. Vocal music free.

Session begins 18th of September and continues until the 31st of May, 1883.

For full particulars send for catalogue.

Address, W. H. DAVIS, Wiley University, Marshall, Texas.

aug10-3m

New Orleans UNIVERSITY,

CORNER RACE AND CAMP STREETS,

New Orleans, La.

Open to all, without regard to race or religion.

Rev. JAMES A. DEAN, A.M., D.D., President.

The next term of this institution will open on MONDAY, September 18. Students are desired to be present at the opening, as studies will commence on the first day.

Special instruction, both by recitation and lectures, will be given to those preparing to preach or teach, and to such as are already engaged in those professions. Every scholar, of whatever grade, will have the most thorough instruction.

Board and tuition at the same rates as heretofore.

New Orleans, Aug. 31, 1882. 36-3m

HOUSTON SEMINARY,

NO. 1 CAPITAL ST., HOUSTON, TEXAS.

REV. C. W. CAMPBELL, PH. B., PRINCIPAL.

[illegible]

Rust University,

Holly Springs, Miss.

LOCATION BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL.

Instruction, Systematic and Thorough.

COURSES OF STUDY:

Academic, Normal, Collegiate and Biblical.

Special Instruction in Music and Penmanship.

EXPENSES:

[illegible]

FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 28, 1882.

[illegible] W. W. HOOPER.

Baldwin Seminary

A School for White Pupils of Both Sexes.

BALDWIN, ST. MARY'S PARISH, LA.

YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 18, 1882.

[illegible]

REV. W. S. FITCH, A. M., President.

Walden Seminary,

Little Rock, Ark.

Fall Term Opens September 18, 1882; Winter Term, Jan. 3, 1883.

TUITION PER MONTH $1 00

[illegible]

REV. THOMAS MASON, Principal.

KIDNEY-WORT
THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM
As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
[illegible]
THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time PERFECTLY CURED.
[illegible]
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., [illegible]
KIDNEY-WORT

EARS for the MILLION!
FOO CHOO'S Balsam of **SHARK'S OIL.**
Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known.
This Oil is abstracted from a peculiar species of small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as the Carcharodon Rondeletii. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. [illegible] in the year 1410. [illegible] Deafness has existed among the Chinese people. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at $1 per bottle.
HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY!
It has performed a miracle in my case.
[illegible]
HAYLOCK & JENNEY, New York.
Sole Agents for America.

The Gorham Plate
Made by the GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SILVERSMITHS, should not be confounded with the ordinary Britannia or soft metal, as it is not intended for competition with such ware, but is to be of [illegible] in this country and fully the equal of any produced in the world, being made of hard metal (Nickel Silver), hard and plated [illegible] the same care is taken in the designs of the Gorham Plate, although the same patterns are never repeated in both. This Ware is now placed on the market at [illegible] it is strictly maintained.
For Sale by Jewelers throughout the U. S.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS
[illegible]

PIANOS
[illegible]

MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.
Verona, [illegible]
OFFICERS:
J. B. WILKINS, [illegible]
J. C. CHRISTIAN, [illegible]
G. G. WILEY.
[illegible]
J. B. WILKINS, VERONA, [illegible]

Health is Wealth!
[illegible]

WHISKY HABIT CURE.
By DR. B. M. WOOLLEY [illegible]

—Juliana Butterworth.

The Twin's Goat.

BY CLARA E. REED.

[illegible]

…over the flower pots, and made a broken mass of them. A jerk on the rope sent him flying towards the back gate, and when that was opened he ran into the barn as fast as he could go, scaring all the hens and ducks.

When the twins came home their sister said the goat must be sold, or she would give it away.

Mamma and Hattie being troubled by the goat, Fred concluded that he didn't want him, and sold him for a dollar, but he kept the wagon as he could harness the Newfoundland dog.

If the goat cost fifty cents, each twin paying half, and if Fred bought Ted's half for fifty cents and then sold the whole for a dollar, how much did Fred make, and did he gain more than Ted? Who knows?—*Boston Watchman.*

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Lemonade.

DR. C. C. OLMSTEAD, Milwaukee, Wis., says: "I use several bottles in my family, annually, as 'lemonade'; I prize it highly."

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

Cornelia Bell, Centreville: "The Sunday School is in splendid condition. Brothers Frank Hudson, W. Osborn, and Sister Mary Nelson seem to take much pleasure in it. Kinchen Bell preached an acceptable sermon on Sunday night. Brother Richardson is with us every Sabbath."

J. Richardson, Centreville: "On September 21st, I left here on a visit with Brother Henry Richardson, whose residence is on the lower part of Bayou Sale. We had a pleasant buggy ride down the bayou. The cane crops are splendid. On Saturday following, Emma Miller died, leaving a husband and two children, and I was invited to attend her funeral. Brother Osborn and I preached at the Baptist Church."

W. E. Williams, Moreauville: "I am pleased to hear of the movement in favor of prohibition in this State. Thousands are going down to drunkard's graves annually through the influence of intoxicating liquors. By prohibition the prospect for education will be brighter, and we shall have a better people morally. Since Rev. A. Hilton has been at work on this circuit, the prospect for a good church here is very bright."

Tennessee Jackson, Natchitoches: "I have organized an officers and preachers meeting, which assembles once a month. We have a missionary sermon from a local preacher. The first was by A. Wallace, after which we transacted business. The next will be preached by Louis Morton, of Asbury Church. The brethren say I shall not go to Conference this year with less than $50, but I want $100. The committee is composed of King Mickleberry, Louis Morton, Ambrose Wallace, J. P. Calvin, J. Shepard and George Duncan. The Sunday School is getting on finely, and on children's day we raised $7 40. We have just received an $80 organ."

MISSISSIPPI.

R. Stewart, Edwards: "I began a protracted meeting the first Sabbath in July and continued four weeks. Eighteen souls were converted and ten backsliders reclaimed, making twenty-eight additions to the church. The P. E. was with me the 9 and 10 of July and baptized fourteen adults and one infant, and administered the sacrament to eighty-two persons. Collection $12. The Rev. I. J. Daniels of the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. E. H. Mounger of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, assisted me; also, Revs. J. D. Walden, J. W. Parks and S. [illegible] of our church did yeoman [illegible] for their Redeemers kingdom. The church has been greatly revived. Rev. C. P. Head, was [illegible] the fifth Sabbath in July, [illegible] five adults and preach[illegible] to the edification of the [illegible] The Lord has greatly [illegible] work in Edwards this [illegible] young people are work[illegible] for an organ pur[illegible] our church; the [illegible] to be paid in quarter[illegible]

[illegible], Pindarville: "Rev. [illegible] charge of this cir[illegible] himself a host of [illegible] churches and [illegible] Elder Bar[illegible] quarter Septem[illegible] Pindarville [illegible] 16. 11 pro[illegible] were received [illegible] several on [illegible]

[illegible] "I never [illegible]

Christ. The people love to hear him preach. There are six Sunday schools on the work, and we want more help in them. During revival $5 55 was collected."

TEXAS.

At the session of the North Ohio Conference, Bishop Warren transferred Revs. S. A. Thomson and E. O. McIntire to Austin Conference, and stationed them at Dallas and Sherman.

J. I. Foote, in *Texas Methodist Advocate*, says: The W. C. T. U. is doing earnest and effective work at Austin. They have established a free reading room and library. They are to have commodious quarters in the new Masonic building on January 1st, 1883. Mrs. Emma L. Foot, wife of the Pastor of College Hill M. E. Church, has been elected by the W. C. T. U. to superintend the jail and prison work of that congressional district, in the interest of Temperance. Rev. Dr. Witting, of the Austin Swedish M. E. Church, has resigned his work at Austin, to aid in preparation of the Swedish Hymnal at Chicago.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

21-1y

In this issue appears a new advertisement of the DR. HARTER MEDICNE COMPANY, manufacturers of the justly celebrated IRON TONIC, endorsed and recommended by the medical profession. As a general tonic, and especially for Dyspepsia and General Debility, it has no equal, having been thoroughly tested and recommended as having virtues which no other tonic possesses. It is certainly a valuable remedy, judging from the satisfactory testimonials from prominent persons it has recieved.—*Cincinnati (Ohio), Chris. Standard.* I-t,

The Rev. Granville Moody, of the Cincinnati Conference, who bore the familiar sobriquet of "The Fighting Parson" during our civil war, was granted a superannuated relation, at his own request, at the recent session of that conference, on account of his advanced years.

When others are suffering, drop a word of kindness and sympathy. If they are suffering from a Cold, give them Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; a few doses of this valuable remedy will afford instant relief, and a twenty-five cent bottle will cure the worst cough.

The Committee on Temperance of the Southern Illinois Methodist Episcopal Conference, in session at Mount Vernon, presented a resolution pledging the members to support no candidate for the Legislature who would not pledge himself publicly in favor of prohibition.

An Old Doctor's Advice.

It was this: "Trust in God and keep your bowels open." For this purpose many an old doctor has advised the habitually costive to take Kidney-Wort—for no other remedy so effectually overcomes this condition, and that without the distress and griping which other medicines cause. It is a radical cure for piles. Don't fail to use it.—*Translated from the New Yorker Zeitung.*

Austin Sheldon, the hermit of Pike county, Pa., desires to marry. He has proposed to several girls in his neighborhood, but they have declined, possibly because he declares that he will not quit the cave in which he has lived for forty years. This abode is twelve by fourteen feet, with a gravel floor. The furniture consists of four blocks of wood for chairs, a dry-goods box used as a table, a fire-place over which he does his cooking, and an old rickety chair in which he sleeps. He has not slept in a bed for years.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges, cured by Buchupaiba. $1, at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans La.,

Henry Demas is the regular nominee of the Republican party of the Second Congressional District of Louisiana, and has received recognition by the State Central Executive committee after a review of the claims of Morris Marks. He is a colored man of fair abilities, and for many years has represented St. John, both in the Senate and House of the General Assembly of Louisiana.

Beautiful Women

[illegible] unattractive by [illegible] which Dr. [illegible] will in[illegible]

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR: I want to find out where my sister is. Her name was Pagia Clark, and she went by the name of Pagia Wilson, also Witley. She has three brothers, Charles, Isaac and Jacob Clark. The last time I heard from her she lived at Duncan Station, Clinton county, Arkansas. Charles Clark lives in Marion county, Texas. Address Rev. Geo. W. Norris, Marshall Texas.

MR. EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my husband's kinfolks. He left them in Farville, Prince Edward county, Va., sometime before the war. His mother was named Amy, and belonged to a man named Chetle. She was the mother of five sons and five daughters. His sisters, Martha, Sarah, Lucy, Priscilla and Caroline; his brothers were named Henry, Nelson, Peter, Monroe and the baby boy whose name he does not know, was drowned in the spring. His step-father was named Anthony Allman. Address Mrs. Martha Harbert, Alleyton, Colorado county, Texas.

DEAR EDITOR: I desire to hear of my father, Heny Phillips, who blonged to Dave Phillips. I left him in Sumter county, Georgia. He had a wife and three children at that time. Mother was Mazy, and the children named Isiam, Turner, Amanda and Matilda. My mother used to belong to Sydney Turner. My name at this time is Isiam Thomas. I desire also to hear from my uncles, I do not remember their names, but I think one of them was named Russell, and he belonged to Joe White.

I. W. THOMAS.

Muscogee, Indian Territory.

MR. EDITOR: I desire to obtain some emformation of my parents who lived in Coffeeville, Miss. My mother's name was Jennie Reddick, father's name Mason Sanborne, belonged to John Sanborne. My name is Mason Reddick because I belonged to Henry Reddick. Mother was sold to a Mr. Dodson. I was sold to John Sanborn.e My mother after being sold, married Jim Williams. My father when last heard of was at Oxville, Tennessee.

MASON REDDICK.

Hockley, Texas.

MR. EDITOR: Looking on your paper as the only hope that I have of my whereabouts ever being found out, I wish to say that I was brought from Lexington, Missouri, to Jackson, Miss., by a Dr. Patton, in the year 1861, and I left in Missouri, my mother, father, grandmother and grand-father. Mother was Eliza and father Samuel, both called by the name of Page; grandfather, Abraham Bell. I was Annie Patton, but I am now known by the name of Annie Blackly. My husband is Edmond Blackly. Address me at Enterprise, Clark county, Miss., in care of Rev. Henry Cawthorne.

ANNIE BLACKLY.

DEAR EDITOR: I desire to find my people whom I have not heard from since I left them. My grandmother, in Charleston, S. C., was Rosetta Thompson; mother, Maritana Thompson, is dead. She had but two children, the first is dead, I am the babe. My name, by marriage, is now Rosa Holloway. I desire to inquire around Clinton, Louisiana, for Maria, Jennie, Susann, Hester, Rachel, Jack, Bailey and Leonard. One man came from South Carolina with my husband, his name is Larkin Holloway, and when Clinton was taken in 1863, he went off with the soldiers. I was a refugee from Louisiana to Mississippi in 1863, and have been living in Scott county since. I was born in Charleston, S. C., Jan. 19, 1841. If any of my friends or relatives can be found, I would like to hear from, or about them. Address at Forest Station, Miss.

ROSA HOLLOWAY.

DEAR EDITOR: I wish to see if my relatives can be found. I have a father, mother, and one full sister. Father was August Brown, sister, Louisa Brown, three half-sisters were Mary, Eliza, and Harriet Brown, two brothers were Joseph and George Brown. I was born in Maryland, and when eleven years old was brought to Tennessee. I remained there four years, and was taken to Missouri, and after being there two years came to Texas. I was brought to Tennessee by Jose Gamden, a speculator. Jesse Breese was my last owner. This occurred 1858 to 1866. I am about 39 years old. Address me at Boxton, Lamar county, Texas.

37-8t SARAH ANN LEWIS.

DEAR EDITOR: I desire to inquire for my sister Martha, who was sold from us when about seven years old to a man who lived near Bolivar, Tenn., named Tom Boyle. At that time we all belonged to John Green, except father, who belonged to Nat Woods. Father was Granville, mother Dollie, brothers William, Granville, and Richmond the baby, sister Laura. We all went by the name of Norman. Father belonged to Tom Norman, who lived at Whiteville, Hardeman Co., Tenn. Grandfather was Squire Norman, grandmother, Jennie Norman. Mother and all the children except Sister Martha are here in Texas. I desire to find her. Pastors, please read this to your congregations. Address, at Austin, Texas, her brother,

38-3m REV. GRANVILLE NORMAN.

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Gov. St. John, of Kansas, writes to an Eastern inquirer, under date of Sept, 14, that there is not a word of truth in the lately circulated report about suffering among the colored refugees in Kansas. He says: "While there are many among the colored immigrants, as well as the whites, that are poor, yet as a rule they are getting along well, and Kansas is abundantly able at present to take care of the few worthy destitute. Anybody enjoying good health, and who is honest, sober and industrious, can make a good living in this State."

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Gen Stoneman's resignation from the retired list of U. S. Army was accepted.

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The countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes of a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach; at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable.

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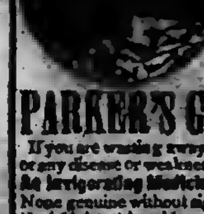

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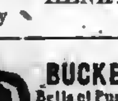

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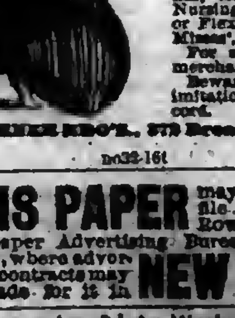

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VOL. 17.—NO. 42. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, OCTOBER 21, 1882. WHOLE NUMBER 533.

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HYMN.

By the Rev. J. H. Martin, D.D., Pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Atlanta, Ga.

How sweetly sounds the Sabbath bell!
Its peals like rolling billows swell;
It calls me to the house of prayer,
To pay my vows and homage there.

With joy the summons I'll obey,
And to God's temple haste away;
I'll to the mercy seat draw near,
Before His throne of grace appear.

There I will worship and adore,
Confess my guilt, my sins deplore,
And seek by faith His pardoning love,
Rich gifts and blessings from above.

Sweet Sabbath bell! sweet Sabbath bell!
Its [illegible] tones I love so well;
It calls me to the house of prayer,
To pray, and praise, and worship there.

—*Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine.*

Missionary Concert Notes—November 1882.

Subject: The Africa Mission.

The [illegible] "Africa Mission," by [illegible] is designated; suggesting [illegible] for our operations [illegible] "The Dark Continent" [illegible] attained, being [illegible] Liberia. Our [illegible] and worthy [illegible] has the right [illegible] share in the re[illegible] which the [illegible] of the continent [illegible] world. [illegible] true [illegible] know[illegible] with con[illegible] openings [illegible] hold our [illegible] of the heart [illegible] without [illegible] Christ [illegible]

[illegible] African [illegible] interest [illegible] supposed [illegible] Travels [illegible] By J. [illegible] 1866. Travels [illegible] North and Cen[illegible] Booth, Ph. [illegible] D. Apple[illegible] of [illegible] Discovery [illegible] By [illegible]

Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $6. How I crossed Africa. By Alexander de Serpa Pinto. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $7. Seven Years in South Africa. By Emil Holub. Boston; Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The travels of James Bruce in the Nile region, and of Mungo Park on the Niger belong to the last century. To the latter region the *African Association* in England sent out Ledyard in 1788. Horneman and Houghton were lost. In the present century Clapperton, after long exploration of the Niger, 1821-27, and Denham, his companion, died there. Only Lander, who was Clapperton's servant, finally reached the mouth of the river, and was killed (1834.) The expeditions of Grey and Tuckey, (1816,) were both unsuccessful. Laird, Oldfield and Allen were on the Niger in 1833. The British expedition on this river to suppress the slave trade in 1841 was a failure. Baikie's expedition there, beginning 1854, covered several years. We make little mention of important work done by German and French explorers.

The new era of African exploration may be said to have begun with Barth's travels in North and Central Africa, (1844-1855,) though Krapf, accompanied by Rebman, had preceded him in East Africa. Richardson's travels in the same parts as Barth belong to about the same time. Barth visited the Niger. The London Geographical Society sent Burton to explore the sources of the Nile in 1857-59. He made, also, a more southerly expedition and discovered Lake Tanganyika, (1858.) Speke, who set out from Zanzibar, discovered the Victoria Nyanza, the highest source of the Nile, July, 1858. In company with Burton he also went westward as far as Ujiji and Lake Tanganyika. Speke and Grant (1861-62) in the same northerly direction. Coming out down the Nile they met Baker at Goudokoro, (Feb. 1863,) who proceeded on and discovered Albert Nyanza Lake, (March, 1864,) "the reservoir source of the Nile," with which the Victoria is connected by a river.

The travels and labors of Moffat in South Africa began in an early period of the century. Livingston, his son-in-law, was a missionary of the London Missionary Society to the Bechuanas. His first great expedition occurred 1853-56, northward in exploration of the Zambesi River. Having reached Loanda on the west coast, he turned and crossed Africa within the tropic of Capricorn; 1858-64 he more fully settled the course of the Zambesi, and following up the Shire discovered Lakes Nyassa and Shirwah. He started the Universities' Mission for this region. In 1865 he again set out for his last expedition, which ended in his death, May, 1873, in Central South Africa. Stanley's expeditions are presumably familiar. He explored Tanganyika with Livingstone in 1871. In his second expedition after circumnavigating Victoria Nyanza, in the spring of 1875, he went westward from King Mtesa's Uganda, and by the Albert Lake again to Tanganyika, (1876), thence up the Lualaba, which he demonstrated to be not a part of the Nile, but of the Congo. To the scene of his brilliant explorations on this river he returned, leading the King of Belgium's International Expedition, and now is again in [illegible], having penetrated 300 miles beyond Vivi, and succeeded in establishing fifteen commercial stations.

The International Association is [illegible] its stations westward from [illegible] to join the others. Here [illegible] are projected by the [illegible] the great lakes. There [illegible] trading steamers on the [illegible] the Shire and Lake Nyassa [illegible] trading company is sur[veying] [illegible] line of railway on the [illegible] the Wassaw gold [illegible] The French are moving [illegible] in survey of a [illegible] across the Sahara, and [illegible] toward Timbuctoo. [illegible] of flooding a [illegible] from the west [illegible] Such are [illegible] commercial ad[illegible] this conti[nent] [illegible] is part of [illegible] England is [illegible]

the best work in this exploration has been done by missionaries.

For a map of African explorations, see *Gospel in All Lands*, May 11, 1882, and the four numbers for May for a general survey of Africa (74 Bible House, price, six cents a number.) The only magazine review article covering the ground in very recent years is found in the *British Quarterly*, October, 1880. See the *Manual*, April, 1882, for recent notes.

II. *Missions in Africa.* As missionaries have been pioneers, so the societies have not failed to follow the explorer, though the zeal in this work has not borne its due proportion to the energy of commerce. The societies, with a few independent missions, number thirty-four. The sum of Christian adherents is given by Dorchester (1880) at 518,000.

Among others may be chiefly mentioned the London Society, in South Africa and Madagascar, and now on Tanganyika; the Church Society, in Sierra Leone, the Niger, Victoria Nyanza, Upper Nile region; Wesleyans, on the Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gulf of Guinea, South Africa; Free Church of Scotland, in South Africa, the Zambesi, and Lake Nyassa; English United Presbyterians, Benin, South Africa; Rhenish Society, Damara, Namaqua, Cape Colony West; Berlin Society, South Africa; Livingstone Inland Mission, the Congo; English Baptists, the Congo; Methodist Episcopal, Liberia; the American Southern Baptists, Liberia, Lagos; American Presbyterian, Liberia, Cameroons, Corisco, and Gaboon; American Missionary Association, Sherbro, Mendi, and Upper Nile; American Board, Bihe and Umzila's Land; United Presbyterians, Egypt.

Other societies are doing important work. Many dictionaries and grammars of the languages are published, and numerous others are in preparation. How vast is the debt the Christian world owes to Africa! It is said that 50,000,000 slaves have been torn from the Continent—15,500,000 to North and South America—and for each slave secured Cameron reckons that ten villagers have perished. Superstition abounds in Africa, but the belief in a spiritual world furnishes a good seed-ground for Christian truth. Livingstone and Stanley speak hopefully of the African's religious future. There are special evidences on the west coast and in the south of degradation from a higher spiritual state.

Some books on mission work in Africa are "Personal Life of David Livingstone," by Wm G. Blakie; New York: Harper & Brothers; $3 50. "Twenty Years in Central Africa," by Henry Rowley; London: W. Gardner & Co. "Zululand," by Rev. L. Grout; Philadelphia: Presbyterian House, $1 50. "Ten Years North of the Orange River (1859-69)," by John Mackenzie, 12mo.; Edinburgh. "Christian Adventures in South Africa, by Rev. Wm. Taylor; New York: Phillips & Hunt; $1 50. "Adventures of a Missionary" (Moffat); New York: Phillips & Hunt: $1.

III. *Our Work in Liberia.* This was our first foreign mission, and it is to the credit of the Methodist Church that she responded with such heroic devotion, first of all, to the peculiar claims which Africa has upon our country. Twenty-two of our missionary force, beginning with Melville Cox, lie buried in the cemetery at Monrovia. The history is familiar. See Dr. Reid's vol. i., and the *Manual*, July, 1881, where a map may be found for enlargement. The statistics for 1881 show 2044 full members and 141 probationers. There are twenty-two ordained Liberian preachers and fifty-eight local preachers. The Church property is valued at $33,000, with $2000 paid the past year for building and repairs. In Monrovia we have an excellent stone church, seating 1000 or more. There are other stone and brick churches. Principal stations are Monrovia, Carysburgh, Millsburgh, Edina, Buchanan, Marshall, Sinoe, Cape Palmas, Robertsport, Clay, Ashland, Caldwell, Brewersville, White Plains. We somewhat surpass in number of members the Baptist Liberian Church. This Church has been for a long time without any white American missionary. The Protestant Episcopal Church has five white missionaries and 567 members. There is also a Liberian [illegible] The Northern [illegible] has 276 mem[bers] [illegible] is also at [illegible] African

Methodist Church (of the United States.) Notwithstanding depressing features of our work, the membership has steadily grown. The Churches have been taught to support themselves. While formerly $20,000 or $30,000 was annually appropriated, the sum is now $4500. Miss Sharp, our only missionary, is now teaching a number of Kroo children in our Seminary building at Monrovia.

The school problem is an important one for the Mission. A primary school system is organized by the Government, but the schools sustained are mostly those of the Missions aided. Of these we have perhaps 20 kept in the homes of the teachers, who obtain a fair salary. The Monrovia Seminary was discontinued in April, 1880. The pupils numbered 160, about 40 being in academic course. There were students in the classics and Mr. Kellogg, who has had much experience in teaching in America, says he "*never had a school that showed more progress.*" The pupils were eager for advancement. About 20 of them were adopted natives. This important work we are now leaving to others, though many of the ablest men of Liberia owe their education to our Monrovia Seminary. The Presbyterians have a good school, the Alexander High School at Clay Ashland, with 53 pupils. The Liberia College at Monrovia, founded in 1867 by the Colonization Society, occupies a large three-story brick building; is now under the presidency of Dr. Blyden, (an African,) and reports 8 collegiate students and 28 preparatory, all of whom pay their own expenses. Five are natives, Bassas, Congos and Kroos. Bishop Penick, of the Protestant Episcopal Mission, has a school, founded in 1878, at Cape Mount, which is successfully conducted on the industrial principle. All the boys work on the farm, and the girls within doors, thus paying their way, gradually bettering their condition. The pupils number over 100, about 30 being natives brought from 100 miles in the interior. It is believed that by this process of training native youth (which was Bishop Selwyn's success in the South Seas) Mission stations can be gradually advanced among the interior tribes. The Rev. David A. Day, of the Lutheran General Synod, has also a good school on the industrial principle, with 131 pupils, (64 being boarders and 28 natives,) in [illegible] 0, at Muhlenberg, opposite White Plains. Mr. Day has shown special kindness to our missionaries. A school for natives was organized by Mr. Kellogg 25 miles in the interior, but suspended. A like attempt was made by Mr. Osgood, at White Plains.

Our recent successful efforts to penetrate the interior are familiar. Some record of them will be found in late Annual Reports. See also the Rev. C. A. Pitman's Journal, *The Christian Advocate*, July 21, 1877; and Bishop Haven's articles, "Into the Heart of Africa," May 15, 22, 29, 1877. The great difficulty met with is the unreliability of the Chiefs, their superlative avidity for "dashes" or presents, and on failure of these, the exposure of a small missionary force to their rapacity. There is no powerful Chief or King to establish order in the country. Whether we must wait for commercial stations to go before us, or for the railroads inward from Liberia, which have been partly projected, is a serious question. Possibly American capital will do for Africa from this direction what other nations are accomplishing in other directions. Meanwhile, we have to pray for providential openings, for wisdom and spirit to direct most efficiently our Mission work. The example of remarkable Mission success in Sierra Leone is before us. The Church authorities have in contemplation some positive advance steps.

Pray for them and for Liberia in this fiftieth year of the founding of our first Foreign Mission there. Melville Cox sailed from Norfolk Nov. 6, 1882. Read the story in Dr. Reid's "History."

It is claimed that the Chinese use of opium is worse than the American's use of tobacco; but there are two sides to that question. When a Chinaman uses opium, he goes into a "den," and stays there until he has had his smoke out. No one but himself is contaminated by it. But the American is puffing his tobacco in everybody's face. He is not willing to be confined to a tobacco den. The opium-habit has its advantages—so far.—*S. S. Times.*

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Walden Seminary.

So many letters have come inquiring about our school—the Walden Seminary—that I find it practically impossible to answer all. Besides, the information desired is so similar that a few statements through the SOUTHWESTERN will answer all:

1. "Is there room for all who come?"

Yes. We want at least 250 more.

2. "How are they getting along who are there?"

Doing well in their studies. None in the State progress so fast. In making their support none have failed to secure the necessaries of life.

3. "What are the chances for a poor student to get work so as to make current expenses?"

Very good. Little Rock has about 20,000 inhabitants, and up to date we have been able to get more homes for students than we had students to accept. But we do not mean that a student can get his board, a good bed to sleep in, a carpeted floor, and gaslight, and good wages besides; but we mean that if you want an education, you may get your meals for doing chores at some places, and that you may find where a bed and light and washing may be added. One young *gentleman* got a good place, but because he could not eat with the white folks, or something as good, but had to take his meals to himself, he said he could not bear that, and hence had to look for another place. But a greater than he, Rev. Dr. Gray, of the Little Rock University, lived on Irish potatoes and water for a week at a time, that he might secure an education. Can not those who, on account of their color and the sin of caste, are shut out of almost every door to future success, endure a little of the ills of life that they may acquire power to unlock these hard doors? We had two young men to quit last year, but they were of that class of young men usually known as "pretty boys." They could support a long brass chain tied a time or two across their front, with four or five jingling toys, and care more for the outside than the inside. They failed although they had excellent homes, where for making fires, and such like, they paid for their board, washing, etc. One of our preachers, with his wife, has come to school. She gets ten dollars per month for cooking, etc. He gets his board, etc., for helping her when he is not in school. I heard a brother say the other day he had just got his eyes open; that he could go to school for years and lay up money every week. Certainly he could! All a man or woman needs is faith and will. It is our faith that overcomes the world. I advise those young and old men, and those young and old women, who have written for information, to come and see, come and try. What others have done you may. I could sleep on a single blanket and live on bread and water for weeks, rather than be so ignorant I could not write a letter to my friends or read the paper, or God's blessed word. And before I would try to teach the gospel as a preacher when I could not read it, I would sacrifice every thing. Do not wait until January or Christmas; come now. Small houses with two rooms and a kitchen can be rented for five dollars per month.

I. G. POLLARD.

1100 State Street, Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 10, 1882.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Rust University.

The following amounts were received for Rust Hall during the month of September:

From Holly Springs Charge, by S. A. Cowan, $79, as follows: Rev. S. A. Cowan $10, Wm. Dogan and Jack Oglesby each $5, Wesley Williams $4, Diana Pate $4, George Hill $3, Benj. Jones $3 50, Adeline Talbot $2 50, Marina Watts and J. S. Hall each $2, Sarah Wilkins $2 25, Foster Wilkins $1 50, Alex. Seals, W. Martin, Ed. Weaver, Anderson Burns, John Williams, Arnold Malone, A. Jones, Sarah Strothers, Charles Walls, Martha Smith, Moses Dancy, M. Wells, M. Davis, Jane Dogan, Narcissa Hill, George Ford, Peter Harris, Della Jones, and William Ross, each $1; Henry Brothers, Lizzie Lee, Jane Lewis, Caleb Wilson, Henry Nabers, Florence Wells, Rachel Cockrum, B. Bell, Minerva Walls, Lawson Brown, Allen Wright, each 50 cents; Margaret Smith 90 cents; Margianna Wright 75 cents.

Rust University, by W. W. Hooper, $80, as follows: Prof. W. L. French $13 50, Miss A. L. Talbot $10, William Strickland, G. Payne, W. B. G. Tabb, and W. W. Hooper, each $5; N. H. Williams $4, S. P. Harris $3 50, J. C. Hibbler $3; V. D. Lane, G. A. Cain, W. H. Scott, Nannie Gray, W. M. Lee, R. R. Greene, each $2; C. A. Wilson $2 50, Alice Dixon, Virginia Solby, J. H. Brooks, M. B. Clayton, R. C. Hicks, G. W. Jones, Luke Ford, Jerry Young, each $1; Willie Johnson, M. W. Dogan, R. Young, A. Hamm, Anna Barr, L. W. Lee, F. McGee, each 50 cents.

Enterprise Charge, by H. Cawthorn, $10, as follows: Ann Mitchell, Jackson Loyed, Alford Allen, L. R. Flanines, each $1; Isaac Ogburne, W. M. Flowers, Laura Taylor, Randall Coles, Coateng Smith, Hardy Cherry, I. J. Uttely, Backus Oliver, Ses McCurta, Hal Price, Tenner King, each 50 cents, Elizabeth McCurta, and Emmerly Price, each 25 cents.

We were pleased to notice Elder Shumpert's stirring appeal in the SOUTHWESTERN a few weeks ago. Let the other brethren fall in line and send in the collections rapidly during the next three months. The work on Rust Hall is progressing steadily and well. It is going to be a grand building, a credit to the conference if its members do their part, and something for every one who gives liberally to be proud of.

Very respectfully,

W. HOOPER.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

From Cotton Center.

DEAR EDITOR: As the many readers of the dear SOUTHWESTERN have not heard from Cotton Center for a long time, I thought it would not be amiss for me to say a few words for encouragement. Thank God, Zion continues to move, and by the kind hand of Providence we have thus far succeeded in building up our work both spiritually and financially, and trust ere this conference year closes to have done a great deal for Christ and his cause, notwithstanding. I have met many oppositions and encountered many difficulties to our Church progress, but we have succeeded and conquered them all, and thank God for the victory. However, we have occasionally been visited by the Death Angel. In calling he has taken from us two of the heroines of Methodism around Cotton—Sister Mary Lewis and Daughter Lillie Berry, who left this world in the full triumph of faith, both of whom were members of our Church. It is true that we regret their departure from us and the loss of the Church in this world of two such true and tried heroines to their Master's cause; but there is still joy and consolation in the very thought that while we realize their loss to us it is heaven's gain, and they help make up the number of the heavenly choir.

Fraternally,

A. J. RICHARDSON.

From Our Mission Rooms.

THE THIRD MONTHLY MISSIONARY'S Letter to the children is now ready. It is from Rev. J. H. Messmore, of the India Mission. This is an autograph letter designed for all Sunday-schools which are organized as missionary societies, but is sent only on application of the superintendents to the mission rooms. Let the superintendents send in name and address.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR ADDRESSING LETTERS TO THE MISSION ROOMS.—When such letter is sent, please do not fail to place at the head of the letter: 1—The name of your conference. 2—The name of your State. 3—The name of your county. 4—The name of post office. 5—The date. The omission of one or more of these items is often the occasion of failure to receive prompt replies to letters sent to the mission rooms.

BULGARIA.—Rev. J. S. Ladd and wife have accepted the new parsonage in Sistof, and seem to have been welcomed by the people, who inquired eagerly when a school will be opened. It is thought that a good self-supporting school might be in operation there in two or three years. The work on the building in Loftcha is rapidly advancing, a sufficient portion of it will be furnished and admit of occupancy by Superintendent Challis during the winter. "We have no reason to be discouraged," says our correspondent. Things don't move here in the East as rapidly as we could wish, but there is progress. Mr. Thoneoff, and Mr. Tickcheff, the converted priest, visited Silistra where some hearers were obtained and books were sold. The new church was to be opened at Sistof and a series of meetings held there in preparation for the annual meeting of the mission.

THE CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM IN MISSIONARY MEETINGS, Atlantic District Des Moines Conference, has been well worked by the presiding elder, Rev. W. T. Smith, in the interest of our benevolent cause. We quote from his report at the recent Conference session. "Great care has been bestowed on the benevolent enterprises of the Church. ....While no single benevolence has been neglected, especial attention has been given to the missionary cause. For the past three years the co-operative plan, so universally adopted by the Wesleyans of England, has been observed in this district. Mass meetings, addressed by visiting pastors and leading laymen, have been held at every charge. The results have been highly satisfactory. The following comparative statement shows that the advance that has been made since 1879, which was was the last year under the old plan.

Year	From Church's	From S.Sch'ols	Total.	Average pr. Mem'r.
1879	$532 75	$46 65	$579 40	16¼ cts.
1880	753 45	125 06	878 51	29¼ "
1881	1367 75	131 68	1499 68	47 "

This year the receipts are $1,810. This will be an average of 54 cents per member. There has been no special or unusual strain in this work. The largest sum given by any one person in the whole district in three years is $20. We have no large cities or wealthy churches. The secret of the advance is the wider dissemination of missionary intelligence by these platform meetings and a more general giving by the people. But even now we have nothing to boast of. From special reports made by the pastors I am led to believe that not one half of the church membership has been reached. With a contribution from these delinquents, and all our Sunday-schools organized into missionary societies, we could easily reach an average of $1 per member.

It will be seen that in two years the missionary contributions in Atlantic district show an increase of 200 per cent. Mr. Smith thinks that the general adoption of this system would be a sure way to the $1,000,000 we wish to raise, and ought to raise, annually. The system properly supplements the disciplinary plan; is adapted to awaken and maintain popular enthusiasm on the subject, and has the advantage of securing its own continuance when once well established by educating both preachers and laymen for the work. The English Wesleyans succeed very largely by this means.

Wiley University Notes.

From the *Home Visitor*, the little University paper, at Marshall, Texas, we republish the following notes:

Thirty-seven have been converts on Wiley University charge this year.

Wiley University begins its annual session with good prospects. About ninety have enrolled their names since the opening.

Two small appointments have been added to the Wiley University charge. Upon one of these a house of worship is in course of erection. The brethren have worked faithfully and out of scant means are getting up a comfortable church. Zion M. E. church, we trust, will become strong and prosperous.

Rev. R. R. Roberts has built him a new house not far from the college. This looks as though he were going to camp here for a while. Would that other preachers would do likewise.

A number of students are electing the scientific course in preference to the classical.

Rev. G. M. Knapp has been elected by board of trustees professor of natural science and history, and Rev. Wm. Wesley principal primary department.

M. M. Murray has been elected to the Legislature of Arkansas. We are glad to have Wiley University represented in the legislative halls of this great State. We are informed that he will return to school for a short session before the convening of the Legislature.

During eighteen months of prohibition Kansas has made an increase in population of a hundred thousand, and Governor St. John declares that the increase is mostly "made up of the very best citizens we ever had come to our State."

General News Items.

William, youngest son of Prince Bismark, has been raised to the rank of government councellor.

Mrs. Harriet Bushnell has bequeathed eight thousand dollars, her whole estate, to the poor widows of Lincoln, Ill.

A colored man, E. P. Hayes, has been employed as a salesman in the wholesale clothing house of Rogers, Peet & Co., New York.

Peace negotiations between Chili and Peru have been broken off because of the refusal of Chili to abate any of her demands.

A sheikh who was arrested at Tantah, for attempting to incite a massacre has received 100 lashes, and will be kept confined.

The centenary of Bolivar is to be celebrated on July 24, 1883, at Caraccas, Venezuela, by the dedication of a statue of Washington.

Some of the most effective campaign speeches for the Michigan Republican ticket are being delivered by a woman—Mrs. Hazlett, of Detroit.

The scene of the British victory in Egypt is believed to be on the site of the ancient cities built for Pharaoh by the children of Israel.

Gen. Adana, President of the State of Cundinamarca, and his Secretary, have been assassinated. Trouble in that and adjoining States is anticipated.

The French Cabinet will discuss the treaty of M. de Brozza with the Congo river chiefs during the week, and its ratification is assured.

If the Queen of Madagascar does not formally recognise the rights of France in the island, energetic measures will be taken with a view to their preservation.

H. H. Wells, newly appointed Special United States Attorney, has been intrusted with conduct of the investigation of alleged bribery of the star route jurors.

At a baptising near Canton, Ga., on the 9th, a bridge fell into the river and precipitated 200 spectators into the water. No lives were lost, but a number of legs and arms were broken.

The military tribunal in session at Balta, trying the cases of anti-Jewish rioters, has condemned one leader to two years imprisonment and five others to from 16 to 18 months imprisonment.

Howard Carroll was nominated for Congressman at large on the New York Republican State ticket in place of A. B. Hepburn; Wm. M. Eaton, by the Democrats of the First Connecticut District.

Dr. William Hill, the city vaccinator of Baltimore, Md., who has vaccinated thousands of people since January 1st, did not vaccinate himself, and died recently of small-pox.

The consular reports coming in for 1882 show a decided progress in American industry abroad, from pruning-hooks and plows to the importation of horses and watermelons.

The Norristown *Herald* mentions the fact that the Democratic organs of Massachusetts devote ten months of the year to abusing General Butler, and the other two trying to have him elected Governor of the State.

The Kentucky Superior Court has decided that a "coffee-house license," from a county or municipal court, does not authorize the sale of intoxicating liquors. The State has a large number of these "coffee houses," that will have to go to the wall.

It seems to be settled that the brigades of Gen. Wood and Gen. Alison will form the army of occupation in Egypt. The Governors of provinces have been ordered to send to Alexandria all natives suspected of having taken part in the June massacres.

The First West Virginia District has elected Nathan Goff, Republican, to Congress by over 1,000 majority. The same counties in 1880 gave Hancock for President 1484 majority. John E. Kenna, Democrat was re-elected by a small majority.

Rev. J. L. Denton, State Superintendent of Public Education, who went to Fayetteville, Ark., to hold a normal institute, committed suicide on the 9th, by jumping from the balcony of Judge Gregg's residence in that city.

Bishop Walsh condemned in scathing terms the agrarian crimes, but quoted statistics to show that there was less crime in Ireland, proportionally, than in England, Scotland and Wales. He favors home rule like that enjoyed by Canada.

R. G. Leaita, Peruvian Minister of War under Pierola, has pronounced against the provincial government of Calderon and Montero, and with the several departments has convened Congress at Cajamarca in Pierola's interest. Montero has formed a new Cabinet at Arequipa.

The *Scientific American* says it is now impossible to construct a burglar proof safe; for the thief, with his cylinders of compressed hydrogen and oxygen, can in a few seconds burn holes of any size in the hardest metal—his fire-drill enabling him in a few minutes to work his way into the strongest safe that was ever constructed.

The ministerial supply among our Wesleyan brethren of England is in excess of the demand. Last year seventy were ready to go, with no field for their labor. This year there were twenty-four for whom no work could be provided. John Wesley said, "The world is my parish." There is room outside of England for all the preachers Wesleyanism can spare.

Lord Dufferin, British Ambassador, in reply to the Porte's letter in relation to the withdrawal of the British troops from Egypt, says: A portion of the [illegible] force has already left Egypt and [illegible] government desires [illegible] follow as soon as possible. [illegible] great sacrifices to pacify [illegible] must take measures to [illegible] nancy of the pacification [illegible] presence of a certain [illegible] be necessary.

…WESTERN.
… Editor.
… Assistant.
…OCTOBER 19, 1882.

…Notice.

…we due notice to … in the patroniz… where the SOUTH… CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE is … special Agent will … at each Conference … of this office for … scriptions. We want … understood that all of … be paid before … of each Conference. … now being sent … you carefully to … and if you find the … to report immedi… for correction, as … for our Agents … at Conferences. … classes of delin… some who could … who might have … satisfactory reasons … so. We shall ask … respecting the … are compelled to … to the SOUTH… PHILLIPS & HUNT.

[illegible]

Dedication at Live Oak.

On the 7th of October, I left home for Live Oak, or Bayou Du Lac, in Terrebonne parish. I was a little weary, but must needs go I was on the King's business, and no failure could be thought of. Christ chose all of his disciples while they were busy at work, either mending their nets, casting them into the sea, or sitting at the receipt of customs. No one was called in idleness or to idleness. Melancthon was wont to say, when he saw other persons possessed of wealth, "Let them take the riches; give me the work." God be praised, there is work to be done, and, God be praised, there are men and women who love to work. The angels are said to be "ministering" as working "spirits." Idleness is not among the beatitudes of heaven; it may be one of the tortures of hell. I crossed the Mississippi at Morgan's ferry, and took the cars at Algiers, and was soon whirling along at the rate of twenty-five miles per hour through a region of country where in the distance could be seen the great dwellings, the old baronial residences of the country gentlemen of the ante bellum days. when mules and Negroes were alike bought and sold and valued for the money they would bring in the market or work they could perform on the plantation. The engine kept pressing on; station after station was passed. There was sunlight all around, so the time fled without our noticing the hours. Houma was reached at noon, where the train made a halt, and here we found an immense crowd of people that had assembled at the depot to welcome Hon. W P. Kellogg, who with a band of music was on board the train and had come to Houma to attend a grand mass meeting. Bro. Ford met us at the depot. He believes in hospitality, and keeps an open house. Sister Ford had a good dinner in readiness. She is a splendid housekeeper and cook. May the Lord increase the tribe, and scatter them all around. Live Oak is twenty miles away, and must be reached; the road muddy, chuck-holes numerous, and slush to all human satisfaction. At a little past one o'clock, with Bro. Carr, who had come along from Terrebonne, I was seated in a buggy, two noble horses in the lead, and slowly driving along toward Live Oak; mile after was passed. At about six o'clock, through much mud and slosh, the faithful steeds delivered us to the home of James Johnson, where they have religion Sabbath and Saturday, indoor and outdoor. Bro. Johnson is a local preacher, and believes in head-religion, body religion, and soul-religion, and that they should never be separated. He and his whole house understand the art of making one feel at home. Benedictions on all such homes. Here I was, full ninety miles from home. A superficial examination of my clothes revealed mud-spots that no man could number, but most any many could rub them off when dry. I felt carefully in my pockets, and after diligent search discovered one dime and one nickel, all because I was an itinerating editor. A good supper and a night's sleep invigorated the body, but did not replenish the pocket. Early Sabbath morning we wore off to church. The children had gathered for the Sunday-school. Of course, I had to talk to and for them. At eleven o'clock, notwithstanding the slosh and mud, a good congregation had gathered, and the writer discoursed to them as best he could from Acts xi 25 Bro Ford exhorted and called for the collection, and considering all things the people responded well After the collection, the church was dedicated to the service of Almighty God, "for the reading of the Holy Scriptures, the preaching of the word of God, the administration of the holy sacraments, and for all other exercises of religious worship and service, according to the discipline and usages of the Methodist Episcopal Church." I… afternoon Bro. Ford preached an excellent sermon, full of instruction and cheer to the Christian. At night, Bro. Carr, to a large and attentive congregation, announced as his text, "Speak unto the children of Israel that they go for…" and like a scribe well instructed gave to each a portion in due season. To all present this was … of pleasure, and, I trust, of … to the old brothers and … who had lived many years … Du Lac it was a day of … joy and gladness … seemed to have a good … Bro. Armstead, and well … I would not … that I know … [illegible]

hand. Let this brother continue to apply himself and make good use of his ability to work, and I need not attempt to tell the position he will occupy in ten years, nor the good he will accomplish. May the Lord give him long life.

Monday morning, long before the sun had lapped the dew from the grass, I was *en route* for New Orleans. And here at home I may say when God can be glorified, the Church helped, good done, and a hard-working brother cheered, I shall be ready for another trip.

L P O

Tidings from the Field.

The great Napoleon, in the flush of his victories and glory, when reminded that while man proposes God disposes, answered with presumptious emphasis that he both proposed and disposed. Contrary to this irreverent exception however, and, in full accord with the old adage and truism, I had proposed to commence my third quarterly round at Jeannerette, on the thirty-first day of August, but an overruling Providence decided otherwise, and I failed to commence at either the time or place. Failing to leave at the intended time, and having given the brethren timely notice of the changes in my appointments, on Saturday morning, September 9th, in excellent health and spirits, I left this city via the Morgan's La. & Texas Railroad for Holmesville, La., where the first conference of the third quarter was to be held. I was not long on the way, before I fell in with certain wayfaring men, whom from their speech and manners, I soon discovered to be either ex or present government employees. It was exactly so. One proved to be an efficient employee of the U. S. Mint in this city, who was on his way to his home in the turbulent third congressional district, to take part in the Kellogg ratification mass meeting in his parish, and the other was an ex-customhouse employee, who had been left out in the cold, without an office, and who had his ire aroused. He was going from his home in this city to wreak vengeance upon the Kellogg interest and all the ins, and to arouse the multitude for Beattie.

Since the Kellogg ratification meeting in his parish, I have again met this same U. S. Mint employee, He reports the Kellogg campaign a perfect triumph over all the machinations and conspiracy of the bolting Beattie-Darrall and Acklen-Democratic alliance; but what became of our very agreeable Beattie travelling companion, whether he was annihilated and buried in the ruins that mark the victories of the regular Republican nominee, over Beattie and Darrall's little shattered fortification or not, I cannot say. Perhaps he is numbered with the lost somewhere, if he was not, like the last rose of summer, "left blooming all alone with all his lovely companions dead and gone." After a short while spent with these two warring politicians, I was much gratified to fall in what was to me better company, the company of a brother minister, Bro. H. C. Armston, our faithful pastor at Live Oak, in the parish of Terrebonne. His conversation, the story of his struggles and success, were all calculated to warm up the heart and strengthen the will of any valiant soldier of the cross. We separated at Terrebone station. Here was the boundary line of the vast overflow that flooded that whole section of country last spring. But as one speeds along on this road, how different now from then; how much more gratifying are the sceneries now, instead of the waste places and desolation of the late overflow; the golden grains, the kingly fleecy staple, the ripening sweet and juicy sugar cane, all combine to enrich and cheer the heart of all. Gazing upon the abundant crops being harvested from these wide acres, that were so lately under water, all through this region on to Alexandria and above, and in the interior for ten or twenty miles on either side of the railroad, what feelings of awe and worship should overshadow us. How thankful we should be, to Him who fed us last and who feeds us still, for all His benefits! For surely the Lord is good and gracious, and every good gift and every perfect gift is from above.

With the exception of a pleasant though short sojourning from Franklin to Baldwin with our Chief Editor, whom I had overtaken at Franklin, the trip from Terrebonne to Holmesville was made with no particular occurrence of interest; other than the fact that, at Morgan City where lunch is served upon a counter, each luncher standing next to the counter, I was permitted to *stand up* with the other passengers to lunch, while at Vermillionville, where lunchers *sit down* to meal, I was invited to the kitchen. This invitation I indignantly refused to … I hope I never shall … accept such an invitation unconstrained. How blind and unreasonable is the prejudice that begins to relax by allowing a Negro to *stand up* at the lunch *counter*, but that obstinately refuses him permision to *sit down* at the meal *table*, with fellow travellers of a lighter hue! When will this land be thoroughly purged of the last stain besmeared by slavery? Has it not been sufficiently cleansed with the flood of the atoning blood of our martyred Lincoln and the thousands who fell in our late civil war? Have the scorching epidemics, the pestilence that walketh in darkness and the destruction that wasteth at noonday; the tears shed throughout this nation at the bier of our lamented Garfield; the drenching, wasting waters of the mighty Mississippi that extorted cries of anguish from a million homes, all been of no avail in the purification and perfect redemption of this nation? The Lord help us with firmness in the right, as *God* gives us to see the right, and help us to pursue it to the full redemption of our land.

Arriving at Holmesville at 6:30 p. m., I was at no loss at the depot, as our pastor at this point, Rev. R. Anderson and that model steward of his, Bro. Wesley Coleman, were at the depot expecting us. A short drive brought us to——Bro. Coleman's house, where we refreshed ourselves with a good lunch that had been provided for us.

The quarterly conference having already assembled, we did not tarry here long, but hurried to the conference. How pleasant it was to meet such a conference! Here pastor and people were working in most cordial harmony. There had been no trials, no expulsions, and the conference had no complaints to hear, no appeals to try, and every question was disposed of with love and dispatch. The church and Sunday school were reported to be growing in grace and numbers. A protracted meeting of a few nights had resulted in a revival of religious interest in the minds of many, and twenty-five or thirty were crowding the anxious seat each night. Eight conversions were reported. The love feast on Saturday night after the quarterly conference, and the services of the Sabbath, were seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord.

A great many of our people were sick and four have died during the quarter, but these have gone triumphantly to their reward. Bless the Lord for the lively hope of meeting beyond the river! A.

Gen. J. Floyd King, Democratic candidate, has published an address to the voters of the Fifth Congressional District of Louisiana, very intemperate in language, and indicative of little faith in the work of overcoming a heavy Republican majority, without a desperate struggle. Thanks to bull-dozing he is to-day a Congressman; thanks to the rising and better sentiment of the South there is some show of disapproval of past methods of carrying elections; hence the increased vigor of Gen. King's appeal for a return to the next Congress. Men cannot consistently denounce political assessments and bossism, or assume the role of virtuous citizens, while engaged in robbing fellow citizens of political rights which they have repeatedly pledged themselves to respect. This has been done most shamefully in the Fifth District, and Gen. King has accepted the stolen honors without evidencing any pangs of conscience. His compatriots in Louisiana, during their supremacy in the past six years have had ample opportunity to prove their assumed superior capacity to administer the affairs of the State; and to-day the wreck of a once efficient public school system, the stain of a repudiation of public debt, a partial collection of revenues, premiums for tax delinquencies, election machinery unsurpassed for efficiency in defeating the popular vote, and a close corporation of power by a race and office holding oligarchy are the results. Their deeds have unquestionably not kept pace with their professions, and Gen. King might well have feared to offend the intelligence of even his thoughtful friends in his reckless abuse of opponents and popish assumption of infallibility for his friends. No American can truthfully claim for any party of his countrymen the exclusive possession of all "intelligence, morality and religion;" and those words coming from a sharer of the spoils of election crimes rise to the sublimity of impudence. Gen. King's reply to the courteous invitation of Gen. McMillen, to calmly and jointly discuss those issues of practical concern to all good citizens of the district may rightly be considered a confession of weakness. Such issues, and those alone, should control the canvass; all others are fraught with mischief. We suppose that Republicans will register and vote for the candidate of their choice, and not be deterred by the villainous intimation that by so doing they will endanger the peace between the races. Peace is obtainable by obedience to law, and a just regard for the rights of fellow citizens, and not by the direct appeal to base prejudices, and the passionate and stilted clap traps Gen. King has embodied in his address.

The Right Kind of a Canvaee.

A *Times-Democrat* special from Bay St. Louis, Miss., 14th inst., conveys intelligence in pleasing contrast with the intolerant attitude of Congressional candidates eclewhere. At that place Judge Van Eaton, Democrat, and Hon. John R. Lynch, Republican, had a joint discussion lasting three hours. Says the dispatch:

The debate was animated and humorous, and was a political novelty in being a fair, friendly and courteous debate between candidates of different races. The race issue was entirely sunk and ignored and both declared themselves in favor of a free ballot and a fair count. The debate was mainly on questions of tariff and taxation, and both candidates declared themselves in favor of reforming the tariff and taxpayers, but upon different politics. Van Eaton said that he is not for free trade nor for the repeal of the sugar tariff absolutely and at once, but he was for a tariff for revenue only. Lynch said he was for a tariff both for a revenue and protection—such protection as would encourage and aid the capital, labor and enterprise of our whole people. Several ladies attended the meeting, and good humor and good feeling prevailed. The audience was about equal in numbers, white and black. Lynch admits that Van Eaton has the inside track in the race, but expresses the hope that he may win the race nevertheless.

This is the right kind of a canvass. It appeals to the brains of voters and not their prejudices. Let us have more of this equity and fair dealing all over the sunny South, and a higher order of statesmen will be called to the front, and the harmony between the races be unbroken uy pestilent demogogues.

The Elections.

On Tuesday, Oct. 10th, elections were held in Ohio and West Virginia. The results were somowhat surprising. The anti-prohibitionists in Ohio rallied to the Democratic party, and enabled it to elect the minor State officers, and fourteen out of twenty-one Congressmen. In West Virginia, mainly on the tariff question, two Republicans were elected and broke a heretofore solid Democratic representation in Congress. Republicans also made gains on the Legislative ticket.

The following is the result of Congressional elections to date:

	48th Congress. Rep.	Dem.
Maine	4	
Oregon	1	
Ohio	7	14
Vermont	2	
West Virginia	2	2
	6	16

It is probable that on the 7th of November next, there will be more surprises. The Republican prospect of carrying the State of Delaware for State officers, Legislative ticket and Congressman, and a United States Senator, is very fair, as large gains were made in recent local elections.

The most jubilant man over the result of the recent elections in Ohio is one of the leading Protestant clergymen of this city. And yet this election means unrestrained freedom in the traffic of intoxicating liquors; it means that there shall be no such institution as a civil Sabbath, a weekly day of rest in Ohio, and is the result of a combination of the worst elements in the State. The 15,000 saloon-keepers, with their patrons, and the anti-Sabbath element, all voted one way, and helped to secure the triumph that gave this clergyman so much pleasure. The election in Ohio may be a Bull Run defeat, nevertheless Vicksburg, Gettysburg, New Orleans, and Richmond are sure to come. In this fight there may be great intensity and varying fortunes, but no doubt as to the end. In dealing with evils God is in no haste; they yield slowly, till quick vengeance falls at last. Ancient and organized evils like slavery and the liquor traffic He does not displace at once. This world is the threshing floor of the Almighty, where iniquity is often employed to scourge, to excoriate, to annihilate its votaries. When He has reduced the pride of His foes, and tested the faith of His people, deliverance will come. Now and then a clergyman may join with the saloon-keepers, but these agencies will not prevail. They are to be swept on in the current, or buried in the bottom. The great forces of the age, the energy, the enterprise, the schools, the intelligence, the churches, the virtue, must prevail. They are riding on, conquering and to conquer. Doubt it who can. This seeming defeat in Ohio will hasten on and make more complete the final triumph.

The readers of the SOUTHWESTERN will be glad to learn that Bishop Peck has been able to attend his fall conferences, and has borne the labors imposed upon him better than was feared. At the East Ohio Conference he preached on Sunday morning an excellent sermon, which produced a deep impression. In one of his addresses at a recent conference he said: "In some parts of the country men who advocate holiness as a specialty would supersede the itinerant preachers in presenting this doctrine. They sometimes use very flippant words about the pastors, I suggest to you as pastors to make your own appointments, and not to depend on any visiting brethren to make up for your defects." We call these words of wisdom, and suggest to our brethren in the ministry that they cannot be too careful about allowing ministerial tramps, who are wandering up and down in the country, with no church relation, to enter their pulpits. Better let them pass along.

Rev. J. H. Owen, Huntsville, Alabama, asks through *Zion's Herald* for help. Brother Owen is not particular whether his helper be a lady or gentleman. They must be homeless, educated, in poor health, and willing "to teach two hours a day in exchange for bread." This is what we call philanthropy on fire. Is it best to make our institutions of learning in the South hospitals? It may be an act of mercy toward the invalids who would like to spend their winters in the South. But can they do the work that needs to be done? Any kind of helpless persons are useless here. We know of no part of the work that can be done by persons of incapacity or of indisposition. Give us men and women who have common sense, grit, grace, and able bodies. Persons with stooping shoulders, spare arms, flabby muscles and nerves, flat chests, whose lungs have never known a healthy inspiration, will be useless here.

In the Louisiana Conference we have a certain minister, and he is not an old Ephraim either, who is a perfect slave to his pipe. At the depots, on the streets, at the homes he visits, around on the church grounds, in his own house, in his bed, just before he goes to sleep, and before his eyes are scarcely opened in the morning, he has his pipe in his mouth, pulling away for dear life, it would seem, and puffing out at each stroke enough tobacco smoke to choke the life out of an ordinary mortal. We have often looked at that man and wondered how he managed to keep his pipe out of his mouth long enough to conduct the services of the church. Such a slave is a disgrace to the Methodist ministry. He should quit either the one or the other.

We learn from the Philadelphia *Methodist* that Dr. Fuller, editor of the Atlanta *Methodist Advocate*, has been in Philadelphia soliciting aid for the maintenance of his paper. We think that the Atlanta *Advocate* should have either a Christian burial or a respectable living. If the paper is needed, and there can be no question as to that, give it a strong and healthy existence. This sending around Dr. Fuller, or putting him in a position where he must go from city to city making appeals to the generosity of our people for aid to keep his paper afloat, is not a little humiliating. We cannot afford as a Church to take any back steps. We must push on in every department of our work. God bless Dr. Fuller.

The registration office is yet open for the registration of voters who have become eligible since the last election, to revise the list of voters who have removed from one part of the city to another, and to supply papers to such as have lost theirs. Only a few more days remain and the books will be closed. No patriotic citizen will fail to attend to this very important duty. The office is open every day (Sunday excepted), at the corner of Camp and Lafayette streets, from eight to two, and from four to six o'clock, p. m. If your registration paper is not all right, you had better see about it before the 28th instant, as the office closes on that day.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, after delivering an address giving his reasons for differing with the churches represented there in matters of faith, closed by announcing his withdrawal from the Congregational Association. Mr. Beecher's withdrawal, while unlooked for, was not such a great surprise after all, for it is generally known that he has not been sound in his orthodoxy, but rather has been floating for some time on the uncertain drifts of doubts and skepticism. We join his Association in bidding him a long farewell. May the Lord save him, is our prayer.

The report of the grand jury of St. Mary parish, published in the Morgan City *Free Press* contains this statement: "We regret to say there will be no fall term of the schools this year, as it takes at least $1200 a month to run the schools, and the balance on hand in the hands of the school treasurer on the first day of October, was $698 69, just enough to run the schools two weeks, with no prospects of getting any school money until January—this is deplorable." Certainly it is; and the result is due to the unpardonable stupidity of the Democrtic administration of affairs in Louisiana.

PERSONAL.

—The son of J. Y. Gilmore, editor of the New Iberia *Sugar Bowl*, will receive his education at Cornell University, New York.

—Rev. Geo. B. Lynch, formerly a member of the Louisiana Conference is now in Texas, in charge of the St. Paul A. M. E. Church, of Houston.

—Ex-Vice President Wheeler is to be married to the widow of Surgeon General Woodworth of the Marine Hospital service who died in Washington, in the spring of 1879.

—Mr. H. Conquest Clark, formerly Kellogg's private secretary, and for several years private secretary to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, has been appointed clerk to the Alabama Claims Commission.

—The Pascagoula *Journal of Progress* says: "Rev. C. B. DuBose, pastor of the Methodist church in this city, died of fever on the 12th inst. Another true Christian has been called from his work to do that of his Master in heaven."

—We see it announced in the *Times-Democrat* that Rev. Christopher E. Hunt has withdrawn from the Presbyterian Church, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. We understand that Bro. Hunt proposes to enter upon and devote his time and strength to the work of the Christian ministry. We certainly wish him a great measure of success.

—Rev. Dr. John Matthews, who was transferred last fall, from the Louisiana Conference of the M. E. Church South, to the Southwest Missouri Conference, and stationed at Walnut street church, Kansas, City, at the recent sitting of his conference, reported the largest missionary collection, something over five hundred dollars. All of our brethren in this city regard Dr. Matthews to be one of the grandest men in the Church South.

—A correspondent of the *Christian Advocate* says that the last time Bishop Hedding presided at the Erie Conference, he spoke in the conference love feast, and said: "For fifty years I never laid my head on my pillow to sleep without the witness of the Spirit of my acceptance with God, but once. I immediately arose and went on my knees, and never rose till I got it. So for fifty years I have went to sleep every night, knowing if I died I would awake in glory."

—W. J. Snively in a letter from Aberdeen, Miss., to the *Central Methodist*, writes of Bishop Paine, of the M. E. Church South: "The bishop's work is done, and he is calmly waiting on the bank of the river for the angel ferryman to row him to the other shore. He is very feeble and needs assistance in rising from his bed or chair, and in going to and from the dining room and sleeping apartment. That assistance is constantly and faithfully rendered by sister Paine, who watches over him with a mother's care. His mind is perfectly clear on all subjects, but he is too feeble to indulge much in conversation. I spent a night with him and his pleasant family, and felt refreshed in spirit by the holy atmosphere in which he lives. He is subject to frequent sinking spells, any one of which he feels may prove the last; but they give him no alarm nor anxiety of mind, as he is ready for the summons at any time; and yet, I understand, he talks of attending conference at Corinth in November, a distance of ninety miles from his home."

Plan of Episcopal Visitation of the Remaining Fall Conferences.

[CHRONOLOGICAL.]

East Tennessee	Morristown	Oct. 19	Simpson
Foochow	Hinghwa, Chi.	Nov. 8	
South India	Calcutta	Nov. 15	Foster.
Central Tennessee	Morris Chapel	Nov. 16	Warren.
Austin	San Antonio	Nov. 24	Bowman
Tennessee	Brownsville	Nov. 23	Warren.
Georgia	Resaca	Nov. 23	Foss.
Alabama	Medower	Nov. 30	Foss
Southern German	Seguin, Tex.	Nov. 30	Bowman
Central Alabama	West Point	Dec. 7	Foss
West Texas	Columbus	Dec. 7	Bowman
Savannah	Atlanta	Dec. 13	Foss
Texas	Hempstead	Dec. 14	Bowman
Arizona Mission	Tucson		
New Mexico, Miss.	Albuquerque		

By order and in behalf of the Bishops.
E. G. ANDREWS, Sec'y.

The annual fair of the colored people was opened at Raleigh, N. C., on the 10th by State Commissioner of Agriculture McGehee. Gov. Jarvis delivered the annual address, which was well received by the large crowds of blacks in attendance. Congressman W. R. Cox also spoke. The fair grows better each year. The exhibits are more numerous and better. The display of stock, products, etc., was fine.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

W. M. Brown, Sunday school Superintendent at Washington: "Our Sunday school is progressing finely. Our average attendance is ninety-eight. Our Sunday school gave an exhibition a few weeks ago which was a perfect success. All the children spoke well and not a blunder was made. Nothwithstanding the unfavorable weather, the house was crowded to hear the children. We are working to make our Sunday school one of the best on the La Teche district. Our scholars represent all ages from six and seven up up to sixty and seventy. Pray for our work."

The Young People's Literary Society of Ames M. E. Church held its second regular meeting in the church parlor on Tuesday evening, 10 inst. There were 24 members of the society present. The literary exercises consisted of a debate, vocal and instrumental music. After the literary program, refreshments were served. The evening passed off pleasantly and greatly added to the interest in the work of the society among the members.

Rev. Henry Green, writing from Washington, say: "Spiritually the church is getting on very well. We have just closed our three weeks protracted meeting, which resulted in eighteen conversions and reclaimed backsliders. Sixteen joined on probation. The first convert of this revival was one of the worst drunkards of Washington; he is now a sober Christian man." This is just like true conversion. The Christian Emmanuel's saves his people *from* their sins.

TEXAS.

W. H. Jackson, San Felipe: "Elder F. C. Moore, held the fourth conference at Mt. Calvary chapel. Rev. D. Atkins' report was a good one, showing an increase both in property and membership. There were 85 accessions, received for support $168 95, elder $41 50; four appointments, and building the fifth one; 24 full members, 50 probationers, 28 converts; four Sunday schools; rode 300 miles on horseback, walked 40; children's day collection $5 65; for benevolent claims $15." W. H. Jackson was recommended to the district, for recommendation to the annual conference, for the traveling connection. Silas Boulding for local license. J. S. Whitaker, of Hempstead, preached a noble sermon on Sunday. Elder's collection $13 20. Fenton Moore was elected delegate to district conference. Crops are good and are being harvested. We expect to meet all claims at annual conference."

G. W. Norris, Cypress circuit: "Elder W. L. Molloy held my quarter at Cedar Grove. The Elder preached to a large congregation, and administered sacrament to 54. At night every sinner in the house came forward and gave hand to the elder. Two joined; 16 were baptized. Elder's collection $10 10."

MISSISSIPPI.

J. P. Jordan, Enterprise: "The elder, J. W. Dunn, held our last quarterly conference for this year, on the Enterprise circuit; and preached an awakening sermon to a congregation of about 400, and administered the Lord's supper to about 65 communicants. Collection $27 05. C. W. Ivy, P. C., is doing good work here. He powerfully holds up the Methodist doctrines."

TENNESSEE.

Alex. Burdett, Friendship: "The church gave an exhibition in Price chapel. The Sunday school was present. I delivered the welcome address. Miss Mary Price delivered an essay on the beginning of the Sunday school. Elder Price spoke on the duty of parents to the school. Miss Ida Evans spoke on intemperance, literature and the SOUTHWESTERN. Bro. Ben Pope, of the Baptist Institute, on the great benefit of the Sunday school. Bro. James Macklin, on punctuality. The Ladies Mite Society, conducted by Mrs. H. E. Price, made $14 for the church."

W. Thompson: "I was ordered by Elder James Pickett, to take charge of the Springfield work, formerly in charge of D. Cooke. August 8th, the elder held the second quarter, and I was able to report the work as prospering. There have been three conversions, and two additions. Bank's chapel has a small membership, but I hope to bring it up. Bethel is drifting down but there are a few faithful brethren to aid me. That charge paid $8 40 this quarter, and has 54 members. Springfield has paid $39 75. I have filled all my appointments except one. I will bring up something on all benevolent purposes I think."

L. M. Moores, Mason: "When I came here I found a debt of $467 57. I have succeeded in getting it down to $200, that is, if we pay the $200 by the 15th of November, the district conference agreed to help us out. I hope they will stand to their promise. We have the only colored church in the place, and it is worth $1,000. If any one wants to use money for a good cause, let them send any amount they can spare to J. M. Williams, care L. M. Moores, Box 38 Mason, Tenn."

Letter From Jacksonport.

DEAR EDITOR: The church has been under the gracious influence of the Divine Spirit, all the conference year. We had a glorious revival in March, some fifty made a profession of religon and fifty or sixty joined the church. A few of the converts have backslidden, but others are still holding on and are faithful to the church. Those who joined under compulsion have backslidden, but it has happened to them according to the proverb. Last Sunday I received twenty-two in full connection. It was a feast of fat things to the soul. Our class meetings are very well attended, especially by the young people. We have a good church in Jacksonport, in fair spiritual condition; financially we are considerably behind. The town is three miles from a railroad station, but near enough to be deadened by one. We are now living in expectation of a railroad soon, but at present our people have no way to make money except to pick cotton. All the balance of the year they live from hand to mouth. Some bought homes when business was flourishing, but have since been compelled to give them up and go elsewhere to make a living. I have had a hard time. The people are willing to work, and are picking cotton, and collections are better. Last Sunday I raised $17 15. We hope to be able to raise all of our assessments, and have a good subscription for Walden Seminary. Rev. A. E. Carr, who was in charge at Newport has left, and the presiding elder asked me to supply the work at Newport. We have but few members, and they unable to do much for the church, but we have the church covered in, a pulpit, and partly seated, and are trying to organize a Sunday-school, and it seems hard work to do. The presiding elder will be here to hold our last quarter on the 28th, inst. And in connection with the Newport Quarterly Conference, he will dedicate the Newport church known as Emory's Chapel. We are praying for God's blessing on the Newport work. If ever a church was needed in any place, it is needed at Newport. We are praying and expecting a good time at the dedication.

A. J. PHILLIPS.

Jacksonport, Ark., Oct. 10th.

Letter from Crystal Springs.

DEAR EDITOR:—While perusing the SOUTHWESTERN, I saw a letter from Winona, Miss., addressed to [illegible] and written by the Rev. A. K. Davis. He asserts in the letter, [illegible] when he took charge of the [illegible] Winona, Miss., Feb. 1, 1882, [illegible] in a very poor condition both spiritually and financially, and that there was a great want of organization, and anything [illegible] method in the management of church affairs generally.

He further stated that there was no house for the preacher nor could one be procured.

With all due respect to our brother in charge of the good work at Winona, Miss., I deem it justice to myself and a credit to the good people of Winona, to give our readers a short synopsis of that work [illegible] to 1882, during which [illegible] in my charge, then they [illegible] own [illegible] the statement made in our brother's letter. [illegible] I took charge of the church at Winona in 1879, the church was [illegible] sealed, nor was it properly [illegible] sufficient win[illegible] [illegible] We [illegible] the trustees of [illegible] and [illegible] purchase the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a pro[illegible] [illegible] our [illegible] to this [illegible] which [illegible]

is pleased with our work, and we feel proud to know that we did our duty whether Brother Davis gives us any credit or not.

Yours in Christ,
H. L. KENNEDY.

Crystal Springs, Miss., Sept. 27, 1882.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Plantersville Circuit.

The fourth quarterly conference of the Plantersville Circuit, Navasota District, Texas Conference, was held October 7, 1882. F. C. Moore, P. E., was on hand as usual with his good advice and encouragement.

This is not a new circuit, but like many others, I found it without building accommodations. Most of the members are renters. A few have small homes. They are not rich, but a willing people.

The usual disciplinary questions were asked.

Pastor reported three Sunday schools, 110 in attendance, seventeen added to the church during the quarter, and 118 during the year, eighteen baptized. All the branches of Christian work progressing. Bro. Du Pre, the local preacher, and exhorters reported good work. Class-leaders reported their classes growing in knowledge and grace, and the following collections:

Zeno Calhoun $30 15, Wash Robinson $25 15, G Robinson $34 50, N Chalman $18 85, H Davis $18 50, Betty Jones $9 35, John Robinson $21 50, C Calhoun $3 50, A. Miller $9 10, Manda Miller $17 75, Fortune Calhoun $7, I Simmons $3 35, Rosa Green $8, F. Miller $28 60, S Johnson $7 65, J. Felder $7 50, J. Mitchell $2 20, W. Johnson $3, G. Felder $3 60, Geo. Felder $3.

Trustees report $300 collected for building purposes. Collected since September 1, $292 20. On the third Sunday in September the people put on the table $182 for church building at Yarbor Station. At Stonem Station and Piney Church the trustees are collecting money to build. General prosperity prevails.

A. ALEXANDER, P. C.

Summer Complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, bloody-flux, cholera morbus, and kindred affections promptly yield to Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-weed. Sold by druggists.

Col. A. W. Slayback called at the St. Louis *Post Dispatch* office to demand satisfaction for an assault upon him by that paper, and was shot and killed by the editor, Col. Jno. A. Cockerell.

No woman really practices economy unless she uses Dymond Dyes. Many dollars can be saved every year. Ask the druggist.

By joint co-operation of the river commission, the Mississippi Valley Railroad, and the Governor of Louisiana, the Bonnet Carre crevasse is to be clossed.

When your wife's health is bad, when your children are sick, when you feel worn out, use Brown's Iron Bitters.

A club of thirty-four white citizens of Jeannerette has been organized in support of Senator Kellogg's candidacy. They say in formal resolution: "that while we do not mean anything derogatory to the other candidates, we believe that Senator Kellogg can be of more service to the district than any of those now presenting their claims before the people." The club is styled the "Democratic Kellogg Club."

We cheerfully recommend our readers to E. W. Sheffel, book binder, whose business card is published in this paper. For several years he has bound files of the paper, and books, and magazines for the editor, and his work has always given satisfaction, both in regard to its quality and price. He may be found at 37 Natchez street, up-stairs. Give him a call.

The government has dismissed the income suits against Samuel J. Tilden.

What Ails You?

Is it a disordered liver giving you a yellow skin or costive bowels; which have resulted in distressing piles, or do your kidneys refuse to perform their functions? If so, your system will be clogged with poison. Take a few doses of Kidney-Wort and you'll feel like a new man—nature will throw off every impediment and each organ will be ready for duty. Druggists sell both the dry and liquid.—*Evansville Tribune.*

We call the attention of our readers to the card of Richard Upjohn. Brother [illegible] is one of the oldest cabinet [illegible] in the city. His business is good and growing. He is thoroughly reli[illegible]

[illegible] Year's Experience of an Old Nurse.

[illegible] Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the [illegible] of one of the best female [illegible] and nurses in the United [illegible] used for forty years [illegible] success by millions of [illegible] It relieves the [illegible] and diar[illegible] and wind [illegible] to the child [illegible]

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

FOURTH QUARTER. LESSON IV. Oct. 22. THE AGONY IN THE GARDEN. (Mark xiv, 32-42).

After the Lord's last supper, he and eleven of his disciples went out to the garden of Gethsemane. He knew he must soon die, and was very sad; so he told eight of them to sit there and watch while he went to pray. He took Peter, James, and John with him, and told them how sorrowful he felt, and said, "Watch with me." Then he went a few steps and fell down to pray. But they were tired and went to sleep. Jesus came and said, "Could you not watch with me an hour?" Then he went away again and again they slept. Jesus came a second time and told them to watch, and again he went alone and prayed. Jesus was in such trouble that great drops of blood came out like sweat. He asked God if he could save the world some other way, not to let him die on the cross, but he said, "Not as I will, but as thou wilt." When his praying was done he found them again asleep, and said, "Sleep on now; he that betrayeth me is at hand."

We think we would surely have watched, but we often leave Jesus alone when he needs us. Jesus needs us all the time. Sin watches all the time, and Jesus needs every one to watch to keep sin out of their hearts. Do you really love Jesus? Then show your love by watching what you can do to please him.—*Western.*

NEW BOOKS.

N. W. Ayer & Son's American Newspaper Annual for 1882, Philadelphia, contains a carefully prepared list of all newspaper and periodicals in the United States and Canada, arranged by States in geographical sections, and by towns in alphabetical order. In this list is also given the name of the paper, the issue, general characteristics, year of establishment, size, circulation and advertising rates for ten lines one month. In the United States the populations are from the census of 1880, and in Canada from that of 1881. It also gives the political majorities and the Greenback vote of States and counties at the Presidential election of 1880. Complete in all its departments, thorough in its details, giving just the information needed and only that—simply arranged, easily referred to, carefully compiled—it is, in fact, a model work of its kind. Price, $3, carriage paid.

J. T. Trowbridge's new story, "The Tinkham Brothers' Tide-Mill," written for *St. Nicholas*, is announced to begin in the November number of that magazine.

Consumption.

No longer in the list of "Incurable diseases." Send to DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, No. 1109 Girard Street, Philadelphia, for their Treatise on Compound Oxygen, and learn all about the wonderful cures which are being made in this dread disease.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Wilford's Microcosm (New York; Hall & Bros.,) for October, is filled with articles of a religio-scientific character, of some value to the student and general reader.

Our Little Ones for October, with choice stories and illustrations, edited by the famous "Oliver Optic" has been received. No better monthly, at the same price, is published. $1 50 a year.

Southern Cultivator for October is at hand, with its usual variety of interesting and valuable reading. In its colums are discussed everything pertaining to Agriculture, Horticulture, Stock Poultry, etc., by the best writers of the South. Send one dollar and fifty cents to James P. Harrison & Co., Atlanta, Ga., for a year's subscription to this standard monthly.

Charles Dudley Warner will discuss in the November *Century* the material and intellectual domination of "England," in which he will give due praise, it is said, to the commanding position of England in the modern world, and undertake to define the elements of English power. He will mingle some sharp criticism with the praise, and have a good deal to say about the relations of England and the United States.

The *American Antiquarian* and *Oriental Journal* for October, has a second paper on "Native Races of Colomia, S. A., by E. G. Barney; "The Cubit of the Ancients, by Charles Whittlesey; "Phonetics of the Kayowe Larynage," by A. S. Gatchel; "Antiquites of Nicaragua," by Dr. Earl Flint; "The Origin of the Architectural Orders," by Stephen D. Peet, editor; "Keltiberian Inscriptions in Spain," by Rev. W. Webster. Besides there is corespondence, editorial notes, linguistic notes, and a general review. Terms $3; Jameson & Morse, Chicago.

The Chautaquan, the official organ of the Chautaqua Literary and Scientific Circle, begins its third volume with its October number, which is now on our table, brimful of the choicest selections and original matter. "Sunday Readings;" "A Glance at the History and Literature of Scandinavia," by Prof. L. A. Sherman, Ph. D., "History of Russia," by Mrs. Mary S. Robinson," "Pictures from English History," by C. E. Bishop; "The History and Philosophy of Education," by Prof. W. T. Harris; "Music in Early Times," by Prof. E. E. Ayres; "Egypt and England," by Sheldon Amos. "Readings in Geology," by J. W. Dawson; [illegible] Questions and An[illegible] Geology, and [illegible] by A. M. Martin; and the account of the first commencement exercises of the C. L. S. C., together with the masterly address delivered by Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., which is reported in full, are among some of the brilliant gems, in this casquet of pearls. The *Chautauquan* is published by T. L. Flood, D. D., Meadville, Pa. Price, single copies 20 cents; $1 50 a year post paid.

DURHAM, Iowa, March, 1882.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, after being troubled with the disease for eight years.

W. M. MOORE.

MARRIAGES.

At Pleasant Valley, La., Oct. 12, Mr. Hubert Daniels to Miss Ellen Goss, Rev. A. J. Pickett, officiating.

In Mansfield, La., Oct. 10, Mr. Wm. Coleman to Miss Cynthia Charles, Rev. T. J. Johnson officiating.

In Murfresboro, Tenn., Oct. 12, by Rev. H. Primm, Mr. Stephen Turner to Miss Emma Vaughn. May the Lord bless them with a happy life. H. P.

In Winona, Miss., Oct 4th, 1882, at the residence of Mr. J. H. Simpson, Mr. Scott Ruggs and Miss Elliza Fox were joined together in holy matrimony, Rev. L. Freeman officiated. Both are active members of our church and Sabbath School.

A. K. DAVIS.

Mr. William Dawson to Mrs. Fanny Randall, Oct. 5, 1882, at Murray street M. E. Church, Alexandria, La., Rev. S. E. H. Morant officiating.

At Murfresboro, Tenn., Oct. 8, 1882, by Rev. H. Primm, Mr. Washington Turner to Miss Tetitia Smith, all of Murfresboro. May the Lord bless them with a happy life. H. P.

In Okolona, Miss., Oct. 2, by Rev. C. L. Crump, at the bride's residence Mr. Thomas Mason, of Forth Worth, Texas and Miss L. C. Williams, of Okolona. The happy couple immediately started for Texas where they expect to live. Miss Williams was a faithful worker in our church and school, and was followed to the depot by a large number of friends who bade her farewell, wishing her much joy.

In Benton, Miss., At the residence of Jessie Holmes, Oct. 1, 1882, Mr. Benjamin Holmes to Miss Mathilda Juison by Rev. J. C. Clemens.

DEATHS.

Bro. Eli Gray, a preacher on trial in the Texas Conference, appointed by the bishop to Jacksonville Circuit, and afterwards changed by the presiding elder to Tyler, after suffering about four weeks, was called to his reward on high, Sept. 14, 1872. He leaves a wife, ten children and a host of friends to mourn his loss. Bro. Gray was received on trial by Bishop E. O. Haven at Houston, Dec. 1880. He was 50 years old, and for 30 years had been a Methodist. He was born in Alabama, came to Texas, settled in Shelby county, removed to Marshall, thence to Tyler. Bro. Gray died in full triumph of faith. He told his wife "My work will soon be done."

WALTER RIPETOE.

Tyler, Texas.

One of our probationers, the daughter of Greenbury Richardson, died, leaving a mother, sister and other relatives to mourn her loss. She suffered long, but believed she had found favor with the Lord and exhorted her playmates to follow her.

A. WILLIAMS.

Huntsvill, Texas.

Sister Synthia Atkins, wife of Rev. Daniel Atkins, departed this life Sept. 17, 1882, at the age of 39 years. She died in full triumph of living faith. She was a faithful member of the M. E. Church for twenty years. She said she was ready and willing to go, just waiting Jesus for to give the word "come." Bro. Atkins has lost a wife, two daughters and a son a mother, and the M. E. Church a good working Christian. Sister A., had been afflicted for a long time, yet she told Rev. Atkins to attend his ministerial duties. He was away when she died.

WILLIS H. JACKSON.

Pattison, Texas Oct. 9, 1882.

Sister Martha Taylor, aged 63 years, and a soldier of the Cross for 35 years, a member of our church in Pineville, La., left the shores of time for a blissful immortality in August, 1882. Eight grown children, and her venerable companion for 25 years, Bro. Wm. Taylor, are left to mourn her departure. Her death creates a vacancy in the Pineville church, which is not easily filled. Although she could not read a line, Sister Taylor subscribed and paid for the SOUTHWESTERN for seven years up to the day of her death. She took it, she used to say, to help the cause, and to preach to her visitors. Sermons she could not preach. May the Lord bless all of our churches, with many such untiring, zealous Christian workers, as was Sister Martha Taylor.

Rev. George Robinson, pastor of the Little African Baptist Church, at Kenner, La., died Sept. 7, aged 92 years. Father Robinson was a native of South Carolina, he was converted to God in 1828, and has resided in Jefferson parish, and been the pastor of the Little African Baptist Church ever since. Father Robinson was loved and respected by all people. He leaves four daughters and three sons, all members of some Christian Church. He rests from his labors and his words follow him.

G. T. JAMESON.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

Sound Doctrine for the Sick. It would be as wise to attempt to regulate a chronometer with a pickaxe and sledge hammer, as it is to assail the obstructed and constipated bowels with abrading purgatives. That genial and healthful laxative Tarrant's Aperient, which relieves and tones the alimentary canal at the same time, is the safest and surest means of superinducing a regular habit of body, in cases of chronic constipation.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 20-5m

RICHARD UPJOHN,
CABINET MAKER,
No. 147 Villere street,
Corner Carondelet Walk. NEW ORLEANS.
Furniture repaired and varnished. All orders promptly attended to. oct15-1y

[illegible]

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Sick Headache. For the relief and cure of the distressing affliction take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Malaria. Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action.

Constipation should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator, it is so mild and effectual.

Biliousness. One or two tablespoonfuls will relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state, such as Nausea, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, a bitter bad taste in the mouth.

Dyspepsia. The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

Colic. Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simmons Liver Regulator is administered.

Buy only the genuine, in white wrapper, with red "Z." Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

Sold by All Druggists.

21

Conference Notices.

COLUMBUS, MISS., DISTRICT.
FOURTH ROUND.

West Point	Oct.	21-22
West Point Circuit	"	21-22
Okolona	"	28-29
Okolona Circuit	"	28-29
Houston	"	30
Buena Vista	"	31
Union Grove	Nov.	1
Athens	"	2
Aberdeen	"	4-5
Abderdeen Circuit	"	4-5
Starkville	"	11-12
Tampico, at Starkville	"	11-12
Pike, at Starkville	"	11-22
Greensboro	"	15-12
Whitefield	"	18-19
Crawford	"	25-26
Tupelo	Dec.	2-3
Corinth	"	9-10
Corinth Circuit	"	9-10
Ripley	"	12-13
New Albany	"	15
Pontotoc	"	16-17
Columbus	"	23-24
Columbus Circuit	"	23-24
Colombus Mission	"	23-24

J. H. SHUMPERT, P. E.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.
HOLLY SPRINGS DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND

Oxford	Oct.	28-29
Elijah	"	28-29
Bankston ct	Nov.	1
Chester ct	"	2
Walthall ct	"	4-5
Atlanta	"	7
Pittsboro	"	8
College Hill	"	11-12
Byhalia	"	18-19
Oxford ct	"	25-26
Grenada ct	Dec.	2-3
Holly Springs	"	9-10
Holly Springs ct	"	9-10
Batesville	"	16-17
Hernando	"	23-24
Grenada	"	30-31

L. BRADFORD, P. E.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, October 16, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔—	
Ordinary	8¾
Middling	10¼
Good Middling	11¼
Middling fair	11⅝
SUGAR, ℔—	
Yellow clarified	8½
White clarified	8⅝
MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—	
Common	50
Fair	53
Choice	61
RICE, Louisiana, ℔—	
Common	@4½
Fair	@5
Choice	@6¼
MOSS, ℔—	
Mixed	3@3½
Gray	2@2½
Black	3½@3¾
GROCERIES.	
BUTTER, ℔—	
Western	23@25
COFFEE, ℔—	
Ordinary	8¾
Prime	10⅝
CHEESE, ℔—	
Western factory	12
CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl.—	
Choice	4 00
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—	
Fancy	5 50
Choice family	4 85
LARD, ℔—	
Choice, in kegs	@13¼
Choice, in tierces	@13¼
SALT, ℔ Sack—	
Coarse	92½
Fine	1 50
ESCULENTS—	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	2 60
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 75
Onions, ℔ bbl	2 25
Apples, ℔ bbl	2 50@3 50
Cabbages, ℔ 100	6 00@7 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	6 00@6 50
OILS, ℔ gallon—	
Coal, in cases	19@30
Coal, in bbls	—@—
Linseed, raw	62@64
Linseed, boiled	65@67
Cotton seed	42@44
GRAIN AND FEED.	
CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—	
Yellow	82½
White	85
Mixed	82½
OATS, ℔ bushel—	
Western	63
BRAN, ℔ 100 lbs—	
Choice	90
HAY, ℔ ton—	
Prime	17@18
Choice	19@20
PROVISIONS.	
MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—	
Choice	26 25
BACON, ℔—	
Breakfast	16¼
Shoulders	11½
Sides, clear rib	16½
Sides, clear	17¼
Hams, sugar-cured	17½
DRY SALT MEAT, ℔—	
Clear rib sides	15½
Clear sides	15½
Shoulders	11¼

General Grand United Order of
Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity.

On the 18th of September, in the city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, we organized an association to be known by the name and title of the "GENERAL GRAND UNITED ORDER OF THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF LOVE AND CHARITY," of the United States and the Great Republic of Liberia, for the purpose of relieving the sick and distressed, and drying the tears of the widow and educating the orphan, and to inculcate virtue among that class to which we belong.

The following named officers were elected: Bro. Graham Bell, General Grand Worthy Vice Superior Bro. Thos. J. Hill, Gen. Grand Worthy Vice Superior Sister Martha Hill, Gen. Grand Worthy Vice Superior Bro. Geo. D. Geddes, Gen. Worthy Treasurer.
Bro. Wm. H. Penn, Gen. Grand Worthy Scribe.
Bro R. B. Johnson, Gen. Grand Degree Master.

Appointed officers:—Sisters Lena Moore, G. G. W. C. Sister Anna Washington, G. G. W. A. C. Bro. Wm. Finney, G. G. W. Chaplain. Bro. John Smith, G. G. W. I. S. Bro. Wm. Alexander, G. G. W. O. S. Sister Elizabeth Carver, G. G. W. Marshal. Sister Hanna Tolever, G. G. W. A. M. Bro. Henry Hill, G. G. W. Messenger. Sister Elizabeth Byard, G. G. W. Messenger. Sister Annette White, G. G. W. Messenger. Sister Harriette Mabra, G. G. W. Messenger. Sister Mary Steptoe, G. G. W. Messenger.

Appointed General Grand Deputies: Bro. Frank Williams, Rev. M. J. Dyer, Bro. Henry Clay, Bro. Ben. Hale, Ezekiel Steptoe.

New Orleans, Oct. 16, 1882.

OPIUM HABIT EASILY CURED with DOUBLE CHLORIDE of GOLD. [illegible] LESLIE E. KEELEY, M.D., Dwight, Ill. oct19-12t

The *Sugar Bowl* reasons that because Hon. Joseph H. Acklen is the choice of the democracy, "therefore he represents the education, intelligence, property, morality and religion" of the third district.

Asthmatics, or sufferers from phthisic, should address, with stamp, for pamphlet, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

Signor Zarnadelli has resigned the Italian ministry of justice and ecclesiastical affairs.

Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney Liver or Urinary Diseases.

Have no fear of any of these diseases if you use Hop Bitters, as they will prevent and cure the worse cases, even when you have been made worse by some great puffed up pretended cures.

Hon. Mark Francis Napier will defend Arabi Pasha before the court-martial.

PLAIN TRUTHS

The blood is the foundation of life, it circulates through every part of the body, and unless it is pure and rich, good health is impossible. If disease has entered the system the *only* sure and quick way to drive it out is to purify and enrich the blood.

These simple facts are well known, and the highest medical authorities agree that *nothing* but iron will restore the blood to its natural condition; and also that all the iron preparations hitherto made blacken the teeth, cause headache, and are otherwise injurious.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will thoroughly and quickly assimilate with the blood, purifying and strengthening it, and thus drive disease from any part of the system, and it will *not* blacken the teeth, cause headache or constipation, and is positively *not* injurious.

Saved his Child.

17 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. Feb. 12, 1880.

Gents:—Upon the recommendation of a friend I tried BROWN'S IRON BITTERS as a tonic and restorative for my daughter, whom I was thoroughly convinced was wasting away with Consumption. Having lost three daughters by the terrible disease, under the care of eminent physicians, I was loth to believe that anything could arrest the progress of the disease, but, to my great surprise, before my daughter had taken one bottle of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, she began to mend and now is quite restored to former health. A fifth daughter began to show signs of Consumption, and when the physician was consulted he quickly said "Tonics were required;" and when informed that the elder sister was taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, responded "that is a good tonic, take it."

ADORAM PHELPS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS effectually cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weakness, and renders the greatest relief and benefit to persons suffering from such wasting diseases as Consumption, Kidney Complaints, etc.

E. W. SCHEFFEL,
GENERAL
BOOK-BINDER,
Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer.
37 NATCHEZ STREET, up-stairs,
NEW ORLEANS.
Magazines, Music, Periodicals and Old Books Rebound, Plain or Ornamental. 41-6m

J. R. MORRIS,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE, STOVES and CASTINGS,
Railroad and Mill Supplies.
AGENT FOR
Charter Oak Stoves, Disstons' Saws, Old Hickory Wagons, Howe Scales and Avery's Plows.
49 and 51 Main st., Houston, Texas.
Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware. All orders for Gas Fitting and Plumbing promptly attended to. 8-ly

A. W. Skurdon. Jas. Wilson.
SKARDON & WILSON,
GROCERS,
Corner Jackson and Rousseau streets.
—AND—
Cor. Prytania and Felicity streets,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
FRESH CREAMERY BUTTER
Received Daily by Express.
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R. B. ELLIOTT. T. DE S. TUCKER.
ELLIOTT & TUCKER,
Attorneys at Law,
Office: Room No. 3, Ground Floor,
No. 13 St. Charles street,
NEW ORLEANS.
Will practice in the State Courts and in the United States District Circuit Courts for the Eastern and Western Districts of Louisiana. n29-3m

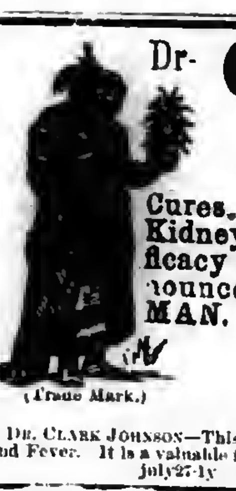
BOOKS, PICTURES, ETC.

The following is a list of miscellaneous articles that may be had at this office on receipt of the prices annexed. They will be sent, post-paid, to any address desired:

Is there to be a War of Races in America, by Rev. A. E. P. Albert	10c.
Lithographs Methodist Bishops, in group, up to 1872, each	$ 25
Historic Picture, "Garfield and his Family," steel engraving	2 00
Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems	75
Hallowed Songs	50
Mitchell's New School Geography (1873)	1 25
Independent Youth's Speller	60
Gems of Praise	35
French's Mental Arithmetic	40
Song Garden, second book	50
Black Horse and Carryall. By Rev. J. M. McCarty	1 00
Notes on Baptism, by Rev. R. Gregg	60
Pocket Manual, by Rev. J. M. Heron	50
Bible	60
Temperance Reform and its Great Reformers, By Rev. W. H. Daniels	2 00
Introduction to Gospel Records, Nast	1 75
Lectures on Preaching, by Bishop Simpson	1 50
Waddington's Church History	2 50
The Negro Exodus, by Rev. J. C. Hartsell	15
Prohibition in Kansas	10
"Missed It," wood engraving	35
"A Nibble at Last," engraving	25
"The Cherub," engraving	35
"Raphael's Cherub," engraving	35
"Romeo and Juliet," engraving	1 00
"The Huguenot," engraving	1 00
"The Golden Age," engraving	1 00
Lithographs of John Wesley, each	35

PHILLIPS & HUNT,
39 Natchez street, New Orleans. 38-tf

WHISKY HABIT CURE, By DR. B. M. WOOLLEY Atlanta, Ga. It Quiets the Nerves, Promotes Health and Morals. Costs less than Whisky. Try it. Office 33½ Whitehall street. 26-lyeom



Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S
Indian Blood Syrup
Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.
AGENTS WANTED.
(Trade Mark.)
Laboratory 77 West 3d St. New York City. Druggists Sell it.
CHILLS AND FEVER.
FABIS LEVEL, LA., February 27, 1880.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chills and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine.
L. D. HOWDISHELL.
july27-ly

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aug10-3m]

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Special instruction, both by recitation and lectures, will be given to those preparing to preach or teach, and to such as are already engaged in those professions. Every scholar, of whatever grade, will have the most thorough instruction.
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Examination of new students September 27.
Rust Hall, which is being erected at a cost of $25,000, will be completed by the opening of the winter term, January 2. School accommodations can then be provided for about five hundred students and about half that number can be boarded in the school building.
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[illegible]

[illegible] Corner.

[illegible]

[illegible] skylarks,
[illegible] brood,
[illegible] together,
[illegible] their mouths for food;

[illegible] skylark
[illegible] the supply!
[illegible] back and forward
[illegible] can fly.

[illegible] shall have the morsel?
[illegible] shall wait? tell me;
[illegible] flutter,
[illegible] eager [illegible] be.

[illegible] wait a minute!"
[illegible] is what we say,
[illegible] ing round the table
[illegible] hungry ones each day.

[illegible] at a time," says mother,
[illegible] must not hurry me;
[illegible] help the most quiet,
[illegible] don't too eager be."

[illegible] God's children,
[illegible] they bow;
[illegible] Father, quickly,
[illegible] we ask, and now."

[illegible] patient, ever,
[illegible] offering our request;
[illegible] get our blessing,
[illegible] time is the best.

[illegible] and White Prayers.

[illegible] black girl, eight years [illegible] the table, when a [illegible] said to her: [illegible] do you pray?" The [illegible] her, but she an- [illegible] every night." [illegible] think God hears you?" [illegible] asked. She answered [illegible] he does." [illegible] think," said he, [illegible] her, "that he hears [illegible] readily as those of [illegible] the child kept [illegible], then she slowly [illegible] George, I pray into God's [illegible] his eyes. My voice is [illegible] little girl's, and [illegible] to say God [illegible] at my skin."

[illegible] Wounded Bird.

[illegible] in his "Stories [illegible] of two swallows [illegible] nests of [illegible] when the female [illegible] piece of glass [illegible] to enter the [illegible] most [illegible] this signal two [illegible] to the nest, [illegible] moist [illegible] foot of [illegible] neighboring [illegible] the [illegible] they re- [illegible] The [illegible] to move [illegible] days, but [illegible] for her [illegible] his own [illegible] kindness [illegible]

[illegible] Little Ones.

[illegible]

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Absolutely Pure.

21-1y

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

J. S. Patterson, Bastrop: "On September 28th, Elder Duncan arrived and held the fourth conference. I met him with a buggy at Monroe and brought him here, where he was cordially welcomed. We raised for him $20 85. I have commenced the building of a parsonage."

MISSISSIPPI.

H. Cawthorn, Enterprise: "My work is in a prosperous condition. Sunday schools are doing well under M. Doby, superintendent. I have closed my protracted meeting with 20 converts, 4 backsliders reclaimed and 4 received from the Baptist church—in all 28 additions. Elder Dunn had a happy time with us, and we gave him $24."

A. D. Bean, Okolona: "Our preacher in charge, Rev. Cyrus Gates is not a strong preacher, but a genuine disciplinarian and Sabbath school worker. He has two local preachers to assist him, and they are battling in protracted meetings. There are many converts at all points."

P. Blue, Greenwood: "Owing to high water in the early spring, and the long illness of my wife in the summer, we were late in holding our protracted meetings. They are now over resulting in 68 additions to the church. Our congregations have been very large all the year and increasing. We have lost by death this year five members. Sister Isabella Doby died May 25; Brother James Beck, April 4, had served as recording steward; Sister Billie Green, April 9; Sister Martha Clark will be greatly missed. Elder Barney held our third quarter, but owing to illness could not preach on Sunday. We are glad he is better."

C. W. Ivy, Enterprise: "Elder Dunn held my third conference. Lord's supper was administered to about sixty. The brethren contributed as follows: Angeline Jordan, 50 cts.; Mary H. Jordan, $1; Susan Roberts, 50 cts.; Bettie Byrd, 25 cts.; Joanna Jordan, 25 cts.; Polly Jordan, 25 cts.; Emma Jordan, 25 cts.; Emma N. Jordan, 25 cts.; Jane Kirk, 25 cts.; Sue Jordan, 25 cts.; Tisha Jordan, 25 cts.; Mely Jordan, 15 cts.; Kizzie Jordan, 25 cts.; Mary B. Jordan, 25 cts.; Elzary Jordan, 25 cts.; Lucy A. Jordan, 25 cts.; Alice Jordan, 25 cts.; Ellen Jordan, 15 cts.; Pinky Johnson, 15 cts.; Mary Jordan, 15 cts.; Johnson Shannel, 20 cts.; Geo. M. Jordan, 15 cts.; Willis Jordan, 15 cts.; Eveline Jordan, 25 cts.; Katie Jordan, 25 cts.; Matilda Jones, 15 cts.; Columbus Marsh, 15 cts.; Sherman Jordan, 25 cts.; Lizzie William, 20 cts.; Patsy Jordan, 25 cts.; Charlie Jordan, 25 cts.; Patrick Jordan, 25 cts.; Robert Jordan, 15 cts.; Hattie Jordan, 15 cts.; Rachel Jordan, 25 cts.; G. W. Jordan, 15 cts.; Christ Jordan, 25 cts.; Isaiah Jordan, 10 cts.; Edward Jordan, 25 cts.; Steve Jordan, 25 cts.; Wm. Jordan, 25 cts.; John Jordan, 10 cts.; E. M. Roberts, 10 cts. Collection $27 05; for missions $5; for bishops $1 50; and $5 05 for doctor's bill of the late pastor, Rev. A. J. Allen; baptisms this quarter 15; converts 7; backsliders 8; in full connection this year 28. We are determined to raise all assessments if possible, though much straightened. We have built two churches since annual conference. Stewards report this quarter $80 60; the circuit $126 65. Churches are prospering spiritually."

[illegible] Heslup, Durant: "I closed my protracted meeting a few weeks [illegible] on the circuit. I closed with 40 [illegible] to the church, 15 con- [illegible], one backslider reclaimed. [illegible] three Sabbath schools in [illegible] circumstances. One of these [illegible] point where it was said that [illegible] could not be organized. I met [illegible] with 50 pupils, a great [illegible] were waiting for the [illegible] teacher. What a [illegible] to have patience [illegible] The Vaiden cir- [illegible] except at two [illegible] not [illegible]

collections. This has been a very hard year with us, but we pray God that all obstacles may be moved out of the way. A horse has been purchased for the circuit, and he is nearly paid for."

TENNESSEE.

A Cooper, Murfreesboro: "Our church is enjoying a glorious revival, which has been going on for several days, 22 have been happily converted. Rev. H. Prinm is a vigilant pastor, and this is his second year with us. We pray that he may be sent to us again. He is trying to get into the new church before cold weather. On the 2nd, Lord's supper was administered to 218 persons."

Rev. J. L. Massey, of Linden, lost his horse from botts when twenty-four miles away form home. He then borrowed a mule to drive to his appointments, and it dropped down from the same disease, leaving himself and wife in a buggy within one mile from church. He wants to know a cure.

TEXAS.

W. H. Jackson, Patterson: "We seem to be growing spiritually, and are looking up financially."

R. Williams, Huntsville: "Have held the fourth quarterly conference on Walker circuit. Elder Pullam preached a fine sermon, and about 50 communed. I have added 55 to the church up to this time."

Advice to Consumptives.

On the appearance of the first symptoms, as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats and cough, prompt measures of relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs, therefore use the great anti-scrofulous or blood-purifier and strength-restorer, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists. For Dr. Pierce's treatise on Consumption send two stamps. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

George William Curtis in a letter asserts that Secretary Folger's ability and character are unquestioned, but the manner of his nomination was fraudulent; and believes the Republican voters in New York and Pennsylvania will repel the "unscrupulous cabals which bribe with public employment, and pay their way by filching from the public treasury."

Remarkable for overcoming diseases caused by impure water, decaying vegetation, etc., is Brown's Iron Bitters.

Make your home beautiful. You, we are talking to, who read this paper. You have "no money to spend," you say. We did not tell you to spend any. Your home can be made beautiful by a little labor. A few trees set out here and there to give their cooling shadows when the fierce sunlight falls. A few flowers yonder to brighten with their contrasting colors the green grass you should have here. A little whitewash on that fence and barn. All these cost nothing, or next to nothing, and they vastly add to the appearance of your place as well as to its comfort. Make your homes beautiful.—*Exchange.*

Hope for Drunkards.

My husband has drunken habits he could not overcome until Parker's Ginger Tonic took away his thirst for stimulants restored his old energy of mind and nerves and gave him strength to attend to business. Cincinnati Lady.

The extraordinary vitality of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is illustrated by the fact that a single mail lately brought the publisher orders for 2,135 copies of that book.

If You are Ruined

in health from any cause, especially from the use of any of the thousand nostrums that promise so largely, with long fictitious testimonials, have no fear. Resort to Hop Bitters at once, and in a short time you will have the most robust and blooming health.

The three great bodies of German Liberals have decided to organize against all other political parties, without prejudice to the minor differences existing among themselves.

"I Don't Want a Plaster."

said a sick man to a druggist, "can't you give me something to cure me?" His symptoms were a lame back and disordered urine and were a sure indication of kidney disease. The druggist told him to use Kidney-Wort and in a short time it effected a complete cure. Have you these symptoms? Then get a box or bottle to-day—before you become incurable. It is the cure; safe and sure.—*Knoxville Republican.*

To Purify Water.

A large spoonful of pulverized alum, sprinkled in a hogshead of water and stirred around, will, after the lapse of a few hours, precipitate all the impurities to the bottom and make it as clear and sweet as fresh spring water; a pail full may be sweetened by, say, a teaspoonful to every four gallons. Another method of clearing and purifying water is to shell almonds, and having mashed them to a paste, stir them in water; they take with them all the impurity of the water to the bottom. This is more expensive than the alum, and also more effectual. A handful will cleanse a cask of water of forty gallons.

Thousands of families have had occasion to try the never failing qualities of [illegible] they all unite [illegible] prescrip-

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges, cured by Buchupaiba. $1, at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans La.

Delaware returns show the Democratic majority in the State on Inspectors' ticket to be 285, and the Republican majority on Assessors' ticket 113.

Dr. Price's "Favorite Prescription"

always becomes the favorite remedy of those who try it. It is a specific for all female "weakness" and derangements, bringing strength to the limbs and back, and color to the face. Of all druggists.

The veteran African missionary, Dr. Robert Moffat, is still in good health, though in his 86th year.

Science tells us there has been a survival of the fittest. Doubtless this is so. So in the future there will be a survival of the fittest. What is it? Wisdom, gentleness, meekness, brotherly-kindness, and charity. Over those who have these traits, death has no permanent power.—*H. W. Warren, D. D.*

Don't Die in the House.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bedbugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15c per box.

"Grandpa Prescott," as he is affectionately called, is a compositor on the Corning (Iowa) *Gazette.* He is probably the oldest printer in active service in the country, being ninety years old, and sets type every working-day in the year.

This world is full of worry and anxiety. Heavy care rusts one out in a few years. Young men under heavy business pressure become gray before their time. They break down in the prime of manhood because of the cares and burdens which they are not able to bear. "Be anxious for nothing," says the blessed book which reveals the Savior to us. "Cast your burdens upon the Lord, who careth for you," ought to be remembered and never forgotten by those who put their trust in Him. Here are wisdom, sunshine, hope and sweet peace such as the world has never known. The Lord will not forsake his children.—*The Christian.*

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Or CHILLS and FEVER.

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Or, Is There to be a War of Races in America?

BY REV. A. E. P. ALBERT, Assistant Editor of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

An oration delivered in Central Church, New Orleans, June 30, 1882, before the Alumni Association of Straight University. For sale in pamphlet, at 10 cents, post paid, at SOUTHWESTERN office, 32 Natchez street.

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D.I.C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

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[illegible]

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR: I want to inquire for my kin people whom I left between Springfield and Bolivar City, Missouri. They belonged to Capt. Lemons. My father was Alfred Lemons; mother, Charlotte; uncle, Bob; brother, A. Lemons. My name was Eveline Lemons. When I left I was eight years old. I am now Emeline Neal, and live in Marion county, Texas. Address Rev. Geo. W. Norris, Marshall, Texas.

MR. EDITOR: I wish to inquire for a young man, Mills Hall. He was in St. Louis with me last winter. I do not know where his home is. He was a drummer. I am a member of the A. M. E. Church. I want him to go to school with me in Ohio. Address me at St. Louis, Mo.
MISS ANNA BROWN.

MR. EDITOR: I wish to find my father Sam Harrice, I am the son of Hettie Wrighting who belonged to Billie Wrighting in Edenton, North Carolina. I last saw him in 1860 when we were coming to Texas with Stock Wrighting, we shook hands at New Orleans. I desire to know now whether father is living or dead. Address me at at Bryan, Texas. SAM WRIGHTING.

MR. EDITOR: Information is wanted of my eldest son Charles Daniel Gray. The next one was Wm. Harrison Gray; the next Wesley Gray. My daughter was Lavinia and their father Charles Gray, who used to belong to Billie Crigler. I belonged to Dick Ricksy. I was sold to William Browning before the war. I left them at a place eight miles from Culpepper Court House out in the country. Address at Brookhaven, Miss., care Rev. R. Roberts. MATILDA GRAY.

DEAR EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my sisters Emma and Lucy, whom I left in Hinds county, Miss. I do not know their other names. I was seven years old when I left them, and father brought me to Warren county. Sister Emma lived with Mr. C. Harris, Lucy with S. Parmon, near Bolton. Mother died in 1863, she belonged to Mr. Harris. Father is Jack Evans. Address me at Russellville, Miss. WM. EVANS.

DEAR EDITOR: I desire to inquire for my father and mother. Brothers were Sie and Nathan; Sister, Ann. I left them near Darlington courthouse, South Carolina. Parents names were Jake and Peggie. I married Jerry Schott. Address me at Watson, Arkansas.
BETTY SCHOTT.

DEAR EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my sister, I have not heard from her for many years. Her name was Lucy Lisle, our mother was Alsie Lilse; father, Barnaby Lilse. Three sisters of us, Lucy, Eliza and Mary. Two brothers, Henry the eldest and Adam. We belonged to the widow Smith, and I was brought from them by a trader name Thomas Johnson. When I was taken from them I was a girl thirteen years old. They lived in Cape Girrardeau, Mo., at a large bridge near Mr. A. Gibney's store. Address me at Bastrop, La., care Rev. J. S. Patterson, (late Mary Ann Lucecia Lilse), but now MARY A. L. DEAN.

DEAR EDITOR: I wish to see if my relatives can be found. I have a father, mother, and one full sister. Father was August Brown, sister, Louisa Brown, three half-sisters were Mary, Eliza, and Harriet Brown, two brothers were Joseph and George Brown. I was born in Maryland, and when eleven years old was brought to Tennessee. I remained there four years, and was taken to Missouri, and after being there two years came to Texas. I was brought to Tennessee by Jose Gamden, a speculator. Jesse Breese was my last owner. This occurred 1858 to 1866. I am about 39 years old. Address me at Roxton, Lamar county, Texas.
37-St SARAH ANN LEWIS.

DEAR EDITOR: I desire to inquire for my sister Martha, who was sold from us when about seven years old to a man who lived near Bolivar, Tenn., named Tom Boyle. At that time we all belonged to John Green, except father, who belonged to Nat Woods. Father was Granville, mother Dollie, brothers William, Granville, and Richmond the baby, sister Laura. We all went by the name of Norman. Father belonged to Tom Norman, who lived at Whiteville, Hardeman Co., Tenn. Grandfather was Squire Norman, grandmother, Jennie Norman. Mother and all the children except Sister Martha are here in Texas. I desire to find her. Pastors, please read this to your congregations. Address, at Austin, Texas, her brother,
38-3m REV. GRANVILLE NORMAN.

The refreshing aroma of Floreston Cologne, and its lasting fragrance make it a peerless toilet perfume.

The latest bid for popularity is Mr. Blaine's proposal that the United States assume a part of the State debt of Virginia. It will have a powerful scattering effect in the not distant future. If Virginia will not pay her debts, and the United States Government assumes it, what would it amount to but a heavy premium on repudiation? It cannot be that so shrewd a politician as Mr. Blaine seriously believes in the probability of such a measure succeeding. There is not a Northern State that would listen to the proposal. A man with a "remarkable anxiety" for the presidency is liable to do strange things.—*Boston Watchman.*

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Alexander H. Stephens, was elected Governor of Georgia on the 4th inst, by over 50,000 majority.

MOTHERS READ.

GENTS:—About nine years ago I had a child two years old and almost dead. The doctor I had attending her could not tell what ailed her. I asked him if he did not think it was worms. He said no. However, this did not satisfy me, as I felt convinced in my own mind that she had. I obtained a bottle of DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE (genuine). I gave her a teaspoonful in the morning and another at night, after which she passed seventy-two worms and was a well child. Since then I have never been without it in my family. The health of my children remained so good that I had neglected watching their ails as until about three weeks ago, when two of them presented the same sickly appearance that Fanny did nine years ago. So I thought it must be worms, and went to work at once with a bottle of DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE between four of my children, their ages being as follows: Alice, 8 years; Charley, 4 years; Emma, 6 years; John, 9 years. Now comes the result: Alice and Emma came out all right, but Charley passed forty-five and Johnny about sixty worms. The result was so gratifying that I spent two days in showing the wonderful effect of your Vermifuge around Utica, and now have the worms on exhibition in my store.

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oct5

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will change the beard to a BROWN or BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.

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R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.
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Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.

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oct5-14t eow

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$10 REWARD

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For sale by leading merchants.

Beware of worthless imitations boned with cord.

WARNER BRO'S., 372 Broadway, N. Y.

no30-16t

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GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of [illegible] years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S Iron Tonic does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy, has in my hands, made some wonderful cures. [illegible] some of our most eminent physicians have yielded to this great and incomparable [illegible] in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as [illegible] IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice.

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aug24-13t

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Pool's Signal Service Barometer

OR STORM GLASS AND THERMOMETER COMBINED, WILL TELL YOU!

It will detect and indicate correctly any change in the weather 12 to 48 hours in advance. It will tell what kind of storm is approaching, and from what direction—invaluable to navigators. Farmers can plan their work according to its predictions. Saves 50 times its cost in a single season. Has an accurate thermometer attached, which alone is worth the price of the combination. This great WEATHER INDICATOR is endorsed by the most eminent Physicians, Professors and Scientific men of the day to be the BEST IN THE WORLD! The Thermometer and Barometer are put in a nicely finished walnut frame, with silver plated trimmings, etc., making it a beautiful as well as useful ornament. We will send you a sample one, *delivered free*, to your place, in good order, on receipt of $1, or six for $4. Agents are making from $5 to $20 daily selling them. *A trial will convince you.* Order at once. It Sells at SIGHT! Just the thing to sell to farmers, merchants, etc. Invaluable to everybody. U. S. Postage Stamps taken if in good order, but money preferred. Agents wanted everywhere. Send for Circular and terms. Address all orders to OSWEGO THERMOMETER WORKS, (*Largest establishment of the kind in the world*) Oswego, Oswego Co., N.Y. We refer to the Mayor, Postmaster, County Clerk, First and Second National Banks, or any business house in Oswego, N. Y.

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oct12-13t

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28 "	225 lbs.	375 lbs.	55 00
32 "	350 lbs.	550 lbs.	80 00
36 "	550 lbs.	800 lbs.	120 00
40 "	750 lbs.	1050 lbs.	160 00
44 "	1000 lbs.	1350 lbs.	200 00
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48 "	2100 lbs.	2900 lbs.	400 00

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On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

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17-26teow

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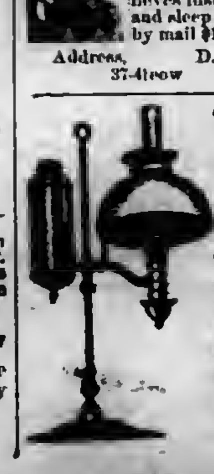

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jy13-30teow

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MILLER & HUNT, Wright's Grove, Chicago.

38-6m

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

VOL. 17—NO. 43. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, OCTOBER 26, 1882. WHOLE NUMBER 534.

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

PUBLISHED BY
THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN,
[illegible] Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

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L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D.D., Assistant.

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DO BATTLE FOR HUMANITY.

BY THE BARD OF NIAGARA.

Do battle for humanity;
Do battle for the truth!
Yield not a moment to the wrong
But fight for age and youth,
Till virtue's banner all unfurled
Shall wave o'er our polluted world.

Do battle for humanity;
With firmness, love and zeal;
[illegible]
To work for common weal,
And flash the truth from pole to pole,
Enlightening every human soul.

Do battle for humanity:
Let man with woman join
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
May shine again in purest light.

Do battle for humanity,
But not with sword or spear;
Let every [illegible] be fully clad
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] kindness move.

Do battle for humanity,
With vigilance and care,
[illegible] opportunity,
[illegible] join with prayer;
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] CEMETERY.

[illegible]

[illegible]

a community, but has believed in them and helped to execute them; has not only been an attendant at church but an active and, perhaps, devout member.

Let him come to New Orleans. The open stores and saloons on Sunday, are a surprise to him; the crowds on the corners and in the coffee-houses shock him. He goes to church, perhaps his business is sight-seeing, or he may be a member of an "investigating committee;" at any rate he wants to see all he can, so as he leaves church he watches the people a little. He follows one, whom he has noticed as taking an active part in the services, and who seemed especially devout, he sees him enter a coffee-house only a few blocks from the church and order a drink. He turns away surprised and disgusted, Surely he thinks he must be a "sheep in wolf's clothing;" assuredly his church is not aware that he drinks!

He mentions it to a friend, a resident of New Orleans, who laughs at him for his scruples, and tells him that we do things differently here from what you do in your straight-laced town; and the more he observes the more he is convinced that they do things *differently*. Perhaps he concludes to make is home here, and little by little as he mingles with others, he begins to do as they do. Occasionally when he reflects he is ashamed of himself, and, perhaps, sorry, but the power of example is so strong that he continues yielding his principles till they are hardly recognizable. He will tell you as an excuse for his absence from church that a man who is confined to business during the week needs recreation on Sunday, that that was the design of the Sabbath. Moreover, if he has a little job of work that he wants done, Sunday is the handiest day in the week to do it. In short, "the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath." He will quote St. Paul's advice to Timothy: "Drink no longer water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine often infirmities;" and it is quite remarkable how many "infirmities" he will develop and how often they will need the "little wine."

There are only two ways in which he permits the dirt to gather in his house, and disease to spread in his body.

Nobody who has not experienced it knows how easy is this downward way. How easy it is to "fall away from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits." How easy to be "a partaker of other men's sins."

St. Paul knew and so he exhorted Timothy to keep himself pure.

There are hundreds of men to-day in New Orleans who would, had they kept themselves pure and uncontaminated by influence, and maintained the good character which they brought here, not only have saved themselves from the ranks of drinkers and Sabbath-breakers, but have helped others who have been influenced by them to have led clean lives also.

A man occupying not only a high position among our law-makers, but an official position in his church at home, comes here and secure in the thought that he is unknown, does as the Romans do, and is a disgrace to himself and his constituents.

Such things happen frequently. It is a pitiful thing to contemplate the weakness of poor human nature; but it makes us understand the necessity of the "line upon line and precept upon precept," which we find in the Bible.

A life of purity is the result of [illegible] strife, constant warfare [illegible] self and sin. Not only by [illegible] is the life rendered impure, [illegible] by words and by thoughts. [illegible] what James says: "If any [illegible] you seem to be religious, [illegible] bridle not his tongue, but [illegible] his own heart, this man's [illegible] is vain."

[illegible] the good house-wife, always [illegible] for accumulating dirt, [illegible] ready to put a thing out [illegible] place, must be the one [illegible] keep himself pure; he [illegible] on the look out for any [illegible] for where there is sin [illegible] be purity; the two [illegible] incompatible and cannot [illegible] place.

[illegible] better for our lives [illegible] of the mercy, [illegible]

Christ says: "But if you forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive you your trespasses."

This is expected and comes from head-quarters.

Now, a forgiving spirit is something more than not wishing our enemy evil, nor desiring to harm him; we must wish him *well*, and be willing to aid him in whatever tends to promote his welfare.

I think we may be sure we have forgiven an enemy when we can pray for him. I don't know what the experience of others may be, but I have found it impossible to pray for any one so long as there remained a shadow of animosity in my heart. Of course, the lips could utter the words of a prayer, but not coming from the heart—it was, consequently, *not* a prayer.

God has marked out the way, and He has made it straight and narrow, lying directly *over* self.

J. C. S.

New Orleans, Oct. 14, 1882.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Color Line.

Recently we have noticed several articles in different papers and comments upon the published card in the *Age* from the pen of Rev. E. H. King, pastor of the first Methodist Episcopal Church at Birmingham, Ala., in which he declares that the M. E. Church in that city, of which he is pastor is exclusively, for white people. Rev. Mr. King makes no explanation for his ridiculous card, only that he says, "in view of certain occurrences and misapprehensions which exist in the mind of some." Will Rev Mr. King tell what had occurred that has called forth such a wicked and unchristian act, to draw the color line at the door of a Methodist Episcopal Church? Bro. King should be more explicit in so great and important a matter. What is the "Misapprehension that exists in the mind of some?" Do the colored people apprehend in Birmingham that they can worship God in a Methodist Episcopal Church built for white people exclusively? There is undoubtedly a great "misapprehension" somewhere, for this is the first time that we have ever seen it upon record that the old mother Methodist Church had one in her whole denomination built "exclusively for white people." If this be true, as one of our Bishops presiding at Mississippi Conference at Oxford said, when one of our presiding elders was representing one of our members of his district, that the whole circuit depended upon him, "Well the sooner the man or the church dies the better for the whole charge." So in my humble opinion the sooner Rev. M. King and his "exclusively white church" goes to heaven, or dies, the better for the whole denomination, for it stands for down right caste, and the M. E. Church does not tolerate anything of the kind. Or was that one particular church in Birmingham built upon that base, or is that the way that our "white work" in the South is to be carried forward hereafter? The moving of straws indicate the way the wind is blowing.

It may be that Bro. King assumes that inasmuch as the General Conference has allowed the annual conferences to divide on the color-line, that he has the same right to exclude colored people from the white church in Birmingham. If this is the position of Bro. K, Mr. Editor, is he or is he not justified in excluding colored people from his "white" church? There is something dark in this inhuman and unchristian treatment of the colored people by some of the leaders of our "white work" so called in the South. *We want more light.*

It is also very noticeable that the *Methodist Advocate* at Atlanta, Ga., has had nothing to say upon the subject, but perhaps that able editor is only waiting and watching the result, for it is quite strange that that paper should be silent when such an outrage as this is being perpetrated upon the colored members of the M. E. Church.

Will Rev. Mr. King, of the "First Methodist Episcopal Church in Birmingham of which he is pastor," please explain his position, and be a little more explicit in statement of his reasons for excluding colored people from his church? Fraternally yours,

J. M. SHUMPERT.

Columbus, Miss., Oct. 17, 1882.

[illegible] Irwin McDowell, [illegible] on the retired [illegible]

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Pro Rata Distribution.

BY REV. L. M. HAYGOOD.

The financial plans of our church are acknowledged equal to, if they do not surpass, any plans of any religious organization in this country who collect money only for the purpose of carrying out the commands of the blessed Master. In fact, to my mind it appears plainer each time I think over it that the plan of prorata distribution in our church guards the interests of every preacher in the church from the Bishop down, and its very make up goes to show that men of God inaugurated it. By the proper understanding and execution of this plan, no conference, district, circuit or station will have (if any desire it) the privilege of supporting the bishop, as such, and neglect the presiding elder, or support the P. E. and refuse to contribute means for the support of the pastor, but understand it to mean that the money raised for the support of the ministry, shall be divided between the bishop, presiding elder and pastor, and that each shall receive such proportion of the whole as his part is of the whole, no more no less. The law of our church considers every congregation under the watch care of three pastors: the presiding Bishop, elder and pastor in charge. This is just as it should be for it is beneficial to all. My attention was called to this subject by hearing an official member say: "Well, they have sent Bro. B. back as presiding elder and we do not intend to give him any salary, for he does not do as we wish him to do, and he preaches so much about duty that we are tired of it," and then he is always wanting us to "remove the old land marks" and take the discipline for what it says, and we've never been used to it. The minutes of a certain annual conference attracted my attention also to this subject. If this matter of pro rata distribution is properly observed there will remain no necessity for complaints coming in as they do of deficiencies in the salaries of bishops, presiding elders or pastors.

The discipline plainly declares that the amount apportioned to each pastoral charge for the support of the bishops, shall be a pro rata claim with that of the stationed preachers and presiding elders, and no such preacher or presiding elder shall be entitled to *his* allowance except to the extent to which the claims of the bishops are met by the station or district with which he is connected; that in all cases the presiding elder shall share with the preachers in his district in proportion to what they have respectively received; but if there be a surplus of money raised for the support of the preachers in one or more circuits or stations in his district, he shall receive such surplus; provided he do not receive more than his allowance. This I understand to have been enacted that no bishop, presiding elder or pastor would receive his salary according as he pleased or displeased the congregation while doing his whole duty as a minister of the Lord Jesus. Now, from the above I learn that in no conference, district, station or circuit is the bishop entitled to *all* his salary unless there be *no* deficiency for ministerial support from that conference, district, station or circuit. And what is here said of one is meant for all the three, so that no presiding elder is entitled to *all* his salary at any one place, unless the bishop and pastor's *whole* claim is met. Applied as well to the preacher as the others, so he is not entitled to his *entire* claim unless the bishop's and presiding elder's claims are met in full of all demands. There will be charges that will not support the pastor because they love the presiding elder so much better, or it may be it will not support the presiding elder because they love the pastor and he is more popular. Now to meet such cases I think is the object of the pro rata distribution. plan and if not for this it indeed does much good in this direction as well. Of course any such actions as above stated would not only be unjust, but if persisted in, after proper information as to duty in the case, would be open rebellion against the law of the church and would be dealt with accordingly. If the people, over whom we watch and for whom we labor do not understand this matter, it is high time. If this enactment is right and just, then it should be adhered to by all. Suppose no such law existed, and I was presiding elder and came up to [illegible] with my entire salary from [illegible] preaching place in my district, and the pastors in my district were not able to get to conference on account of having, received only one-fourth of their salaries, and their wives and children needing the comforts of life—would such be right? Or, suppose the pastor should come up to conference with all his debts settled, wife and children comfortably situated, and all the year he had been neglecting to call attention to the subject of presiding elder's salary, and had in every way discouraged the people when desirous of giving money to pay the presiding elder's salary, could that Brother expect to enjoy the aid of the Holy Spirit or receive the warm grasp of his defrauded Brother's hand? Most assuredly not. Such handling of money and actions would not only be deleterious, but unchristian-like and a thrust under the fifth rib of our system of itinerancy. To say such actions could be performed by none save an enemy of our presiding eldership, does not palliate the crime or exonerate the criminal. Picking up the minutes of a certain conference, we found in one district $2829.65 estimated for pastors' salaries, and $359 for presiding elders, and $15.75 for bishops. Out of these amounts the pastors received $1878.40; presiding elders $362, bishops $11.35; leaving a deficit for pastors of $951.25. Presiding elders receiving $2.25 more than the salary estimated, while the bishops came out $2.85 behind. In another district we find estimated for pastors $3769; for presiding elders $369; for bishops $80. Received by pastors $1668; presiding elders $334; bishops $70. Leaving the pastors $2101; presiding elders $35, and bishops $10 behind. In another district we find pastors' salaries estimated at $4801.80; presiding elders $613; bishops $69.50. Received: pastors $4123.30; presiding elders $555; bishops $40.40. Leaving the pastors a balance of $678.50; presiding elders $58; bishops $29.10. Now this is not for the purpose of criminating any one, but simply going to show one of two things, viz: that the law in the case is not known, or else not observed. Suppose it is disregard for law, (which we are unwilling to *admit*) then the time would soon come when a preacher, presiding elder, or bishop, would be acceptable and receive his salary only when he bared his neck to the yoke of those in his congregation who would hold the bag. Then he would not dare lift up his voice against theatres, horse-races, circuses or the dreadful liquor traffic. Now it must all come from an irregular unmethodistic mode of raising these collections. I think of but few districts that will make better showing than the above. Now, I think there is no law laid down in the discipline that should not be observed, however much to us it may seem they need to be altered.

Columbus District—West Texas Conference.

DEAR EDITOR.—I am too busy to write much or often. I am traveling this immense district with a team; this gives me less time than I would have if I could travel by railroad.

My work begins at Lockhart, thirty miles south of Austin, and to-day I am near the Lynnville Bayou on the border of Brazos county.

I find your old friends—the Boons—to be earnest Christian men. They are opening up a large plantation, and are raising this year immense crops of cotton and corn. They are also doing something in the way of raising stock. I wish all the colored people were as thrifty and enterprising as they are.

Whenever I pass this way I am entertained by Mr. John Matthews, a member of the M. E. Church South, a merchant and stock man, who makes me welcome as long as I can stay with him.

When I am in this region I divide my time between his place and the Boons.

Our work in Maltagorda county and Wharton county is very young and feeble, but it is very hopeful. We are making a severe effort to build a church in Wharton, not so much to shelter the Methodists we have there, as to reach the people that are not religious at all, The Church Extension Board have made us a donation of $250 00 from the McCabe fund raised especially for frontier churches. With this help we hope to get a church 23x45 feet inclosed so we can use it.

This has been a year of unusual [illegible]ty in this district.

[illegible] District Conference held at Oakland the first week of September, the preachers reported more than 500 conversions since the last annual conference, and there have been several meetings held since and a good many conversions, making the number at this date about 600. The best part of the work is, the preachers are learning how to do careful pastoral work, so that nearly all these converts will be saved to the church and to the cause of Christ.

Porter in his "Hints to Self-Educated Ministers" says: "He is the best disciplinarian who holds the most believers to the cross and the church." I have seen pastors who seem to enjoy the weeding out process as much as they did the gathering in process, and by their reckless manner of handling converts a large portion of them never come into full connection.

The Sunday school work Prof. G. O. Richardson did for us at District Conference is bearing fruit all over the district. Even in this remote corner they are getting the help necessary to make a Sunday school profitable. The new songs Mrs. Richardson taught us at District conference are ringing over nine counties. Pray that God may bless our workers and our work.

G. W. RICHARDSON, P. E.

CANEY, October 14, 1882.

Sunrise Around the World.

Morning dawns on the isles of the Pacific where the palm-grove, the coral-reef, and the lagoon are to be seen. Westward it moves, irradiating at once Australia and Japan, the gold-diggings of the Briton, and the summer gardens of the Tycoon. Next Java seas and Chinese waters reflect the morn; the one studded with spicy isles, the other teeming with ships of antique form. On it goes, lighting up the populous cities of China, the shrines of Siam, and the temples of Burmah, until the tops of the Himalayas reflect the first rays of coming day. Brighter grows the light upon its lasting snows, and wide it spreads on either hand, o'er ocean's waves and Tartar land,

"O'er many an ancient river,
O'er many a palmy plain;"

until jungle and city, deep defile and Hindoo temple, are flooded with the light of day. Onward still it moves, over Afghanistan and Persia, until the snows of Ararat are suffused with a crimson glow. Brighter grows the light, until surrounding seas reflect the day, until the camel's shadow is projected on the sand, and the mosque and the minaret are revealed on Zion's hill. Onward still it advances in ceaseless march, illuminating the classic shores of the Mediterranean, and spreading far away to Caffre hut and Lapland burrow; embracing at once Zambesi and Nile valleys, Grecian Isles, and Russian steppes. At length the Alps are all aglow, and the shadows of night chased from the valleys. Darkness retires from the scene, and reveals the rolling Rhine, the plains of France, and the hills of Spain. The British Isles, too, are all in view,—the greensward of England, and Scotia's rugged strand. Having lighted up the Old World, westward it moves to seek a New. The waves of the Atlantic are irradiated from pole to pole. Ten thousand sails mirrored on the deep, or rocked by the tempest, reflect the day. A New World comes in view, from the shores of the Amazon to Labrador; wide savannas, emerald isles, populous cities, mighty rivers, and pine-clad hills, embrace the day. On marches the morn over fertile plains and dark primeval forests, over the banks of the Amazon, the windings of the Mississippi, the net work of railways, and the waters of the great lakes, until beyond green savannah and rolling prairie it glows on the snows of the Andes, and the tops of the Rocky Mountains, where the condor trims his plumage, and the grizzly bear skulks to his lair. Down the mountain-side it pours, until Chilian cities and California sands are mirrored in the waters of the Pacific. Again its march is o'er the deep, until, amid the beauteous isles where day began, it resumes its glorious course of sunrise round the world.

A meeting of wool growers was held at San Antonio, Texas, to organize for the defeat of Hon. John Hancock, a free trader to Congress. They declared that his defeat was of national importance, and the producers of nearly 10,000,000 pounds of wool marketed in San Antonio annually, could not prosper after the removal of a protective tariff.

"Rapid Transit Lager Beer Saloon."

Such are the words which are placed above a down-town saloon in this city. What a terrible significance they have! "Rapid Transit" indeed, from respectability to ruin, from health and happiness to disease and death, from what might be a heaven here to a hell hereafter. Easy travel is it along the downward road with a swift and pleasant gliding motion, but what a terminus! Could the end be seen, how few would be the passengers along its sin stained way! One is reminded of the vision of the dreamer, who saw a bridge stretching over a broad, dark stream, with here and there a trapdoor, down through which ever and anon the unheeding passenger fell—fell from the bridge of life into the rapidly rolling river of death, and not of death alone, but eternity. Surely this is one of the largest traps. Never are its hinges still, but one victim after another falls through, struggles hopelessly with the roaring torrents, and is swept away to join thousands of unwary ones who have preceded him.—*Ex.*

The *Providence Journal* took exceptions to the late address of Rev. A. D. Mayo before the Social Science Association, in behalf of National Aid to Education, on the ground that the South practically denies suffrage to the negro voter, whether educated or uneducated, and the North should not be taxed to support their schools. Our contemporary should put on his spectacles and read the bills now before the two houses of Congress. He will learn from these, first, that it is proposed to appropriate, not solely Northern money, but funds gathered from the general sources of revenue of the whole country, of which the South is an important section; second, that this money is for the elementary education of whites as well as blacks, for public schools; and if the great crowd of ignorant white voters down South can be properly educated, they will probably outgrow any habits of political prescription in which they now indulge; third, that if the colored people could be elevated by education to a fair degree of intelligence, there would be no reason for suppressing their vote, and they could be trusted to hold their own against the wiles or oppression of corrupt politicians, with which both the great parties are amply supplied; fourth, that the debasement of the franchise in the South is no greater, and not half so dangerous, as in many of the great cities of the North, which are ruled by abominable rings, and plundered as by a gang of highway robbers; and finally, that the people of the South, who are entreating Congress to grant this aid, are not the ballot-stuffing and bull-dozing gang, but the better class in all these States, who deplore such crimes and seek the aid of the Government to educate their section above them. Even Rhode Island would not allow an Agassiz or a Garfield to vote unless he possessed a hundred or more dollars in real estate. Massachusetts forbids all men who cannot read and write and pay a poll-tax to vote. To refuse aid for the education that will reform the political corruption of a section till that section is politically regenerated, is a good deal like the doctor refusing to write a prescription till his patient has recovered his health by special interposition of the will of God.—*N. E Journal of Education.*

If you want to succeed in the world, you must make your own opportunities as you go on. The man who waits for some seventh wave to toss him on dry land will find that the seventh wave is a long time coming. You can commit no greater folly than to sit by the roadside until some one comes along and invites you to ride with him to wealth and influence.—*John B. Gough.*

The Texas *Advocate* says: The editor left last week for Tennessee, where he was, on the 3rd inst., united in matrimony with Mrs. Jennie Vaughn, of Gallatin. The Doctor carried with him the best wishes of his many friends, who have prepared a welcome for him and the gifted lady whom he has chosen. Pro tem. predicts that the readers of the *Advocate* will discover a new inspiration directing in the future the Doctor's always ready and fertile pen."

Fraser's Magazine has suspended publication.

General News Items.

President Arthur registered as a voter in New York.

Gen. Wolseley has been ordered home from Egypt.

The available Texas school fund for this year is $900,000.

Dallas, Texas, pays her public school teachers $770 per annum.

The American Fair Association decided to hold no fair at Atlanta, Ga., on the 27th.

Paul Pringle was hung at Mansfield, La., on the 13th for murder and robbery.

The average yield of oats this year will be larger than last. The crop of corn will be smaller.

A conference of miners held in Manchester, England, was directly representative of 120,000 men.

Hon. Joseph H. Acklen is making a vigorous canvass for Congress in the Third Louisiana District.

Immigrants from the West are pouring into Florida in wagon trains. They are seeking a less severe winter climate.

The Mormons nominated John T. Caine, monogamist, for Congress; democrats nominated Franklin Edson for mayor of New York.

Peanuts are sometimes eaten raw, but usually roasted or baked. In Africa and South America, they form one of the chief articles of food.

A pretty girl of 18, neat in dress and polite in manner, is a bootblack in Galveston. She has a chair at a street corner, and makes $3 to $6 a day.

The Methodist semi-centennial gathering at Indianapolis, denounced Sunday desecration in any form, and favored the submission of the constitutional prohibition amendment.

The Denison *Herald* says: A sale of 3,000,000 acres of the Texas and Central Railroad lands at $2 25 per acre, to London capitalists, was concluded on Thursday of last week.

The entire expenses of the State Temperance Committee for the successful prohibition campaign in Iowa are thus reported by the treasurer, Mr. J. A. Harvey: Received, $2209 88; paid out, $2,030 96; balance on hand, $170 02.

Chief Engineer Fanner testified before the Jeannette Board of Enquiry that he beleived the steamer Jeannette to be, when she sailed, a perfectly sea-worthy vessel, and as well adapted for Arctic cruising as a remodeled vessel could be made.

Louisiana expends $3,000,000 more for intoxicating drinks than she receives for all her sugar, cotton, and rice, the three staple articles of the State. Poor Louisiana, like her own Mississippi, she has more mouth than brains.—*Golden Censer.*

Gen. Sir Archibald Allison's committee on the channel tunnel has made a report unfavorable to the project as dangerous to England, and the report of the committee is supported by still stronger objections to the tunnel from Gen. Wolseley and the Duke of Cambridge.

The Egyptian Minister of Finance is in possession of a list of the landed properties belonging to the leaders of the rebellion, which are worth, in the aggregate, £2,000,000. It is believed much of this property will be confiscated.

Hon. R. K. Garland, the most prominent Greenback leader in Arkansas, has printed a card announcing his intention of supporting Jno. A. Williams, Republican candidate for Congress in the Second District. Garland is a brother of United States Senator Garland.

In the United States Circuit Court, Portland, Oregon, Judge Deady called the attention of the Grand Jury to the law in regard to political assessment, and instructed the jury, if any violation of the law could be found, that it was their duty to indict the offender.

Henry George, the Irish agitator, arrived in New York on the [illegible] He was interviewed and said [illegible] the Irish people were not [illegible] to the peasant proprietorship theory and would demand that [illegible] benefits derived from lands [illegible] be for the people. England [illegible] Scotland are more radical on [illegible] land question. He reports [illegible] crop prospects in I[illegible] able except on [illegible] where they have [illegible] damaged.

[illegible] Editor.
[illegible] Assistant.

[illegible] OCTOBER 26, 1882.

[illegible] remember that [illegible] not thrive in fence [illegible] in dark places. It [illegible] most vigorous growth [illegible] perfection in the wide [illegible] brotherly kindness [illegible] charity, and in the [illegible] intelligence.

[illegible] has been paid by the [illegible] Missionary society [illegible] engaged in organizing so- [illegible] funds, and advocat- [illegible] beyond necessary [illegible] expenses. The annual [illegible] of the board of managers [illegible] October 30th.

[illegible] Christian Advocate [illegible] (South) of Charleston, S. C., [illegible] a home missionary so- [illegible] composed of the members of [illegible] churches of its denom- [illegible]. A lot was purchased [illegible] street, and it has been [illegible] erect a comfortable [illegible].

[illegible] districts in the North [illegible] of the M. E. [illegible] have recently built [illegible] for their pre- [illegible]. This is certainly [illegible] in the right [illegible]. Come now brethren, [illegible] provided to good work, [illegible] we can not [illegible] for our presid- [illegible] for our pastors.

[illegible] the third re- [illegible] Orphanage [illegible], India, a [illegible] is said about [illegible] and while we are not [illegible] the cases are [illegible], we are not- [illegible] we can always [illegible] what it is [illegible] Works" as [illegible] one can read [illegible] God has [illegible]

[illegible] following [illegible]

Education and Suffrage.

Benjamin F. Butler, a gentleman distinctly remembered in New Orleans, is the nominee of the Democratic party of Massachusetts for Governor. The general qualification for suffrage in that State is the usual age (twenty-one years), a residence of one year in the State; and in the town or ward six months, and the payment of a State or local tax within two years. The Constitution also says that no person shall vote or be eligible to office who is unable to read the Constitution in the English language and to write his own name. The classes cut off from suffrage are those who cannot read the Constitution in English, write their own names, or pay a poll tax. General Butler now appears before the people demanding the abolition of all educational qualification for suffrage. How many people there are in Massachusetts who cannot read and write we are not able to say. It is said on good authority that quite a majority of the illiterates are women and that ninteen twentieths of all the illiterates are of foreign birth, and that most of them are either Irish, or French Canadians, and Roman Catholics. These illiterates are "responsible for full three-fourths of the pauperism, crime, and youthful vagrancy of the Commonwealth." Thus the good people of the Bay State are compelled to pay the cost of the shiftlessness, crime and general demoralization always associated with ignorance. This restraining clause in the Constitution may be a little hard upon the illiterate, but certainly it cannot be said that it throws any obstacle in the way of gaining the qualifications for suffrage, nor that they are unreasonably hard, so it cannot be said that there is any injustice to the illiterate. What we need through all the South is a similar constitutional provision and legislation. Every town is enjoined by law to support an elementary free school for all classes of children for six months in the year. "Every town of five hundred families must support a high school with Latin for ten months in the year, and every town of four thousand people a high school where in addition Greek and French, and the higher branches of a thorough academical education are taught. Any town or city violating these provisions may be prosecuted, fined in a sum twice the amount it ever raised by school tax, and from five hundred to a thousand dollars for [illegible] to elect school officers."

While Massachusetts has no State university her school system is giving to twenty thousand young men and women something better than what is called a college course in half of the States of the Union. Indeed, in no State are the facilities for thus obtaining any sort of education for which the child has the capacity more abundant. The poorest child in the Commonwealth has the run of the whole free school system, so there can be no excuse for illiteracy, every person has abundant opportunity to learn to read and write. In addition to the above, every parent or guardian is [illegible] to send a child to some school twenty weeks in the year from the age of six to fourteen, unless educated at home. No child under ten years of age can be employed in any manufactory, mercantile, or mechanical occupation, and no youth under fourteen unless [illegible] twenty weeks schooling each year. Thus the State makes [illegible] provision for the education of every child. The qualications for suffrage are simple and at every [illegible] door. The charge of injustice to the illiterate cannot for a [illegible] be sustained. The chief [illegible] to this constitutional [illegible] as to the literary qualification for the elective franchise [illegible] from the Roman Catholic [illegible] clergy, and a class of [illegible] demagogues, who hang [illegible] like reeking, festering [illegible] displace this constitutional provision would not be [illegible] a looking forward to a [illegible] future, but backward to [illegible]. And we believe the [illegible] far in the future when [illegible] will, as a matter of [illegible] follow along in the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] D.D., [illegible] Church [illegible] Miss.,

[illegible] Person [illegible] 1798.

[illegible] Franklin, Alabama, and remained in this position 19 years. He was a member of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church five times. At the Conference of 1844 he was chairman of the committee who reported the monstrous plan of separation. He was an active member of the Louisville convention in 1845. At the first General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, at Petersburg, Virginia, he was elected and ordained bishop, by Bishops Soule and Andrews. Bishop Paine was an able minister, a great lover of the doctrines and discipline of his church, a real Christian gentleman. As a presiding officer, he was prompt, dignified, firm and genial. At the last General Conference held in Nashville, last May, after reading an appropriate address he announced his retirement from the work of the ministry. After the close of the conference the Bishop loved and respected by all of his colleagues in the Episcopacy and brethren in the ministery, retired to his home in Aberdeen, where, surrounded by loving friends he has been waiting for the boatman to take him over. He was buried in the cemetery, Odd Fellows Rest, Saturday morning, Bishop McTyeire officiating.

Tidings from the Field.

Coming from Holmesville, where the guns seemed to be rightly adjusted against the common enemy, and arriving at Booneville in time to conduct the services on Sunday night September 10th, and to hold the conference next morning, it was pleasant indeed, on examination of our companies here, to find them all well drilled, under strict advancing marching orders, and really going forward, in spiritual and financial conquests for the church. Too much cannot be said in favor of our officials and members here. This year has witnessed almost a constant race among them; each striving to outrun the other in the work of building up our Zion. The noble contention for the mastery, manifested by these brethren, is so very charmingly dressed up in Christian loveliness, that one is easily persuaded to believe that it is but the manifestation of a lively *faith*. On quarterly meeting Sabbath, the leaders headed their classes in a contest to see which classes would contribute more liberally toward the payment of debts of the church, with the following results:

Class No. 1—$13 75; class No. 2—$4 35; class No. 3—$2; class No. 4—$3 05; class No. 5—$1 35; class No. 6—$7; class No. 7—$5 40—Total $36 90. Grand results for the season! A church, composed so largely of open-handed and freehearted people, cannot help from growing. And it does grow. It is growing, spiritually and financially. The Sunday-school also is growing, in numbers, in interest, and in influence. Pastor and people are lovely and loving. Bro. Thompson says he has no fear of not having his $100 for our Gilbert Haven School of Theology. When the cotton bolls open, he will get the money. But pleasant as it was to meet these brethren in their devotional exercises, in their interesting quarterly conference, and in their hospitable homes, duties, which never conflict, called elsewhere, and on Tuesday morning September 11th, in company with Bro. Stephen Green, a local preacher of our church here, I started through the woods for our work on Bayou De Glaise. Bro. A. Hilton, our self-denying and persevering pastor here, in a Baptist community where our church has few friends and less members, amid the most formidable obstacles and the greatest discouragements, is patiently laying the foundation deep and broad for the future growth and expansion of Methodism in these parts. It is true, we have scarcely a handful of members here, but these few are assisting to unfurl the blood-stained banner, and in the spread of scriptural holiness; and like the leaven in the barrel of meal they are reaching out, and already beginning to exert a healthful influence upon the community. These results, Bro. Hilton says, are largely due to his Sunday-school, and the aid of the SOUTHWESTERN. These, under God, are his trusted instruments with which he hopes to widly open the way for our church on Bayou De Glaise. And the way is opening; for whereas at the second quarterly conference we scarcely could get any one to come over to our church, at this, the third quarterly meeting, our temporary church building was crowded to suffocation, with as many [illegible] outside of the doors [illegible] quietly and devotion[illegible] to the services. [illegible] of the meeting [illegible] bership here, but we can boast, in proportion to the membership, of having the largest Sunday-school and the the largest list of subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN, on the LaTeche district. Mr. Ravillier, a friend of our church, has donated an acre of land upon which to build, and the Church Extension Society, that strong helping hand in this field, has appropriated $200 for this work, and under a favorable Providence our work on this Bayon will soon be permanently established in the work of saving sinners and diffusing light in this benighted region. The next point of observation was at Cheneyville. Here Bro. Sparks leads our forces; and right faithfully has he applied himself to the task of strengthening the weak places in his line of defense, but the results have not proven quite as satisfactory as was desirable; but nothing daunting he persistently continues his efforts. This charge is comparatively weak, hence the greater need for faithful and courageous officers and leaders, men, who like Joshua have been divinely taught to be strong and of good courage, and who having the presence of the Lord with them are neither afraid or dismayed. This indeed, is the great element of success for pastor as well as people, anywhere. Without it there are constant bickerings, jars and confusions, all to the great detriment of the cause of Christ, which we would advance. At Avoca, about fifteen miles above Alexandria, on the right ascending side of Red River, Bro. Wade Hampton is doing yeoman service for the success of our work. This is another one of the new openings which we are trying to occupy. A lot has been donated to us, the frame of a building 25x35 has been reared; 20 members and 40 Sunday-school scholars have been gathered; and future expansion is assured. The signs of the time are encouraging, and with renewed hope and vigorous energy we hope to accomplish much good work in this section.

A.

The Louisiana Lottery.

We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the *Weekly Press*, of Baton Rouge, containing a paper signed "X," on the "Louisiana Lotterp, its position in State politics." We summarize it.

"X" says that *Truth* (another Baton Rouge paper) complains that the Northern press, uninformed, are continually intimating that Louisiana politics are compassed by a Lottery concern; and it denies that it is an issue in State or national politics. "X" asserts that this is absurd, as the discussion has been going on for years, not only in the press of the North, "but in every department of the State and Federal government, as well as by the press of the South. The *Truth* itself has again opened the political discussion by taking issue on the lottery question with those members of the Legislature who favored the passage of bills to charter more lotteries, and for having voted to continue the lease of the Slaughterhouse charter, and other alleged monopolies, after having voted to abolish the lottery company, and makes direct charges and insinuations against them by saying they "had a scheme to further, an axe to grind, a bill to pass and probably a *quid pro quo* to realize," and whose hypocrisy "is too transparent for popular gaze. * * It goes a step further by making it a party question in this canvass. It says "that every prominent office holder in Louisiana is charged with being in affinity with this concern."

Truth having asserted that "the alleged lottery domination" is a "calamity doing great injustice to men of unsullied record," "secretly mooted and clandestinely used to impair the Democracy of the State," X concludes that it is calumny to charge the office holder with being in affinity with the concern, but not so to "charge and insinuate that members of the Legislature designated by it are venal, corrupt hypocrites." *Truth* admits that the lottery is *immoral*.

Says "X": "The Supreme Court of the United States in a recent lottery case held that these institutions belong to the police power of the State, and that the people themselves cannot bargain them away, much less can a State Legislature barter them off. These powers are always under the control of the Government, and can be exercised at any time to preserve and improve the morals of its citizens. There are no vested rights in a lottery charter, and the Congress of the United States in the exercise of its constitutional powers has passed stringent laws closing its mail against all lottery schemes, with heavy penalties against those who violate them."

The Louisiana State Lottery [illegible] by a Republican [illegible] and the charter was repealed [illegible] Legislature of 1879. It has never been rechartered, says "X," the Constitution of the State has not done it, and the courts cannot legislate it back into existence, "and it remains a bogus fraud, blazing its infamous effrontery before the world, a stigma upon the fair fame of Louisiana. In defiance of the postal laws of the United States, and with consent of the Postmaster General, it monopolizes the U. S. mail, to the exclusion of its kindred schemes—the Kentucky and other lotteries—which are prohibited from carrying on their business through the mail. It is time that the people all over the State should rise up and demand of its public men pledges that they will use all lawful means to strike down this hydra-headed monopoly. The lottery question was sprung upon Mr. Ellis even in his nominating canvass. This gifted Congressman met the charge openly and honestly, and his vindication was complete."

The views of "X" are certainly interesting, and we cordially approve of his appeal to the people of this State. It was asserted that the Lottery defeated the renomination of Hon. E. W. Robertson for Congress from the Sixth District: now, we are informed that Mr. Ellis was confronted by its influence. How long will the good people of Louisiana submit to this offensive monopoly?

Free Speech in Mississippi.

A recent dispatch from Canton, Miss., announced that a Hill (Republican) meeting had endorsed Barksdale (Democrat) and deprecated Hill's candidacy. The Vicksburg *Herald* comments: "After a gentleman from Canton explained to us a number of red shirts took a hand, we didn't think it so curious. In all soberness we advise that no bulldozing or fraud be attempted anywhere."

Says the same paper:

AN OUTRAGE.

We did hope this campaign would end without it being necessary to make any complaint of the conduct of extreme and reckless men. It seems we are to be disappointed. We have heard mutterings and rumors from various quarters and are quite certain some things have been done t at good citizens cannot countenance. We hear that it was impossible for Judge Alcorn to speak at Fayette by reason of disgraceful interruptions by tin-pans and other noise-producing things. Judge Alcorn is a gentleman, a Southern man, an ex-Confederate, and entitled to free speech, no matter how much he may differ in opinion from others. If he was only the most ignorant person, not a Southern man, not a Confederate, he would still be entitled to free speech.

Worse than the above we are reliably informed a gross outrage was offered Register Bruce when he spoke in Jackson. A package of finely pulvarized pepper was thrown at him. Had it struck him it would have filled his eyes, and if it had bursted near him, he would have had to cease speaking.

We have put a very mild phase on the information given above. If the facts are not as stated, nothing will give us greater pleasure than to make a correction. If they are as stated, we appeal to those instigating them to desist. The effort to suppress free speech and to defraud the ballot can only end, in the long run, in injury. The time has arrived when Southern men to attain the highest prosperity, have only to be patient and just.

And again:

Why did you publish that? The *Herald* was asked that question yesterday. Reference was made to the Bruce speaking at Jackson and the Alcorn attempted speaking at Fayette.

When matters of public interest are to be concealed, there is something wrong. We believe the readers of newspapers want to know what is going on, and we publish such news as we can collect. If the occurrences referred to were right, why conceal them? If they were wrong, how can similar ones be prevented in future more effectually than by publishing them to the world?

Because Democrats do wrong, or commit blunders, it does not follow that it is sound Democracy to conceal, condone, or countenance them. It is surely not Democracy to prevent free speech. On the contrary, we think no greater harm can be done the National Democratic party, than can be accomplished by a few selfish, reckless Southern men in preventing free speech and defrauding the ballot.

We call special attention to the advertisement of a night school at the New Orleans University. We understand that the leading teachers, including the President, will teach alternately; so that every one who attends will have the most thorough instruction. While this school will not be a substitute for the day school, yet for those who are compelled to labor, it offers an excellent opportunity to acquire a knowledge of such branches as will be of great benefit both in business and in social life. Let those who see this notice and advertisement, call the attention of their friends to it, and urge them to avail themselves of so favorable an opportunity, for we are informed that unless a good number attends, the school will not be continued beyond Christmas.

Prin er's Ink.

We believe in the proper use of printer's ink. But it seems to us that the Rev. E. H. King, Birmingham, Alabama, when he announced through the public press that the Methodist Episcopal Church of that city was not intended for colored people, and that they must keep away, "an announcement," says *Zion's Herald*, "so brutal and unchristian that we do not recollect ever having seen its parallel;" and Rev. John F. Spence, D.D., President of the East Tennessee Wesleyan University, in his attempt to defend this Alabama monstrosity, have made a bad use of printer's ink. We know of no two men in the Methodist Episcopal Church who are more surely, and, we trust, sincerely, to regret their sin and folly than Rev. E. H. King and John F. Spence, D.D. The Methodist Episcopal Church is not in the South to promote a gospel of caste and disunion. Churches are built in the East and West, in the North and South, for Christians, for corporate bodies to worship in. But the pastor of the Methodist church in Birmingham is the first to declare that the house of God was not open to colored people. Unfortunate man! The Methodist Episcopal Church cannot stand in the South on his platform. The *Christian Advocate*, New York, demands that the church be "purged from the stain and stigma of this thing."

Whatever may be said by the political enemies of Alexander H. Stephens, governor elect of Georgia, we think that one, and perhaps the great cause of his popularity, is his intense interest in the common people. His constant efforts to promote their welfare have endeared "the old man eloquent" to them. They believe he is their friend, and have faith in him. We look to his governorship hopefully, to his administration as an era in which the educational institutions and measures of the State will receive a healthy impetus.

PERSONAL.

—Thanks to Rev. H. J. Wright for copies of Alexandria, La., papers.

—Senator Jonas is assisting Gen. J. Floyd King in his Congressional canvass.

—Hon. Morris Marks, collector of internal revenue, made a pleasant call this week.

—The California Conference invited Bishop Hurst to make his home on the Pacific coast.

—Dr. Fitzgerald has resumed editorial charge of the Nashville *Advocate*, after a long illness.

—Herbert Spencer has failed to regain his health in this country, and will return to England next month.

—J. Y. Gilmore, editor of the *Sugar Bowl*, called last week. Few newspaper men are more industrious or enterprising.

—Hon. W. P. Miles leaves South Carolina to take charge of a large sugar planting interest in Louisiana.—*Charleston Advocate.*

—The Kentucky Military Institute has given the degree of Doctor of Divinity to the Rev. J. P. Nolan, of the Missouri Conference, Church South.

—Bishop Foss was present with Bishop Harris at the New York Preacher's meeting. Dr. Sayre says his return to work must be slow and cautious.

—Rev. Samuel Davage of Wesley Chapel, this city, has returned from a sojourn in Shreveport and vicinity, much benefited in health and ready for vigorous pastoral work.

—James E. Evans, D. D. of North Georgia conference, M. E. Church, South, has been appointed commissioner for the theological school of the Colored M. E. Church of America.

—Col. Ralph Plumb, a wealthy citizen of Streator, Ill., and now mayor, has just built a large and handsome school building; furnished and fitted it at a cost of over $40,000, and presented it to the township.

—Mrs. Dunton, a missionary of the Women's Home Missionary Society, from South Carolina, we learn from the *Western*, has been delivering addresses in Cincinnati and vicinity in behalf of the work in the South. She has made an excellent impression.

—The printers of Meridian have contributed money sufficient to erect a nice marble stone over the remains of the late John A. Jacobs, an old printer, who was crushed by the train a short time since.—*Mississippi Methodist.*

—G. W. Shelby, a student of Wiley University, has taught school in Sabine parish, La., and recently at Allen, La. He proposes to return to Wiley, and seems to be deeply impressed that he has a duty to perform in the uplifting of the people. He asks for Christian prayers in his behalf.

—We are glad to announce the appointment of Rev. A. H. Gillet, of the Michigan Conference, as agent of the Methodist Sunday-school Union for the South and West. Presiding elders holding district conferences as ministerial associations will do well to confer with Bro. Gillet. His address is Cincinnati, Ohio.

—The sudden and unexpected death of Rev. Thomas Guard, D. D., pastor of the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Md., is announced. Dr. Guard was one of the most brilliant pulpit and platform speakers in our church. He was a native of Ireland. The preachers of Baltimore and Philadelphia have made special and appropriate expression of their sorrow.

—The Columbia, S. C., *Christian Neighbor* says the death of Dr. J. W. Parker, Oct. 11, has cast a gloom over the community. He was born in Philadelphia in 1803, and graduated in medicine. In 1836 he was elected Superintendent and Physician of the Lunatic Asylum, which position he held until 1870; but in 1876 he was elected assistant physician, which position he held at the time of his death. He was a consistent Christian and a faithful Methodist.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

ARKANSAS.

H. H. McAllister, Clarendon: "Our work is growing in Monroe county. In addition to Saulsburg I have Clarendon the capital of the county. Clarendon has grown wonderfully since the Palmer road has been built here. Great field for Methodism. I stop at Saulsburg."

MISSISSIPPI.

W. M. Gatewood, Walthall: "The people are picking cotton, and will soon be better off. Have had 69 conversions on the work this year. We have three acres of land properly deeded, at Walthall, and one at Bellfontaine; at Greensboro we have two acres. At Walthall we have 5000 feet of lumber, at Bellfontaine 6000: The trustees at Greensboro have asked for some aid from the Church Extension Society."

J. J. Harris, Columbus; "Protracted meetings on the Columbus circuit have been closed, and the result was 23 conversions and 7 additions. The presiding elder visited us at Moore's chapel, and preached to a large congregation. The young men of Military chapel have presented the pastor with a fine hat. The ladies said they would not be outdone, and during the contest the pastor will be well clothed."

LOUISIANA.

The Sabbath school of Ames M. E. Church gave a concert in the auditorium of the church, Sabbath evening October 22. In preparation for the event the young people of the congregation decorated the pulpit and altar with flowers and evergreens. The exercises consisted of sacred music, recitations by the children, and short addresses by a number of clergymen and others. The audience was large and appreciative, the collection liberal

Letter from La Teche.

MR. EDITOR:—I am at home again and well, thank God. The Lord has been very gracious and is smiling on His work here. Brother Lyon, our pastor, is vigorous, hopeful, progressive, and seeking to save the lost. The church grows under his care. Professor Wells is at his post, always a faithful and successful teacher. It is a hopeful sign, a fact encouraging to God's friends, that so many young men are rising up among us, who, in their education, are learning and have learned to build up, not to destroy. The work of destruction requires no talent, only reckless purpose. Upbuilding, edification, requires a diversity of talents trained to skillful work. Thank God for good workers.

La Teche Seminary is opening the fall session with a good outlook. The Orphans' Home, will, in a few days, present a scene of renewed activity in the work of finishing. The writer of this note arrived at home only yesterday; but work will soon be resumed. The last four or five mouths have been spent in the North, recuperating health and working for this dear cause. The few mouths to come will show its good results. The day of usefulness for hands of colored singers is not yet past. No entertainments are more acceptable to the Christian public than those given by a company of genuine people of the African race, with a Christian spirit, and under discreet management. The original Fiske Jubilee Singers are still traveling and singing. The Tenesseeans, who were originally organized under the auspices of our Freedmen's Aid Society, and who raised for it about $14 000, are still traveling; although they are not under the auspices and control of that society. The University Singers of New Orleans are also traveling, and I believe successfully. No such company is now more popular than the Seminary Quartette and La Teche Children, who are expected to reach home ere the opening of winter. This mode of raising money—i. e. by concerts—for a benevolent object, has its disadvantages and drawbacks. But what kind of human action has not its weak points? Perhaps this business of concerts has as few as any. You will allow one that has experience thus to speak. An agency for money raising that pays its own way, not discounting the liberality of the people for expenses, certainly commends itself to favorable regard. The Seminary Quartette and La Teche Children have now been well introduced to the public, and it is to be hoped that if they should renew their travels in the future they will be found very successful.

We enjoy always the visits of the SOUTHWESTERN, and are looking forward with pleasant anticipations to the editor next official visit.

May your shadow ne'er grow less, Mr. Editor. We've had brown bread and baked beans with lots of your old friends in New Hampshire, who all bade us give us give you a good shake of the hand for their sake. Now, then, here goes a pen-shake, and when you come this way we're in for something more.

Truly, W. D. GODMAN.

La Teche, La., Oct. 21, 1882.

NEW BOOKS.

The Conversation of Children, By Rev. E. P. Hammond, M. A. Funk & Wagnalls, 10 & 12 Dey street, New York. Price 30 cents.

The City Temple Pulpit, Sermons with lectures on Homilties by Joseph Parker, D. D. N. Tibbals & Sons, 124 Nassau street, New York. Price $1 50.

Dr. Parker is one of England's famous preachers and authors. The book before us is full of suggestive points for ministers and teachers, and affords some of the best religions reading to thinking men. Most heartily do we commend this book to our preachers. It is handsomely bound. Send orders to N. Tibbals & Sons, 124 Nassau street New York.

Purgatory; Doctrinally, Practically and Historically Opened. By William Barrows, D. D., with an introduction, by Alexander McKenzie, D. D. American Tract Society, 150 Nassau street, New York. For sale by W. D. Skillman, 90 Camp street.

Here is one of the most interesting and instructive books that we have read. The theme is one of general interest, but seldom treated with any detail. Its study and wide circulation can but be productive of great good as it will bring men to carefully consider the teachings and promises of the Word of God.

Driftstock: Or Life on the Frontier. By Miss L. Bates. American Tract Society. For sale by W. D. Skillman, 90 Camp street. Price $1.

Those who have read Miss Bates, former books need not be told how clearly and sincerely and thoughtfully she writes. She is evidently a reverential believer in revealed and experimental religion, and always writes upon a subject that has some immediate and practical relation to society, and insists upon right living, and right acting; and that to follow Christ was not to lose a particle of true manhood. This is eminently a religous book, and can be read by a child or adult with religious benefit.

Happy Hours With Our Little People, American Tract Society, 150 Nassau street New York. For sale by W. D. Skillman, 90 Camp street. Price $1.

The little people will find this book a rare feast. It is profusely illustrated and hansomely bound. It will form an elegant present during the holidays for children.

Mamedo: The Palm-Land Maiden. By Rev. R. H. Nassau, M. D. American Tract Society, 150 Nassau street, New York. For sale by W. D. Skillman, 90 Camp street. Price 90 cents.

In this charmingly told story, we have the habits and customs of Equatorial Africa clearly described. The author says that "almost all the incidents here narrated occurred under his own observation." The characters are natural, the scenes described true. We have read few books with more satisfaction. To any of our readers who seek for information as to the habits and customs of Equatorial Africa we commend this book.

My Girls: By Lida A Churchill. V. I. F. Series. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. Price $1 25.

This bright and well written story will be read with genuine pleasure by all lovers of the better class of fiction. The four girls who are equally its heroines are four young lady telegraph operators in a large railroad office. At the time the story opens they are discharged from their positions and are discussing plans for the future. Each one has her peculiar dream. One, who has already written for the press, yearns for a literary life; another, who is possessed of a passion for music, dreams of fame and competence won through means of her voice; a third aspires to the platform as a public reader, while the fourth is content to trust her fate to the future, and take what comes. The result of their talk is a decision to go to New York together, to pursue their studies in the various directions alluded to, and a month later the little party of friends is established in a comfortable room, where they begin housekeeping under difficulties, but in the gayest spirits imaginable. The history of their experiences, their disappointments, trials, and triumphs, is fascinatingly told, and the reader who once takes up the volume will hardly lay it by until it is finished.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The American Agriculturist for November is at hand. We never scan its pages without wondering at the marvelous cheapness of the valuable information to be found within its pages. New York, Orange Judd & Co., $1 50 per year.

The Advocate of Bible Holiness for October is an unusually attractive and valuable number. The Bible Reading by D. Steele D. D., is worth the year's subscription. Published by McDonald & Gill, 36 Bromfield street, Boston. Price $1 per year.

Wilford's Microcosm for October is on our table. This is a monthly, devoted to the discoveries, theories and investigations of modern science in their bearing upon religious thoughts, edited by A. Wilford Hall, Ph. D. This magazine from the start has been a great success. It is a valuable periodical to those who are fond of speculative philosophy. Address Hall & Co., 23 Park Row, New York.

The North American Review for November presents an unusually diversified table of contents. "English views of Free Trade," by the Hon. John Welsh of Philadelphia, is a clear and forcible exposition of the differences between the economic situation of England and that of the United States, and of the considerations which make Free Trade imperative for the former country, if she would retain her position as the world's workshop. Joseph Neilson, Chief Judge of the Brooklyn City Court, writes of "Disorder in Rooms," a subject of profound interest to good citizens, and more especially now in view of certain recent occurrences. Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, ex-Surgeon-General of the U. S. Army, offers "A Problem for Sociologists," the problem being to determine the degree of responsibility before the criminal law, of persons affected by certain forms of insanity. "The Industrial Value of Woman," by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, is a very able reply to an article recently published on "Woman's Work and Woman's Wages." "Advantages of the Jury System," by Dwight Foster, formerly a Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, is a grave and learned defense of an institution which it is becoming the fashion to belittle and decry. The remaining articles are, "Safety in Theatres," by Steele Mackaye, actor and playwright; a symposium on "The Profession of Journalism," by Rev. Geo. T. Rider, and a symposium on "The Suppression of Vice," by Anthony Comstock, O. B. Frothingham and Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley.

Dr. Frank H. Hamilton opens *Popular Science Monthly* for November with a [illegible] conclusions. [illegible] in Relation to the Arts," [illegible] the address of [illegible] of the British Association for the Advancement of Science and is especially instructive [illegible] of electric and [illegible] a second [illegible] "Scientific Farming [illegible]," by Dr. Manly [illegible] Lower [illegible] and [illegible] "Who was Primitive Man?" appears without [illegible] $5 per [illegible]

[illegible]

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

FOURTH QUARTER. LESSON V. Oct. 29. JESUS BETRAYED AND TAKEN. (Mark xiv, 43-54.

Our last lesson told us about Jesus at night in the garden. Just after he told the disciples it was too late for them to help him bear his sorrow, they saw Judas coming with a crowd of men. The dim moon gave some light, and although it was near morning, it was still gloomy in the garden; but they knew Judas. He was one of their band, but the crowd were strangers, not friends, because they had swords and staves or clubs.

When they come nearer, and the little band can see them well, for they come to them, and Judas kisses Jesus. Judas does this to show them which one was Jesus, and as they know they crowd around and hold him. Judas, one of the disciples, has brought these men to take Jesus prisoner. It shows us what sin can do. Judas could even kiss the Savior he had been with so long, when by his kiss he gave him to enemies. One of the friends of Jesus drew a sword and struck one of the wicked crowd, but Jesus, who could do all things, only asked them why they came to catch him with swords, as if he was a thief and robber. Then all his disciples fled or ran away. They were afraid. May be if they had been awake with him and heard him pray, they might have been strong enough to go with him all the way even to the cross. They missed a great deal of help by that sleep, just as we all do now. Every time we wander away from Jesus we get weak, and one sin makes us ready for another.

The crowd take Jesus away from the garden to the palace of the high priest. He goes alone, not a friend with him, but Peter follows him afar off. The night is gone now, the day breaking, and Jesus is alone, with not one friendly face to cheer him on this his last day on earth.—*Western.*

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

John N. Dolphus, Republican, was elected U. S. Senator from Oregon on the 41st ballot.

An appeal by Victor Hugo deprecating the execution of Arabi Pasha is published.

Gov. McEnery has withdrawn the quarantine proclamation to take effect on and after November 1.

The annual meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Holiness will be held in Philadelphia during the third week in November.

Gen. John Pope is strongly recommended for the vacancy caused by the retirement of Major General McDowell.

Ohio Democrats celebrated their victory by a great meeting at Columbus. Ex-Senator Thurman presided, and Senator Pendleton was one of the orators.

Eighty Frenchmen assisted by 1,400 African laborers are about to commence the construction of a railway between the Niger and the Senegal rivers. Their operations will be protected by a military column, which will plant the French flag and erect two forts on the Niger.

Liver, Kidney and Bright's Disease.

A medicine that destroys the germ or cause of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and has power to root them out of the system, is above all price. Such a medicine is Hop Bitters, and positive proof of this can be found by one trial, or by asking your neighbors, who have been cured by it.

No Republican will be allowed to take their offices in Pulaski county but W. A. Rector, township constable, although their majorities rule from 300 to 800 of the popular vote of the county.—*Arkansas Mansion.*

☞ No family Dyes were ever so popular as the Diamond Dyes. They never fail. The Black is far superior to logwood. The other colors are brilliant.

Baker Pasha, now engaged in reorganizing the Egyptain army, recommends that the field officers be equally divided between British and Egyptians, and the minor officers, from Captain downward, [illegible] from Egyptians, Al[illegible] and others who are at [illegible] in the Khedive's service.

Malaria in any of its Forms,

[illegible] can be [illegible] by the use of Simmons [illegible] a purely vegetable medicine [illegible] calomel and quinine.

[illegible] Republican politician [illegible] remarked [illegible] Republican party must [illegible] or go to the wall [illegible] prohibition [illegible] again. Such [illegible]—*Wil.*

Sick Headache.

For the relief and cure of the distressing affliction take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Malaria.

Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Constipation

should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator. It is so mild and effectual.

Billiousness.

One or two tablespoonfuls will relieve all the troubles incident to a billious state, such as Nausea, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, a bitter, bad taste in the mouth.

Dyspepsia.

The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

Colic.

Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simmons Liver Regulator is administered.

Buy only the genuine, in white wrapper, with red "Z." Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

☞ *Sold by All Druggists.*

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General Grand United Order of

Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity.

On the 14th of September, in the city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, we organized an association to be known by the name and title of the "GENERAL GRAND UNITED ORDER OF THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF LOVE AND CHARITY," of the United States and the Great Republic of Liberia, for the purpose of relieving the sick and distressed, and drying the tears of the widow and educating the orphan, and to inculcate virtue among that class to which we belong.

The following named officers were elected:

Bro. Graham Bell, General Grand Worthy Superior.
Bro. Thos. J. Hill, Gen. Grand Worthy Vice Superior
Sister Martha Hill, Gen. Grand Worthy Vice Superior.
Bro. Geo. D Geddes, Gen. Worthy Treasurer.
Bro. Wm. H. Pean, Gen. Grand Worthy Scribe.
Bro R. B. Johnson, Gen. Grand Degree Master.

Appointed officers:—Sister Lena Moore, G. G. W. C. Sister Anna Washington, G. G. W. A. C. Bro. Wm. Flaney, G. G. W. Chaplain. Bro. John Smith, G. G. W. I. S. Bro. Wm. Alexander, G. G. W. G. S. Sister Elizabeth Cerver, G. G. W. Marshal. Sister Hanna Tolever, G. G. W. A. M. Bro. Henry Hill, G. G. W. Messenger. Sister Elizabeth Byard, G. G. W. Messenger. Sister Annette White, G. G. W. Messenger. Sister Harriette Mabra, G. G. W. Messenger. Sister Mary Steptoe, G. G. W. Messenger.

Appointed General Grand Deputies: Bro. Frank Williams, Rev. M. J. Dyer, Bro. Henry Clay, Bro. Ben. Hale, Bro. Ezekiel Steptoe.

New Orleans, Oct. 16, 1882.

Conference Notices.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

GULF DISTRICT.—FOURTH ROUND.

New Hope	Nov.	4–5
Crystal Springs	"	11-12
Hazlehurst	"	18-19
Columbus	"	25-26
China Grove	"	27
Liberty	Dec.	2–3
Meadville	"	5–6
Hamburg	"	7–8
Fayette	"	9-10
Union Church	"	11-12
Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian,	"	16-17
Augusta	"	20-21
Pascagoula	"	23-24
Handsboro and Ocean Springs,	"	25-26
Brookhaven and Summit	"	30-31

J. CAMPBELL, P. E.

Oct. 18th, 1882.

To the Preachers on the Austin District.

DEAR BRETHREN:—The General Missionary Committee has made an earnest appeal for an advance in our missionary collections; and I think our corresponding secretary has furnished each of you with a letter to that effect. Now, the amount that was apportioned to our conference to raise this year is $575. This amount has been divided among the four districts. Our part is $143.75 I have divided this equally among the churches to raise, and it is so small that I know if you try you can get it. The crops are good and there is no excuse; if you fail this year you had just as well ask the conference for a location, for you will never succeed. Also, our conference school collections. Only four brethren in the whole connection have sent in anything. It is very nice to stand up in the conference and make promises, but it is much nicer to do what you say. As treasurer, let me ask you to send your money here, and to me, in time for me to make out my report. Remember, I will have cabinet work to do this year, and will not have time to receive this money at the conference; and if I had nothing else to do I would not want to receive the school money in Columbus when we need it here in Austin. Please send the money here and don't wait until conference. I desire the preachers on this district to meet me in Columbus, in the M. E. Church, at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the 6th day of Dec., 1882, as the conference will meet on the 7th. Brethren, please be there, I want to help you with your reports. My wife has gone home as you have seen from the papers; and I tell you, brethren, I have lost a help-mate in my work, as well as a loving and true wife. Pray for me. Your Brother in Christ.

C. L. MADISON, P. E.

OKOLONA, MISS., DISTRICT.

FOURTH ROUND.

West Point	Oct.	21-22
West Point Circuit	"	21-22
Okolona	"	28-29
Okolona Circuit	"	28-29
Houston	"	30
Buena Vista	"	31
Union Grove	Nov.	1
Athens	"	2
Aberdeen	"	4–5
Abderdeen Circuit	"	4–5
Starkville	"	11-12
Tampico, at Starkville	"	11-12
Pike, at Starkville	"	11-22
Greensboro	"	15-12
Whitefield	"	18-19
Crawford	"	25-26
Tupelo	Dec.	2–3
Corinth	"	9-10
Corinth Circuit	"	9-10
Ripley	"	12-13
New Albany	"	15
Pontotoc	"	16-17
Columbus	"	23-24
Columbus Circuit	"	23-24
Columbus Mission	"	23-24

J. H. SHUMPERT, P. E.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

HOLLY SPRINGS DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND

Oxford	Oct.	28-29
Elijah	"	28-29
Bankston ct	Nov.	1
Chester ct	"	2
Walthall ct	"	4–5
Atlanta	"	7
Pittsboro	"	8
College Hill	"	11-12
Byhalia	"	18-19
Oxford ct	"	25-26
Grenada ct	Dec.	2-3
Holly Springs	"	9-10
Holly Springs ct	"	9-10
Batesville	"	16-17
Hernando	"	23-24
Grenada	"	30-31

L. BRADFORD, P. E.

A Good Offer.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company has just issued an illustrated treatise, "The Heart of the Continent," describing the wonderful growth of the Six Great States. The book is beautifully printed, and numerous engravings of high merit adorn its pages. Any one sending their name and address [illegible] postage stamps will [illegible] by return mail, by applying to PERCEVAL LOWELL, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

Forty Year's Experience of an Old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female [illegible] and nurses in the United [illegible] and has been used for forty years [illegible] success by millions of [illegible] children. It relieves the [illegible]

DEATHS.

Bro. Wm. Cabrell died in full faith last March. Bro. Ned Hicks, aged 80 years, passed away ready and willing. Sister Silvia Marshall died Oct. 8th, a true member of the church. Her little grandson died Oct. 4, aged 10 years, a member of the Sunday school. Sister Dorcas Berryhill passed away Aug. 10th, aged 70 years. Metia Steen died in June; Mary Bufkin in April.

WM. GATEWOOD.

Walthall, Miss.

Sister Hopey Henderson was born March 10, 1855, and died April 10, 1882. She was married to Mr. Theodore Henderson July 1, 1876, and from this time to the day of her death, she lived a faithful member of the church. A husband and two children mourn her loss.

A. R. CARNES.

San Antonio, Texas.

We are sorry to record the death of Sister Maria Coleman, who departed this life Oct. 6th, 1882. She was formerly a member and stewardess of the A. M. E. Church, and was highly appreciated. During our great revival in March, Sister Coleman was one in our band that fought bravely in the battle at Bayou Goula M. E. Church, saving souls for the Master. At our sec. quarterly conference, having resigned from her church, while Eder Dale was present, she came forward for admission, was gladly received, and was elected steward of our church by the conference. During her short stay much good was done. She leaves a husband and four children to mourn her loss; while the church and her many friends lament sadly; for who will be able to fill her place and do the good she has done? Then we are satisfied that she lived all her appointed time and waited till her change came, which took place in the 40th year of her age.

THOS. MCCARY.

Bayou Goula, La., Oct. 13, 1882.

There are three counties in Delaware and each county has three Senators and seven Representatives elected by a vote of the entire county. Newcastle has about the same population as the other two counties combined, yet has only one half of their representation in the Legislature. Newcastle is Republican, and therefore the unjust appointment.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, October 23, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔ lb—	
Ordinary	8¾
Middling	10¾
Good Middling	11
Middling fair	11¼
SUGAR, ℔ lb—	
Yellow clarified	8¼
White clarified	8¾
MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—	
Common	50
Fair	49
Choice	56
RICE, Louisiana, ℔ lb—	
Common	@4½
Fair	@5
Choice	@6¼
MOSS, ℔ lb—	
Mixed	2¼@2¾
Gray	2@2¼
Black	3¼@3¼
GROCERIES.	
BUTTER, ℔ lb—	
Western	25@26
COFFEE, ℔ lb—	
Ordinary	8¼
Prime	11
CHEESE, ℔ lb—	
Western factory	12
CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl.—	
Choice	4 20
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—	
Fancy	6 00
Choice family	5 25
LARD, ℔ lb—	
Choice, in kegs	@13½
Choice, in tierces	@13½
SALT, ℔ Sack—	
Coarse	1 05
Fine	1 50
ESCULENTS—	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	2 60
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 75
Onions, ℔ bbl	2 25
Apples, ℔ bbl	2 50@3 50
Cabbages, ℔ 100	8 00@10 00
Sour Kront, ℔ bbl	@ 6 50
OILS, ℔ gallon—	
Coal, in cases	15@35
Coal, in bbls	—@—
Linseed, raw	56@58
Linseed, boiled	59@62
Cotton seed	42@44
GRAIN AND FEED.	
CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—	
Yellow	88
White	85
Mixed	85
OATS, ℔ bushel—	
Western	65
BRAN, ℔ 100 lbs—	
Choice	90
HAY, ℔ ton—	
Prime	17@18
Choice	18½@19
PROVISIONS.	
MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—	
Choice	25 75
BACON, ℔ lb—	
Breakfast	16@17½
Shoulders	11¼
Sides, clear rib	17
Sides, clear	16¾
Hams, sugar-cured	17¼
DRY SALT MEAT, ℔ lb—	
Clear rib sides	15
Clear sides	15
Shoulders	11¼

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

Sound Doctrine for the Sick. It would be as wise to attempt to regulate a chronometer with a pickaxe and sledge hammer, as it is to assail the obstructed and constipated bowels with abrading purgatives. That genial and healthful laxative Tarrant's Aperient, which relieves and tones the alimentary canal at the same time, is the safest and surest means of superinducing a regular habit of body, in cases of chronic constipation.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 20-5m

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HAS BEEN PROVED

The SUREST CURE for

KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.

Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

[illegible]

KIDNEY-WORT

The Secret

of the universal success of Brown's Iron Bitters is simply this: It is the best Iron preparation ever made; is compounded on thoroughly scientific, chemical and medicinal principles, and does just what is claimed for it—no more and no less.

By thorough and rapid assimilation with the blood, it reaches every part of the system, healing, purifying and strengthening. Commencing at the foundation it builds up and restores lost health—in no other way can lasting benefit be obtained.

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I have been a great sufferer from a very weak stomach, heartburn, and dyspepsia in its worst form. Nearly everything I ate gave me distress, and I could eat but little. I have tried everything recommended, have taken the prescriptions of a dozen physicians, but got no relief until I took Brown's Iron Bitters. I feel none of the old troubles, and am a new man. I am getting much stronger, and feel first-rate. I am a railroad engineer, and now make my trips regularly. I can not say too much in praise of your wonderful medicine. D. C. [illegible]

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not contain whiskey or alcohol, and will not blacken the teeth, or cause headache and constipation. It will cure dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, sleeplessness, dizziness, nervous debility, weakness, &c.

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Either lady or gentleman, in every city, town, or precinct not already represented, to furnish the *American News Exchange* with prompt and reliable reports of all event and news of importance—political news, amusement notes, crop prospects, society events, labor items, sporting news, personal mention, railroad news, accidents, literary matter, etc. Previous experience not necessary. Position permanent, pay liberal, and every privilege enjoyed connected with the profession. Address at once

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Oct 26-1t.

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Because you have allowed your bowels to become costive, and liver torpid. Use Kidney-Wort to produce a free state of the bowels, and it will stimulate the liver to proper action, cleanse the skin of its yellowness, cure bilious headache, and cause new life in the blood. Druggists have it, both dry and liquid.—*Zion's Herald*

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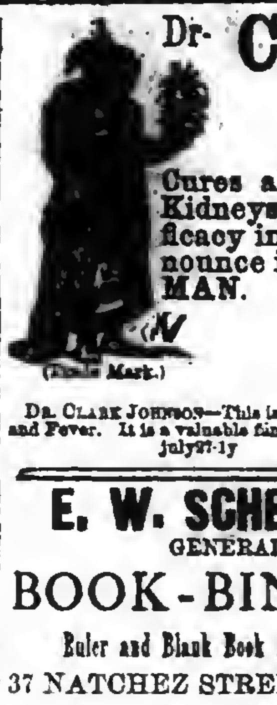

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Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.

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july27-1y

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SECOND EDITION.

REVIEW OF SENATOR JONES' SPEECH, Or, Is There to be a War of Races in America?

BY REV. A. E. P. ALBERT, Assistant Editor of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

An oration delivered in Central Church, New Orleans, June 30, 1882, before the Alumni Association of Straight University. For sale in pamphlet, at 10 cents, post paid, at SOUTHWESTERN office, 22 Natchez street.

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Lithographs Methodist Bishops, in group, up to 1872, each	$ 25
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Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems	75
Hallowed Songs	50
Mitchell's New School Geography (1875)	1 25
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Black Horse and Carryall. By Rev. J. M. McCarty	1 60
Notes on Baptism, by Rev. R. Gregg	60
Pocket Manual, by Rev. J. M. Heron	50
Bible	60
Temperance Reform and its Great Reformers, By Rev. W. H. Daniels	2 00
Introduction to Gospel Records, Nast	1 75
Lectures on Preaching, by Bishop Simpson	1 50
Waddington's Church History	2 50
The Negro Exodus, by Rev. J. C. Hartzell	15
Prohibition in Kansas	10
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"A Nibble at Last," engraving	35
"The Cherub," engraving	35
"Raphael's Cherub," engraving	35
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"The Huguenot," engraving	1 00
"The Golden Age," engraving	1 00
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36-3m Okolona, Miss.

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That smart men average $5 to $8 per day profit selling the "Pocket Manual." The most marvelous little volume ever issued. Needed, indorsed, and purchased by all classes. Nothing in the book line ever equal to it. Will prove it or forfeit $500. Complete sample and outfit 50c., or full particulars for stamp. Don't start out again until you learn what is said of this book, and what others are doing.

W. H. THOMPSON, Publisher, [illegible]

36-10t [illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

WILEY UNIVERSITY, MARSHALL, TEXAS.

A School of Liberal and Christian Edudation.

Primary, Academic, Normal, Scientific, Classical and Biblical Courses of Study.

EXPENSES:

Tuition, per month (of 4 weeks)	$1 00
Room rent, per month	$1 50 to 2 00
Washing, per month	75 to 1 25
Board, per month, about	5 00
All expenses, per month, about	9 00

Cost of board varies with price of provisions, etc. All students boarding in the institution are required to furnish bedding to the amount of two blankets and pillows.

Instrumental music $2 50 a month. Vocal music free.

Session begins 18th of September and continues until the 31st of May, 1883.

For full particulars send for catalogue. Address, W. H. DAVIS, Wiley University, Marshall, Texas.

aug10-3m

NIGHT SCHOOL.

The NEW ORLEANS UNIVERSITY has made arrangements to establish a Night School, continuing from 7 to 9 o'clock, five nights of each week. The charge will be but one dollar a month. This will furnish an excellent opportunity for all those who cannot attend school during the day. The school commences Monday night, October 23d.

The College is located at 128 Race St., near Camp. Oct 26 1-mo.

New Orleans UNIVERSITY, CORNER RACE AND CAMP STREETS, New Orleans, La.

Open to all, without regard to race or religion.

Rev. JAMES A. DEAN, A.M., D.D., President.

The next term of this institution will open on MONDAY, September 18. Students are desired to be present at the opening, as studies will commence on the first day.

Special instruction, both by recitation and lectures, will be given to those preparing to preach or teach, and to such as are already engaged in those professions. Every scholar, of whatever grade, will have the most thorough instruction.

Board and tuition at the same rates as heretofore.

New Orleans, Aug. 31, 1882. 36-2m

HOUSTON SEMINARY, NO. 1 CAPITAL ST., HOUSTON, TEXAS.

REV. C. W. CAMPBELL, PH. B., PRINCIPAL.

TUITION, - - - - $1 25 per Month.

A School for all regardless of color. Opens Oct. 18. Boarding department will open about Nov. 1. Experienced Teachers. Instruction thorough. Training of those preparing for the Ministry or for teaching made a specialty. Courses elementary and advanced. All expenses low.

For further information address the Principal. 41-3m

Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss.

LOCATION BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL.

Instruction, Systematic and Thorough.

COURSES OF STUDY: Academic, Normal, Collegiate and [illegible]

Special Instruction in Music and Penmanship.

EXPENSES:

Board, per month, including rooms and washing [illegible]
Tuition, per month of twelve weeks [illegible]
Music and Penmanship extra.

FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 28, 1882.

Examination of new students September 28.

Rust Hall, which is being erected at a cost of $25,000, will be completed by the opening of the winter term, January 3. School accommodations can then be provided for about five hundred students and about half that number can be boarded in the school building.

For further information address

aug-24 3m. W. W. HOOPER.

Baldwin Seminary

A School for White Pupils of Both Sexes.

BALDWIN, ST. MARY'S PARISH, LA.

YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 12, 1882.

Prepares for College or University, Business or Professional Life.

We challenge competition in low rates, thorough instruction, and healthfulness and beauty of location. Influences strictly religious. Home care and comforts. For circular containing further information, address

REV. W. S. FITCH, A. M., President.

aug24-3m

Walden Seminary, Little Rock, Ark.

Fall Term Opens September 18, 1882; Winter Term, Jan. 3, 1883.

TUITION PER MONTH $1 00

Cost of living cheap. In many cases students pay their board by their services outside of school hours. Instruction thorough. Good religious influences.

For catalogue, or further information, address

REV. THOMAS MASON, Principal.

3m

BOARDING.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT By the Month, Week or Day, —AT— No. 227 Customhouse street. Corner Treme street, New Orleans, La. Mrs. C. ROBERTSON, Proprietor.

MRS. M. L. DALE,

Wishes to inform her friends that she is prepared to accommodate Gentlemen, Ladies and Families with Board, by the MONTH, WEEK or DAY, at PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss., on Front Beach, short walk from Railroad Depot and Boat Landing.

☞ Any one visiting the Pass will do well to give her a call. 10-ly

F. G. CHAMBERLAIN, Attorney at Law, Office—No. 114 Carondelet st., NEW ORLEANS. 6m

[illegible]

OPIUM [illegible]

[illegible]

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., N. Y.

21-1y

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

TENNESSEE.

B. F. Whitley, Sparta: "Elder Key held our fourth quarterly conference, and preached to a large congregation. 94 partook of the Lord's supper. Collection was $15. Spent five days in preaching, and had one convert; several others came forward to be prayed for. The last night we took up a missionary collection of $6. All committees are at work, and we are trying to have all monies ready by conference time. The elder devoted a good deal of time to visiting, and was welcomed by the people by whom he is highly esteemed. The elder and I were out on Cumberland mountain, looking over the country, and we met a boy about 13 years old and an old woman about 60 years old. The boy said he was never in Sunday-school or church in his life. We need more teachers and preachers, school houses and churches to look after the rising generation. We must send more men to the field."

G. W. Marsh, Bellwood: "I have held four protracted meetings, had 35 converts, and 23 joined the church. Times have been very hard, but are looking up. Elder Key held my fourth conference and preached for us."

LOUISIANA.

J. Richardson, Centerville: "There is some feeling among the people about the church we want to build at the station. They say it will break up the church in the village, but the people at the station are going ahead in their efforts to pay for the land. A benevolent society, of church members and sinners, lost its funds $217, by a defaulting treasurer. This has caused some excitement. The society is a hindrance to the church."

MISSISSIPPI.

Rebecca Bufkins, Greensboro: "We have prospered this year as never before. Bro. Wm. Gatewood is opening the doors that have been closed upon us for so many years. On the circuit he is now building three beautiful churches, to be accomplished soon, and they are in nice condition."

Jane Coffey, Sunday-school superintendent, Greensboro circuit: "We have five Sunday-schools, with an attendance of 300; have bought books to the amount of $37. The schools are well drilled, and Rev. Wm. Gatewood has done his whole duty. The three new churches are at Bellefontaine, Walthall and Greensboro. The whites have been very kind to us under Bro. Gatewood's pastorate. The Sunday-schools have sent $7 25 to Rust University this year."

O. Tolson, Hickory circuit: "Please allow me to say a few words in regard to our third quarterly conference held here by J. W. Dunn, P. E., Oct. 14 and 15. He gave a beautiful lecture, after which administered sacrament to [illegible]. Presiding elder's collection $12 50. We had a glorious time, at night during the lovefeast. I have had a great revival at all of my churches. Conversions at Wesley Chapel 22, backsliders reclaimed 9, [illegible] of the Baptist Church, probationers 22. Conversions at Sylvester 22, backsliders reclaimed 2, by [illegible] 6, from Baptist Church 2, [illegible] 4. Conversions at St. [illegible], backsliders reclaimed 2, [illegible] 2, from Baptists 1, probationers 14. Conversions at Bethel [illegible], backsliders reclaimed 3. Total [illegible] added to the work since [illegible] 118."

[illegible] Ryans, Russellville: [illegible] is doing good work. [illegible] on all hands, who [illegible] but the [illegible]

Our last quarterly conference held by our presiding elder will long be remembered by the vast audience present. Our Sabbath-school in the morning was large and interesting, and all were much pleased at the address of the presiding elder. At 3 o'clock Rev. S. A. Steel, pastor of the M. E. Church South, in this city, preached an able, interesting sermon. About 200 communed at the Lord's table. At night our presiding elder preached an interesting sermon, after which 40 were received into full membership. It was a beautiful sight to see such a large number in front of the altar taking pledge to conform to the rules of the M. E. Church. The right hand of fellowship was extended to them in the midst of shouts and praises to God. Our people are much enthused, not only at the spirituality of our church but they are going to build a brick church in addition to the sum already collected, and last Sabbath we raised $61. Truly we can say the Lord in answer to prayer is blessing our Zion in this part of the vine yard."

Nature's Sluice Way.

The kidneys are nature's sluice-way to wash out the debris of our constantly changing bodies. If they do not work properly the trouble is felt everywhere. Then be wise and as soon as you see signs of disorder get a package of Kidney-Wort and take it faithfully. It will clean the sluice-way of sand, gravel or slime and purify the whole system. Druggists sell it, both liquid and dry, and it is equally efficient in either form.—*Independent.*

Put heart in your work, whatever it is. If it be the lowliest, simplest little task, it will be ennobled by your doing it well and cheerfully, and taking real pleasure in it.

By contracting a severe Cough and Cold, I was compelled to give up my daily work and keep to the house. A neighbor recommended me to try a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; it was procured and used; to my astonishment relief was instantaneous.

EDW. W. CLAYTON, Waverly, Md.

Hon. Wm. M. Lowe, Greenback member of Congress from the Eighth Alabama district died suddenly on the 12th. He was a prominent Independent leader of Alabama.

In countries where malaria is prevalent, or where the climate is subject to sudden changes—should be found in every house Brown's Iron Bitters.

In Lancaster, S. C., they have had another of those remarkable colored political riots, in which six negroes were killed, but not a white man injured. In the adjoining county a bona-fide, old-fashioned, Ku-klux, red-shirt rifle club broke up an independent Greenback political meeting with yells and pistol firing, and a violent attack upon the speakers. Evidently these are among the final spasms of a conquered but not destroyed barbarism.—*Zion's Herald.*

Brain and Nerve.

Well's Health Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, etc. $1, at druggists. La. Depot I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

An old preacher gave this advice to a younger one: "My boy take a few feathers out of the wings of your fancy and stick them in the tail of your judgment—you can fly better."

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I have advised many ladies to try your "Favorite Prescription" and never see it fail to do more than you advertise. yours truly, Mrs. A. M. RANKIN.
41 Bates Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

A Christian is never satisfied with himself, but this is no wonder as he cannot, should not, be fully satisfied with any but Christ.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and AGUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER.

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

DR. JOHN BULL,
Manufacturer and Vendor of
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER.

Fear Not.

All kidney and urinary complaints, especially Bright's Disease, Diabetes and liver troubles Hop Bitters will surely and lastingly cure. Cases exactly like your own have been cured in your own neighborhood, and you can find reliable proof at home of what Hop Bitters has and can do.

Satan's Kindling Wood.

Beware of cigarettes. Says a correspondent of the "*Rural* New Yorker:" I have tried cigarette smoking, and have examined cigarettes, wet and dry. I find opium and fenugreek in them to such an extent that the smoking of one or two would narcotize me, although I am an old smoker. In closely observing ardent smokers of cigarettes, I have observed the effect of the opium in the eyes and its unmistakeable operation on the nervous system, and in other ways have seen the ruin the use of the fashionable cigarette is bringing upon men and middle-aged men, too. That there is misery and death in the use of the cigarette as now made, I challenge any man to deny. No person who habitually uses them, as now prepared, can long be healthy, especially in the nervous system, nor can such persons long have good sight, appetite, or physical comfort.

$1,500 a year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

Autumn is the best time to clean fruit trees, and indeed all plants, from scales and insects. Now the fruit trees can be handled with less liability of breaking buds and spurs than in the spring after the buds have begun to swell, and the work will be as effective now as then. Use strong soap-suds of whale-oil soap. Apply it with a stiff brush, and do not continue the washing to the trunk, but go over all of the small branches and everywhere on the tree where scales are found.

A LETTER FROM GERMANY.

SIEGEN, January 9, 1882.

Very esteemed sirs:

The praise your Liver Pills have called forth here is wonderful. After taking one and a half boxes of your genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, I have entirely recovered from my four years' suffering. All who know me wonder how I, who, for so many years, had no appetite and could not sleep for backache, stitch in my side, and general stomach complaints, could have recovered.

An old lady in our city, who has suffered for many years from kidney disease, and the doctors had given her up, took two of your Pills, and got more relief than she has from all the doctors. Yours truly,

J. VON DER BERG.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar-coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid with the impression: McLane's Liver Pill.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signature of C. McLane and Fleming Bros. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name McLane, spelled differently, but of same pronunciation.

If your storekeeper does not have the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, send us 25 cents, and we will send you a box by mail, and a set of our advertising cards.

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

30-1y

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. A perfect dressing elegantly perfumed and harmless. Restores color & prevents baldness.

All Farmers, Mothers, Business men, Mechanics, &c who are tired out by work or worry, and all who are miserable with Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bowel, Kidney or Liver Complaints, you can be invigorated and cured by using

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

If you are wasting away with Consumption, Age, or any disease or weakness, you will find the Tonic the invigorating Medicine that Never Intoxicates. None genuine without signature of Hiscox & Co.

maly-cr61-owjy16

Ague Cure

Is a purely vegetable bitter and powerful tonic, and is warranted a speedy and certain cure for Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, and all malarial disorders. In miasmatic districts, the rapid pulse, coated tongue, thirst, lassitude, loss of appetite, pain in the back and loins, and coldness of the spine and extremities, are only premonitions of severer symptoms which terminate in the ague paroxysm, succeeded by high fever and profuse perspiration.

It is a startling fact, that quinine, arsenic, and other poisonous minerals form the basis of most of the "Fever and Ague Preparations," "Specifics," "Syrups," and "Tonics," in the market. The preparations made from these mineral poisons, although they are palatable, and may break the chill, do not cure, but leave the malarial and their own drug poison in the system, producing quinism, dizziness, ringing in the ears, headache, vertigo, and other disorders more formidable than the disease they were intended to cure. AYER'S AGUE CURE thoroughly eradicates these noxious poisons from the system, and always cures the severest cases. It contains no quinine, mineral, or any thing that could injure the most delicate patient; and its crowning excellence, above its certainty to cure, is that it leaves the system as free from disease as before the attack.

For Liver Complaints, AYER'S AGUE CURE, by direct action on the liver and biliary apparatus, drives out the poisons which produce these complaints, and stimulates the system to a vigorous, healthy condition.

We warrant it when taken according to directions.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

34-1y

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR: I desire to inquire for my sisters, whom I left in Nashville, Tenn., in 1865. Rosana Hill, Josephine Davis are their names. I heard of my brother last at Vicksburg, Miss., in 1862. His name was John Davis. All information will be gladly received. Mother's name is Gracey Davis, who once belonged to Robert Cartmell. She died in 1862 at Jackson, Tenn. ALLEN DAVIS.
Clarendon, Ark.

MR. EDITOR: I desire to inquire for my mother, sisters and brothers. I left them in Wilson County, Tenn. My two oldest brothers were carried to Mississippi by a speculator before the war. Their names were Billy and Jack Callis. Mother's name was Beckie Callis, my sister's names were Chaney and Minerva. Minerva was sold to Vantiecs, and. Chaney was sold to Riah Jenings. Mother was sold to Louis Patterson. I came to Arkansas before the war and my sister Harriet Callis would like to know where she is.
MATILDA DAVIS.
Clarendon, Ark.

MR. EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my mother and father. I left them when I was a boy about ten or twelve years old. Mother was Nancy, father Joe Foster, sister Franky Foster. She was sent back home and I was sold. I had a brother who was sold before I was named Ingeire Foster, and cousins Frank and George Foster. I was born in Richmond, Virginia. I do not know what year. Mother had seven or eight children. I am about thirty-four years of age, and have a wife and eight children. My masters were Dick and William Smith. They all lived in Hanover county, Old Church post office. Address me at Waynesboro, Miss. C. FOSTER.

MR. EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my mother and six children. Oldest brother was Amos Lacey. I left him and sister Mary in Houston county, Texas. Mother had four children with her. George, Ellen, Robert and James. Mother was Jane Burtipt. Brother Amos' wife had two sons by a previous marriage—Harvey and Edmond. Brother Amos had three girls—Ann, Virginia and Catherine. They belonged to Bill Long, on Brazos river, one mile from Waco. Bill Barrett bought me from Bill Long in March, 1853. Last owner was George Merrit, father was Robin Lacy. Mother's second husband was George, and he was killed by the Indians while in the field plowing. She had a wen on her right eye. Address me at Resor Station, La., care of Jack Henderson.
ELIZABETH HENDERSON.

MR. EDITOR: I wish to see if my wife's relatives can be found. Her name is Margaret Foster. She belonged to George Kippert. Her sisters were Flora and Suion. Father's name was Apple Hardy and his wife Luo; they were born in Maryland, and they lived in Wayne county, Miss. James Kippert brought them to Mobile. Address me at Frost's Bridge, Miss.
C. FOSTER.

MR. EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my people. Oldest brother was Isaac. I came next and am named Harriet. I was sold in Clinton, Jones county, Georgia. Brothers were Luck, Austin, George and Sam. Sisters, Mary Ann, Lucinda and Caroline. James White bought me in Clinton, when I was about thirteen years old, and carried me to Elbort county. Mother was Fanny Wyche, father Jack Dunn. At the time I lived two miles from Blountsville. Master was Peter Wyche. Address me at Waelder, Texas. HARRIET WYCHE.

DEAR EDITOR: I wish to see if my relatives can be found. I have a father, mother, and one full sister. Father was August Brown, sister, Louisa Brown, three half-sisters were Mary, Eliza, and Harriet Brown, two brothers were Joseph and George Brown. I was born in Maryland, and when eleven years old was brought to Tennessee. I remained there four years, and was taken to Missouri, and after being there two years came to Texas. I was brought to Tennessee by Jose Gamden, a speculator. Jesse Breese was my last owner. This occurred 1858 to 1866. I am about 39 years old. Address me at Roxton, Lamar county, Texas.
37-8t SARAH ANN LEWIS.

DEAR EDITOR: I desire to inquire for my sister Martha, who was sold from us when about seven years old to a man who lived near Bolivar, Tenn., named Tom Boyle. At that time we all belonged to John Green, except father, who belonged to Nat Woods. Father was Granville, mother Dollie, brothers William, Granville, and Richmond the baby, sister Laura. We all went by the name of Norman. Father belonged to Tom Norman, who lived at Whiteville, Hardeman Co., Tenn. Grandfather was Squire Norman, grandmother, Jennie Norman. Mother and all the children except Sister Martha are here in Texas. I desire to find her. Pastors, please read this to your congregations. Address, at Austin, Texas, her brother,
38-3m REV. GRANVILLE NORMAN.

Don't Die in the House.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bedbugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15c per box.

Ex-Secretary Evarts tells a delightful story at his own expense about a small donkey which he sent up to his country-seat for the use of his children. One of his little daughters, going out with her nurse to admire the animal in its paddock, was sorely distressed when the donkey lifted up its voice and brayed dolefully. "Poor thing! Poor thing!" exclaimed the sympathetic child—but suddenly brightening up, she turned to her nurse and said: "Oh! I am so glad. Papa will be here on Saturday, and then it won't feel so lonesome.'

In the United States District District Court Judge McKennon denied a trial to Joseph R. Black, Thomas A. McDevitt and Christian Price, convicted of star route conspiracy, and sentenced McDevitt to pay a fine of $500 and be imprisoned for one year and Price to pay a fine of $100 and be imprisoned for six months. Sentence of Black was deferred.

"Presumption begins in ignorance and ends in ruin." On the other hand, the production of Kidney-Wort began wise caution and scientific research, and its use ends in restoring shattered constitutions and endowing men and women with health and happiness. "My tormented back" is the exclamation of more than one poor hardworking man and woman; do you know why it aches? It is because your kidneys are overtasked and need strengthening, and your system needs to be cleansed of bad humors. You need Kidney-Wort.

Worth Knowing.

For burns, wet saleratus and spread on a cloth; bind this on the burned part, and in a few hours it will be well.

Vinegar will remove the disagreeable odor of kerosene from tinware.

Ants that frequent the houses or gardens may be destroyed by taking flour of brimstone half a pound, and potash four ounces; set them in an iron or earthen pan over the fire until dissolved and united; afterwards beat them to a powder and infuse a little of this powder in water; wherever you sprinkle it the ants will die or flee the place.

Hot alum water is the best insect destroyer known. Put alum into hot water and boil until dissolved; then apply hot water with a brush to all cracks, closets, bedsteads, and other places where insects may be found. Ants, bedbugs, cockroaches and other creeping things are killed.

Cockroaches can be destroyed by using smooth glazed china bowls partially filled with molasses and water. Set the bowls against something by which the insects can get in; they will not be able to get out.—*Housekeeper*

Buchupabia.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges, cured by Buchupaiba. $1, at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans La.,

The case of Jack Turner affords another illustration of the necessity of a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution. The item we gave last week from the SOUTHWESTERN ADVOCATE states that the acting United States attorney telegraphed that the government could not protect private citizens. That is in accordance with decisions of the supreme court. The Constitution does not meet the case or authorize the necessary legislation by congress. State governments are expected to protect all citizens, and where they do not do so there is no remedy but in flight from that state or self-defense. As matters now stand, the colored people are obliged to submit to mobs and murders, flee from the country, or defend themselves and take the consequences. This is a horrible state of things for any civilized land and may lead to bloodshed any day. There ought to be "centralization" enough in the government to protect the lives and property of its citizens. Not to do this is contemptible. Protection is the guaranty of peace.—*Atlanta Methodist Advocate.*

KIDNEY-WORT
THE GREAT CURE
FOR
RHEUMATISM
As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
PERFECTLY CURED.
KIDNEY-WORT

DR. HARTER'S

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy, has in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians, have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT SAMUELS.
ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 28th, 1881. 2136 Wash Avenue.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

IRON TONIC.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

n13-1y

LANDRETHS' PEDIGREE SEEDS
ESTABLISHED NINETY-EIGHT YEARS
SEEDS SEEDS For the MERCHANT on our New Plan. For the MARKET GARDENER. For the PRIVATE FAMILY. Grown by ourselves on our own Farms. SEEDS SEEDS
Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Rural Register FREE TO ALL.
MERCHANTS, SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARDS FOR TRADE LIST.
DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, SEED GROWERS, PHILADELPHIA
52-1y

—100— Years. Now Ready. New Edition. LADIES in the WHITE House. The ONLY BOOK of the kind ever published. A HISTORY of every Administration from WASHINGTON to the present time, with over 20 Steel Portraits of Ladies of the White House, with views of many of the Homes of the Presidents. This is the most salable book published. AGENTS WANTED. Send for Circulars, with full particulars, to BRADLEY & CO., 66 N. Fourth Street, Philadelphia.
aug24-13t

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WHAT WILL THE WEATHER BE TO-MORROW

Pool's Signal Service Barometer

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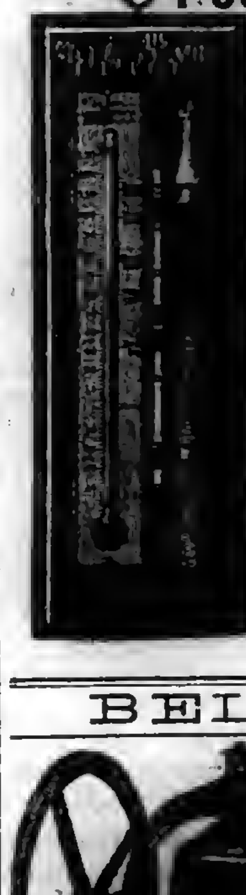

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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WHILE THE DAYS ARE GOING BY.

There are lonely hearts to cherish,
While the days are going by;
There are weary souls that perish,
While the days are going by;
If a smile we can renew,
As our journey we pursue,
O, the good we all may do,
While the days are going by.
Going, going by, while the days are going by;
Do all the good you can, while the days are going by.

There's no time for idle scorning,
While the days are going by;
Let your face be like the morning,
While the days are going by;
O, the world is full of sighs,
Full of sad and weeping eyes—
Help your fallen brothers rise,
While the days are going by.

All the loving links that bind us,
While the days are going by;
One by one we leave behind us,
While the days are going by;
But the seed of good we sow,
Both in shade and shine will grow,
And will keep our hearts aglow,
While the days are going by.

A Pastor's Address to His Members.

BY REV. L. E. SPRINGER.

My Dear Brothers and Sisters—Will you not do what you can towards [illegible] a deep and extensive revival of religion in our community? "We are laboring together with God." God's design of grace was not fully met in your personal salvation. To be saved is but a suitable preparation for life; to be an active agent in the salvation of others is the real mission of life. "No man lighteth a candle and putteth it under a bushel, but on a candlestick, that he may give light to all that are in the house. Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works [be brought under the influence of your holy [illegible] and influence,] and glorify your Father which is in heaven," in their own conversion, and subsequent consecration of service.

Every one has a possible influence; and [illegible] are unfaithful [illegible] whatever motive [illegible] possession of that [illegible] endowed [illegible] into their [illegible] them to [illegible] no gifts [illegible] individual possession [illegible] in soul saving [illegible] the divine [illegible] in the full [illegible] saving grace in your [illegible] The sinners of this [illegible] the saints of [illegible] perish. [illegible] cannot be [illegible] of others [illegible] your voice [illegible] moral influence [illegible] is lessened [illegible] must [illegible] measure— [illegible] and kind [illegible] the [illegible] to be [illegible] In such [illegible] loss [illegible]; they [illegible]

[illegible]

the Sunday-school by your presence and hearty participation? Can you not regularly attend the general services of public worship, and earnestly, and devoutly join in the exercises? Can you no make religious calls on your neighbors, and learn the personal religious condition of all within your social reach? Can you not converse seriously with the unconverted when suitable opportunities offer; and seek to make those opportunities? Can you not let them feel the direct influence of your prayers; and that there is a tender, gentle, yet intense earnestness on your part for them which cannot rest without their conversion? Can you not, at least, cordially invite, and, by persistence, secure their attendance at the place of prayer, and the house of God? Can you not watch for indications of the movings of the Holy Spirit on their hearts, and follow them up by personal effort? In your social correspondence, can you not drop a few words for the Savior, or enclose a leaflet, tract, or clipping, which, like an arrow of love may find a way to the heart? Can you not strengthen the hands, cheer the heart, and heartily co-operate in the plans of your pastor? Can you not plead for him at the throne of grace with that "fervent effectual prayer" which "availeth much?" Can you not be active in altar work during revival meetings.

Surely in some, many, or all of these ways you can help to promote a revival. If you have not the tact and ability of others in these directions, do not excuse yourself; for the same would be true of every person but one in each community. Do what you can. God does not ask your services with the abilities of another, but only with your own.

What can you do? Ask God! Talk with him so earnesly and frequently over this matter that you shall absorb his Spirit and become possessed of his mind. Ask him; not with a secret dread to know, and reluctance to do, but count it the highest possible privilege, and the grandest possible honor to "save a soul from death." Joyfully enter every door of opportunity and privilege which He shall open to you.

Is not the need great? Are there not large numbers in this community who are practical atheists? living as though there was no God, and they have no souls? heeding nothing of the awful verities of eternity, and caring but for the present? self-will or passion their only impulse, and pleasure, or sordid gain their sole life's object?

And are there not among the unsaved those in whom you have a special interest?

Husband! Wife! You are, let it be hoped, walking pleasantly with your companion hand in hand in the pathway of this life. Are you also walking heart in heart in the King's highway to eternal life? O believing wife, God hath commissioned thee to save that unbelieving husband! O believing husband, God hath commissioned thee to save that unbelieving wife! You once won that companion's love for yourself; can you not now win it for Jesus? Besiege that heart with the burning ardor of celestial love till you shall be "no more twain, but one" in Christ.

Parents! Where are those children with whom God has entrusted you? Their permanent habits and principles are now formed; are they heavenward?

Hasten, parent, and give yourself no rest till by every every loving means in your power you have led them to Jesus. Let them live in the atmosphere of your prayers and pleadings till they are awakened and won. Mothers! You once consented to labor in pains till your sweet babes were born, and rejoiced in their love. Now that they have come to moral accountability, can you not—will you not—enter the holier pains of soul travail till they shall be "born again," and become your perpetual joy through time and eternity?

Young people! Are your parents, or either of them, unconverted? You have received the sacred gift of life from them; will you repay your debt of ingratitude by bringing them to the spiritual life. Are [illegible] or social compan- [illegible] ought you [illegible] of joy- [illegible]

other. You must draw your comrades to Christ, or they will draw you into the world.

O for a mighty revival which shall move this entire community and save all classes. It is largely for you to say whether, or not, such a revival shall come. The blessed Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, and all the angels are ready, if you are. Beloved, be moved not only to readiness, but anxiety, by the priceless value of a soul. Think of the glories of heaven that soul may gain or lose. Ponder upon the unspeakable woes of hell that soul must endure or avoid. Watch with the agonized Savior amid the gloom of Gethsemane, as that soul's load crushes its Redeemer to the earth and forces the blood, like sweat, from his brow. Follow Jesus to Pilate's hall and Calvary, and witness the supreme effort which God makes to save that soul. Place yourself by the great judgment seat of Christ, while your friends and loved ones come forth one by one to receive an eternal and irreversible award. Do this again and again in prayerful thought, till your heart shall well nigh burst in its aching to save some of the lost now around you.

Hasten, friends! There is little time to lose. The world is aggressive. It is already alluring with its soft snare of pleasure and folly; leading by its silken threads of fashion; and binding by its golden chain of greed. Hasten! Habits crystalize, and indifference deepens. Hasten! The days are passing, and the precious moments are swiftly slipping through the hour glass of life. Sudden removals, unexpected accidents, unwelcome diseases, and death will soon cut off some opportunities. Hasten to improve them while they still are open. Let every member say: "At least one soul for Jesus this season!" A doubled membership would be a mighty revival, and thrill all heaven with joy.—*Lamp of Life.*

From Our Mission Rooms.

CENTRAL CHINA MISSION.—Revs. G. Woodall and T. H. Morley, reinforcements for the Central China Mission, arrived at Chinkiang, Sept. 5, and Rev. J. H. Worley reached Kinkiang, Sept. 8. Mr. Woodall's address is, at present, Chinkiang. Mr. T. H. Worley's address is Yangchoo, care of Rev. M. L. Taft, Chinkiang. Mr. J. H. Worley's address Kinkiang.

The Annual Meeting of the Mission closed, Sept. 10, after an encouraging session. The school work which is so important seems to be well manned for the present necessities. Rev. C. F. Kapfers, according to the report of the superintendent, has made rapid progress in the language during his eight month's residence in Kinkiang. He has already been able to conduct services in Chinese.

DEATH OF MRS. M. WILCOX.—We are grieved to learn that Mrs. Wilcox died at Kinkiang, Aug. 27. "Mrs. Wilcox," says Rev. J. R. Hykes, "was a most estimable Christian lady. She endeared herself very much to us all, and we feel that we have lost a dear friend. She would have made a good missionary worker, but who shall say that her missionary career of only six short months is a failure. Brother Wilcox is very much broken by the sad bereavement."

PROVOKING THE CHINESE TO GOOD WORKS.—It seems that the Chinese officials, of Kinkiang perceiving the influence which the medical work of the mission exercises over their own people, have just opened an oppositiou hospital, under native management, in one of the city temples. In the proclamation they have issued calling for subscriptions, they say, "The foreigners by their hospitals, schools and other charitable institutions are rapidly stealing the hearts of the people." The influence of mission schools is evidently appreciated, for during the past years the Mandarins have on their side opened no less than eight free schools.

REV. DAVID HILL.—Missionary of the Wesleyan Society in Central China, who has spent twenty-one years in that service, has issued a very interesting pamphlet entitled "Mission Work in Central China. A Letter to Methodist Young Men." This is an appeal to Christians and particularly to Methodists in England, but we wish it [illegible] by every young man [illegible]. It is an urgent appeal from one whose heart is engaged, whoso labors have been abundant, and whose mind is awake to the measureless claim of China in many ways upon Christian endeavors. Mr. Hill is able to conduct this work, and he has gladly done it, at his own charges. He addresses among others the great number of Christian young men, lawyers, who have means at their disposal and desire to give their best service to Christ, calling upon them to consecrate their lives to the perishing millions of China. There is abundant work for them in the schools, in the hospitals, in various forms of evangelistic effort.

The Wesleyans have two missions in China, that in the Canton province, and this one in Hupeh, six hundred miles and more up the Yangtse, a province which borders at the north upon Kiangsi, the original field of our own Central China Mission.

We have one station, Hwang-Mei, within the province of Hupeh. Hankow is the great commercial city. The Wesleyans have somewhat expanded their operations in this province, "but," says Mr. Hill, "there are sixty counties in Hupeh still unoccupied, and twenty millions of souls still unreached, and yet the task which is here set before the Methodist people of England, of covering the province of Hupeh with a network of tract distribution and evangelistic visitation, carefully, prayerfully, consecutively laid, which by the power of the Spirit of the Truth, would enclose in the great Gospel net such a multitude of fishes as would require our brethren from the other boats to haul them in—this surely is not an impossible task." "We are well able," he continues, "in the name of the Lord to go up and possess the land. And if the work of Christ in China is to be prosecuted with business-like earnestness—if the house of the Lord, like every other house, is to be "builded through wisdom" and to be "established by understanding,"—if the sons of the light are to be as wise for their own generation as the sons of this world—if we really intend as far as in us lies, to make it a success, if our prayers are really to mean anything, and if the baptism of God's Holy Spirit, promised long, and ready now, is not to be sought in vain, then must we humbly, manfully, confidently face these our responsibilities."

Will the young men of Methodism in America heed these words? Will they remember with steady and anxious though believing prayer our own Central China Mission, and the great Yangtse River on which, in different regions, far inland and toward the sea, we are seeking to unfurl the standard of the cross of Christian sacrifice and labor? Will these young men who are looking out upon bright prospects in life, with means in hand and ability to achieve for their own pleasure—will they look upon China, its hundreds of millions in helpless heathenism, and "reckon," according to the spiritual arithmetic of the Apostle Paul, that no life's prospects can begin to compare with those of a career which measures up to the grand opportunities of an entire consecration for the salvation of China?

A MILLENNIAL RAY.—I am in receipt of the following remarkable letter from the West, which I wish all the churches to read:

"DR. FOWLER, DEAR SIR: I herewith enclose you a draft on New York, for $350, a personal contribution to foreign missions. It is the widow's mite, or rather both of them, for it is all I possess and is the result of several years of careful economy. I have for some time had a strong conviction that I ought to place this in the mission field, and the 'Go work in my vineyard' has come home so forcibly to me that I cannot pray 'thy kingdom come' until this money is on its way, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that I have done what I could to that end. I would suggest Japan or China, but of course you will know when it is most needed and where it will do the most good. May God prosper this work and hasten the time when 'His will shall be done in heaven as it is on earth.'"

And let us pray that the spirit embodied in this letter and the draft may soon become contagious.

C. H. FOWLER

Adversity links men together; prosperity is apt to scatter them.

Letter from Corinth.

MR. EDITOR: Please give space for a few facts concerning our work at this point. I was appointed to this charge by Bishop Foss, in 1881. I found the church in a dilapidated condition. I soon learned the great cause of the sad condition of the church was the division among the members. And my first effort was to secure a unity of feeling among the members, which in the course of about two or three months was accomplished, and then I went to work to build up, and my efforts were wonderfully blest.

My first sermon preached here was "Behold how good it is for brethren to dwell together," and it seemed to be a lasting discourse, one that has followed our people until the present time. During the first year of my work the Lord did abundantly bless our efforts, and resulted in the conversion of 112 souls, which were added to the church. I also found some little indebtedness hanging over the church and we went to work and paid that.

On entering my charge, the stewards levied a salary of $400 for the minister, and by the time we held our third quarterly conference they had the last dollar of it paid.

Allow me to say concerning our beloved presiding elder, J. M. Shumport, who was also appointed here by Bishop Foss, that he has won the love and confidence of the people at this point, by his prompt attendance, and love for the work which the Lord has called him to do; and his intelligent and kind manner of presiding over his people. The district conference saw fit to levy a salary of $60 for him, which was promptly paid at his last quarterly meeting of that year. We closed the year by saying our collections and expenditures were $375, which was principally raised by small envelopes for contributing purposes.

Now we enter upon another glorious year's labor for 1882. On my return from conference, I was gladly received and heartily welcomed by members and friends of the church by an elegant pound party given at the parsonage. We moved on slowly for a short time, and then entered into a protracted effort which resulted in 49 conversions, which were added to the church, also eight by recommendation. By this time our quarterly meeting came on, we had a quarterly collection of $63, at a single collection. We then moved on with glorious results, until the next quarterly conference, when we were able to make another excellent report. Our presiding older preached an able sermon on Sunday, which was listened to with profound interest, and at night the Lord's Supper was administered to 163 souls. The results of this quarterly meeting were so wonderfully felt that we entered into another protracted effort, which resulted in the conversion of 47 souls which were also added to the church, making a total of conversions 96, and 111 additions to the church. We then went to work to repair our church building which was in a very bad condition.

We had it to raise and put new pillars under cover and weather board, made a gallery in front, which adds a great deal to the appearance of the building, and after we had accomplished this work we had it insured for $1000, all of which cost the church $2 50, which was raised by the members and friends of the church, colored and white of this place.

We now wish to enroll the names of the contributors which we believe will add much to our future success:

George Gillem, $7 90; Matilda McDonald, $2 95; Harriet Brown, $3 25; Parileo Wilford $2 15; George Wilson, $3 35; Lottie Wilson, $3 30; Jeff Williams, $1 40; Mary Williams, $2 25; M. J. Williams, $1; Mamaie Williams, 10 cts.; Victoria Scales, $1 05; Adaline Dunlap, $1 70; Levi Allen, 65 cts.; Laura Allen, 75 cts.; Elvira Allen, 10 cts.; Isabella Terrel 40 cts.; Mary Mayfield, 90 cts.; Judy Price, $1 65; Jennie Scrugs, $1 60; L. E. Elegin, $2 65; Mary Stafford, 20 cts.; Eli Jackson, 75 cts.; Emma Gray, $1 50; Matilda Betts, $1 20; Missouri Carr, $3 25; J. McDuffie, $1; Simon Wood, $3; Giles West $1 35; Lucy Print, 15 cts.; Mahala Anderson, $1 15; George Roby, $2 75; Ben Usher, $2 00; Mary Hays, 65 cts.; Perry Anderson, $1 35; Pussy Evans, $1 00; Tom Ursher, $3 10; Henry Robinson, $1 60; Malinda McDuffie, 50 cts.; Maggie Owens, 80 cts.; Louis Rogers, 95 cts.; Ellie Tucker, $1 50; Calvin King, $1 00; Joe Rush, $1 00; Sallie Nelson, $1 10; Harriet Loug, $1 10; Henry Jackson, $2 45; Arabella Jones, 75 cts; Malinda Hodges, $1 25; A. D. Ivy, $2 20; Wes Giles, 95 cts.; Louisa James, 30 cts.; Augusta Johnson, 50 cts.; Laura Johnson, 50 cts.; Squire James 45 cts.; Jane Johnson, 50 cts.; Maggie Jackson, 30 cts.; Jodie Jones, 10 cts.; A. Jackson, 25 cts.; Burgess Kimball, 75 cts.; G. W. Kimball, 85 cts.; Savannah Kimball, 25 cts.; Judy Kimball, 25 cts.; Alfred Kelly, 10 cts.; G. W. 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Worsher, 20 cts.; Millie Miles, 75 cts.; Patsy Floyd, 10 cts.; Jim Vaughn, 50 cts., Pleas Watkins, $1.60; Eliza Whitesides, 50 cts.; Sarah Wadkins, $1.75; Mima Holmes, 25 cts.; Mary Rogers, 40 cts., Mary Hill, 50 cts.; Laura Hamilton, 40 cts.; Lou. Hamilton, 10 cts.; Josie Shamley, $1.90; Puss Barnett, $2; P. P. Hay, $2.05; Edmond Taylor, 25 cts; David Robinson, 50 cts.; Vina Merril, 25 cts.; Wm. Mahono, 22 cts.; R. H. Jones, $2.35; Charity Hodges, 10 cts.; Emma Rogan, 25 cts.; Jeannie Long, $1.30: Fannie Usher, $3.65; Aaron Lastly, 75 cts.; J. N. Merril, $2.25; Dennis Harris, $1.50; R. C. Martin, $1.05; Sam. Morgan, $1.10, C. F. Cunnigan, $2.45; Maggio Inge, 35 cts.; Fannie Ball, 10 cts.; Lizzie Wilsou, 75 cts.; Lucy Walden, 10 cts.; Annie Mitchel, 10 cts.; Emeline Arnold, $1.50; Mattie Smith, 95 cts.; Jane Johnson, 85 cts.; Fannie Smith, $1.15; Jack Ursher, 80 cts.; Minerva McComb, $4.25; Robt. McComb, 55 cts. Van Brown, 35 cts.; Hannah Brown, 35 cts.; Emma Coleman, 10 cts.; Harriet Mitchel, 25 cts.; Mariah Robinson, 50 cts.; Joe Daily, 60 cts.; Belle Hays, 50 cts.; Emily Morgan, 75 cts., Jane Montgomery, 20 cts.; W. S. Thompson, 20 cts.; Jim McCaskill, 20 cts.; Frank Nickels, 30 cts.; Jennie Vaughn, $1.75; Mattie Booth, 45 cts.; Doraino Hamilton, 40 cts.; J. D. Allen, $1.75; Katie Taylor, $1.85; A. F. McDonald, $1.35; A. B. McDonald, $2.75; Ned Floyd, 35 cts.; Stark Floyd, 75 cts.; Freddie McDonald, 10 cts.; Eliz Gallion, 10 cts.; Fannie Floyd, 25 cts. Lina Thompson, 40 cts.; Dinah Black, 10 cts.; Ward Johnson, $2.75; Vina Dicen, 25 cts.; Fannie Randall, 65 cts.; Lucy Stafford, $2; Fannie Baugh, 10 cts.; Junius Hunter, 80 cts. Annie Wade, 10 cts.; Alice Bush, 10 cts.; William Anderson, 15 cts.; R. Abernathy, 20 cts.; Laura Mitchel, 25 cts.; Emaline Bush, $1; Donie Allen, 40 cts.; Chena Johnson, 90 cts.; Moses Rolen, $2.90; John Loug, 20 cts.; Swain James, 10 cts.; Rosie Longstreet, 10 cts.; Mahala Wood, 35 cts.; Zettie Stafford, 50 cts.; Ida Jones, 45 cts.; Birdie Jones, 65 cts.; Louis Dunn, 60 cts.; Henrietta Paterson, $1.10; Claiborne, Evans, 35 cts.; Sallie Williams, 35 cts.; Patrick Richard, $1.10; Kate Owens, 10 cts.; Annie McDuffie, 75 cts John Weatherspoon, 65 cts., Ransom Ursher, 80 cts.; Hannah Jones, 85 cts. Lillie Loug, $1 20; Florance Taylor, $1 40; Mary Stafford, 10 cts.; Octavia Sherry, 45 cts.; Berry McPhadden, $1 10; A. D. Jones, $2; W. L. Hays, $1 30; Hariet Mitchel, 25 cts.; Millio Miles, $1 85; Catherine Hyatt, $2; Lucinda Hersey, 60 cts.; America Evans, 25 cts.; Rebecca Usher, 60 cts.; Simon Adkinson, $1 10; Wash Hannon, 10 cts.; Richard Waldon, 25 cts.; Mary Tucker, 30 cts.; Lou Crowell, 25 cts.; John Nelson, 20 cts.; McPhadden, 25 cts.; Jane Purdy, 20 cts.; Abbie Martin, 10 cts., Rosettie Longstreet, 10 cts.; Matilda Groyer, $2 90; George McDonald, 50 cts.; Emma Brown, 20 cts.; Clarissa Phillips, $1 35; L. Whitesides, 40 cts.; A. D. Hays, 65 cts., Nettie Hales, 35 cts.; T. Judoin, $1 55; Mattie Johnson, 65 cts.; Lizzie Williams, $1; H. M. L. Williams, $1 60; Willie Hall, $1 00; Sam Davis, 30 cts.; Minerva Jackson, 45 cts.; Peter Eliot, 20 cts.; Sam Cogsdal, 10 cts.; Mattie Mason, 65 cts.; Lucy Eliot, 40 cts.; James Bates, 10 cts.; Ida Shelton, 10 cts.; Caroline Eliot, 20 cts.; Belle Walker, 30 cts.; John Price, 50 cts.; Minerva Dickerson, 10 cts.; Mary Hall, 25 cts.; R. Philips, $2 05; Enos Jackson, 35 cts.; Fannie Hunter $1 20; Clemie Frasier, 20 cts.; Mary Green, 50 cts.; Ellie Gaines, 25 cts.; Fannie Garret 10 cts.; Rachel Gillespie, $1 07; P. Harris, 50 cts. The peaple here are trying to make this the leading charge in the Mississippi Conference.

Fraternally yours,
W. H. H. GALLION.

Corinth, Miss., October 17, 1882.

Letter from Laredo.

MR. EDITOR: Allow me, through your columns, to make a brief statement of my work at this place during the past year. I came here about eleven months ago, and found the field anything but inviting. There was not a member in town, neither was there a church edifice. The place was wicked beyond description. My lot has been a hard one. Hindrances have not been few. I have had to rent a house for worship during my stay here, at twelve dollars per month, raising the money as best I could. My board bill has averaged one dollar and seventy-five cents per day for the last eleven months. My wife by washing and cooking, myself by catching at work here and there, have managed to meet these obligations alone. The people have helped us very little. They have given us about twenty dollars during this year. I received from the missionary fund this year only one hundred and ten dollars. My family numbers five. With all my efforts brought to bear upon them, the people will not attend church. I have tried every known honourable means to raise money to support church and pastor, but have sadly failed. I have given festivals, but these have failed on account of the great disorder generally attending them, often ending in fights.

There are now connected with our church fourteen Mexican and four colored members. These are mere nominal members, professing Christianity without possessing it. Mexicans might be induced to join our church by the proper means. We must give them a house of worship that is respectable, and pay a man to give his entire time to laboring among them. This is what the M. E. Church South is doing. They ask the Mexicans what is the Society North doing for them? why they do not join the Southern church where they can get help? And the Mexican, looking upon our church, knows the argument produced is a good one. All these things I have had to contend with this year. The minister of the M. E. Church South tells the Mexicans that if they join the Negro church they will not be respected. The colored population is very small. If the church is built up it must be by the Mexicans, and they can be drawn in only by holding out to them sufficient inducements. I have done all I could under the existing state of things. Could have done much more had I been properly assisted by the conference. I hope you will give space to my statement, Mr. Editor, so that my brethren in the ministry may have a knowledge of my work.

A. J. TURNER.

LAREDO, Texas, Oct. 16th, 1882.

Fanciful and facetious titles for sermons are a great—are they a growing?—evil. Sedate and sober minds see in them an under-strata of vanity and conceit in the heart of the minister, and at the same a distrust of the supreme power of the plain gospel, They are a veneering so thin that the rotten wood beneath is not wholly concealed. They are too serious for play and too trifling for earnestness. There is nothing in all the apocryphal legends more ficticious than the feeble evangelical prattle that is rolled off so glibly under their guise. They are the deceptions of the stage amidst the solemnities of the pulpit; a play on the assumed ignorance and vanity of the people. "Preach the Word."

During the last ten years the population of British Burmah has increased thirty-six per cent. by means of births, and the cultivated area of land has increased more than sixty per cent. Thus it will be seen that the United States is not the only country in the world that is pushing forward marvelously.

General News Items.

Connecticut must now be add[illegible] to the list of States which [illegible] women to practice law, a Miss H[illegible] having recently been admitted [illegible] the bar by the Supreme Court [illegible] that State.

The Natchez, Jackson and Columbus Railroad has two trains a d[illegible] from Natchez to Jackson. [illegible] passenger leaves Jackson at [illegible] A. M. and Natchez at 3 P. M. [illegible] passenger makes twenty miles [illegible] hour between Raymond and Natchez.

The Mormons continue to [illegible] missionaries to Europe, and to make converts to their doctrine by the hundred.

The late Thomas Wilson, of [illegible] city of Baltimore, Md., left an endowment of $100,000 for the purpose of supplying fuel to the [illegible] serving poor of that city at [illegible] cost. During the past eight[illegible] months 1,220 tons of coal were [illegible] tributed to 1,525 families at [illegible] half the retail price.

Concerning the eating of [illegible] in Paris, there appear many [illegible] in American journals. Perhaps [illegible] is not generally known that [illegible] are served in some of the restaurants in New York.—*N. Y.* [illegible]

The will of the late Rev. Dr. [illegible] Mosgrove, of Philadelphia, [illegible] queths $30,000 to Princeton College, $12,000 to the Presbyterian [illegible] tal in that city, and $4,000 to the Theological Seminary, Princeton.

In Knoxville, Tenn., on the [illegible] inst., as Gen. Mabry was walking up Gay street, Maj. Thomas O'Con[illegible] ner, the president of the Mech[illegible] National Bank, came out of the bank with a shot-gun, and [illegible] deliberate aim, shot Gen. M[illegible] killing him instantly. Immedi[illegible] his son, Jos. A. Mabry, appeared in the middle of the street, [illegible] drawing a pistol, shot [illegible] O'Connor; the latter instantly [illegible] ed his gun at Joseph, and both [illegible] dead. It was the result of an [illegible] quarrel.

The Texas & Pacific Railroad [illegible] establish experimental farms al[illegible] its line next season. The pur[illegible] of these farms will be to test the availability of the lands for different farming purposes.

A resolution has been reported favorably in the Mexican Congress changing the Federal District [illegible] the Valley of Mexico.

Representatives of the col[illegible] people of Rhode Island, in con[illegible] tion at Newport, discussed [illegible] alleged wrongs at the hands of [illegible] Republican party, demanding a [illegible] apportionment of the public office[illegible] and determined to support that can[illegible] didate for office who had most [illegible] gard for their rights and feelings.

A book of 350 pages has been written to prove that sharks do [illegible] eat human beings. The author [illegible] the work has declined an offer of $1,000 to jump into the harbor [illegible] Key West and settle the dis[illegible]

A Chickasaw Indian proposes [illegible] pay half the cost of Testaments [illegible] supply the school-children of [illegible] tribe. He is not a professor [illegible] religion.

Marriage aid associations are go[illegible] ing down rapidly to the sorrow [illegible] their patrons.

The *Donaldsonville Chief*, [illegible] the election law: Hon. C. H. S[illegible] Clair, a member of the House [illegible] Representatives from St. Ma[illegible] parish, coincided in this opinion after a careful examination [illegible] the journal and records of [illegible] General Assembly; and Senator Luckett of Rapides, who introd[illegible] and fathered the bill that rece[illegible] the sanction of both Senate [illegible] House, declined, we believe, [illegible] make any response to the inquiry of the editor of the *Free Press* [illegible] to the authentic character of [illegible] bill promulgated as a law. [illegible] silence of Senator Luckett is almost tantamount to a confession of [illegible] truth of the charge made by [illegible] *Free Press*, and we incline decided[illegible] to the opinion that the bill [illegible] tampered with and its provisions altered after its passage.

We learn from Vice-President Hardy that a daily mixed [illegible] will be put on the New Orleans and North Eastern Railroad, [illegible] run as far South as Pachuta on the 25th inst. This will be a great [illegible] vantage to the citizens of Clark [illegible] Jasper counties, in shipping [illegible] cotton to Meridian and [illegible] visiting the city personally.—[illegible] *ridian (Miss.) Methodist.*

Gov. Lowry appoints [illegible] Thomas J. Wharton, [illegible] circuit, judge for the [illegible] District of Mississippi, [illegible]

The Negro and Fraternity.

We take the following from "*The Presbyterian Journal*:"

The Rev. Sam Park case which was settled by the Atlanta Assembly will be remembered. The question involved really was whether a man could be ordained to the ministry and yet not be a minister with the rights of a minister in Presbytery. A narrow majority of Memphis Presbytery decided that ordination necessarily conferred the rights involved in ordination. We remember that those who opposed Mr. Park's right were profuse in commending his course on the personal matter involved. But now he has given an important vote. Memphis Presbytery has sustained the Atlanta Assembly's Fraternal Relations action by a vote of 14 to 13. Mr. Park was one of the 14. And this is the way in which the *Southwestern Presbyterian* comments, first through a correspondent: "From this it will be seen that *Sam Park's vote turned the scale!*" And then editorially: "It will be seen that the colored brother, Sam Park, who figured so prominently in our last Assembly, has not suffered his newly-acquired rights as a co-equal Presbytery to be buried in a napkin. Sam is represented as an ignorant person, but he has a vote. And he proposes to put his vote where he thinks it will do most good. In the present instance, it is utilized to neutralize the vote of thirteen white men." What would such a fling be called in a political paper? What is it in one professing the Spirit of Jesus Christ?

Rev. Sam Park is doubtless a good Presbyterian. His vote to sustain the action of the Atlanta Assembly on the question of Fraternity, shows him to be no schismatic. Here, he was true to his God, his church and his country. His voice and vote were for peace, fraternity and union. He did not care to keep in remembrance the struggles and hatred of twenty years ago. He may be as the *Southwestern Presbyterian* charges, "an ignorant person," but, perhaps this is more his misfortune than his sin. Here, he may be more sinned against, than sinning. He did, however, use his acquired rights properly. He did not lay them away "in a napkin," he voted and saved the Memphis Presbyterians from going against the action of the Atlanta Assembly, on the question of establishing fraternal relations with the Northern Church. His "vote turned the scale." We are sorry to see that the vote of Rev. Sam Park so disturbs our neighbor. But, after all would it not be a little more Christlike to bury all those old war passions and prejudices of past time and press forward towards real practical fraternity? But why speak of Rev. Sam Park, as "Sam Park," or as "Sam?" Is he not a brother clergyman with rights co-equal with the rights of every and all other members of the Memphis Presbytery? We say to Rev. Sam Park, spit on your hands, hold on, keep climbing, press for education, fraternity and equal rights in Church and State. The iniquity of caste will soon [illegible]. Man, not his skin, brotherhood, not blackhood, nor whitehood, is God's text, and will soon become the text in all the churches. "Hold fast," brother Parks, "whereto you have attained."

Forgive and Forget.

"[illegible] is nothing smells so [illegible]" said Louis XII "as the dead [illegible] of an enemy." He could never [illegible]. Revenge was so sweet [illegible] was never heard calming [illegible] of men. He de[illegible] in blowing up, in [illegible] setting on fire those [illegible] somewhat akin to this [illegible] spirit of Rev. C. L. [illegible] of Greenville, Alabama, [illegible] a recent communication to [illegible] *Christian Advo*[illegible] North, says:

[illegible] to say that *I* [illegible] *forgotten.* [illegible] may seem, I [illegible] side. The [illegible] our enemies, [illegible] renees [illegible] brother [illegible] and be re[illegible] is [illegible] right[illegible] who has [illegible] on [illegible] him he [illegible] there[illegible] encourage[illegible] again.

[illegible] were in [illegible] mistreated, [illegible] is not [illegible] forget [illegible] together [illegible] North say:

[illegible] Let us be [illegible]

and wider than that at which seperated Dives from Lazarus.

In striking contrast with the above is the following from the pen of Atticus G. Haygood, D. D.:

Is it not the right thing for us who remember the struggles of twenty years ago to lay away in the grave that rarely waits for it our wrath? Who supposes that our children will excite themselves about our war? Who that is not heathen in his instincts will try to inspire his children with the passions of a past or passing time? Religiou will rebuke our children if they denounce the children of those whom their fathers fought. Is it religious for us to indulge feelings which will be irreligous in our children? I cannot so make out the case.

I have in my desk a memorandum of a twenty-dollar gold piece given me in May, 1882, at the General Conference in Cincinnati by a preacher known and honored throughout the land, a member of a Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was given to aid in building a monument to the memory of that apostolic man, Lovick Pierce, of blessed memory. The memories of 1844 and 1848 did not restrain him. They did not restrain me. Why should they?

God bless, and multiply the tribe of Haygoods.

Vagaries of the Terrebonne Times,

"Tigerville, in the parish of Terrebonne, with a colored population of between 150 and 200, has not had a colored public school in the ward in which it is situated since 1876."

The above editorial paragraph which appeared in our columns a week or two ago seems to have had the effect of awakening up our confrere of the *Terrebonne Times.* Behind the editorial pronoun he thinks he recognizes this item of news as "emanating from the fertile brain of the Rev. A. E. P. Albert, (colored) assistant editor of the SOUTHWESTERN ADVOCATE, whose hobby is, and always has been, to 'get the bottom rail on top.'" He no sooner thinks he recognizes him than he shoots off a whole column of heavy lead at our assistant, but, thanks to the fact that it was all cold lead, misdirected and without momentum, our assistant survives it all. The editor of the *Terrebonne Times* does not contradict the correctness of our paragraph, but seeks to palliate it by charging that the "colored people had for ten years the exclusive use of the public school fund," therefore now the colored people have no reason to complain "if the white people, after supporting the colored schools for ten years, should desire that their own children should reap some benefit from the schools supported with their money." This is certainly far from the truth, and no one ought to know it better than the Hon. H. M. Johnson, the editor of the *Terrebonne Times*, who served as President of of the school board of the parish of Terrebonne for the greater portion of those "exclusive ten years." But we most emphatically deny that in the parish of Terrebonne or any other parish of this State the colored people did at any time have the "exclusive use of the public school fund," and we challenge Mr. Johnson to produce the facts and figures to the contrary. The next palliative pill he offers is that, at any rate, the white people alone contributed to this fund. While "not a dollar of that fund was paid in taxes or otherwise by the colored people." How absurd is this position! Who is so ignorant of the most simple axioms of political economy as to deny that the producing laborers in any country, are after all, the real burden-bearers of all the machineries of government? The poorly paid and often cheated colored laborers of Louisiana are no exception to the case. Like the editor of the *Terrebonne Times*, we would urge upon every man, white as well as colored, the sacredness of his duty to pay his poll tax. This we urge upon the colored people as a sacred duty, but not because we at all incline to the heresy that the colored people pay nothing "otherwise" to the support of all the departments of the government. To the charge that "corrupt public officials under the Warmoth and Kellogg administrations" stole any portion of the "poll tax that *was* collected" we plead ignorance. Editor Johnson should know as he was an "official" under one or both of these administrations. Again we quote, "We most emphatically deny that there has been any partiality shown by the school board in favor of the white population." But why deny so emphatically? Why not let facts and figures furnish the emphasis?

Give us the number of white children of school age and of colored children likewise; the number of schools open for the whites, and the number for the colored, the length of the session for the white [illegible] and also of the colored [illegible]. Let such facts furnish the [illegible] to whether the school [illegible] ity or not. We [illegible] against "The [illegible] A.

E. P. Albert attributes the closing of the colored schools, has been brought about by the colored people themselves, led by just such as himself, the height of whose ambition is to be placed on a footing of social equality with the whites." Again, our friend Hon. H. M. Johnson (made Hon. almost exclusively by colored votes) is at fault. It was white men's greed for office that annihilated the Republican party in Louisiana; white men, just such as the Hon. Mr. Johnson, men who found the negro a very useful animal upon which to ride into office, especially such fat ones as the Recorder's office, and into the Legislature, but a most contemptible creature when he got tired of being ridden and expressed a desire to ride some himself. Let it be published to the nation, that it was the unwillingness of the negroes to continue to do all the voting, while white men got all the offices, that killed the Republican party in this State. If their desire to share in the distribution of the offices, as well as in doing the voting, is an encroachment upon the borders of social equality, the more of it the better.

Since Mr. Johnson takes the privilege of advising us to "show less of prejudice," etc., we would softly remind him that, in any man who has been honored solely by colored votes as he has, modesty is a very becoming trait of character.

Tidings from the Field.

Nature, with her mighty magazines, crowded with tremendous active force, balances all matter, keeps the stars and dazzling planets like panting coursers, steadily in their tracks, binds all the universe with the mighty cords of gravitation, cohesion and chemical affinity, shatters the flinty rocks, and melts the most obdurate metal, but fails to change sinners or make the slave of sin a saint. With Rev. Joseph Hart, who sang over a hundred years ago, we can, with as much fervor and truthfulness now sing:

"The rocks can rend; the earth can quake;
The seas can roar; the mountains shake;
Of feeling, all things show some sign
But this unfeeling heart of mine."
"Thy judgment too, which devils fear—
Amazing thought! unmoved I hear;
Goodness and wrath in vain combine
To stir this stupid heart of mine.'

Human prisons, chains and fetters also may be added to subdue the rebellious sinner's vicious heart, but all in vain. Nothing but divine power subdues it. It melts and changes only under the searching influence of the purifying fire of the Holy Ghost. This graciously abundant power is as available and efficient as ever; and the church is the divinely appointed representative of this superhuman and miraculous force.

In Alexandria, our church is no degenerate sprouting of the true church, but is a genuine representative of this living power. The evidences thereof are felt and seen in the songs of praise, in the fervent prayers and in the liberal contributions of her membership. This last expression I emphasize, because all good Christians and earnest Methodists firmly believe in the quantity and quality of that religion which unties the purse string, throws open the purse, and that pours out the shekels of gold and silver, some upon the ordinary comforts of life, some in the brain, and no small portion in the contribution box, God's receptacle for our material offering in his service on earth. Neither is this contribution box to be despised, because it is a mighty shaft in the thunderbolts of that power which shall, eventually, purify the ballot-box, banish forever among men, the cartridge box, and usher in the glorious millenium of deliverance and eternal peace.

The Sunday school, with the lambs of the flock, is not neglected and is doing well. Bro. Morant, our pastor here, certainly, has reasons to be thankful for the degree of prosperity with which the Lord has crowned and blessed his labors.

At Pineville, our brethren under the pastorate of Bro. Henry Johnson, rejoice in many spiritual and financial successes. They have thrown down their old box church, and are putting up a neat and substantial frame building 25x40, which when completed will reflect great credit upon pastor and officers, and which will be worthy of our good people "over the river." The joint quarterly meeting of the Alexandria and Pineville charges, held in Alexandria, September 17 and 18, was a benediction to all. Our people here are alive over the thought that they are to entertain the next Annual Conference; and Bro. Morant assured us that he was preparing and planning for "big doings." The next points visited were Spring Creek and Stuart's Chapel. These are, comparatively, young and weak points; affording much work, and small pay, in worldly gains, but promising a rich spiritual harvest. Bro. Wright is our faithful itinerant on this work. He works, and waits upon the Lord, and although his support from the church is small, he and his devoted family have neither hungered or thirsted. Our church on Spring Creek being burnt down, as has already been published, we held our quarterly conference and services in the woods under the pines; and a grand time it was, for white and black came out in large numbers, and the Lord blessed us with His presence.

Next night, Wednesday, September 20, was spent at Stuart Chapel. Here too the work is upward, under the dawn of a brighter future. On this work Bro. Wright has a certain friend who keeps an open house for wayfaring Methodist ministers. He is not a church member, but he ought to be. His name is Hector Turner. God bless Hector Turner; may he become a Christian and live many more years to entertain way-faring heralds of the cross. After many hard travels, exposures, protracted sessions of quarterly conferences and a variety of services, Thursday morning, Sept. 21, when I took the train at Lamourie Tank for Opelousas and the remaining circuits and stations on my district, I was completely broken down, and sank under the prevailing malarial influence, with sore throat, chills and fever, and a heavy, dry and hacking cough. Arriving at Opelousas, Bro. Luster and his missionary spirited wife did all that they could for my relief and comfort, but all to no effect. The miasma was deeply seated and mild treatment did not avail.

The quarterly conference was held under difficulty, but I could not rally sufficiently to preach on the Sabbath, Sept. 24. The church and Sunday school were progressing quite satisfactorily. Bro. Luster was at work making some necessary repairs and beautifying the church, to the pride and satisfaction of his people. At Washington, on Sunday night, Sept. 25, I barely ventured to attend the services but could say but a word or two. Our meeting was graciously blessed, however, and resulted in 14 accessions and 4 conversions. Father Green is an old veteran, who both knows how and delights to storm the enemy's fortification. The church and Sunday-school are prospering.

The quarterly conference was held here Monday night Sept 25, under the almost forbidding condition of my health. Still I hung on hoping to recover sufficiently so as to finish my third round, but it was impossible to continue.

Bro. Luster attended for me at Flat Town and Waxia, while the other brethren were requested to hold their own conferences. And I returned home for medical treatment Wednesday, Sept. 27. Thus, in this trip, in my unexpected early return home, as well as in my late going on this round, I am again forcibly reminded that while man proposes, God disposes. A.

The *Central Methodist*, M. E. Church South, is right when it says: "A half dozen cold facts are worth a bushel of bombast." Give us some of the "cold facts" showing that the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE is "just now the advocate of a political party, rather than a religious organization." The SOUTHWESTERN calls for the 'facts,' whether "cold" or hot. We expect, however, that Brother Meek is much in the condition of a certain man who refused to attend church, as he alleged all the preachers did nothing but preach politics. A good deacon of the Congregationalist church, for whom he was at work, after a great amount of talking, persuaded him to attend church one Sabbath. The preacher announced for his text the following: "If the righteous scarcely be saved, where shall the ungodly and the sinner appear." He preached a plain, practical and searching sermon. The deacon supposed of course that his man would be pleased, since he claimed to be very pious. On his return home, he asked him how he liked the sermon. "Not at all, sir," was the short and abrupt reply. "It was as I told you it would be, all politics from beginning to end." "No, no," said the deacon, "there was not the least allusion to politics in the sermon to-day." "Yes sir," said the man; "the text was politics, the prayers and all was nothing but Republican politics." "How so," asked the deacon. "The text was, 'If the righteous scarcely be saved, where will the ungodly and the sinner appear.'" "Yes, I know that was the the sermon, and I know, too, what he meant. He meant, if the Republicans are scarcely saved, where will the Democrats and Copperheads appear." (That is a question that we would like to have Brother Meek answer.) The facts were that he was looking through political eyes, and hearing with political ears; and no matter what he looked at or heard, he saw and heard politics. Our Bro. Meek is a Methodist preacher, who understands the art of application. We leave that with him. In the meantime we wait for the "cold facts."

The East Tennessee Conference.

This conference, composed of the former colored membership of the Holston Conference, was organized in 1880 at Greenville, by Bishop E. O. Haven. It held its third annual session at Morristown, Tennessee, from the 11th to 16th instant, Bishop M. Simpson, presiding. There are now 20 traveling preachers; 29 appointments; 54 local preachers; 421 probationers; 2,454 full members; 3 parsonages, worth \$625; 40 churches, valued at \$21,415; 69 Sunday-schools; 273 officers and teachers, 2,991 scholars; total expenses of schools this year, \$149 14; number of scholars converted this year, 431. The pastors received from the people for their support, including presiding elders, \$4,192 14; and from the missionary society \$2,000; total, \$6,191 14; raised for the bishops, \$24 55; for conference claimants, \$10 06. There are two districts. A conference seminary at Morristown has three teachers and near 100 students enrolled, from which it is hoped to be able to supply more and better preachers and teachers for our work and people.

The conference was kindly cared for by the people of Morristown. The M. E. Church, South, was opened to the Bishop on Sunday morning and was crowded to overflowing.

APPOINTMENTS.

Chattanooga District, D. W. Heys, P. E. (Post-office, Chattanooga.)
Big Springs, W. Bluford.
Chettanooge station, D. W. Hays.
Chuttanooge circuit, to be supplied by T. Jackson.
Chattanooga mission, to be supplied by B. B. Bryant.
Cleveland circuit, H. N. Brown.
Ebenezer circuit, J. Menn.
Georgetown circuit, to be supplied by M. Cox.
Jasper circuit, to be supplied by J. A. Boyd.
Kingston circuit, A. J. Fletcher.
Riceville circuit, A. Roach.
Robertsville circuit, to be supplied by G. W. Cowan.
Soddy circuit, to be supplied by S. Burnett.
Washington circuit, J. T. Henry.
J. C. Tete, Conference Evangelist.
Morristown District, S. J. Herris, P. E. (Post-office, Knoxville.)
Arcadia circuit, to be supplied by J. Thomas.
Bean station, to be supplied by L. Nell.
Clinton, W. T. Marley.
Dandridge, to be supplied by J. Guthrie.
Greenville, C. Boyd.
Knoxville, B. H. Johnson, D. B. Lawton, supernumerery.
Knox circuit, A. Douglass.
Morristown, O. Hypshire.
Mossy Creek, J. B. Tate.
Newport, S. Nelson.
Roan Mountain, to be supplied by G. P. Moore.
Sevierville, to be supplied by J. Sinclair.
Teylorsville, A. Jordan.
Tazeville, A. Gillispie.
Warrensburg, C. K. Mays.

The New Orleans *Christian Advocate* writes thus earnestly on "lip loyalty:"

We find "lip loyalty" in several Christian denominations. Social and family attachment, do much in determining church relationship. There is too little of calm investigation and profound conviction on this subject. Church members become a prey to proselyters, because theirs is a mere denominational lip loyalty. If they remove to a place where the church of their early choice is weak—lacking social prestige and popularity—they are ready to enter the door of another if in so doing they can "get into society." We believe in the loyalty of principles, and have little regard for those disciples who esteem it a small matter to change their denominational name and associations. There are members who are a constant menace to the church; if we don't do certain things they will leave. Many a true pastor has suffered, both in flesh and spirit, listening to imaginary grievances and sinful threats. If there was more good neighborhood between denominations this class could easily be exterminated. But shame on the proselyting spirit! these complaints are encouraged, and made a ground of appeal to come and join their church.

The proceedings connected with the presentation of flags to the Upper Seamen's Bethel, New Orleans, Rev. Dr. A. J. Witherspoon chaplain, on the evening of July 3, 1882, have been embodied in a printed pamphlet of sixty-four pages, which will be sold at twenty-five cents per copy, the proceeds to go to the Bethel. A representative of this ADVOCATE was present on that very interesting occasion, and listened to the representatives of foreign governments, as in generous rivalry they vied with each other in honoring the time, the place and their respective countries. It afforded a good lesson in geography and patriotism which will long be remembered.

The President has issued a proclamation setting apart Thursday, Nov. 30, as a day of public thanksgiving.

The Commissioner of Indian affairs in his annual report says that the Indians are making favorable progress in civilization.

PERSONAL.

—Gen. Cyrus Bussey and family have returned to the city after a short absence.

—Dr. J. B. Burroughs, of Liverpool, N. Y., has contributed \$5 to Ames Mission. "Go thou and do likewise."

—Rev. Dr. J. W. Rush has been elected editor of the *Alabama Christian Advocate*, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Dr. Christian.

—Rev. J. L. Massey, of Linden circuit, Tennessee conference, has lost three horses from the botts within one month, and writes that he will have a hard time to get ready to meet the annual conference.

—While in Opelousas recently, our assistant was pleased to meet a genial old friend, Chas. W. Duroy, Esq., formerly of Terrebonne parish. He has opened a law office in Opelousas. We bespeak for him much success.

—That eminent, devoted, and useful Methodist layman, the Hon. W. C. DePauw, of New Albany, Ind., last week (Oct. 17) made a donation of \$300,000 to Asbury University at Greencastle, Ind., and will arrange in his will for a further endowment. The whole amount of his gifts will be about \$1,000,000.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

—The Rev. David Terry, the venerable Recording Secretary of our Missionary Society, is in a very feeble condition. He has been for some time confined to his house, and lately shows special signs of fast waning strength. During all these months his mind has been actively interested in the progress of Missions everywhere.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

—A correspondent of the *London Christian World* draws attention to the fact that Sir Garnet Wolseley was a Sunday-school scholar, in his boyhood, at Harold's Cross Sunday-school, Dublin, and points to the excellent record in attendance which he made. It was there that he gained his reputation of being up to time.

—The son of the late King of the Limba Territory, Western Africa, is at present in England under the care of the Rev. J. Booth, a Wesleyan missionary. The young prince is said to be about 16 years of age; an intelligent and consistent Christian youth. His uncle, the Regent, has engaged to build a new chapel at his own cost for the Wesleyan Missions.

—At the solicitation of the Board of Bishops of the A. M. E. Zion Church, Rev. J. H. McFarley has taken charge of the *Star of Zion*, as editor and business manager. It is published at Salisbury, N. C. The Board also heard Rev. J. C. Price relative to his labors in England in behalf of Zion Wesley Institute, and elected him principal of that institution. Session commenced on the second Monday in October.

—The papers announce the sudden death of Charles A. Whitney, Esq., president of the Morgan Steamship and Railroad Company. Mr. Whitney was born in the State of New York in 1825. In 1867 he came to New Orleans and took the position which he filled at his death. In all of his private relations, Mr. Whitney was an honorable man, a true husband and father. He leaves to mourn his loss a wife, three sons and two sisters.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

There are few Sunday-schools in or out of this city doing a better work than the one connected with the First Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brother Y. H. Campbell, Superintendent. We have never heard more delightful singing in any school North or South. Sabbath was their day for the missionary cause. Earnest speeches was made by Brothers Price and Bardwell. We are confident that this school will send up to the next Conference a good report.

TENNESSEE.

Jesse P. Price, P. E.: "The members and pastors of West Tennessee District will please send in the money subscribed to pay on the debt of the Mason Church, at once, to Mr. J. W. Williams, in care of Rev. L. M. Moores, P. C., as early as the 12th of November, anyhow. HELP, *Brethren, help!*"

Notes from Nashville.

The State convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, held an interesting session in this city on the 22d and 23d inst., and completed their organization. There were some sterling addresses made by elect ladies from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston and Memphis. This is the first meeting of the convention, and though there were not many delegates present, there were enough to show that deep interest is felt in many parts of the State in the total suppression of the liquor traffic. Tennessee will be redeemed from the curse of this terrible business. The ladies of this Union are about to open a temperance coffee house or restaurant in this city, where meals can be had at reasonable prices without the necessity of going into a bar room, or being surrounded by the fumes of beer and tobacco. The Central Tennessee College has opened with a good attendance in all departments, and the need for more room to accommodate students, has been felt for some time, and is likely to be felt more this year than ever. Rev. C. Pickett, in charge of Nashville circuit closes up his first year with two new churches projected. There is room for them. Clerk Chapel under the pastorate of Rev. L. M. Hagood, will have a good record for conference year. The outlook is that there will be advances made all along the line in the reports at conference. J. BRADEN.

Oct. 24, 1882.

NEW BOOKS.

Empirical and Rational Psychology. Embracing cognitions, feelings and volitions. By A. Schuyler, L. L. D., President of Beldwin University, and Professor of Philosophy and Logic.

This book is not merely a compilation, but the product of years of careful research and thought. The author has succeeded in preparing a work not only adapted to the use of colleges and high schools, but to the general reader who may desire to understand the facts and laws of mind, it will prove a valuable instructor. The author divides his subject into parts, and each part is carefully and fully treated: Part 1, treats "Cognition and the Intellect." Part 2, "Feeling and the Sensibility." Part 3, "Volition and the Will." The volume is well bound. Published by Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Price, \$1 40.

Gems of Illustration: From the sermons and writings of the Rev. Thomas Guthrie, D. D. Arranged under the subjects which they illustrate, by an American clergyman. Funk & Wagnalls, 10 and 12 Dey street New York. Price \$1 50.

It is seldom that we take more pleasure in noticing and commending a book than we do this one, gathered from the writings of Dr. Guthrie, who for years stood at the head of the gifted and popular preachers of his day. His sermons and addresses abound in illustrations. Few have ever equaled him, and we know of none who have surpassed him in the beauty and force of the illustrations employed. In the book before us we have a storehouse of the choicest anecdotes, comparisons and illustrations, gathered from the numerous volumes he has written. It is frequently said, that it is the story told, the illustration used, that becomes the nail to fasten the truth, so it tingles in our ears, and burns in our consciences to the saving of the soul. We take pleasure in commending this volume to all, but especially to clergymen and all other religious teachers.

How to be Weather-Wise: A New View of Our Weather System. With Illustrations. By Isaac P. Noyes. 12mo, pp. 51, price 25 cents. Fowler & Wells, Publishers, 753 Broadway, New York.

This is a brief and plainly-written explanation of the causes of changes in the weather, based upon the system of the United States Signal Service. Mr. Noyes shows how simple a matter it is to observe weather signs, when the principle involved in weather movements is understood. Everybody, he claims, can observe the weather himself and be his own weather prophet, and in good, square English he indicates the way. Let those who would know How to be Weather-Wise, send 25 cents in stamps, to the above address, and secure this interesting work.

Six Lectures on Light. By Prof. John Tyndall. (Illustrated.) Price, 15 cents. J. Fitzgerald & Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

As a popular expositor of science, Professor Tyndall holds the very first place, and this work is admittedly his masterpiece. A subject of no little difficulty and abstruseness is hear treated by him in a style which for clearness of expression and grace of diction challenges the admiration of all lovers of "English undefiled." The work forms a valuable addition to the popular Humboldt Library of Science. For sale by Geo. Ellis.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Under the caption "A New Profession for Women," the November *Century* will have a paper on the important work of the Bellevue Hospital Training School for Nurses. This enterprise, which has been the parent of the many similar schools in the larger American cities, originated in the mind of Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, of New York, in 1871, being more remotely the outgrowth of the Sanitary Association, and of Miss Nightingale's labors in English hospitals. The demand for the services of the nurses graduated at the Bellevue school is said to be largely in excess of the supply,—a fact which would indicate that the profession is fairly on its feet. The interesting account of the founding and progress of the school, in *The Century*, is illustrated, and a large portrait of Florence Nightingale is printed as the frontispiece.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, for October, contains a rich repast of splendid reading matter: Adolphus; A comedy of Affinities; Tunis; The Ladies Lindores—Part VII; In the British Museum; The Erskines and their Kinsfolk; Nottingham Lace; its history and manufacture; Urbs Roma Vale—Part II; The story of James Barker—A Tale of the Congo coast;" and last but not least, an interesting paper upon "The situation in Egypt. Published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York, at \$3 00 a year; single numbers at all news stands, 30 cts.

The Boston *Musical Herald*, for October, has sketches of American musical biography and history, and an interesting article on hymns and their authors. Price 15 cts—\$1 50 per year.

Rev. Charles P. Wellman, of New London, Conn., has commenced the issue of a monthly, bearing imprint of Atlanta, Georgia, called *The Temperance Brotherhood*, to be devoted to the interests of Good Templars, especially among the colored people of the South.

[illegible]

my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity. I also determined that I would give a course of lectures in the Corinthian Academy of Music of this city, stating in full the symptoms and almost hopelessness of my disease and the remarkable means by which I have been saved. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 26 pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain, and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly re-investigated the subject of Kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe that more than one-half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys. This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to verify it. Bright's disease has no distinctive symptoms of its own, (indeed it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity), but has the symptoms of every other known complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate of "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia" and other complaints, when in reality it was Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence by the commonest symptoms, and fastens itself upon the constitution before the victim is aware. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, and as such is usually supposed to be heart disease. As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of Kidney difficulty. Certain agony and possible death will be the sure result of such neglect, and no one can afford to hazard such chances.

I am aware that such an unqualified statement as this, coming from me, known as I am throughout the entire land as a practioner and lecturer, will arouse the surprise and possible animosity of the medical profession and astonish all with whom I am acquainted, but I make foregoing statements based upon facts which I am prepared to produce and truths which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was, is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all professional and personal consequences.

J. B. HENION, M. D.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

[illegible]

Sick Headache.
For the relief and cure of the distressing affliction take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Malaria.
Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Constipation
should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator, it is so mild and effectual.

Biliousness.
One or two tablespoonfuls will relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state, such as Nausea, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, a bitter, bad taste in the month.

Dyspepsia.
The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

Colic.
Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simmons Liver Regulator is administered.

Buy only the genuine, in white wrapper, with red "Z." Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

Sold by All Druggists.
9t

Gov. Hamilton, of Md., signed the bill for the punishment of persons guilty of assaulting their wives. The new law provides that any person who shall hereafter brutally assault and beat his wife shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to be whipped not exceeding forty lashes, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court. The sheriff is to do the lashing.

As a Cure for Piles.

Kidney-Wort acts first, by overcoming in the mildest manner all tendency to constipation; then, by its great tonic and invigorating properties, it restores to health the debilitated and weak parts. We have hundreds of certified cures, where all else had failed. Use it and suffer no longer.—*Exchange.*

The residence of Capt. John N. Pharr, Fairview plantation, St. Mary parish, La., we learn from the *Review*, was burned on the night of the 26th. Loss $7000, no insurance.

Ayer's Pills are effectual in a wide range of diseases which arise from disorders of stomach and digestive organs. They are a convenient remedy to have always at hand. They are sugar coated, easy to take, effective to operate, sure to bring relief and cure.

One of the secrets of the success of the Salvation Army is their singing, which is made to cater to the tastes of the illiterate and uncultivated masses.

A Vigorous Growth.

Of the hair is often promoted by using Parker's Hair Balsam. It always restores the youthful color and lustre to gray hair, gives it new life and removes all irritation and dandruff.

At Eastman, Ga., on the 20th, five negroes were hung for complicity in a riot at that place, Aug. 6. Two military companies were present.

☞ Make your old things look like new by using the Diamond Dyes, and you will be happy. Any of the fashionable colors for 10 cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, October 30, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔ ℔—	
Ordinary	8¼
Middling	10¼
Good Middling	10¾
Middling fair	11
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—	
Yellow clarified	7¾
White clarified	8
MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—	
Common	45
Fair	48
Choice	55
RICE, Louisiana, ℔ ℔—	
Common	@4½
Fair	@5
Choice	@6½
MOSS, ℔ ℔—	
Mixed	2¼@2¾
Gray	2@2½
Black	3½@3¾
GROCERIES.	
BUTTER, ℔ ℔—	
Western	25@26
COFFEE, ℔ ℔—	
Ordinary	8½
Prime	11
CHEESE, ℔ ℔—	
Western factory	12
CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl.—	
Choice	2 75
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—	
Fancy	5 65
Choice family	5 15
LARD, ℔ ℔—	
Choice, in kegs	@13½
Choice, in tierces	@13
SALT, ℔ Sack—	
Coarse	1 05
Fine	1 50
ESCULENTS—	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl.	2 50
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl.	1 75
Onions, ℔ bbl.	2 25
Apples, ℔ bbl.	3 50@4 00
Cabbages, ℔ 100	7 00@
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl.	5 00@ 6 50
OILS, ℔ gallon—	
Coal, in cases	15@35
Coal, in bbls	—@—
Linseed, raw	56@58
Linseed, boiled	59@62
Cotton seed	42@44
GRAIN AND FEED.	
CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—	
Yellow	88
White	85
Mixed	90
OATS, ℔ bushel—	
Western	62
BRAN, ℔ 100 ℔s—	
Choice	90
HAY, ℔ ton—	
Prime	16@17
Choice	18 @19
PROVISIONS.	
MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—	
Choice	24 50
BACON, ℔ ℔—	
Breakfast	16½@17½
Shoulders	11½
[illegible] clear rib	16½
[illegible]	16½
[illegible] sugar cured	17
[illegible]	11
[illegible]	13½
[illegible]	10½

MARRIAGES.

Mr. Alexander Brucy to Miss Francis Giles, Sept. 26; Mr. P. H. Diggs to Miss Martha Bell, Oct. 26. All of Hinds county, Miss. Rev. C. P. Head officiated.

At the residence of the bride, Greenwood, Miss., Oct. 1, Mr. Noah Batchelor to Mrs. Docie Tyler. Rev. P. Blue officiated.

DEATHS.

Sister Sarah Hines, died at Spring Creek, Louisiana, Sept. 26. She was a faithful and true Methodist, imbued with the missionary spirit. Her loss is deeply mourned. H. J. WRIGHT.
Alexandria, Oct. 22, 1882.

Sister Maria Lyons, lost a little babe in September. Brother C. Cook, lost his oldest boy aged three years, Oct. 13.
Fairfield, Texas. R. WEAVER.

Sister Charity Jackson, wife of James Jackson, one of our local preachers, died June 4th, in full triumph of faith. She was a member of the church for about ten years, and leaves a husband and six children. R. MCALPIN.
Evergreen, Miss.

Another faithful servant of the church has gone to rest. Sister Martha Clark, departed this life Sept. 30th., and on Sunday Oct. 1st., her remains were brought to the church, followed by a long procession of white and colored friends, to listen to her funeral. The members of the Tabernacle, of which she was a member, then took possession and conveyed her body to place of burial, and deposited it in the earth where it will rest until the resurrection morn. She was the wife of Brother Elia Clark, one of our exhorters and class leaders. She leaves a husband and six little children to mourn her loss.
Greenwood, Miss. P. BLUE.

It Has Done Wonderful Things for Her.

So writes a daughter of the effect of Compound Oxygen on her mother, a lady in her sixty-ninth year, about whose case, when submitted to us for an opinion, we wrote discouragingly. After the first Treatment had been used up, this report was made: "You perhaps remember that when you gave her (my mother) your advice, you said that you did not think her case as hopeful as a majority of your patients, so that you cannot always tell in advance. *It has done wonderful things for her*, and I would have been glad if you could have witnessed them. *At the time she commenced taking the Oxygen, she did not think she could live very long.* She was feeble, very much depressed in spirits, a victim of extreme nervous prostration, with no special sign of disease, beside. *Life was almost a burden to her*, so dark and dreary looked the whole world. *To day she is cheerful*, with more strength and seeming vitality than most persons of her age—sixty-nine. *After a busy forenoon, she has gone a quarter of a mile to make calls.*" Our Treatise on compound Oxygen, containing large reports of cases and full information, *sent free.* Address DRS STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Small Things.

A holy life is made up of a number of small things. Little words, not eloquent speeches or sermons; little deeds, not miracles, nor battles, nor one great heroic act or mighty martyrdom make up the true Christian life. The little constant sunbeam, not the lightning; the waters of Siloam, "that go softly" in their meek mission of refreshment, not "the waters of the river, great and many," rushing down in torrents noise and force, are the true symbols of a holy life. The avoidance of little evils, little sins, little inconsistencies, little weaknesses, little follies, little indiscretions and imprudences, little foibles, little indulgences of self and flesh; the avoidance of such little things as these goes far to make up, at least, the negative beauty of a holy life.—*Dr. Bonar.*

SEEK

health and avoid sickness. Instead of feeling tired and worn out, instead of aches and pains, wouldn't you rather feel fresh and strong?

You can continue feeling miserable and good for nothing, and no one but yourself can find fault, but if you are tired of that kind of life, you can change it if you choose.

How? By getting one bottle of BROWN' IRON BITTERS, and taking it regularly according to directions.

Mansfield, Ohio, Nov. 26, 1881.
Gentlemen:—I have suffered with pain in my side and back, and great soreness on my breast, with shooting pains all through my body, attended with great weakness, depression of spirits, and loss of appetite. I have taken several different medicines, and was treated by prominent physicians for my liver, kidneys, and spleen, but I got no relief. I thought I would try Brown's Iron Bitters; I have now taken one bottle and a half and am about well—pain in side and back all gone—soreness all out of my breast, and I have a good appetite, and am gaining in strength and flesh. It can justly be called the *king of medicines.*
JOHN K. ALLENDER.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is composed of Iron in soluble form; Cinchona the great tonic, together with other standard remedies, making a remarkable non-alcoholic tonic, which will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Malaria, Weakness, and relieve all Lung and Kidney diseases.

ROYALTY, NOBILITY,
EMINENT SCIENTISTS, LEADING DIVINES,
AND OTHERS AS TO THE
LIEBIG CO'S
COCA BEEF TONIC!

PRINCE NICOLAS STCHERBATOV, of the Imperial Russian Navy (St. Petersburg, Russia says: "It is a most excellent tonic."

BARON FALKENBERG (of the Royal British Rifles) says: "It is unquestionably superior to any tonic which I have ever tried. It benefited me as no other tonic has ever before. My friends all praise it without stint."

Equally emphatic testimonials from MADAME THE MARQUISE OF GANVILLE, Paris; the VISCOUNTESSE VIERIRA, Lisbon, Portugal; EDWIN BOOTH, the Celebrated Actor; GENERAL FRANZ SIGEL, New York City; GENERAL LOUIS SCHAFFNER, Chicago, Ill.; MISS MARY L. BOOTH, Editress of *Harper's Bazar*; PROFESSOR E. M. HALE, M. D., L. L. D., Chicago, Ill., and hundreds equally eminent.

The REV. DR. C. H. GARDNER, Principal of the celebrated Fifth Avenue Seminary for Young Ladies, N. Y. City says: "I speak from grateful experience of its remarkable powers."

"It is far superior to the fashionable and illusive preparations of beef, wine and iron," says PROFESSOR F. W. HUNT, M. D. L. L. D., Honorary Member Imperial Medical Society of St. Petersburg, Russia, &c., &c., of N. Y. City.

Prepared only by the
Liebig Laboratory & Chemical Works Co.
CHEMISTS,
NEW YORK, PARIS AND LONDON.
NEW YORK DEPOT, 38 MURRAY STREET.

It will be found valuable in all forms of DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUS and LIVER AFFECTIONS, NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS, FEMALE SUFFERINGS and WEAKNESS, CHRONIC SICK HEADACHE, MALARIA, IRREGULARITY OF THE HEART, &c.
Oct 26-1t,

Richard Upjohn,
CABINET MAKER,
127 - - Villere Street, - - 127
Corner Carondelet Walk, NEW ORLEANS.
Furniture Repaired and Varnished.
All orders promptly attended to. oct15-1y

REMOVAL.
The Singer Man'f. Co.
—HAS REMOVED TO—
185 - - Canal Street - - 185
Three Doors from Grand Opera House,
Where the public will find a full supply of the
GENUINE
SINGER SEWING MACHINES,
The leading Machines of the world.
The SINGER was the first to reduce the prices, and now sells two-thirds of all the machines sold, and is the only machine deemed worthy of imitation.
The Singer Manufacturing Company,
185 Canal Street,
Three doors from the Grand Opera House.
nov2-3m S. E. RUNDLE, Agent.

ESTEY ORGAN
Our skilled artisans, by costly experiments, are constantly introducing new styles of Organs with varied embellishments and improvements. The old established and popular "ESTEY" is ever new and increasingly esteemed. Illustrated Catalogues sent free. J. ESTEY & CO., Brattleboro, Vt., or ESTEY ORGAN CO., Atlanta, Ga.
nov2-13t

BOARDING.
FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT
By the Month, Week or Day,
—AT—
No. 227 Customhouse street,
Corner Treme street, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. C. ROBERTSON, Proprietor.
8 52t

MRS. M. L. DALE,
Wishes to inform her friends that she is prepared to accommodate Gentlemen, Ladies and Families with Board, by the MONTH, WEEK OR DAY, at PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss., on FRONT STREET, short walk from Railroad Depot and Boat Landing.
☞ Any one visiting the Pass will do well to give her a call. 16ly

F. G. CHAMBERLAIN,
Attorney at Law,
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40-3m NEW ORLEANS.

SILVERWARE
—FOR—
CHURCH SERVICE.
Churches in need of cups, bowls and plates can obtain them from us a good article, at 40 per cent. discount from retail prices.
tf PHILLIPS & HUNT, 32 Natchez street, New Orleans.

MASON & HAMLIN
ORGANS are certainly best, having been so decreed at every Great World's Industrial Competition for sixteen years; no other American organs having been found equal at any. Also CHEAPEST. Style 109; 3½ octaves; sufficient compass and power, with best quality, for popular sacred and secular music in schools or families, at only $22. One hundred other styles at $30, $57, $66, $72, $78, $93, $108, $114 to $500 and up. The larger styles are wholly unrivaled by any other organs. Also sold for easy payments. New Illustrated Catalogue free.
PIANOS This Company has commenced the manufacture of UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS, introducing important improvements, adding to power and beauty of tone and durability. Will not require tuning one quarter as much as other Pianos. Illustrated Circulars Free.
The MASON & HAMLIN Organ and Piano Co., 154 Tremont street, Boston, 46 E. 14th street, New York; 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago. 40-13t

Our new catalogue will tell you how safely, easily and cheaply you can buy clothing for men or boys by mail. Send your address, and we will forward it by return post.
Wanamaker & Brown.
Oak Hall,
Sixth and Market Sts., Philadelphia.
oct26 13t

Agents wanted for [illegible] PULPIT and FAMILY [illegible] $6.75 [illegible]

The Socialists are causing disturbances in France. Lyons is under military surveillance.

Liver, Kidney and Bright's Disease.

A medicine that destroys the germ or cause of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and has power to root them out of the system, is above all price. Such a medicine is Hop Bitters, and positive proof of this can be found by one trial, or by asking your neighbors, who have been cured by it.

Conference Notices.

To the Members of the Tennessee Conference.

DEAR BRETHREN: The next session of the conference will convene in Brownsville on the 23, prox. The session will be held in Key Chapel. The classes for examination will meet in the church on the 22d, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Brethren will report at the same place to be assigned their places of entertainment during the conference session. If the members of the conference will have their benevolent collections and statistical reports ready on the first day of the session, it will facilitate business. It is desirable that the members of the Endowment Association be ready to pay their subscriptions, or at least the interest on them, up to the meeting of the conference. The arrangements made with the railroads for reduced rates will be published soon. J. BRADEN, Sec.
Nashville, Oct. 24, 1882.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.
GULF DISTRICT.—FOURTH ROUND.

New Hope	Nov.	4—5
Crystal Springs	"	11–12
Hazlehurst	"	18–19
Columbus	"	25–26
China Grove	"	27
Liberty	Dec.	2—3
Meadville	"	5—6
Hamburg	"	7—8
Fayette	"	9–10
Union Church	"	11–12
Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian,	"	16–17
Augusta	"	20–21
Pascagoula	"	23–24
Handsboro and Ocean Springs,	"	25–26
Brookhaven and Summit	"	30–31

J. CAMPBELL, P. E.
Oct. 18th, 1882.

To the Preachers on the Austin District.

DEAR BRETHREN:—The General Missionary Committee has made an earnest appeal for an advance in our missionary collections; and I think our corresponding secretary has furnished each of you with a letter to that effect. Now, the amount that was apportioned to our conference to raise this year is $575. This amount has been divided among the four districts. Our part is $143.75 I have divided this equally among the churches to raise, and it is so small that I know if you try you can get it. The crops are good and there is no excuse; if you fail this year you had just as well ask the conference for a location, for you will never succeed. Also, our conference school collections. Only four brethren in the whole connection have sent in anything. It is very nice to stand up in the conference and make promises, but it is much nicer to do what you say. As treasurer, let me ask you to send your money here, and to me, in time for me to make out my report. Remember, I will have cabinet work to do this year, and will not have time to receive this money at the conference; and if I had nothing else to do I would not want to receive the school money in Columbus when we need it here in Austin. Please send the money here and don't wait until conference. I desire the preachers on this district to meet me in Columbus, in the M. E. Church, at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the 6th day of Dec., 1882, as the conference will meet on the 7th. Brethren, please be there, I want to help you with your reports. My wife has gone home as you have seen from the papers; and I tell you, brethren, I have lost a help-mate in my work, as well as a loving and true wife. Pray for me. Your Brother in Christ.
C. L. MADISON, P. E.

OKOLONA, MISS., DISTRICT.
FOURTH ROUND.

West Point	Oct.	21–22
West Point Circuit	"	21–22
Okolona	"	28–29
Okolona Circuit	"	28–29
Houston	"	30
Buena Vista	"	31
Union Grove	Nov.	1
Athens	"	2
Aberdeen	"	4—5
Abderdeen Circuit	"	4—5
Starkville	"	11–12
Tampico, at Starkville	"	11–12
Pike, at Starkville	"	11–22
Greensboro	"	15–12
Whitefield	"	18–19
Crawford	"	25–26
Tupelo	Dec.	2—3
Corinth	"	9–10
Corinth Circuit	"	9–10
Ripley	"	12–13
New Albany	"	15
Pontotoc	"	16–17
Columbus	"	23–24
Columbus Circuit	"	23–24
Columbus Mission	"	23–24

J. H. SHUMPERT, P. E.

Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

This medicinal preparation is one out of a thousand of the patent kind placed before the public which has what it claims, "intrinsic merits," and does afford relief in deseases like dyspepsia, general debility, and many kinds of disorders peculiar to females. It has received the endorsement of hundreds of people of good standing throughout the country, and should it sometimes fail to effect a cure, it may be taken without deleterious results. It has become a staple medicine with druggists. One or two bottles, used in season, may save a heavy bill from the family physician.

KIDNEY WORT
IS A SURE CURE
for all diseases of the Kidneys and
LIVER
It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.
Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.
In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
KIDNEY WORT
oct5

W. N. & I. E.
ORPHANS' HOME,
Cor. Carondelet Walk and Roman St.
G. T. JAMIESON, Supt.
oct26-1m J. S. BROWN, Sec.

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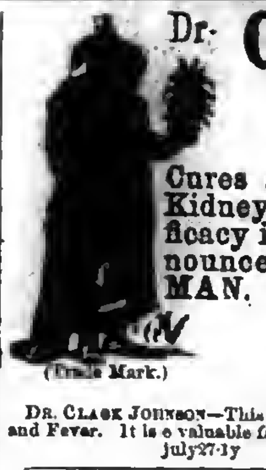
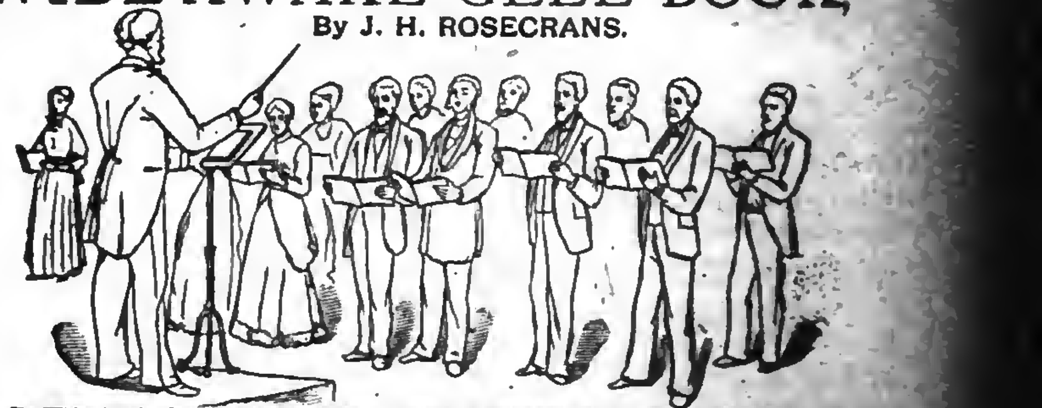
Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of
Sunday-School Supplies,
Consisting of
GOSPEL HYMNS, single and combined with and without music.
Bibles and Testaments, Teachers' Bibles, Bible Dictionaries.
Union Primers, First and Second Reading Books, Union Spelling Books, Catechisms, Reward Cards, Ticket Sheets and Cards, Tiny Text Books, etc., etc. Also a large assortment of Books suitable for Libraries or presents to children. PULPIT and FAMILY BIBLES from $3 65 to $12 00. Liberal discount made to Sunday-school workers. Call and examine the stock. 20tf


Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S
Indian Blood Syrup
Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.
☞ AGENTS WANTED.
(Trade Mark.) Laboratory 77 West 3d St. New York City. Druggists Sell It.
CHILLS AND FEVER.
FROG LEVEL, LA., February 27, 1882.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chills and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine. L. D. HOWDISHELL.
july27-1y

WIDE-AWAKE GLEE BOOK,
By J. H. ROSECRANS.

The Wide-Awake Glee Book is a brand-new work for Singing Schools and Conventions. The rudiments are brief and to the point; the exercises are after the latest and best patterns; the music is bright and sparkling, and graded with scrupulous care. *Every piece can be used with success in Concerts.* Full size, 160 pages; sample copy sent for 60 cts. Price per dozen, by express, $6. Per dozen by mail, $6.75.
FILLMORE BROS., Publishers, Cincinnati, O.
44-4t

E. W. SCHEFFEL,
GENERAL
BOOK-BINDER,
Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer,
37 NATCHEZ STREET, up-stairs,
NEW ORLEANS.
Magazines, Music, Periodicals and Old Books Rebound, Plain or Ornamental.
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DEALER IN
HARDWARE, STOVES and CASTINGS,
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AGENT FOR
Charter Oak Stoves, Disstons' Saws, Old Hickory Wagons, Howe Scales and Avery's Plows.
49 and 51 Main st., Houston, Texas.
Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware. All orders for Gas Fitting and Plumbing promptly attended to. 8-1y

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NEW ORLEANS.
Will practice in the State Courts and in the United States District Circuit Courts for the Eastern and Western Districts of Louisiana. n39-3m

SECOND EDITION.
REVIEW OF SENATOR JONES' SPEECH,
Or, Is There to be a War of Races in America?
BY REV. A. E. P. ALBERT, Assistant Editor of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.
An oration delivered in Central Church, New Orleans, June 30, 1882, before the Alumni Association of Straight University. For sale in pamphlet, at 10 cents, post paid, at SOUTHWESTERN office, 32 Natchez street.

—THE—
TEMPERANCE REFORM,
and its Great Reformers. An Illustrated History with over twenty portraits of the chief reformers and characteristic selections from their best writings and addresses. Price $2. A few copies of this excellent work on sale at this office. Sent post paid to any address.
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32 Natchez street New Orleans.

BOOKS, PICTURES, ETC.
The following is a list of miscellaneous articles that may be had at this office on receipt of the prices annexed. They will be sent, post-paid, to any address desired:

Is there to be a War of Races in America, by Rev. A. E. P. Albert	10c.
Lithographs Methodist Bishops, in group, up to 1872, each	25
Historic Picture, "Garfield and his Family," steel engraving	2 00
Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems	75
Hallowed Songs	50
Mitchell's New School Geography (1875)	1 25
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Gems of Praise	35
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Song Garden, second book	50
Black Horse and Carryall. By Rev. J. M. McCarty	1 00
Notes on Baptism, by Rev. R. Gregg	60
Pocket Manual, by Rev. J. M. Heron	50
Bible	40
Temperance Reform and its Great Reformers, By Rev. W. H. Daniels	2 00
Introduction to Gospel Records, Nast	1 75
Lectures on Preaching, by Bishop Simpson	1 50
Waddington's Church History	2 50
The Negro Exodus, by Rev. J. C. Hartzell	15
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"The Cherub," engraving	35
"Raphael's Cherub," engraving	35
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Lithographs of John Wesley, each	35

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UNEQUALED IN EVERY RESPECT.
GEM OF GEMS.
BY ASA HULL.
For Sunday-Schools, 192 Pages, at the old standard Price.
This is the latest and most complete Sunday-school Music Book. Price by mail, board cover, 35 cents; per dozen, $4 20; price, by express, $30 per hundred. Specimen pages sent on receipt of three-cent stamp.
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H. WALKER, Pres't. A. ROYSTER, Vice-Pres't.
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The Colored Marriage and Aid Association,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

Headquarters at OKOLONA, MISS., and chartered by the State of Mississippi, and all the laws in relation thereto fully complied with.

As an evidence of the responsibility of its officers, the Circuit Judge of the First Judicial District of Mississippi, all the county officers, including State Senators and members of the Legislature, Sheriff, Circuit and Chancery Clerks of Chickasaw county, Mississippi, and all the city officials of the city of Okolona, including the Mayor, Marshal, members of the Board of Selectmen, and the Presidents of all the parishes, all certify as to their financial responsibility and reputation for honesty and integrity. And the Chancery Clerk certifies that the Treasurer of the Association has filed in his office a bond of $5000 for the protection of all members of said Association, the sureties upon which bond have been approved by said Clerk.

This Association is managed and controlled alone by colored men. Agents, either male or female, wanted everywhere. Liberal commissions given. Address for particulars,
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EDUCATIONAL.

WILEY UNIVERSITY,
MARSHALL, TEXAS.
A School of Liberal and Christian Education.
Primary, Academic, Normal, Scientific, Classical and Biblical Courses of Study.

EXPENSES:

Tuition, per month (of 4 weeks)	$1 00
Room rent, per month	$1 50 to 2 00
Washing, per month	75 to 1 25
Board, per month, about	5 00
All expenses, per month, about	9 00

Cost of board varies with price of provisions, etc. All students boarding in the institution are required to furnish bedding to the amount of two blankets and pillows.
Instrumental music $2 50 a month. Vocal music free.
Session begins 18th of September and continues until the 31st of May, 1883.
For full particulars send for catalogue.
Address, W. H. DAVIS,
Wiley University, Marshall, Texas.
aug10-3m]

NIGHT SCHOOL.
The NEW ORLEANS UNIVERSITY has made arrangements to establish a Night School, continuing from 7 to 9 o'clock, five nights of each week. The charge will be but one dollar a month. This will furnish an excellent opportunity for all those who cannot attend school during the day. The school commences Monday night, October 23d. The College is located at 188 Race St., near Camp.
Oct 26 1-mo.

New Orleans UNIVERSITY,
CORNER RACE AND CAMP STREETS,
New Orleans, La.
Open to all, without regard to race or religion.
Rev. JAMES A. DEAN, A.M., D.D., President.
The next term of this institution will open on MONDAY, September 18. Students are desired to be present at the opening, as studies will commence on the first day.
Special instruction, both by recitation and lectures, will be given to those preparing to preach or teach, and to such as are already engaged in those professions. Every scholar, of whatever grade, will have the most thorough instruction.
Board and tuition at the same rates as heretofore.
New Orleans, Aug. 31, 1882. 36-3m

HOUSTON SEMINARY,
NO. 1 CAPITAL ST.,
HOUSTON, TEXAS.
REV. C. W. CAMPBELL, PH. B., PRINCIPAL.
TUITION, - - - - $1 25 per Month.
A School for all regardless of color. Opens Oct. 16. Boarding department will open about Nov. 1. Experienced Teachers. Instruction thorough. Training of those preparing for the Ministry or for teaching made a specialty. Courses elementary and advanced. All expenses low.
For further information address the Principal.
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Rust University,
Holly Springs, Miss.
LOCATION BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL.
Instruction, Systematic and Thorough.
COURSES OF STUDY:
Academic, Normal, Collegiate and Biblical.
Special Instruction in Music and Penmanship.
EXPENSES:
Board, per month, including rooms and washing [illegible]
Tuition, per month of twelve weeks [illegible]
Music and Penmanship extra.
FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 28, 1882.
Examination of new students September 27.
Rust Hall, which is being erected at a cost of $25,000, will be completed by the opening of the winter term, January 2. School accommodations can then be provided for about five hundred students and about half that number can be boarded in the school building.
For further information address
aug-24 3m. W. W. HOOPER.

Baldwin Seminary
A School for White Pupils of Both Sexes.
BALDWIN, ST. MARY'S PARISH, LA.
YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 18, 1882.
Prepares for College or University, Business or Professional Life.
We challenge competition in low rates, thorough instruction, and healthfulness and beauty of location. Influences strictly religious. Home care and comforts. For circular containing further information, address
REV. W. S. FITCH, A. M., President.
aug24-3m

Walden Seminary,
Little Rock, Ark.
Fall Term Opens September 18, 1882; Winter Term, Jan. 3, 1883.
TUITION PER MONTH $1 00
Cost of living cheap. In many cases students pay their board by their services outside of school hours. Instruction thorough. Good religious influences. For catalogue, or further information, address
REV. THOMAS MASON, Principal.
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DEMONSTRATED
That smart men average $5 to $8 per day profit selling the "Pocket Manual." The most marvelous little volume ever issued. Needed, indorsed, and [illegible] by all classes. Nothing in the [illegible] equal to it. Will prove [illegible] Complete sample, and [illegible] particulars for stamp. [illegible] Again until you learn [illegible] book, and what [illegible]
W. H. T[illegible]
36-10t

Young Folks' Corner.

An Important Corporal.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., N. Y.

31-1y

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

S. Priestley Union Chapel, New Orleans: "On the 22d the classes rallied together for the purpose of raising money to buy chandeliers, as our audience room up-stairs is finished. We raised $120. We will soon have our work completed for this conference year. On Nov. 4, we will have a sociable for the purpose of getting our carpet and chairs. On Nov. 6, we will have a union love feast for the last time, down-stairs. On Nov. 12, or second Sunday, our first services will be held up-stairs. All our sister churches, and friends are invited to take part in the services. Lord's supper will be administered at night. Union Chapel is finished. Come and see."

MISSISSIPPI.

J. C. Skinner, Roebuck: "I closed my protracted meetings Sept. 30, the result of which was 42 converts, 4 backsliders reclaimed, 6 came under our watchcare, 4 joined from the Zion M. E. Church, and one from the Baptist. Bro. Samuel Harris, a deacon, and Bros. R. Roberts and A. D Garner, local preachers, did much good during the battle. Elder Barney has been with us twice during the year, and the brethren turned out nicely. Collections were fair. I closed up all the churches on the circuit on account of the small pox that has broken out on the Tallahatchie River, six or seven miles above Minter City."

A. D. Bean, Okolona: "Our people in the country, as a general thing, are under the iron heel of ignorance. Long prayers, vain words, and hoodu dances are prevalent, with rare exceptions in all of our country churches. Our periodicals, tracts, catechisms and discipline are sadly neglected, while I can say well done for the country school teachers. In every family, with few excepections, some of the younger members can read and write intelligently. The work of our preachers holding country charges is yet to be done. Have you taught them that wilful ignorance is a great sin? There are eighteen year old students under you, brethren, have you taught them to take one of our church papers? The families belonging to church especially should make their children read to them during their leisure hours. Some of them know their names are Methodists, but know little about the laws of the church; some hardly know she has a paper in existence. Let us circulate the papers and catechisms among the people."

TEXAS.

J. R. Carnes, San Antonio: "Our fourth quarterly conference was held by elder Mack Henson, and it passed off nicely. Class leaders reported favorably respecting their classes. On Sunday the elder gave the Sabbath-school a fatherly exhortation, which all seemed to appreciate. He preached in the afternoon and at night. The people love to hear him. Sacrament was administered to 116. Love-feast was a grand one. Collection for elder $30 55; total for year $118 10. The Sabbath-school is growing."

T. Parker, Marshall: "Our district conference met at Paris, Aug. [illegible] a large number of the members present. Notwithstanding the [illegible] this year the reports were favorable, and [illegible] souls were added at every appointment. [illegible] are laboring hard to raise the benevolent collections, and [illegible] nearly completed their [illegible] school enterprise was [illegible]. Our church [illegible] at this point [illegible] by [illegible] and

T. Moore, and a group of the conference and also the church photographed. It is one of the most complete and neatest churches on the district. Bro. Moore has done a great work at Paris."

D. W. Tucker, Lavernia: "During our last quarterly conference, Rev. Mack Henson, presiding, we had a glorious time. The spirit of the Lord seemed to be revived among the people. During the conference we took up subscriptions for the church to the amount of $158 25; we have on hand $188 30. On the following Monday a trustee meeting decided to commence to build on the first Monday in December."

Robert Weaver, Fairfield: "I have had a good time at this place this year, in the saving of souls for Christ. Four left the Baptists and joined us, and I have added 76 members. We are in debt yet, but hope soon to be out. I am working night and day for Wiley University, and will do all I can until the last hour."

Fear Not.

All kidney and urinary complaints, especially Bright's Disease, Diabetes and liver troubles Hop Bitters will surely and lastingly cure. Cases exactly like your own have been cured in your own neighborhood, and you can find reliable proof at home of what Hop Bitters has and can do.

Truth will ever be unpalatable to those who are determined not to relinquish error, but can never give offense to the honest and well-meaning; for the plain-dealing remonstrances of a friend differ as widely from the rancor of an enemy as the friendly probe of a physician from the dagger of an assassin.

Don't Die in the House.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bedbugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15c per box.

The Aberdeen Baptist Association took strong ground on the temperance question, and in favor of prohibition, at its last session in Verona, Miss. The vote in favor of prohibition was unanimous. An opportunity was given to the large audience present to vote on the prohibition clause in the committee's report on temperance, and every man, woman and child in the house voted for it but three.—*Mississippi Methodist.*

An Old Lady's Testimony.

An old lady writes us: "I am 65 years old and was feeble and nervous all the time, when I bought a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic. I have used little more than one bottle and feel as well as at 30."

Herbert Spencer says that a man's conversation is a sure index to his mental capacity.

A Good Offer.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company has just issued an illustrated treatise, "The Heart of the Continent," describing the wonderful growth of the Six Great States. The book is beautifully printed, and numerous engravings of high merit adorn its pages. Any one sending their name and address with two three cent postage stamps will receive a copy by return mail, by applying to PERCEVAL LOWELL, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, October 5.

The Committee on Agencies presented the report of colportage for August. One hundred and twenty-three colporteurs, in Alabama, Dakota, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, rendered 2960 days of service. They visited 34 498 families; 5193 of these were found without a copy of the Bible in their homes, and 3864 of these, besides 1862 destitute individuals, were supplied. The colporteurs sold 15 073 copies of the Scriptures, of the value of $5810 54, and distributed gratuitously 4148 copies, of the value of $1135 19 Twenty-four colporteurs, in addition to those now at work, had been commissioned during the month of September.

The Committee on Distribution recommended grants in books to the value of $13 700, chiefly for the the United States and Territories, and their recommendations were adopted.

During September 17,274 copies of Scriptures, of the value of $6183 20, were sent to colporteurs engaged in the fourth re-supply of this country. This work is now fairly inaugurated, and will be extended as rapidly as suitable persons can be found to engage in it. In view of its expansion the Board made an appropriation of $10,000 in books for this department of the Society's work during the present month.

The Committee on Finance reported that the receipts of the month were $32 960 80.

The expansion of the benevolent work, and the startling fact that nearly one family in every six visited [illegible] without the Scriptures [illegible] to all who love the Bible for [illegible] contributions.

The number of volumes issued [illegible] House the past [illegible]

"Magnificent promises sometimes end in paltry performances." A magnificent exception to this is found in Kidney-Wort which invariably performs even more than it promises. Here is a single instance: "Mother has recovered," wrote an Illinois girl to her Eastern relatives. "She took bitters for a long time but without any good. So when she heard of the virtues of Kidney-Wort she got a box and it has completely cured her liver complaint."

The small deficit in your preacher's salary is a small thing to you, but it is not so to him. He needs every dollar—see that he gets it.

Buchupaiba.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges, cured by Buchupaiba. $1, at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans La.,

Elephants swim better than any other land animal. In India they have been known to traval in water for six hours without touching bottom.

Why Wear Plasters?

They may relieve, but they can't cure that lame back, for the kidneys are the trouble and you want a remedy to act directly on their secretions, to purify and restore their healthy condition. Kidney-Wort has that specific action—and at the same time it regulates the bowels perfectly. Don't wait to get sick, but get a package to-day, and cure yourself. Liquid and dry sold by all Druggists.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

A Methodist newspaper in every Methodist family, is the motto.

Hope for Drunkards.

My husband has drunken habits he could not overcome until Parker's Ginger Tonic took away his thirst for stimulants restored his old energy of mind and nerves and gave him strength to attend to business. Cincinnati Lady.

$1,500 a year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

The Republicans in Ohio favor the taxation of the liquor traffic, which is another form of license. Of course prohibitionists could not support them. They went far enough to offend the liquor interests, and not far enough to please the temperance party. The party that was to spend so much strength in dodging has no strength left.—*Milwaukee Statesman.*

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and AGUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER.

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

DR. JOHN BULL,
Manufacturer and Vender of
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.
Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.
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EARS for the MILLION

FOO CHOO'S Balsam of

SHARK'S OIL,

Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known.

This Oil is abstracted from a peculiar species of White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as the Carcharodon Rondeletii. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and *many so seemingly miraculous*, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese People. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at $1 per bottle.

HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY!

It has performed a miracle in my case.

I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better.

I have been greatly benefited.

My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.

"Its virtues are *unquestionable* and its *curative character absolute, as the writer can personally testify, both from experience and observation.* Write at once to Haylock & Jenney, No. 7 Dey street, New York, enclosing $1, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—Editor of Mercantile Review.

To avoid loss in the mails, please send money by Registered Letter.

Only imported by HAYLOCK & JENNEY, (Late Haylock & Co.) 7 Dey street, New York.

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ROBINSON,

The Lightning-Rod King.

—MANAGER OF THE—

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OPIUM HABIT EASILY CURED WITH CHLORIDE of GOLD.

oct19-13t

WHISKY HABIT CURE. BY DR. R. M. WOOLLEY Atlanta, Ga. It Quiets the Nerves, Promotes Health and Morals. Costs less than Whisky.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR:—I want to find my two brothers and two sisters, Albert and Peter Washington, Delia and Ann Washington. They were sold away from the city by Andrew Jones. Mother was Phœbe and father Charles Washington. I now live at No. 384 Melpomene street, corner of Freret street, New Orleans, La.

RICHARD WASHINGTON.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to hear of my brother, Christopher Burke, whom I have not seen since the war. His father was Ned McConnieo. We were four in number, Mary, Julia, Jessie and Stephen Burke. Address me at Holly Grove, Monroe county, Arkansas.

STEPHEN BURKE.

MR. EDITOR:—I desire to inquire for my brother Frank, and sisters Jenny, Harriet and Sarah. They all belonged to Gus Perry in North Carolina, and he moved to Texas. They were all in Texas when last heard from. I was sold from them and bought by James Yarborough. Mother was Milly and father Simon. I was the younger brother. Address me at Moreauville, Louisiana.

ISAAC WILLIAMS.

DEAR EDITOR: I wish to see if my relatives can be found. I have a father, mother, and one full sister. Father was August Brown, sister, Louisa Brown, three half-sisters were Mary, Eliza, and Harriet Brown, two brothers were Joseph and George Brown. I was born in Maryland, and when eleven years old was brought to Tennessee. I remained there four years, and was taken to Missouri, and after being there two years came to Texas. I was brought to Tennessee by Jose Gamden, a speculator. Jesse Breese was my last owner. This occurred 1858 to 1866. I am about 39 years old. Address me at Roxton, Lamar county, Texas.

37-8t SARAH ANN LEWIS.

DEAR EDITOR: I desire to inquire for my sister Martha, who was sold from us when about seven years old to a man who lived near Bolivar, Tenn., named Tom Boyle. At that time we all belonged to John Green, except father, who belonged to Nat Woods. Father was Granville, mother Dollie, brothers William, Granville, and Richmond the baby, sister Laura. We all went by the name of Norman. Father belonged to Tom Norman, who lived at Whiteville, Hardeman Co., Tenn. Grandfather was Squire Norman, grandmother, Jennie Norman. Mother and all the children except Sister Martha are here in Texas. I desire to find her. Pastors, please read this to your congregations. Address, at Austin, Texas, her brother,

38-3m REV. GRANVILLE NORMAN.

The coming holidays will be more generally observed than any for many years, and we would remind our readers that a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will prove a most acceptable holiday present.

Freddy, sitting by an open window one evening, was earnestly gazing at the stars, when he suddenly asked, pointing up at them, "What are they, mamma?" Mamma being very busy, only answered, "They are God's lamps, darling." With another look, practical Freddy remarked, "Takes lots of matches."

Attention Railroad Men!

I suffered for more than a year with indigestion. I was very billious, occasionally having a dumb chill, followed by fevers, which prostrated me. I took Simmons Liver Regulator, and am a well man.

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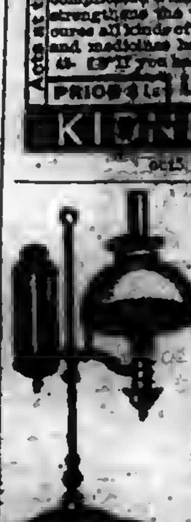

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The gambling den and the brothel are horrible places, but the nursery of both is the drinking saloon.

Ladies and all sufferers from neuralgia, hysteria, and kindred complaints, will find without a rival Brown's Iron Bitters.

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SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER.

Pain in the right side, under edge of ribs, increasing on pressure; sometimes the pain is on the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder and is sometimes taken for Rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternating with laxity; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled; his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low, and, although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it.

If you have any of the above symptoms, you can certainly be cured by the use of the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

When you buy McLane's Pills, insist on having DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, made by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

If you can not get the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, send us 25 cents by mail, and we will send them to you.

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THE BEST REMEDY

FOR

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Diseases of the pulmonary organs are so prevalent and fatal, that a safe and reliable remedy for them is invaluable to every community. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is such a remedy and no other so eminently merits the confidence of the public. It is a scientific combination of the medicinal principles and curative virtues of the finest drugs, chemically united, to insure the greatest possible efficiency and uniformity of results, which enables physicians as well as invalids to use it with confidence. It is the most reliable remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs that science has produced. It strikes at the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt and certain relief, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it without difficulty. In the treatment of ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Catarrh, the effects of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL are magical, and multitudes are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household, for the protection it affords in sudden attacks. In Whooping-cough and Consumption there is no other remedy so efficacious, soothing, and helpful.

The marvellous cures which AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has effected all over the world are a sufficient guaranty that it will continue to produce the best results. An impartial trial will convince the most sceptical of its wonderful curative powers, as well as of its superiority over all other preparations for pulmonary complaints.

Eminent physicians in all parts of the country, knowing its composition, recommend AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL to invalids, and prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has proved its absolute certainty to cure all pulmonary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

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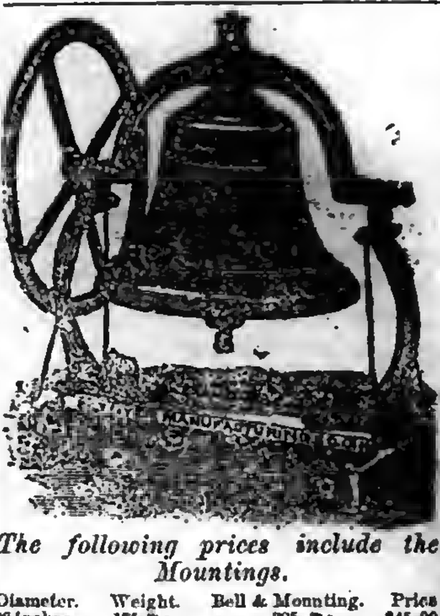
BELLS.



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The bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

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BLYMYER M'F'G CO. BELLS.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy, has in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians, have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT SAMUELS, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 26th, 1881. 2106 Wash Avenue.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

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aug24-13t

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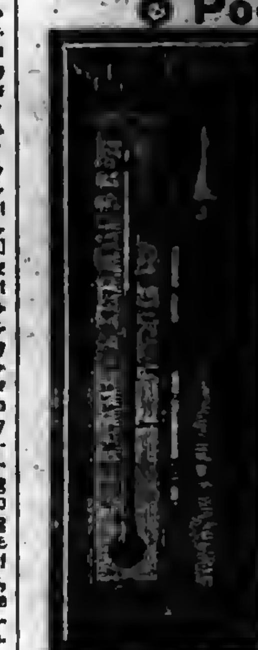
Pool's Signal Service Barometer



BEST IN THE WORLD!

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS.

oct12-13t

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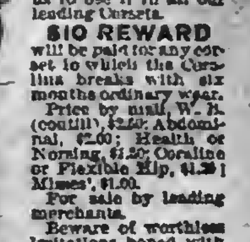

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oct5-3t

KNABE PIANOFORTES. UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO. Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.

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Wm. PARRY, Parry P. O., N. J.

ROSES. Send for Fall Catalogue of Roses, Bulbs and Winter Blooming Plants. MILLER & HUNT, Wright's Grove, Chicago.

The Great Church LIGHT.

I. P. FRINK, 551 Pearl St., N. Y.

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IRELAND of TO-DAY.

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HEAR DEAF. Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums. JOHN GARMORE, Fifth & Race Sts., Cincinnati, O.

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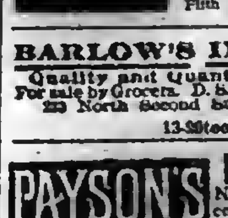
D. Langell's Asthma and Catarrh Remedy.



D. LANGELL, Apple Creek, Ohio.

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BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 stops, $125 Pianos $297 50. DANIEL F. BEATTY Washington, N.J.

Lithographs of John Wesley. PHILLIPS & HUNT, 32 Natchez street, New Orleans.

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

VOL. 17—NO. 45. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, NOVEMBER 9, 1882. WHOLE NUMBER 536

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

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A. E. P. ALBERT, D.D., - - - Assistant

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—God holds the key of all unknown,
And I am glad;
If other hands should hold the key,
Or if he trusted it to me,
I might be sad.

I cannot read his future plan,
But this I know:
I have the smiling of his face,
And all the refuge of his grace,
While here below.

Enough; this covers all my want,
And so I rest;
For what I cannot he can see,
And in his care I only shall be
Forever blest.

From Our Mission Rooms.

THE LOVEDALE INSTITUTE of the Free Church of Scotland Mission in Kaffraria has become celebrated as a most successful school for the natives. The aim at Lovedale are to train teachers and preachers, and a limited number in various arts of [illegible] years, but it only partially covered the ground; several stations, with 2,000 Christians, 6 European and 9 native clergymen being still directly connected with the Society. In 1882 the Society has but two European and thre native clergymen all of them engaged in the work of higher education, and its expenditure is less by £3,000, [last reported expenditure, £3,234.] The native Church, besides maintaining, with some help from the Society, the clergy, schools and all other agents and agencies of its 15 parishes, carries on the Society's former Missions in the Bullom and Quiah territories and the Isle of Tasso, employing two missionary clergymen and 7 evangelists and schoolmasters. The Wesleyans have 18,655 attendants upon public worship, 5,717 full members, with 660 probationers, 30 Sabbath-schools, and 24 day schools with 4,188 pupils. They have 35 chapels and 21 other preaching-places, 11 missionaries and assistant missionaries, and 148 local preachers. The remaining Christians of Sierra Leone are [for 1881] Lady Huntingdon's Connection, 2,717; Baptists, 400; Roman Catholics, 369.

STEAMER ON ST. PAUL'S RIVER, LIBERIA.—Dr. E. W. Blyden, President of Liberia College, who is now in this country, says that, besides other things, he has the following object in view in the interest of Liberia: "We wish to get a river steamboat of moderate size for the accommodation of passengers and the conveyance of freight to and from the seaboard to different points on the St. Paul's River as far as the present head of navigation or rapids, about 20 miles from the coast. To carry out this project a company of Liberian citizens has been organized at Monrovia to raise means for the construction of a boat. One-half of the necessary $6,000 has been subscribed there." Liberia was founded as a colony under the auspices of the American Colonization Society in 1822, in an expedition conducted by the Rev. Jehudi Ashman. It was proclaimed an independent Republic July 26, 1847. The civilized Liberian population is now estimated at 18,000. The boundaries of the Republic, besides this, embrace about 700,000 natives. The whole number of natives with whom the Government is more or less connected by treaty or occasional intercourse have by some been estimated at toward 2,000,000. The extent of the Republic may be said to be 500 miles along the coast with an average of 50 miles inland. The principal native tribes in order [illegible] to south are the Veys, the Pessehs, the Barlines, the Bassas, the Kroos, the Grebos, and the Mandingoes. The last-mentioned are a numerous, intelligent, and enterprising people, found on the whole eastern frontier, and extending back into Soudan. They are largely Mohammedans, having schools and mosques in every principal town. They can speak and write the Arabic language, and are glad to obtain the Scriptures in that language. Next of interest to them are the Veys at the north, who have much intercourse with the Mandingoes and the interior [illegible]. They have invented an alphabet for themselves. The Kroos are an intelligent, manly [illegible]. They extend about 70 miles along the coast, and are the sailors of West Africa. The population of Monrovia has been stated at 13,000. It was named at its founding after James Monroe, then President of the United States and a patron of the colonization movement. In 1871 Liberia contracted a public debt of [illegible] at 7 per cent. interest, to be [illegible] in fifteen years. This [illegible] owed to the British. It is [illegible] $40,000 is also due to the United States. A company to [illegible] Congress to open direct [illegible] communication by steam with [illegible] has been formed in New [illegible]

PLEASE DIRECT MISSION ROOM [illegible] TO THE MISSION ROOMS. [illegible] happens that [illegible] designed for the Missionary Society, concerning business [illegible] to the Mission [illegible] addressed to Phillips [illegible] correspondents will [illegible] greatly oblige if [illegible] directly to this of- [illegible]

A Sceptical Estimate of Righteousness.

"Then Satan answered the Lord, and said: Doth Job fear God for nought?" etc. Job 1. 9. 11.

Satan expresses an idea we often hear expressed by men. It is a common notion that prosperity is favorable to righteousness, adversity fatal to it.

This whole book is designed, among other things, to contradict it.

I. As a matter of fact prosperity is not favorable to righteousness. Men in their prosperity are apt to forget God. The rich classes in society are not eminently pious. Each class has its own peculiar temptations.

II. Satan wofully ignorant of the nature of righteousness. How many have been foiled in proceeding on this principle against a human soul! How often has he seen storms of adversity sweep over a life threatening to wreck its righteousness—but behold the integrity of the soul appears only refreshed, reinvigorated—nothing but the evil in it swept away. Perhaps Satan was but just learning this lesson, and if so, I think he would vary his tactics, and employ prosperity where he once thought adversity most efficacious. Perhaps he is morally and constitutionally incapable of appreciating the motives of the righteous. True righteousness may be something utterly incomprehensible to him, as it seems to be to sinful men.

III. Satan's readiness to depreciate. He is justly called the Accuser. Where he cannot destroy a reputation he will nibble at it. Vile slanderer that he is, he cannot resist the temptation to insinuate depreciation. I suppose if Job had been a poor man he would have alleged poverty as the cause of his righteousness—anything better than giving him credit for it!

This is the way of all slanderers. Some of you who can never see any good in anybody may recognize your prototype in this history!

IV. Satan reveals that selfishness is the creed of sin. Disinterested acts—disinterestedness in any shape—far beyond his comprehension. Profit, gain, selfish advancement—these only appear as forceful motives to him. A blind man can better comprehend the splendor of an evening sunset, or the beauty of the rainbow, than Satan can understand self-denial, self-sacrifice, or disinterestedness.

God's relation is based on the very principle which to Satan appears incomprehensible. No wonder he is sceptical about it.

We may remark that this same scepticism appears among sinful men. Living for self, they cannot understand how any one can consent to deny self for God. But it is a glorious principle if we can act upon it.—*Southern Pulpit.*

Letter from Corinth.

MR. EDITOR: I take pleasure in sending a report of my work on the Corinth circuit during the past year. This Corinth Circuit under my supervision has five churches. The first, or Concord church, has added forty-five members to its number during the past year, and I have succeeded in erecting a large commodious church for the better accommodation of its increasing membership. On the whole, the Concord church, has done better during this year than it has ever done before. The Lord has truly been with us. The Tuscumbia Church has succeeded in erecting a fine new building and eighteen converts have been added to its number. The Mount Zion has added six new members to its number, and is said to have a greater degree of religious enthusiasm among its members than ever heretofore. The Sand Hill Church is in a flourishing condition, six new members have been converted to its number, and many more are seeking the love that passeth all human understanding. At this church many Baptists attend, partake of the Lord's supper, and extend the right hand of fellowship with perfect good feeling. I note this with pride, as it marks the decline of religious bigotry, which so fetters the cause of Christ among men. The Fifth Church under my supervision is the Mount Olive Church; of it I can say but little encouraging. It moves slowly, but with the help of the Lord I hope to bring it up to the standard of the more prosperous churches [illegible]. To sum up the [illegible] circuit as a whole I [illegible] say two new churches have been built; seventy-six souls have been brought to Christ, and forty-four of these I have baptized. We have had no church trials, and but one death, that being a happy one.

Fraternally
A. WILLIAMS.

Corinth, Miss., Oct. 26, 1881.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

From Little Rock Conference.

The opportunities for the M. E. Church within the bounds of the Little Rock Conference, are many. The fields are broad and the cry comes up from all over the land, for that preaching which gives no uncertain sound. It is true that strong opposition is to be met on all parts of the ground. An opposition well entrenched with its walls of defence thrown up, and its forces manned to the best of the abilities of its leaders. But the common rank and file of the enemy are sick of their burden. The old, old, cry, "been baptized in the water" with a sing song tune to it, does not feed the soul; and the repetition of its music has spoiled its charm. Walking about in John's shoes, up and down the Jordan, with fingers in the ears, mumbling and whining out something which nobody can understand; and brawling with a deafening voice, jumping over the pulpit desk, pounding the Bible, and shouting that an angel has touched me, are becoming a little monotonous. The old hurrah that we must have a colored church, a colored pastor, presiding elder, bishop, etc., has to some extent lived its day. Many of the children of yesterday, in reading to-day, have passed through the public schools, and while the grade of their knowledge is low, yet they can read and often they ask, why? The man of God must be able to answer these whys. Brethren let us awake to the importance of the hour.

The chance for our success grows brighter every day. Every victory you win, gives you advanced ground on which to stand in the next contest, and makes more certain the favorable result of the next struggle. You have no time to whine around about appointments, for we have none but good ones in the conference. Souls are too precious and opportunities too promising for us to stand around the "market" afflicted with the terrible malady of "can'ts." No other ministry in the State is rising faster. No other is gathering in more souls in proportion to number. No other is building churches of the grade you build, so rapidly as you. No church people in the land struggle harder than yours, for knowledge and character, and none succeed and rise as fast or so high as they. No denomination furnishes her men with as many books and helps on as easy terms, as yours. No church comes so liberally to help the poor people you serve to support their ministry as yours. None lavish on her poor, needy societies with such faith, the money to build churches, and secure houses of worship as does yours, through the Church Extension Society. And none open doors of knowledge, in building schools of high grade like your church through the Freedmen's Aid Society.

Thus the Missionary Society, the Church Extension, Sunday School Union, and the Freedmen's Aid Society, all come to your side, with Christ, to help you to carry the strongest breastworks of the foe and plant your banner on the ramparts of the enemy. Near four thousand dollars from the Church Extension alone, have come to our help within the bounds of the Little Rock District during this conference year, to aid us in securing houses of worship. What is our plain duty? Is it not to apply ourselves to our work most heroically? Certainly. No ground should be lost, no time wasted, no sword should be sheathed, no armour unbuckled, no doubt, no hesitation should lodge in any breast; but we should follow something like the following:

1. With unfaltering faith love God and our fellow men. 2. Love our grand old church and bring the people into her sheltering and blessed fold. 3. Apply ourselves to our studies, master every book in the course of study, and add to that many more. 4. See that our people take and pay for the SOUTHWESTERN, and that they supply their houses with books from our Book Concern. 5. Persuade every man, woman and child, we can, to go to Walden Seminary and secure an education. 6. Take the benevolent collections. There has been too much negligence on this, in the past. You remember the discipline makes it your duty to cause a sermon or some other address to be delivered, and a collection to be taken in every society of your charge for 1st, the missionary cause, 2nd, the church extension, 3d, the Freedmen's Aid, 4th, Sunday school union.

Do you not see that by working your committees on these various causes, and by preaching or lecturing on these societies' work, you could raise every dollar assessed to your charge? Do you not see that the people, if well informed on these subjects, would delight to give something to help such a grand church as theirs, to spread the blessed gospel over all the world? 7. Let us have 25 accessions to our conference at its next session and as near as possible preach the gospel to every creature.

I. G. POLLARD.

Little Rock, Ark., 1, 1882.

Letter from Marshall.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to state some facts concerning my work and toils at Marshall. So far it is gaining ground. I have been made to rejoice this year by seeing many saved in the Ebenezer. We have added 93 up to this time, and expect the other seven by conference to swell the number to one hundred. Baptised 71. Nearly all ready for full connection now.

We have had the presiding elder with us promptly at every quarter, and witnessed many a good result. Our university is being crowded with seekers after education, and our Professors, Davis and Webb, and Sister Coe, are persevering. The latter is superintendent of our Sabbath-school. These teachers have the good will of all who live hereabout. After the Ebenezer Sabbath-school divided its scholars between the college and Centenary; it has had an average attendance of eighty. Sister J. R. Coe is doing a good work, and is a light in our world.

We have built a tower costing about $40; paid the presiding elder, $42; the pastor, $300. Children's day collection was $4, and I have raised already $54 of benevolent money. I am sorry to say that I have not done much work on the church this year, on account of some indebtedness, $200, which threatened it. We have succeeded in paying up, and once more feel free though we had a bitter time. We can, therefore, go on with repairs without changes. We ask the prayers of all companions in tribulations for Christ's sake.

PETER MORGAN.

Marshall, Texas, Oct. 24, 1882.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Woman's Mission Work in Texas

DEAR EDITOR: During the second session of the Navasota District Conference the brethren kindly made arrangements for a W. H. M. meeting. Sister L. Cole, and several brethren addressed the meeting.

The resolutions adopted by the conference make it the duty of every member of the conference to sanction the work of the W. H. M. Society.

The meeting was a very interesting one, and many gave tangible proofs of their sympathy. The presiding elder gave an account of a young woman who died in Brenham jail without a friend near, proving the great need of such help as only woman can give in the near approach of death.

The meeting did a great deal of good by awakening interest in the minds of many; who saw the need of such an agency, but knew not how to take hold of the work.

One female said she learned more at the meeting than she had done all the time she had been in the church (several years).

Rev. J. L. Smith, who has taken great interest in the Society, said he meant to talk about it, and laid down a dollar to enable him to talk a year, several followed until eleven and half dollars were raised

Permit me to say to the friends, do not let the fire go out, but keep the matter constantly before your people, until we have funds in hand to make our work felt.

I have been asked to organize an auxiliary and to open a mission school, I expect to do the former before the annual conference.

Respectfully, yours in Christ,
ISABELLA HOWELLS,
C. Sec. W. H. M.

Whitman's P. O., Washington Co., Texas. Oct. 22.

Death's Master.

A Christian woman was dying of internal cancer. She was attended by a Romish nurse, who was very much astonished at the calm patience and peace of the poor sufferer. A friend of mine called to see her one day. The door was opened by the nurse.

"How is Mrs. Blank to-day?" inquired my friend.

"She is very ill, sir," was the reply.

The nurse then gave the following details: Last night she was seized with violent pain and I thought she was dying. I said to her:

"You are dying; shall I send for a clergyman to prepare you for death?

"O, no," she said; "I want no minister, for I am ready to die at any moment."

"But," I said, "are you not afraid to die?"

"No, indeed, not a bit," she replied.

"Tell me why you are not afraid to die, when you have not been prepared by your clergyman nor received the rites of your church," I said.

"Because," she replied, joyously, "*I belong to death's Master.* I am a poor sinner saved by grace."

The Law of Newspapers.

It is an unwritten law, well understood in journalism, that no editor is under the slightest obligation to give a reason for his acceptance or non-acceptance of a manuscript. He is not called upon to write a private critique on the article to the author of it. His acceptance or rejection is an absolute and unquestionable fact. Among amateur writers this does not appear to be understood. All sub-editors and reporters understand that it is an unjustifiable impertinence to ask the managing editor his reason for publishing or not publishing any matter submitted to his judgment. Outside writers and aspiring amateurs rarely seem to comprehend this truth, and their transgressions are largely from ignorance rather than intention. The nature of editorial work requires absolute power of decision, in order to preserve the unities of the journal the editor conducts.—*Boston Traveller.*

Arabi Pacha's friend Abdul Kerine Pacha El Zuhar who will visit America to make the requisite preliminaries for the emigration of Arabi's followers, is one of the best educated gentlemen in the east, having translated the New Testament into Arabic, and written in French the last book that ever appeared against polygamy. He is the owner of the prettiest little palace on the Nile at Cairo, moves in the best European society, and is on friendly terms with the King of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales and other noted persons. For a number of years he has been a professor of Greek and vice-president of the Cairo University, in which town he is as well known for his thorough-bred Arab horses as he is for his learning.

The following despatch from the private secretary of Gov. St. John was read in some of the pulpits in New York and Brooklyn: Topeka, Kansas, Sept. 29, 1882. The saloons in this city all closed their doors to-day. The saloon men make an unconditional surrender to the Citizens' Committee of fifty, agreeing to pay all costs of suits pending in the courts and discontinue business in good faith. Prohibition prohibits in Topeka. God reigns and the government still lives.

W. H. WARD.

The secret of ministerial success is to the same interest in God's work that men take in secular enterprises. It ought to be carried in our thoughts by day and by night and become an ever-conscious burden, a burden in some sense such as Christ bore for us and which makes negligence impossible. Nothing less than zeal and concern of this kind, sustained by God's grace, give those large results that satisfy the soul, and win the entire confidence of men who feel their need of Christ, and look to the minister as the guide to a better lise.—*Central.*

It is with some mothers in the treatment of their children as with fireworks. First the rock it and then the stick.

Something About Fans.

Kan Li was the first lady who carried a fan. She lived in ages which are past, and for the most part forgotten, and she was the daughter of a Chinese mandarin. Who ever saw a mandarin, even on a tea chest, without his fan? In China and Japan to this day every one has a fan; and there are fans of all sorts for everybody. The Japanese waves his fan at you when he meets you, by way of greeting, and the beggar who solicits for alms has the exceedingly small coin "made on purpose" for charity presented to him on the tip of the fan.

In ancient times, among the Greeks and Romans, fans seem to have been enormous; they were generally made of feathers, and carried by slaves over the heads of their masters and mistresses to protect them from the sun, or waved above them to stir the air.

Catherine de Medicis carried the first folding fan ever seen in France; and in the time of Louis XIV. the fan was a gorgeous thing, often covered with jewels, and worth a small fortune. In England they were the fashion in the time of Henry VIII. All his many wives carried them and doubtless wept behind them. A fan set in diamonds was once given to Queen Elizabeth upon New Year's day.

The Mexican feather fans which Cortez had from Montezuma were marvels of beauty; and in Spain a large black fan is the favorite. It is said that the use of the fan is as carefully taught in that country as any other branch of education, and that by a well known code of signals a Spanish lady can carry on a long conversation with any one, especially an admirer.

The Japanese criminal of rank is politely executed by means of a fan, which he must receive with a low bow, and as he bows, *presto!* the executioner draws his sword and cuts his head off. In fact, there is a fan for every occasion in Japan.—*Harper's Young Folks.*

Without an Enemy.

Heaven help the man who imagines he can dodge enemies by trying to please everybody! If such an individual ever succeeded we should be glad of it—not that one should be going through the world trying to find beams to knock and thump his head against, disputing every man's opinion, fighting and elbowing, and crowding all who differ from him. That again, is another extreme. Other people have their opinions—so have you; don't fall into the error of supposing they will respect you more for turning your coat every day, to match others. Wear your own colors, in spite of the winds and weather, storms and sunshine. It costs the vaccilating and irresolute ten times the trouble to wind and shuffle and twist than it does honest, manly independence to stand its ground.—*Patriot*

Bishop Asbury, having been compelled to spend a night in a log cabin standing in a western wilderness, in which night had overtaken him, found himself in very rough company. The cabin was a sort of desert tavern to which many hunters and others resorted, and was the scene of many carousals. The good Bishop prayed with them however, and kept them by his reverend presence within bonds of decency. In the morning the landlord approached him with a bottle and a glass and offered him a little whiskey. "Nay," replied the Bishop, "I make no use of the devils tea."

What is my influence? Are the people who have most to do with me better people or worse people on account of my relation with them? I saw the pestilential Campagna of Rome planted with the eucalyptus tree. In some way its waxy leaves counteract the malaria. No man, Christian by profession or, man of the world, will dispute the statement that there are moral influences in our society that poison the atmosphere like the exhalations of a swamp. Well, what am I to this tainted world—a eucalyptus tree, or a poisoned one. In one word, what is the moral effect of my influence?—*Bishop Cheney.*

A mother and father are trying to force their daughter to marry. Daughter (*loquiter*): "There are many reasons why I don't want to marry him. In the first place he is hideous and stupid." Mother (with dignity): "Stephanie, did I not marry your father?"

General News Items.

The Texas State fair opened with fine weather but small attendance.

The minor state of siege in Hamburg has been continued for one year.

The coasts of England were visited, on Oct. 24, by the heaviest gale known for thirty years. Shipping suffered severely.

The Rothschilds own $60,000,000 of Egyptian bonds, for which they look to about one-fifth of the fertile lands of the Nile, for security.

Agitation in favor of local prohibition has been started during the last few months in eight counties in England.

Columbia College gets $500,000 from the estate of Stephen Whitney Phenix, making its aggregate endowment $5,000,000.

At Dallas the tenth indictment for perjury, forgery and stealing was returned against Sillwell H. Russell, ex-Marshal of Texas.

France, by a treaty with the Bey, assumes control of Tunis, both financially and otherwise, the Bey retiring to private life on an allowance.

The president of the university at Colorado Springs advertises for an expert cheesemaker to instruct the young lady students.

It is believed that the cost of the war in Egypt will amount to nearly £4,000,000, exclusive of the expense of the army of occupation and the Indian contingent.

Gold lodes have been discovered at Huehuekenango, Guatemala, which the owners declare to be richer than ever found in California. There is much excitement in the region.

Arthur Payne, Frederick H. Falls, Thos. J. Foote and Frederick C. Shaw are to be required by the Government to defend themselves in connection with the bribery of jurors in the recent Star Route trials.

Gen. John Pope was promoted to the Major Generalship made vacant by the retirement of Gen. McDowell. Col. R. S. McKenzie was appointed Brigadier General, vice Pope, promoted.

In the next Congress there will be 325 members and eight delegates. The estimates of the amount to pay expenses are as follows: Salaries $1,665,000, mileage $125,000, contestants, $25,000.

Rosa Bonheur lives in a quiet, retired fashion at her chateau near Fontainebleau, which was once the favorite hunting lodge of Marie de Medicis. She does little work in her studio now, on account of impaired health.

S. C. Advocate: Our dusky daughter, the Colored M. E. Church in America, makes the following statistical exhibit: Bishops, [illegible]; preachers, 1,729; members, 12[illegible],000; Sunday-schools 1,457; Sunday-school teachers, 3,773; Sunday-school scholars, 42,254.

Wendell Phillips leads a quiet, retired life in his new house on Common street, Boston, where he has succeeded in making his immediate surroundings resemble very closely those of the old Essex street home. He has declined all lecture engagements, and will probably be seldom seen or heard in public this winter.

Iglesias, formerly Minister of War of Pierola, then captured by the Chilians, then released on parole, which he broke, and lately Commander in the North, has called a Congress of the seven Northern Departments in order to determine if peace should not be made. In the proclamation he has issued he urges the necessity for peace.

A grand jury in Georgia has just issued a formal denunciation of general education, on the ground that it unfits a large element of the population for the work they are best adapted to perform. "And there are," gravely adds a leading Southern paper, "a great many people in Georgia that agree with the grand jury."

At the fair ground we [illegible] to meet Jno. Allen, a colored [illegible] of Memphis, who now [illegible] 1313 Cross street this city, commenced a little miniature [illegible] ent steam engine in Memphis [illegible] 1873, and completed it and [illegible] it on exhibition in 1878. [illegible] part of it made by [illegible] has put on as a [illegible] steam, and was awarded [illegible] by the fair [illegible] This is a sign of [illegible] negro.—*Arkansas* [illegible]

[illegible] Editor.
[illegible] Assistant.

CANVASS. 1883.

We earnestly request all Pastors within the patronizing territory of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE to announce to their congregations the fact that new subscribers for 1883, who pay the [illegible] in advance, will receive the [illegible] from the time the subscription is received to the [illegible] of 1883. By such an announcement the liberal offer of the publishers will be brought to the notice of those interested, most of whom can not be communicated with in any other way. It will be a favor to all who subscribe and to the paper as well.

[illegible] most favorable [illegible] increasing the list of subscribers [illegible] paper. Press on [illegible] in good earnest with [illegible]. Every additional paper [illegible] within a pastoral charge [illegible] revival work.

[illegible] copies of the paper will [illegible] where requested. Pastors [illegible] send on postal card or [illegible] the names of persons to [illegible] think sample copies [illegible] be sent. Let us work now [illegible] for the ADVOCATE for 1883 into [illegible] Methodist home. Pastors [illegible] send us cash lists with [illegible] and after receiving [illegible] at annual conference [illegible] as they can become [illegible] responsible for. Get all [illegible] subscribers you can; but [illegible] to take for three, [illegible] if they cannot [illegible] a longer time.

[illegible] to establish a [illegible] in New Orleans, [illegible] auspices, is [illegible] by some of the [illegible]

[illegible] and forcibly ex[illegible] truth when he de[illegible] dream your[illegible] you must [illegible] yourself one."

[illegible] Journal of Education [illegible] says the num[illegible] for employment [illegible] public schools [illegible] demand. It [illegible] should study [illegible] education, and [illegible] to the best [illegible]

[illegible] of the Metho[illegible] be resumed on [illegible] at 12 o'clock [illegible] University [illegible] in the [illegible] entrance [illegible] took he[illegible] the travels [illegible] invited [illegible]

The Hope of the Christian.

One of the greatest blessings bestowed on man by the Giver of every good and perfect gift is Hope. "It is the light-house which sheds its rays upon the ocean of life—the rainbow in the cloud of trouble." It is the inspiration of all human endeavors, giving courage to endure as seeing that which is invisible, and rest in the midst of its painful toil. All men have hopes, but their hopes are as different as are their moral natures, and as the ends which they pursue. The enemies of the cross of Christ have their hopes. The men whose affections are centered on self have their hopes. The hopes they cherish are as unsubstantial as the shadows they pursue, and are destined to overwhelming disaster. "The hope of the hypocrite shall perish." "The hope of the wicked shall be as the giving up of the Ghost." The men whom this world calls wise and prudent, who spend their days and waste their energies in the pursuit of pleasure, fortune, power, applause, renown, and other "lying vanities" of earth, which dance before them only to decieve them, and thus entice them along day after day, and year after year, till they are completely lost in the morass of sin, tumble into hell before they are aware of it. But the hope of the Christian is sure; it beams forth upon his path like an ever rising sun, "shining more and more unto the perfect day." There are joys of memory, and pleasures in the passing hours to the child of God, but the hope of being fully and finally delivered from sin and all of its consequences, fills the heart with a joy that is "unspeakable and full of glory." Those who have no hope in Christ, drift hither and thither the mere prey of every gale of passion, and lie at last wrecked upon the shores of time. But the hope of the Christian is sure and steadfast, like an anchor in the crevice of a rock. We may not always see the rock, it may lie hidden beneath the waves of trial and distress, but the anchor holds and we need not fear the wind or overwhelming waves. Anchored to the Rock Christ, the Stronghold, we are safe. "The expectation of the wicked shall perish, but the righteous have hope in death." Death reveals to the wicked the fatal nature of those strong delusions by which they were led astray. But to the Christian death brings a welcome release from all the bitterness of earth, and ushers him into the midst of the paradise of God.

Dr. Fuller and the Birmingham Iniquity.

One woe passeth away, and another cometh. The terrible war inaugurated to perpetuate the existence of slavery ends in its overthrow, the accursed system perishes, root and branch, forever. But the masterpiece of Satan, the iniquity of caste is inaugurated. Rev. E. H. King, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Birmingham, Alabama, published the following card:

Editors Age: In view of certain occurrences and a misapprehension which exists in the minds of some, I desire to make the following statement through the columns of your paper:

The First Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, of which I am pastor, is for white persons exclusively, and colored people are not invited or expected to attend.

E. H. KING.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 22, 1882.

Referring to this card, the *Advocates* at New York, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, San Francisco, New Orleans and *Zion's Herald*, Boston, said in substance, that it was one [illegible] disgusting manifestations of caste they had ever met [illegible]. The *Western Advocate*, Cincinnati, in a second reference to it, [illegible]

It [illegible] general condemnation [illegible] press in the North, and [illegible] papers pick it up as [illegible] roll and retort. Well, [illegible]

The Birmingham iniquity, so [illegible] condemned by the religious [illegible] press at the [illegible] Dr. Fuller, Editor of the [illegible] *Advocate*, Atlanta, Ga., [illegible] of nearly four columns, [illegible] to defend. He says that [illegible] employed an "irresponsi[illegible]" (a bad thing for [illegible] pastor to do), a "nui[illegible]" (Still worse [illegible]). This evangelist [illegible], says the Doctor, [illegible] of our church, [illegible] the colored people [illegible] into it. (We [illegible] in the Methodist Church [illegible] in the ministry [illegible] to [illegible]

these circumstances, Mr. King published his famous card, aimed, we suppose, at Rev. Mr. Harris, pastor of the A. M. E. Church in Birmingham, and his presiding elder, but we fear that—

"Like the strange missile that the Australian throws,
Which, when unskilfully used, returns and kills him who hurls it,"

this card will harm Mr. King a hundred fold more than it can Mr. Harris, and his presiding elder. To them it is as the fly on the horn of the ox. To Mr. King and Dr. Fuller it will prove a festering thorn.

See how unwisely Dr. Fuller talks:

These designing African preachers with the help of the so-called "evangelist" have made quite a stir over the card of brother King by having it published in numerous papers North and South with such comments or insinuations as they choose to make. Our own papers have taken up what proves to be an African howl against the Methodist Episcopal Church and uttered astounding words. It is a matter of surprise and grief that many of our editors have been so far misled, directly or indirectly, as in this case by cunning tricksters and a so-called "evangelist."

But here the Doctor is mistaken. It was not the "designing African preachers" who made the "stir." That card of Mr. King's was so "uncivil and unchristian" in its wording and spirit. It, not the "African preachers," stirred these men to utter what he calls "astounding words." Nor is this a mere "African howl." It is the earnest protest of the Methodist Episcopal Church against the sin of caste. Dr. Fuller is quite wrong in saying that these men were "misled by cunning tricksters and a so-called evangelist," who, he says, is "sadly lacking in good sense." We are confident that Dr. Fuller's attempt to defend this Birmingham iniquity will not be accepted by the Church. Our schools and colleges are open to men and women of color. Middletown has graduated a number. Wilbraham has had them among her scholars for more than a generation. They sat at the table with the whites in the days of Dr. Fisk. A young lady, afterwards the wife of Bishop Burns, boarded with the principal, Dr. Raymond, sat at the same table, and was treated precisely as one of his own family. There is equality and fraternity in our seminaries and colleges. There should be in our churches. Christ came to save men, and those whom he saved became brethren—one in Christ. We build churches, not for races exclusively, but for men. Race churches tend to make men enemies. Better advertise that all sectional issues and prejudices are to be left outside, and laid aside. Society demands this, the material interests of the country demand it, the educational and intellectual progress of the people demands it; but above all, and first of all, the religion of the Lord Jesus requires it. We deprecate strife among brethren. We know that caste is harmful to men and hateful to God; and so long as we have a voice, and can use the pen, we shall do the best we can to hasten on the time when caste and all its wicked and sinful prejudices shall perish.

Useless Sympathy.

There is what we call a vast amount of useless sympathy expended upon persons who are starting in life with little social or monetary help. Those persons are most to be congratulated, who, in early life, have to tussel with adverse circumstances. John Ruskin sets it down as one of his calamities that in early life he "had nothing to endure." A petted and dandled child makes a weak and insipid man or woman. Early cudgelling in the school of adversity, and little experiences in the hardships of life, tend to make people thankful and happy in old age. Most of the men who sit strong in their social, financial, political and religious elevations are those who did their own climbing. It has been said that: "Misfortune is a rough nurse, but she raises giants." We say to our young people, we know some of the influences that keep them back and down, but do not for a moment succumb to them. No person can afford to beg their way to fortune. Better a hundred fold to be without it, unless we achieve it. Be sure difficulties will come, but do not sit down, overcome them, and march on to victory. God helps those who help themselves.

The claims filed with the board designated by Congress to audit the claims arising from the illness and death of President Garfield, sum up thus far to $82,820 39, with more to add, as the claims of Dr. Hamilton and Dr. Boynton have not as yet been presented. The *Religious Telescope* referring to this, says: "Not many persons could afford to die at these rates."

If you have not paid for your paper prepare to do so soon. Hand [illegible] to your pastor, or [illegible] to this office by [illegible] letter.

The Methodist Quarterly.

The Methodist Quarterly Review for October has been upon our table for some days. In every respect this number is creditable to the editor and publishers. The Quarterly, as now conducted, meets the wants, not only of the clergymen but also of a large class of intelligent laymen.

This number opens with an article on John McClintock, D.D., LL. D., by Rev. W. H. Milburn, in which is portrayed the character, attainments and labors of one of the best scholars, educators and writers Methodism has ever produced. Mr. Milburn speaks of him as the "prince of Methodist preachers that have appeared in my time." As a specimen of choice English this paper has no superior in the Quarterly.

The second paper, by Rev. John J. Richmond, is on "Florida, its People and Productions," and gives a vast amount of information about the State. John Randolph, of Virginia, once called it a "land of toads, snakes, alligators, and all unclean things," and, at the same time, with great force added, "If I were doomed by my God to spend an eternity in Florida, I would thank Him to commute the sentence and send me to hell." However, Bro. Richmond's article may induce some to go to the sunny land.

Rev. C. L. Field presents the third article, which is his fourth and concluding paper on the topic, "*Jesus, a Total Abstainer*," and which must, we think, satisfy the thoughtful reader that Dr. Crosby and others of his school who have asserted that Jesus used fermented wines at the Last Supper, ought to yield that point.

Whatever Daniel Wise writes is worth reading. The fourth paper is on *Charles James Fox*, and is in his best style. In this article, Dr. Wise portrays the entire career of this distinguished statesman and orator.

The next article, *Life and Times of Madame De Stael*, by Ross. C. Houghton, D.D., is well written.

Those who love metaphysics will doubtless be pleased with Prof. Gardy's criticisms of Professor Bowen's Metaphysics. For ourselves, we prefer, at present, to agree with both of the Professors.

Those who read Dr. Whedon generally understand him. His criticisms of Mr. Beecher's recent article in the North American Review on "Progress of Thought in the Church," is a specimen of forcible writing, peculiar to the editor.

Every Methodist preacher ought to send immediately to Phillips & Hunt, 804 Broadway, New York, or at 32 Natchez street, New Orleans, La., and subscribe for the *Review*. Price, $2.50.

The *Wesleyan Christian Advocate* (M. E. Church South) is not at all pleased with the comments of the *Independent* on the separate race schools of St. Louis, which the *Independent* thinks should be abolished, and asks:

"Does not the *Independent* know that the antipathy between the white and colored races is one of instinct, and not of prejudice, and that the race instinct is stronger in the blacks than in the whites, because less under control of reason?"

To which the *Independent* replies:

"Certainly we do not. We know the contrary. We know it is an antipathy of prejudice, and not of instinct. The evidence is all about you. "Would the editors of the *Independent* send their little girls to such a school as is above asked for? Certainly, we would. We do. It is the custom hereabouts and has been for years. The present writer more than thirty years ago went to the same school with colored children in Massachusetts."

Why not, since colored and white men sit side by side in nearly all of our legislative bodies? When men come to believe that God has made of one blood all nations of the earth this devil of caste will be banished from all communities.

A lie is a lie, whether told in the pulpit, pew, coffee-house or brothel; whether uttered by a bishop, priest or clown. South says, "There is nothing so universally decried and withal so universally practiced as falsehood; that most of the things that have the mightiest and most controlling influence upon the affairs and course of the world are neither better nor worse than downright lies." A lie is a lie no matter how pious the lips that utter it, or graceful the language in which it is framed. So truth is not the less true though uttered in an ungraceful, awkward form. There is a wide distinction between truth and falsehood, whether winsomely or repulsively uttered. A lie artistically uttered is a lie all the same. The truth ungracefully presented is true nevertheless. It is an awful mistake to suppose that God gives the slightest sanction to any mixing of truth with falsehood. Fire and brimstone is the allotted portion of the liar.

Ask your neighbor to subscribe for the SOUTHWESTERN.

[illegible] attempts have been made by persons engaged in the liquor interests to show that Jesus made intoxicating wine at the marriage of Cana, that he not only made wine but that he made enough to keep all Cana drunk for some time. So frequently have they referred to this that some temperance people are afraid to expound this passage, for they say: "If Jesus made wine and gave it so freely to the people to drink, are we safe in urging total abstinence from wine?" That Jesus could have made intoxicating wine no one for a moment questions. But can it be shown that he made one hundred and twenty gallons of any such compound as the dyed and drugged liquid abominations of to-day which so many people drink under the name of wine? If this can be shown then we confess that temperance people may well be alarmed for the foundation of their cause. But we insist that the burden of proof is on those who undertake to show it. Till this is done temperance people can rest.

Urge every reading member of every Methodist congregation to subscribe for a copy of the SOUTHWESTERN.

The Universities in this city have opened this year with the most favorable indications, promising very flattering results. Leland university (Baptist) is filling up rapidly; while our own school, New Orleans university, and Straight university, under the American Missionary Association, have already matriculated an unprecedented number, for this period in the school year. On a visit to Straight university last week we were agreeably surprised to meet in the chapel, in their morning devotion, something over 225 regular university students, without counting the twenty-five or thirty law-students connected with the institution. At the rate at which students are still coming in, the president thinks that the school will not register less than 450 scholars this year. The following is the very efficient corps of theachers: Rev. W. S. Alexander, D. D., president and professor of mental and moral science; W. J. McMurtry, A. M., professor of Latin and Greek; Miss Florence A. Sperry, B. S., teacher in normal department; Miss Mary M. Jewett, teacher in normal department; Miss Catherine T. Plant, teacher in intermediate department; Mrs. R. C. Hitchcock, teacher in second primary department; Miss Flora L. Austin, teacher in primary department; Miss Thirza Miller, teacher of music.

Every Methodist church official should subscribe for the SOUTHWESTERN.

To us it is a matter of little importance whether in this world the Baptists outnumber the Methodists, or the Methodists the Baptists. We have studied the doctrine and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and so far as we understand them, embrace them with all our heart. To some of our readers, however, this question of statistics seems to be of great importance. For their benefit we give the latest, they are taken from the official reports of the Methodists and Baptists. Daniel Dorchester, D.D. of New England is our authority. Here are the figures for 1881: Methodists in the whole world, 5,069,109; Baptists, 2,938,673; Methodists in the United States, 3,775,753; Baptists, 2,452,878. Those interested can cut this out and keep it for reference.

The brightest congregations take the most copies of the SOUTHWESTERN and pay for them, too. The congregations who are "too poor" to take the church paper, are like the man who cut off his own nose to spite his face.

The colored population of this State pays out thousands of dollars each year for halls. Would not combination soon put a stop to this bleeding wound, and turn this drainage into the pockets of our people.—*The Missouri Itinerant.*

This, alas, is too true of our people of this State also. The enormous rentals paid out annually by all the colored lodges, chapters, commandaries tabernacles, clubs and societies, is a shameful commentary upon their business sagacity.

Remember that the paper is promptly stopped at the expiration of the time of subscription.

The Niger Mission of the Church Society has at its head Bishop Crowther, who was sixty years ago rescued from slavery. He is now 74 years of age, and carrying on his work in full vigor, having recently visited England. This is a purely native Mission—a Mission of native converts to natives. It reports 11 stations, 12 clergymen. 451 communicants and 1,599 adherents, and shows, says Dr. Christlieb, "that Africa must be won chiefly by Africans."

PERSONAL.

—The wife of Gen. Lucius Gartrell died in Atlanta recently.

—We thank A. P. Albert Esq., for late Wasington (D. C.) papers.

—Jonathan S. Haskell, has severed his connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

—A. Bronsott Alcott, of Concord, Mass., was stricken with paralysis, and is now in a critical condition.

—Miss Frances E. Willard was re-elected President of the Woman's National Chrisaian Union by acclamation.

—Dr. Daniel Curry belongs to a long-lived family. Till the other day, when one died at 76, there were six brothers living, whose ages ranged from 83 down to 68, and one sister, the oldest of the family, who is now 85.

—The late Charles Whitney, president of the Morgan Railroad and Steamship Company, was also an active member and President of the New Orleans Sanitary Association. It is suggested that a handsome circle at the head of Canal street, for public use and ornamentation, be set apart and named after him.

—Louis Kossuth, governor of Hungary, recently celebrated his 81st birthday. Exactly 33 years ago he was condemned to death as a traitor. There is scarcely a principle of government for which he contended in his so-called treason, that has not been since conceded to Hungary. He has lived to see the results of his work, and his prophecies written into histories, and himself counted a hero.

—Thaddens A. Walker Esq., the son of Rev. Geo. Walker of the Austerlitz St. Baptist church, who graduated from the classical department of Leland University, May 25, 1881, left this city last week for Raleigh N. C., where he enters upon the study of medicine. We congratulate Mr. Walker upon his commendable determination and perseverance, and wish him ample success, both in the study and later practice of the chosen profession.

—Geo. T. Ruby Esq., formerly editor of the New Orleans *Observer*, and at the time of his death, editor of the *Republic*, died in this city, aged 41 years, on Tuesday the first instant, and was buried on the second. George Thompson Ruby was a native of New York, and was liberally educated in Demerara, British Guiana, South America. He filled, with credit, several political positions under the State and National governments, both in Texas and Louisiana; and his intelligence and gentlemanly demeanor secured him honourable distinction. But it was as a journalist that Mr. Ruby particularly distinguished himself. In death he lays down a ready pen, which he never failed to use effectively in the advocacy of what his convictions led him to believe, was to the interest of his country or his race. "Peaceful be his silent slumber."

—The record of Brigadier General McKenzie reads: Second Lieutenant Engineers, 17th of June, 1862; Brevet First Lieutenant, 29th of August, 1862, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Manasas, Va.; First Lieutenant Engineers Third Michigan, 1863; Brevet Captain Third Michigan, 1863, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Chancellorsville, Va.; Brevet Major, 4th of July, 1863, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa.; Captain Engineers, 6th of November, 1863; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, 18th of June, 1864, for gallant and meritorious service before Petersburg, Va.; Colonel, Second Connecticut Artillery 10th of July 1864; Brevet Colonel, 19th of Oct., 1864, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Cedar Creek, Va.; Brigadier General of Volunteers, 19th of Oct. 1864, for gallant and meritorious service in the battles of Opequan, Fisher Hill and Middletown, Va.; Brevet Brigadier General, 18th of March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the field during the war; Brevet Major General Volunteers 31st of March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war; mustered out of volunteer service Jan. 15, 1866; Colonel of Forty-first Infantry 6th of March, 1867; transferred to Twenty-fourth Infantry 15th of March, 1869; transferred to Fourth Cavalry 15th of December, 1870. Brigadier General McKenzie was born in New York, and was appointed at large.

—Major General John Pope was born at Louisville, Ky., March 16, 1823. He gradnated at West Point among the first in his class. His record reads: Brevet Second Lieutenant Topographical Engineers, 1842; Second Lieutenant May 9, 1846: Brevet First Lieutenant, Sept. 25, 1846, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey, Mexico; Brevet Captain, Feb. 23, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Buena Vista, Mexico; First Lieutenant Topographical Engineers, March 3, 1853; Captain, July 1, 1856: Brigadier General of Volunteers, May 17, 1861: Major General of Volunteers, March 21, 1862: Brigadier General United States Army, July 14, 1862: Brevet Major General, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service at the capture of Island No. 10. Mustered out of the volunteer service Sept. 1, 1866. General Pope has a brilliant war record, having aided, subsequent to the capture of Island No. 10, in the capture of Corinth and afterward had charge of a successful expedition south of that point. He was then transferred to the Department of the Potomac, participated in the second battle of Bull Run, and rendered distinguished service in the Shenandoah Valley. He has been up to the time of his promotion commanding the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

Memorial services of the late Rev. James Hayward, and his deceased wife, will take place at Mount Zion M. E. Church, at 3 P. M., Sabbath, Nov. 19.

A new choir has been organized in First Street Church, and are taking lessons every week. The organ is brought into active use.

G. J. Rogers, Plains:—"On Oct. 22d, I gave a basket meeting, and we had a fine congregation. The Rev. John Qualls, of Jackson, preached for us. We raised $37."

The following contributions have been received by Bro. H. J. Wright, towards building his church on Spring Creek, Rapides parish, La., which was destroyed by fire on the 30th August, 1882, for which he returns thanks. All other contributions will be acknowledged through the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE from time to time. Bro. Wright's postoffice address, Alexandria. The * indicates the help from white friends. Rev. J. F. Marshall, $1; Sallie Madison, $1; *Rev. F. G. Hocutt, $2; Jeff Davis, $2.50; Moses Brown, $2.50; Ann Johnson, $1; *M. F. Gordy, $[illegible]; *Marion Squires, $2.50; *J. B. McRight, $1; Letta Johnson, $1; Harvey Ellington, $3; Robert Kemplin, $1.50; Rev. A. E. P. Albert, P. E., $2.50.

ARKANSAS.

A preacher in Arkansas practiced the habit of greeting the brothers and siters with a holy kiss. On meeting a married sister from Tennessee he offered the usual salutation, whereupon the lady remarked she would see her husband about the kissing before accepting. That is right; let us put a stop to this kind of business.

TENNESSEE.

J. Kirby: "Henderson Circuit closed its fourth session with glorious results. The Elder visited all the preaching places, and on Sunday he talked to the Sunday-school. We have two converts and many mourners at the altar for prayer. Our pastor, T. Woods, is beloved by all. We raised for the elder $18 45, and the other collections were all good. Joining Bro. Wood's work is a place known as Lexington, and the people want our church there. They have seen and heard some of our preachers and they incline to the old Church. The Baptists have one church earn this place."

J. J. Barr, Gardner Circuit: Our conference closed its fourth quarterly session Sept. 29 and 30, with grand results. Our beloved elder, J. P. Price, arrived on Wednesday night, and preached at all of my preaching places with much power of the Holy Ghost, and Saturday our conference was a pleasant occasion. Our elder's explanations about how to manage the church affairs was as good seed sown in good ground. Men went away saying, we can see how to do better for the church another year; and on Sunday, his talk to the Sunday-school, and our love feast, will be long remembered. Around Gardner's, his sermon on Sunday was listened to with marked attention and it went to the souls of all the people; four were converted at the close of his sermon, and seven joined the church, and during the meeting nine professed faith in Christ. This is forty-two joined the church this year. Rev. J. M. Hall is here teaching school and was made assistant preacher, and is doing much good. Raised for the elder, $18; for mission, $3."

S. P. Bell: McMinnville has indeed enjoyed a visitation of the Spirit of the Most High. In a series of meetings recently, which lasted three weeks, we witnessed the conversion of nineteen precious souls, including both small and great, from the hoary-headed mother of sixty down to the Sunday-school scholar of 10 years. Also, we have had a glorious time at our little church in the country. A nice day-meeting resulted in the deliverance of 12 souls. Our fourth quarterly meeting was held on the 14th and 15th. Rev. H. W. Key, our beloved P. E., preached an excellent sermon. Notwithstanding the hard times and high prices of things, all of our benevolences are in excess of last year; the claims of the P. E. promptly met, and all things seem to be working together for good. Pray for us."

TEXAS.

W. H. Moseby, Seguin:—"My fourth conference was held at Mount Pleasant church, by elder Henson. Reports were good, showing an increase in property and membership. Sixty-eight accessions. Support of pastor, $135.50; elder, $46.50. A parsonage has been built in Seguin; have raised $160 for building and improving. Sunday-schools are in good condition."

MISSISSIPPI.

C. P. Head, Clinton:—"We closed a protracted meeting of several weeks, in which we had some success. Eight conversions, four backsliders reclaimed. Rev. H. Henderson, of New Hope circuit, and Rev. J. W. Parks, of Jackson, rendered good service. Elder D. A. Williams held the third quarterly conference, and preached to a large congregation with great acceptability. Collection, $11.

P. Harris, Rosemeath:—"The poor people after the high water, and in the swamp, have suffered a great deal this year. There has been much sickness, and of the deaths the largest number were children. Many died for the want of attention, as the people had not the money to call the doctor or buy the medicine. Sickness is now rebating a little. I have had intermittent fever for three months and had to depend on my local preachers to carry on the meetings. They worked well. Total additions this year 64; four deaths recorded. A sinner who died in our neighborhood was in the habit of carrying on a protracted meeting whenever the church did; also, of going through the form of administering the sacrement at the same time. He used whiskey for the purpose and called his men up to the table to receive it. In the last night of this wretched attempt, God would not suffer him to carry it out. He had gotten the elements, took a drink before supper, and after supper died immediately without speaking a word, as he sat in the chair before the fire. Our church is progressing spiritually and is improving financially. My two churches have paid me $55.30 this year, and a good part of that has gone for medicines. Sunday-schools are in a medium condition."

Letter from Austin.

MR. EDITOR:—I am home only for three days, as my next point is Gonzales, and this will be my last visit home until conference is over. As the lower border of the District is to be visited, I turn my face Southwest to complete the fourth tour. The District is in better condition now than this time last year. The brethren are succeeding most grandly, getting their benevolent collections; also the conference school money. The people are encouraged to give since learning that the trustees have decided to begin building on our new site in January, 1883. Church building is progressing grandly. At Biddleville, our new church is complete with exception of paint and ceiling and a few new benches; means are being gathered for that purpose. Bro. J. C. Mays at Cuero and Bro. J. T. Jacobs, at Pleasanton are pushing to completion their new buildings. We have assisted Bro. H. Christmas at Hondo to raise by subscription this year $106, and D. W. Tucker, at Pleasant Grove, to raise $183 30 for building purposes. These brethren, and all visited in this tour, feel certain to get all other collections to be raised by them. Nearly everybody has abundant crops, and are succeeding in gathering. The fields are white to harvest, especially the cotton fields, which have the appearance of snow capped mountains and snow covered valleys. The rich, fleecy substance is in such abundance that one could easily lay down between the rows, and shake the stalks and bury themselves with the abundant product. And more of this belongs to colored farmers this year, than any year since the emancipation—and raised too on their own land. These are facts, whether our papers mention them or not. A few more years of virtuous liberty, and peace will tell its own story of the thrift and acquisitions of the Negro race of this great union.

Yours fraternally,

M. HENSON.

Austin Texas, October 31st, 1882.

A Cabinet council was held in Vienna to discuss measures of relief in view of renewed floods in the Tyrol. The Governor of the Tyrol attended the council. It is believed that the damage will reach 15,000,000 florins.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

FOURTH QUARTER. LESSON VII. Nov. 12, 1882.

JESUS BEFORE PILATE. (Mark 15: 1-15.)

Jesus before Pilate is what our lesson is about. Pilate was the Roman governor. He alone had power to kill Jesus, so they bring Jesus to him. It is early morning, and the poor tired Savior stands all alone before his cruel enemies. They all cried false things about him here, but again he said nothing. Jesus knew they were anxious to kill him and would not answer their wicked stories against him. [illegible] It says, "He is despised and rejected of men." They hated him. Not one single friend could be seen in the crowd around him. Pilate wondered and knew that he was innocent. He wanted to set Jesus free, but he wanted to please the people, too. Now, Pilate had the power to set one prisoner free on this day, so he asked if he should set Jesus free. There was a wicked robber in prison named Barabbas, and when he offered to set Jesus free, they said, no, they wanted Barabbas set free. They wanted a robber and murderer released, and cried out to crucify Jesus. Sin made them choose this bad man, and sin made them reject Jesus. Pilate gave them their choice. He took Jesus and had him beaten with a [illegible] They only did this to slaves. The whip had three lashes, and had nails or balls in the ends to cut the flesh. Jesus bore this, and then was led away to the cross. When sin comes near you to make you cross, or to say untrue things, remember this lesson. You hurt Jesus now when you do not love and follow him. He died for you and wants you to remember all he bore. If you remember it, you will not let sin lead you away from such a Saviour.—Western.

[illegible]

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

[illegible]

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

[illegible] Malaria [illegible]

Constipation should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. [illegible]

Biliousness. [illegible]

Dyspepsia. The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

Colic. Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simmons Liver Regulator is administered.

Buy only the genuine, in white wrapper, with red "Z." Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

☞ Sold by All Druggists. ☜

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The *Original Chatterbox* for October (Boston: Estes & Lauriat) with cheerful contents of stories and illustrations is at hand.

The Season for November with the newest designs in needlework etc., has been received from the International News Company, 31 Beekman street, New York. Price 20 cents.

The November number of *Wide Awake* is noticeable for many pleasing features: "The Trojan War" and "Lost among Savages," are concluded. There are two gay reminders of Thanksgiving month: Rosa Graham telling of "Tom Wee"—how he made Thankful Day resolves, and M. E. Wilkins relating the merry myth of "The Pumpkin Giant." Miss Harris furnishes a very interesting and romantic art paper relative to an American Boy Sculptor who is studying and working in France—young Paul Bartlett, the son of Truman Bartlett the Boston Sculptor. Only $2 50 a year. D Lothrop & Co. Publishers, Boston, Mass.

Littell's Living Age reached its *two thousandth* number with the issue of the week ending Oct. 21st. The contents of the number are: The Literary Restoration, 1790-1830, *Cornhill Magazine*; The Baroness Helena Von Saarfeld, *Macmillan*; A Venetian Medley, *Fraser*; "Fanaticism" in the East, *Spectator*; "Robin," by Mrs. Parr, author of "Dorothy Fox," etc.; Historical Cookery, *Fraser*; The Welcome of an Inn, *Saturday Review*; "Rachel," *Blackwood*; Moonstruck, *Sunday at Home*, etc. The issue of Oct. 28 [illegible] Natural Theology, [illegible] George Eliot's Children, [illegible] A Visit to Delphi, [illegible] For [illegible] of [illegible] subscription price [illegible] Littell & Co., [illegible] publishers.

$1,500 a year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

England has called for reforms in Armenia agreeably to the Berlin treaty.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, November 8, 1882.

LEADING ARTICLES.

Readers will please remember that the quotations given are for round lots; higher prices are paid for small orders.

[illegible]

GROCERIES.

[illegible]

MARRIAGES.

At St. Peters M. E. Church, Donaldsonville, La., October 27th, by Rev. P. Landry, Mr. C. D. C. Bryan to Miss Alice Elizabeth Perry.

At the residence of the bride's parents October 19th, 1883, Mr. John Brooks, Jr., to Miss Minnie Calhoun, both of Marthaville, La. Rev. D. Shelby officiated.

At her mother's residence, November 3d, by Rev T. G. Montgomery, Miss Louisa Bell to Mr. Wilson C. Johnson.

DEATHS.

One of the members of the West Texas conference, Rev. Jackson Johnson, departed this life October 1st. Brother Johnson was born on the 4th of April, 1845, in Harwood county, Missouri; was brought to Texas by Captain Bolden in 1852, settled at Austin, Texas, and remained there until emancipation. He removed from there to San Antonio, from there to Indianolia and from Indianolia to Victoria in 1870. In 1873 he was converted at the camp meeting September 12th, under Bro. Carper. Brother Johnson had two years before his conversion been engaged in our Sunday school work; he joined the West Texas conference in 1875 at Austin, and was appointed to the Victoria circuit, and from there to Goliad and Corpus Christi. In 1870 he took a supernumerary relation. His health continuing bad he was granted a superannuated relation in 1881. Brother Johnson did all he could for his church and the cause of our common Lord and Master, until too weak to say anything. In the spring of this year he went to San Antonio for medical treatment. He told the church good-bye and to meet him in heaven. After going to San Antonio and and finding that nothing would do him any good, he went to Manor, near Austin, to his brother's to die. On Sunday night, October 1st, between 9 and 10 o'clock he called his brother to him and told him that all was well, that he saw angels standing by his bed; and then passed off in a shout. So died a good Methodist, another hero has fallen from our ranks, but while we have lost him, heaven is his eternal gain. While all who knew him may weep, which is natural, let us remember his last words: "Tell all my brethren I am gone on, and to meet me over there."

P. M. CARMICHAEL.

Victoria, Texas, October 27, 1882.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral wonderfully increases the power and flexibility of the voice, enabling public speakers to speak clearly and without fatigue. If people who are troubled with colds would take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral before going to church or places of entertainment, they would avoid coughing, greatly to the comfort of both hearers and speakers.

Governor Ortiz, of Sonora, Mexico, has been deposed by a mob because of his liberal policy in the encouragement of railroad building, and is on his way to the City of Mexico, to apply for troops to reinstate him in authority.

"Do not grasp at the shadow and lose the substance." Kidney-Wort is able to convert you from a shadow of your former self into the substance of established health. Said a sufferer from kidney trouble when asked to try Kidney-Wort for a remedy. "I'll try it, but it will be my last dose." It cured him and now he recommends it to all. If you have disordered kidneys don't fail to try it.

The African Repository, a monthly periodical now in its 58th volume, organ of the American Colonization Society, (450 Penn Avenue, Washington,) contains much information about Liberia and Africa.

Composed of the best known tonics, iron and [illegible] with [illegible] known aromatics, is Brown's Iron Bitters. It cures indigestion, [illegible] trouble.

The Secretary of the Interior refused to withdraw from public market the land grant to the Gulf and Ship Island railroad, which was forfeited.

Know

That BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure the worst case of dyspepsia.

Will insure a hearty appetite and increased digestion.

Cures general debility, and gives a new lease of life.

Dispels nervous depression and low spirits.

Restores an exhausted nursing mother to full strength and gives abundant sustenance for her child.

Strengthens the muscles and nerves, enriches the blood.

Overcomes weakness, wakefulness, and lack of energy.

Keeps off all chills, fevers, and other malarial poison.

Will infuse with new life the weakest invalid.

[illegible]

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS [illegible]

Sir Robert Christison,

BARONET, M.D., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., Physician to Her Majesty the Queen, President Royal British Association, Professor at the University of Edinburgh, etc., says:

"The properties of this wonderful plant (the Coca) are the most remarkable of any known to the medical world. From repeated personal trials, I am convinced that its use is highly beneficial and tonic."

PROFESSOR DUNCAN CAMPBELL, M. D., LL.D., F.R.S., President Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Member General Council University of Edinburgh, etc., etc., says:

"Liebig Co's Coca Beef Tonic has more than realized my expectations."

PROFESSOR JOHN M. CARNOCHAN, M. D., Surgeon-in-Chief N. Y. State Hospitals, Professor Surgery N. Y. Medical College, Ex-Health Officer Port of New York, etc., says:

"My patients derived marked and decided benefit from the Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic."

PROFESSOR F. W. HUNT, M.D., LL.D., Honorary Member Imperial Medical Society of St. Petersburg, Russia, Professor of Practice of Medicine, etc., etc., says:

"Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic is far superior to the fashionable and illusive preparations of beef, wine and iron."

PROFESSOR H. GOULLON, M.D. LL.D., Physician to the Grand Duke of Saxony, Knight of the Iron Cross, etc., etc., says:

"It gives more tone than anything I have ever prescribed."

The *N. Y. Medical Times* says:

"We have prescribed it with the most satisfactory results."

It is invaluable in Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and Liver Affections. PRINCE NICOLAS TSHERBATOV, Flag-Officer Imperial Russian Navy, St. Petersburgh, Russia, says:

"It is a most excellent tonic."

GENERAL FRANZ SIGEL says:

"It benefited me very much. Too much cannot be said in its praise."

PROFESSOR C. A. BRYCE, M.D., LL.D., editor *Southern Clinic*, says:

"It is really a wonderful reconstructive agent, building up the system and supplying lost nervous energy. For broken-down constitutions it is *the* agent."

PROFESSOR H. R. BENNETT, of Fitchburg, President Massachusetts Surgical Society, says:

"The best tonic to build up a broken-down constitution from long-standing uterine disease is Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic."

It is invaluable in all forms of debility, nervous affections, nervous and sick headaches, piles, neuralgia, and catarrh.

"As a counteractant to debilitating influences—such as malaria, biliousness, languor, impaired digestion, etc.—the Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic is unequalled," says Professor F. W. Hunt, M.D.

For endorsements and opinions of Professor C. P. Hart, Surgeon-in-Chief General Hospital, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. James Knight, Surgeon-in-Chief Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, N. Y. City; James M. Gully, M. D., Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, etc.; Professor Wm. Henderson, M.D., Professor General Pathology University of Edinburgh, Physician to the Royal Infirmary, etc.; Wm. McDonald, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.S.E., Professor of Comparative Anatomy, etc.; and hundreds of the most distinguished physicians, irrespective of school, see our circulars.

Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic is also valuable in Malaria, Fever and Ague, Chronic Coughs, Kidney Affections, Asthma, Bad Breath, Furred Tongue, Irregularity, Palpitation and Weakness of the Heart, Sallow Skin, Scrofulous Eruptions, Infirmities of Old Age, etc. [illegible]

[illegible]

PROFESSOR J. G. LeHARDY, M.D., President State Medical Society of Georgia, Member Athenee Royal de Bruxelles, etc., etc., says:

"The results obtained by me from its use in my practice are indeed flattering."

It is unequalled in Female Sufferings, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, and Disfiguring Eruptions. Its use preserves the teeth.

It embodies the nutritive elements of the muscular fibre, blood, bone, and brain of carefully selected, healthy bullocks, dissolved in a guaranteed quality of sherry, and combined with the Coca (which is recognized as the most powerful tonic now known) and other valuable invigorating ingredients. It will reconstruct the most shattered and enfeebled, reinvigorate the aged and infirm, and infuse new vitality into sickly children and infants.

WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION, SKIN DISEASES, BAD AND DECAYING TEETH, OLD AGE.

The *Journal of the Royal Society of Vienna* says:

"It is remarkable that the South American Indians never suffer from consumption, and that the cause of it is the use of Coca. They also never suffer with scrofulosis, skin diseases, or caries of the teeth. They reach a very old age, and frequently pass their full century. The use of Coca is habitual to about ten millions of human beings."

MARASMUS, DYSPEPSIA, SHATTERED NERVES.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM C. RICHARDSON, M. D., Dean of St. Louis, Mo., Clinic of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, says:

"To children with marasmus I have given it with decided benefit. It is a remedy of great utility in Dyspepsia. It is also a most powerful and agreeable stimulant to the brain and nervous system, and it is especially useful to counteract fatigue of mind and body."

DR. H. F. STIMSON, in the *Therapeutic Gazette*, says:

"To say that I am surprised and astonished at the wonderful effects of the Coca as a nervous stimulant, would not adequately express my opinion of it."

The *N. Y. Medical Eclectic* says:

"The Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic preparations have fully tested and endorsed in such a way as to guarantee their purity and reliability. Many of [illegible]

[illegible]

DR. TUTHILL MASSEY, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.H.S., of Manchester, England, says:

"The effect is something wonderful. From being depressed and very low spirited, easily tired, I can now walk any length of time without feeling fatigue. [illegible]"

TO THE LIEBIG COMPANY: [illegible]

PROFESSOR C. H. WILKINSON, *Editor Medical and Surgical Record*, says:

The Coca Beef Tonic of the Liebig Company, combined as it is with Coca, quinine, and iron, forms a most valuable adjunct to the practice of medicine. [illegible]

From an article on the Coca by W. S. Searle, A.M., M.D., of Brooklyn, Fellow of Medico-Chirurgical Society of New York, etc.

Dr. Montegazza resided and practiced in South America [illegible]

[illegible] and I cause much stronger and better that I feel sure that I shall be cured. Many instances of nervous headache, neurasthenia, and neuralgia have been reported to me as cured by the Coca when all the usual narcotics, tonics, and anodynes have failed to afford relief. Perhaps one of the most valuable as well as wonderful properties of Coca is the facility with which it meets and extinguishes the craving for opium in the victims of that fearful habit. [illegible] The relations of Coca to acute diseases are extremely important. As a physician, I would not be without it under any consideration. Coca calms and renders placid.

132 HENRY STREET, BROOKLYN.

TO THE LIEBIG COMPANY:

Your preparation of Coca is the best I have ever seen. W. S. SEARLE, M.D.

EDWIN M. HALE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica in the Chicago Medical College, author of Lectures on diseases of the Heart, etc., says:

"I have used it with good results in cases of functional heart disorder, and in organic heart disease, and to relieve difficulty of breathing. It is also indicated in that condition which we so often find in women and children which is best described by the word 'fidgetiness,' or nervous erethism."

WHAT IS COCA?

The first reply is that it is NOT COCOA.

COMMODORE GIBBON (United States exploring expedition of the Amazon) says: "The Coca has properties so marvelous that it enables the Indians, without any other nourishment the while, to perform forced marches of five or six days. It is so bracing, stimulant and tonic, that by the use of it alone they will perform journeys of 300 miles without appearing in the least fatigued."

DR. WM. S. SEARLE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "The effect of the Coca upon the human system borders upon the marvelous, and, if not clearly authenticated by writers of undoubted veracity, would be altogether beyond belief."

PROFESSOR GRAZELLA, of the Royal University of Sevilla, says: "Coca seems to prolong life; longevity among its users is the rule, and not, as with us, the exception. They are also free from disease."

PROFESSOR J. J. VAN TSHUDI ("Travels in Peru") says: "Setting aside all extravagant and visionary notices, I am clearly of the opinion that the use of Coca is very conducive to health and longevity. In support of this conclusion, I may refer to the numerous examples of longevity among Indians, who, from boyhood, have been in the habit of masticating Coca three times a day. Cases are not unfrequent of Indians attaining the great age of 130 years, and these men, at the ordinary rate of consumption, must, in the course of their lives, have chewed not less than 2700 pounds of the leaf and retained the most perfect health and vigor."

I tried Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic in a number of cases of chronic Dyspepsia where the assimilation of food was very defective and there was steady loss of weight. The results obtained in two weeks were, indeed, flattering. One patient gained five pounds, another three pounds, and so on.

J. C. LeHARDY, M.D., Savannah.

President Med. Society of Georgia, etc., etc.

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, NEW YORK, PARIS, AND LONDON.

In the "Concert Notes" on the African Mission, and in connection with the section which treats of Mourovia Seminary, it should not be overlooked that the Seminary was opened again after the departure of Mr. Kellogg by Mr. R. P. Hollot, who continued his labors there for several months with such success as the change of circumstances permitted. He closed the Seminary, and made an expedition to the Niger early in 1881, under direction of the Missionary Board.

To-morrow is the 400th anniversary of Luther's birthday. The Church congress recently held at Eisenach, recommends that the entire German nation unite in celebrating it.

Choicest Foods IN THE WORLD.

American Breakfast Cereals

[illegible] Prepared, as wanted, for the table in ten minutes. Saving money. Saving fuel. Saving time. Saving waste. Saving health. Easy to digest. [illegible] Beware of imitations.

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Either lady or gentleman, in every city, town or precinct not already represented, to furnish the *American News Exchange* with prompt and reliable reports of all events and news of importance—political news, amusement notes, crop prospects, society events, labor items, sporting news, personal mention, railroad news, accidents, literary matter, etc. Previous experience not necessary. Position permanent, pay liberal, and every privilege enjoyed connected with the profession. Address at once, AMERICAN NEWS EXCHANGE, 251 W. 5th street, Cincinnati, O.

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$65 A MONTH and board. Men and Ladies. Send for circular. P. W. ZIEGLER & Co.

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Good News TO LADIES!

Get up Clubs for the CELEBRATED TEAS, and secure a beautiful Moss-Rose or Gold Band Tea-set (44 pieces), our own importation. One of these beautiful tea-sets given away to the party sending a club for $25. This is the greatest inducement ever offered. Send in your orders and enjoy a cup of GOOD TEA, and at the same time procure a HANDSOME TEA-SET. No humbug. Good Teas 30c., 35c., and 40c. per lb. Excellent Teas 50c. and 60c., and very best from 65 to 90c. When ordering, be sure and mention what kind of teas you want—whether Oolong, Mixed, Japan, Imperial, Young Hyson, Gunpowder or English Breakfast. We are the oldest and largest Tea Company in the business. The reputation of our house requires no comment. For full [illegible]

Conference Notices.

Spring Conferences.

Arkansas, Little Rock, Feb. 14, Hurst.
Baltimore, Winchester, Va., March 21, Warren.
Blue Ridge, Gastovia, N. C., Jan. 24, Merrill.
Central Pennsylvania, Chambersburg, March 14, Simpson.
Delaware, ——, March 21, Peck.
Denmark Mission, Svendborg, May 16, Foster.
East German, Baltimore, Md., March 28, Bowman.
East Maine, Searsport, May 2, Foss.
Florida, Jacksonville, Jan. 30, Merrill.
Germany and Swizerland, Heilbronn, June 20, Foster.
Italy, Turin, April 11, Foster.
Kansas, Hiawatha, March 22, Harris.
Lexington, Lexington, March 22, Andrews.
Liberia, St. Paul's, Jan. 25, ——.
Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Feb. 8, Hurst.
Louisiana, Alexandria, Feb. 1, Hurst.
Maine, Lewiston, April 25, Foss.
Mexican Mission, Mexico City, Jan. 11, ——.
Mississippi, Meridian, Jan. 7, Hurst.
Missouri, Kirksville, March 7, Andrews.
Newark, Phillipsburg, March 28, Foss.
New England, Boston, April 4, Bowman.
New England, Southern, April 4, Simpson.
New Hampshire, Concord, April 18, Simpson.
New Jersey, Long Branch, March 21, Wiley.
New York, Peekskil, April 4, Foss.
New York East, New York City, April 4, Warren.
North Carolina, Winston, Jan. 31, Merrill.
Northern New York, Watertown, April 11, Wiley.
North India, Jan. 3, Foster.
North Indiana, Noblesville, April 18, Bowman.
Northwest Kansas, Beloit, March 15, Harris.
Norway, Arondal, June 6, Foster.
Philadelphia, Lancaster, March 14, Bowman.
St. Louis, Clinton, March 14, Andrews.
South Carolina, Yorkville, Jan. 10, Merrill.
South Kansas, Oswego, March 1, Harris.
Southwest Kansas, Winfield, March 8, Harris.
Sweden, Norkoping, May 14 Foster.
Troy, Gloversville, April 18, Warren.
Vermont, St. Albans, April 18, Peck.
Virginia, Mount Sidney, March 14, Wiley.
Washington, Alexandria, March 14, Warren.
Wilmington, Cambridge, March 7, Peck.
Wyoming, Binghampton, April 4, Wiley.
Southeast South America Mission, Buenos Ayres, Jan. 8, ——.

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

All candidates for local deacon's orders, will please meet the committee on examination in the M. E. Church Brownsville, Tenn., on the first day of the session, Thursday, November 23d, ready for examination. Examination will be on the four year's course for local preachers. Discipline appendix, page 371. L. M. HAGOOD.

Chairman of Committee.

Nashville, Nov. 1, 1882.

PREACHERS MEETING.

Preachers of the Louisiana Conference are hereby notified that the sessions of the Preacher's Meeting, will hereafter be held at the New Orleans University, beginning Friday, Nov. 10th at 12:30 p. m. By order of SAMUEL DAVAGE, President.

J. F. MARSHALL, Secretary.

To the Members of the Tennessee Conference.

DEAR BRETHREN: The next session of the conference will convene in Brownsville on the 23, prox. The session will be held in Key Chapel. The classes for examination will meet in the church on the 22d, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Brethren will report at the same place to be assigned their places of entertainment during the conference session. If the members of the conference will have their benevolent collections and statistical reports ready on the first day of the session, it will facilitate business. It is desirable that the members of the Endowment Association be ready to pay their subscriptions, or at least the interest on them, up to the meeting of the conference. The arrangements made with the railroads for reduced rates will be published soon. J. BRADEN, Sec.

Nashville, Oct. 24, 1882.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

GULF DISTRICT.—FOURTH ROUND.

New Hope	Nov.	4—5
Crystal Springs	"	11-12
Hazlehurst	"	18-19
Columbus	"	25-26
China Grove	"	27
Liberty	Dec.	2—3
Meadville	"	5—6
Hamburg	"	7—8
Fayette	"	9-10
Union Church	"	11-12
Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian,	"	16-17
Augusta	"	20-21
Pascagoula	"	23-24
Handsboro and Ocean Springs,	"	25-26
Brookhaven and Summit	"	30-31

J. CAMPBELL, P. E.

Oct. 18th, 1882.

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Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.

Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

Acts at the same time on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

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oct5

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☞ Any one visiting the Pass will do well to give her a call. 10 1y

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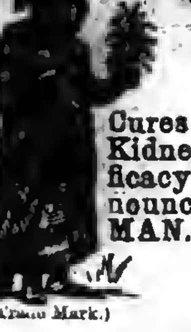

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(Trade Mark.)

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.

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DR. CLARK JOHNSON—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chills and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine.

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july27-1y

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SINGER SEWING MACHINES,

The leading Machines of the world.

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Office—No. 114 Carondelet st.,

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EARS for MILLIONS!

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SHARK'S OIL.

Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known.

This Oil is abstracted from a peculiar species of White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as the Carcharodon Rondeletii. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and *many so seemingly miraculous*, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese People. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at $1 per bottle.

HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY!

It has performed a miracle in my case.

I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better.

I have been greatly benefited.

My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.

"Its virtues are *unquestionable* and its *curative character absolute, as the writer can personally testify, both from experience and observation.* Write at once to Haylock & Jenney, No. 7 Dey street, New York, enclosing $1, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—Editor of Mercantile Review.

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(Late Haylock & Co.)

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PIANOS This Company has commenced the manufacture of UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS, introducing important improvements; adding to power and beauty of tone and durability. Will not require tuning one quarter as much as other Pianos. Illustrated Circulars Free.

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Washing, per month ... 75 to 1 25
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All expenses, per month, about ... 9 00

Cost of board varies with price of provisions, etc. All students boarding in the institution are required to furnish bedding to the amount of two blankets and pillows.

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Session begins 18th of September and continues until the 31st of May, 1883.

For full particulars send for catalogue. Address, W. H. DAVIS,

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aug10-3m]

New Orleans UNIVERSITY,

CORNER RACE AND CAMP STREETS,

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Open to all, without regard to race or religion.

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The next term of this institution will open on MONDAY, September 18. Students are desired to be present at the opening, as studies will commence on the first day.

Special instruction, both by recitation and lectures, will be given to those preparing to preach or teach, and to such as are already engaged in these professions. Every scholar, of whatever grade, will have the most thorough instruction.

Board and tuition at the same rates as heretofore.

New Orleans, Aug. 31, 1882. 35-3m

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A School for all regardless of color. Opens Oct. 16. Boarding department will open about Nov. 1. Experienced Teachers. Instruction thorough. Training of those preparing for the Ministry or for teaching made a specialty. Courses elementary and advanced. All expenses low.

For further information address the Principal.

41-3m

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LOCATION BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL.

Instruction, Systematic and Thorough.

COURSES OF STUDY:

Academic, Normal, Collegiate and Biblical.

Special Instruction in Music and Penmanship.

EXPENSES:

Board, per month, including rooms and washing ... $[illegible]
Tuition, per month of twelve weeks ... [illegible]
Music and Penmanship extra.

FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 28, 1882.

Examination of new students September 27.

Rust Hall, which is being erected at a cost of $25,000, will be completed by the opening of the winter term, January 2. School accommodations can then be provided for about five hundred students and about half that number can be boarded in the school building.

For further information address

aug24-3m. W. W. HOOPER.

Baldwin Seminary

A School for White Pupils of Both Sexes.

BALDWIN, ST. MARY'S PARISH, LA.

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Prepares for College or University, Business or Professional Life.

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REV. W. S. FITCH, A. M., President.

aug24-3m

Walden Seminary,

Little Rock, Ark.

Fall Term Opens September 11, 1882; Winter Term, Jan. 3, 1883.

TUITION PER MONTH ... $1 00

Cost of living cheap. In many cases students pay their board by their services outside of school hours. Instruction thorough. Good religious influences.

For catalogue, or further information, address

REV. THOMAS MASON, Principal.

40-3m

W. N. & I. E.

ORPHANS' HOME,

Cor. Carondelet Walk and Roman St.

G. T. JAMIESON, Supt.

oct26-1m J. S. BROWN, Sec.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean [illegible] I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, [illegible]

nov9-8t

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. [illegible] that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address. [illegible]

nov9-4t

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OR "NO TENSION" [illegible]

The only Sewing Machine that [illegible]

USED WITH SAFETY TO HEALTH.

Can you AFFORD to be without it?

Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co. 658 Broadway, N. Y.

nov9-1[illegible]

[illegible]

Superior to [illegible] highest medical authorities [illegible]

W. B. [illegible]

nov9-6m-eow-dec-8th

Young Folks Corner.

The Lost Dream.

[illegible]

—*The Golden Rule.*

A New Definition of Fun.

[illegible]

The Flower City Furore.

THE COMMOTION CAUSED BY THE STATEMENT OF A PHYSICIAN.

An unusual article from the Rochester, N. Y., *Democrat and Chronicle*, was published in this paper recently and has been the subject of much conversation both in professional circles and on the street. Apparently it caused more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well known not only in Rochester, but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper, a few days since which was published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal enquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed an editorial necessity.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion, at his residence on St. Paul street, when the following interview occured: "That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them and many additional ones. Few people ever get so near the grave as I did and then return, and I am not surprised that the public think it marvelous. It is marvelous."

"How in the world did you, a physician, come to be brought so low?"

"By neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull indefinite pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious."

"But have these common ailments anything to do with the fearful Bright's disease which took so firm a hold on you?"

"Anything? Why, they are the sure indications of the first stages of that dreadful malady. The fact is, few people know or realize what ails them, and I am sorry to say that few physicians do either."

"That is a strange statement, Doctor."

"But it is a true one. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. We doctors have been clipping off the twigs when we should strike at the root. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of Bright's disease even more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, stomach, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments."

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it doctor?"

"Precisely. Thousands of so-called diseases are torturing people to-day, when in reality it is Bright's disease in some one of its many forms. It is a Hydra-headed monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and many other common complaints which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy—Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also. Why, there are no end of truths bearing on this subject. If you want to know more about it go and see Mr. Warner himself. He was sick the same as I, and is the healthiest man in [illegible] to-day. He has made a [illegible] subject and can give you [illegible] facts than I can. Go, too, and see Dr. Lattimore, the [illegible] at the University. If you [illegible] there are any quantity [illegible] showing the alarming [illegible] Bright's disease, its deceptive symptoms, [illegible] there is but one way by [illegible] be escaped."

[illegible] of the truth and [illegible] the Doctor's words, the [illegible] him good day and [illegible] Mr. Warner at his establishment on Exchange street. At [illegible] Mr. Warner was inclined to be [illegible] but learning that the [illegible] desired was about the [illegible] increase of Bright's disease [illegible] changed instantly [illegible] very earnestly:

[illegible] true that Bright's disease [illegible] increased wonderfully, and we [illegible] reliable statistics, that in [illegible] years its growth has [illegible] Look at the [illegible] it has carried off: [illegible] Chase, Wilson, [illegible] Bishop Haven and [illegible] terrible, and shows [illegible] than that of any [illegible] It should [illegible] that something [illegible] to check this [illegible] knowing [illegible] people are [illegible] who do not [illegible]

rious fluids under microscopic analysis, and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. In order to show the contrast between healthy and unhealthy fluids, he had provided a vial the contents of which were drawn from his own person. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications, I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both left him, and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; *I* have Bright's disease of the kidneys,' and in less than a year he was dead."

"You believe then that it has no symptoms of its own and is frequently unknown even by the person who is afflicted with it?"

"It has no symptoms of its own and very often none at all. Usually no two people have the same symptoms, and frequently death is the first symptom. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one. I know what I am talking about, for I have been through all the stages of kidney disease."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful, is it not?"

"A very prominent case but no more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured?"

"I know it can. I know it from the experience of hundreds of prominent persons who were given up to die by both physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience, what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: 'There goes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have proven true if I had not fortunately secured and used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure."

"And this caused you to manufacture it?"

"No it caused me to investigate. I went to principal cities, saw physicians prescribing and using it and I therefore determined, as a duty I owed humanity and the suffering, to bring it within their reach and now it is known in every part of America, is sold in every drug store and has become a household necessity."

The reporter left Mr. Warner, much impressed with the earnestness and sincerity of his statements and next paid a visit to Dr. S. A. Lattimore at his residence on Prince street. Dr. Lattimore, although busily engaged upon some matters connected with the State Board of Health, of which he is one of the analysts, courteously answered the questions that were propounded him:

"Did you make chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years ago, Doctor?"

"Yes sir."

"What did this analysis show you?"

"The presence of albumen and tube casts in great abundance."

"And what did the symptoms indicate?"

"A serious disease of the kidneys."

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"

"No, sir. I did not think it possible. It was seldom, indeed, that so pronounced a case had, up to that time, ever been cured."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"Yes, I have chemically analyzed it and upon critical examination, find it entirely free from any poisonous or deleterious substances."

We publish the foregoing statements in view of the commotion which the publicity of Dr. Henton's article has caused and to meet the protestations which have been made. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question and the statements they make, cannot for a moment be doubted. They conclusively show that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, alarmingly increasing and that it can be cured.

Forty Year's Experience of an Old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. 20-1y

O! Christian, when thy soul sways toward heaven remember thy brother's necessities, and pray for the weaker one who anchored in some secret sin, cannot ascend thither.

"Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last. Ask Druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c. boxes.

The British Parliament met Oct. 24th.

A [illegible] cure for impoverished blood, [illegible] and sallow complexion, is Brown's [illegible] It will produce a healthy [illegible]

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

S. Duncan: "Rev. S. S. Wright and the brethren at Fort Jessup are trying to carry out the plan of the discipline. I held their fourth quarter Oct. 21–22. The pastor reported three Sunday-schools, with attendance of 130; for missions $10; for Woman's Foreign Missionary Society $1; Freedmen's Aid $22 50; education 2, tracts $1, Sunday-school Union $2, conference claimants $3, bishops $2. Bro. Wright and the brethren are holding the fort. I hope the brethren of the Shrieveport District will look at this report and come up with their collections. I expect to assist the brethren in canvassing for the paper."

TENNESSEE.

Richard Moore, Mason: "The people on this circuit are rejoicing over Rev. L. M. Moores. He has just closed protracted meeting with 98 converts and 109 additions to the church. He has a large congregation all the time, and pursues his studies. He is the best Bible reader the people ever had." Bro. Moores writes: "There will be a grand union of all denominations at Mason, Nov. 10th, for the purpose of paying our church debt. Hope all will help me, and that all who can not give me large amounts will send small ones. We want to make the settlement of the debt by November 15th."

Alex. Burdett, Friendship: "Mayzie Grove Church gave a Sunday-school exhibition. Among the speakers were Revs. James Maclin and John West, and I addressed dressed them on the great work of our church in the school. The Ladies Mite Society conducted by Mrs. Ellen Hunter, raised $14 40 for the church. I gave a tea party to all of the teachers of my circuit. Elder Price and lady received the company at their residence. All of these teachers were from Central Tennessee College, Dr. Braden president. May God bless him! Among those present was Mr. Peter McGary, who gave us the land for St. Peter Church and a school lot beside. He is worth $5,000. Miss Ida B. Evans, who furnished music for us, received a goodly number of presents from her many friends."

"Buchupaiba."

New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases. $1. at druggists. La. depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Charles Turner, a widow, of Liverpool, has given $200,000 for the erection of a Home for Incurables in that city, and will make ample arrangements in the shape of endowment for the maintenance of the institution.

Take little annoyances out of the way. If you are suffering with a Cough or Cold, use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at once. This old and reliable remedy will never disappoint you. All Druggists sell it for 25 cents a bottle.

The First National Bank of Pine Bluff, Ark., has opened for business.

Complications.

If the thousands that now have their rest and comfort destroyed by complication of liver and kidney complaints would give nature's remedy, Kidney-Wort a trial they would be speedily cured. It acts on both organs at the same time and therefore completely fills the bill for a perfect remedy. If you have a lame back and disordered kidneys use it at once. Don't neglect them.—*Mirror and Farmer.*

The prohibitionists of Alabama will hold a State Convention at Montgomery on Nov. 21.

Children often need some safe Cathartic and Tonic to avert approaching sickness. Simmons Liver Regulator will relieve colic, headache, sick stomach, indigestion, dysentery and the complaints incident to childhood.

Herbert Spencer has given to a friend a few thoughts on American development. He thinks we are losing our freedom while retaining its forms; that our political machinery has little resemblance in its working to what was contemplated, and that an organization of professional politicians has become the ruling power.

☞Nothing so simple and perfect for coloring as the Diamond Dyes. For carpet rags, better and cheaper than any other dye-stuffs.

A wealthy Armenian of St. Petersburg has set apart $250,000 to found a college for his countrymen at Erzeroom. Ten years ago he sent seven young Armenians to be educated, as a preliminary step.

KIDNEY-WORT IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and LIVER [illegible] Malaria. [illegible]

DR. JOHN BULL'S
Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER.
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

DR. JOHN BULL,
Manufacturer and Vender of
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.
Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.
39-1y-te

ROBINSON,
The Lightning-Rod King.
—MANAGER OF THE—
NEW ORLEANS LIGHTNING-ROD CO.,
(Established in 1855.)

Over a quarter of a century on the road with men, wagons and teams. The oldest, largest, and only house of the kind in the South. Importers and dealers in all kinds of Lightning-Rods, Weather Vanes, and Lightning-Rod Fixtures kept constantly on hand and in bulk. Repair work a specialty. Orders attended to on same day of notice.
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Office and Depot 246 Canal st., cor Liberty
22-6m

H. WALKER, Pres't. A. ROYSTER, Vice-Pres't.
ROBT. R. GREENE, Secy. P. McINTOSH, Treas.
J. H. WHITE, General Manager.

Th Colored Marriage and Aid Association,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

Headquarters at OKOLONA, MISS., and chartered by the State of Mississippi, and all the laws in relation thereto fully complied with.

As an evidence of the responsibility of its officers, the Circuit Judge of the First Judicial District of Mississippi, all the county officers, including State Senators and members of the Legislature, Sheriff, Circuit and Chancery Clerks of Chickasaw county, Mississippi, and all the city officials of the city of Okolona, including the Mayor, Marshal, members of the Board of Selectmen, and the Presidents of all the parishes, all certify as to their financial responsibility and reputation for honesty and integrity. And the Chancery Clerk certifies that the Treasurer of the Association has filed in his office a bond of $5000 for the protection of all members of said Association, the sureties upon which bond have been approved by said Clerk.

This Association is managed and controlled alone by colored men. Agents, either male or female, wanted everywhere. Liberal commissions given. Address, for particulars,
ROBT. R. GREENE, Secretary,
36-3m Okolona, Miss.

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On Solid Silver Ware.

There is no branch of industry, except the manufacture of Silver Ware, where the maker's name is not used by the merchant as a sure guarantee for good quality of the merchandise bearing the mark, as the maker is the only one that can absolutely guarantee the quality of the goods, and as that is the important use of any stamp used on silver ware, purchasers will do well to look for the Trade Mark of the maker, in addition to the name of the dealer; and if that mark should be the [trade mark] which is the trade mark of the GORHAM M'F'G Co., it can be relied upon as representing English Sterling 925/1000 fine, as no other quality is used by this firm.

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CHURCH SERVICE.
Churches in need of cups, bowls and plates can obtain from us a good article, at 40 per cent. discount from retail prices.
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30 Natchez street, New Orleans.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC [illegible]

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. [illegible]

ROSES
[illegible] MILLER & HUNT, Wright's Grove, Chicago.
38-6m

AGENTS Wanted for Books & Bibles [illegible]
26-1y

POPHAM'S Asthma SPECIFIC [illegible]

OPIUM HABIT EASILY CURED [illegible] GOLD. [illegible]
oct19-13t

WHISKY [illegible] DR. B. M. WOOLLEY [illegible]

BIG PAY [illegible] TAYLOR BROS. & CO. [illegible] Cleveland, O.

Lost Friends.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my sister and mother. My sister is Sallie and mother Patsy. They belonged to Richard Bernard. He kept a public school in Kentucky, three miles below Russellville. He had a son, Cornelius, and I was his nurse. Address me at Wesley Chapel, New Orleans, care of Rev. S. Davage.

FANNY PATTERSON.

DEAR EDITOR—I desire to know if there are persons in New Orleans named Dave Smith, Maria Smith, Emeline Smith. They belonged to Julius Amos. My father, Billy Bridger, died before we left New Orleans during the war. Mother was Sukey Bridges. I desire to find my relatives. Address, care of J. Ephraim, Hempstead, Texas.

POLLY BRIDGES.

DEAR EDITOR: I desire to inquire for my sister Martha, who was sold from us when about seven years old to a man who lived near Bolivar, Tenn., named Tom Boyle. At that time we all belonged to John Green, except father, who belonged to Nat Woods. Father was Granville, mother Dollie, brothers William, Granville, and Richmond the baby, sister Laura. We all went by the name of Norman. Father belonged to Tom Norman, who lived at Whiteville, Hardeman Co., Tenn. Grandfather was Squire Norman, grandmother, Jennie Norman. Mother and all the children except Sister Martha are here in Texas. I desire to find her. Pastors, please read this to your congregations. Address, at Austin, Texas, her brother,

38-3m REV. GRANVILLE NORMAN.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.
[illegible]
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.
[illegible] genuine DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE, manufactured by Fleming Bros., 24 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The market is full of counterfeits. You will be right if it has the signature of Fleming Bros. and C. McLane.
If your storekeeper does not have the genuine, please report to us.
Send us a three cent stamp for 4 handsome advertising cards.
FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.
20-1y

ESTEY ORGAN
Our skilled artisans, by costly experiments, are constantly introducing new styles of Organs with varied embellishments and improvements. The old established and popular "ESTEY" is ever new and increasingly esteemed. Illustrated Catalogues sent free. J. ESTEY & CO., Brattleboro, Vt.; or ESTEY ORGAN CO., Atlanta, Ga.
nov2-13t

Our new catalogue will tell you how safely, easily and cheaply you can buy clothing for men or boys by mail. Send your address, and we will forward it by return post.
Wanamaker & Brown.
Oak Hall,
Sixth and Market Sts., Philadelphia.
oct26 13t.

Agents wanted. $5 a Day made selling our New HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES and PLATFORM FAMILY SCALE. Weighs up to 25 lbs. Price, $1.50. Domestic Scale Co., Cin'ti, O.
oct19-8t

BOOKS, PICTURES, ETC.

The following is a list of miscellaneous articles that may be had at this office on receipt of the prices annexed. They will be sent, post-paid, to any address desired:

Is there to be a War of Races in America, by Rev. A. E. P. Albert	10c.
Lithographs Methodist Bishops, in group, up to 1872, each	$ 25
Historic Picture, "Garfield and his Family," steel engraving	2 00
Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems	75
Hallowed Songs	50
Mitchell's New School Geography (1875)	1 25
Independent Youth's Speller	60
Gems of Praise	35
French's Mental Arithmetic	40
Song Garden, second book	50
Black Horse and Carryall. By Rev. J. M. McCarty	1 00
Notes on Baptism, by Rev. R. Gregg	60
Pocket Manual, by Rev. J. M. Heron	50
Bible	60
Temperance Reform and its Great Reformers, By Rev. W. H. Daniels	2 00
Introduction to Gospel Records, Nast	1 75
Lectures on Preaching, by Bishop Simpson	1 50
Waddington's Church History	2 50
The Negro Exodus, by Rev. J. C. Hartzell	15
Prohibition in Kansas	10
"Missed It," wood engraving	35
"A Nibble at Last," engraving	35
"The Cherub," engraving	35
"Raphael's Cherub," engraving	35
"Romeo and Juliet," engraving	1 00
"The Huguenot," engraving	1 00
"The Golden Age," engraving	1 00
Lithographs of John Wesley, each	35

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38-tf 30 Natchez street, New Orleans.

UNEQUALED IN EVERY RESPECT.
GEM OF GEMS.
BY ASA HULL.
For Sunday-Schools, 192 Pages, at the old standard Price.
This is the latest and most complete Sunday-school Music Book. Price by mail, board cover, 35 cents; per dozen, $4 20; price, by express, $30 per hundred. Specimen pages sent on receipt of three-cent stamp. ROBERT F. FENNO,
aug31-1y 37 Chartres st., New Orleans, La.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.
[illegible]
MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

THE BEST WASHER
[illegible] AGENTS WANTED [illegible]
LOVELL WASHER CO., ERIE, PA.

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SEEDS For the MERCHANT, For the MARKET GARDENER, For the PRIVATE FAMILY, Grown by ourselves SEEDS
Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Rural Register FREE TO ALL. MERCHANTS, SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARDS FOR TRADE LIST.
DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, SEED GROWERS, PHILADELPHIA
38-1y

—100— Years WHITE House [illegible]

WIDE-AWAKE GLEE BOOK,
By J. H. ROSECRANS.

[illegible]

WHAT WILL THE WEATHER BE TO-MORROW
Pool's Signal Service Barometer
[illegible]

WARNER BROTHERS CORALINE CORSETS.

[illegible] Price by mail, [illegible] For sale by leading merchants. Beware of worthless imitations boned with cord.
WARNER BRO'S., 372 Broadway, N. Y.
no23-16t

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and in every way the most effectual alterative medicine known or available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood, and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions. It promotes energy and strength. It restores and preserves health. It infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair, who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial. Remember, the earlier the trial, the speedier the cure.

Its recipe has been furnished to physicians everywhere; and they, recognizing its superior qualities, administer it in their practice.

For nearly forty years AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has been widely used, and it now possesses the confidence of millions of people who have experienced benefits from its marvellous curative virtues.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
34 1y

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The following prices include the Mountings.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting.	Price
26 inches	175 lbs	225 lbs	$45 00
28 "	225 lbs	375 lbs	55 00
32 "	350 lbs	550 lbs	80 00
36 "	550 lbs	800 lbs	120 00
40 "	750 lbs	1050 lbs	160 00
44 "	1000 lbs	1350 lbs	200 00
45 "	1300 lbs	1800 lbs	260 00
48 "	2100 lbs	2900 lbs	400 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

PHILLIPS & HUNT,
tf 30 Natchez st., New Orleans, La.

KNABE PIANOFORTES.
UNEQUALLED IN
Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.
oct5-14t eow

CHEAPEST BIBLES [illegible] AGENTS WANTED [illegible] FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, O.
oct5-1y

BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 stops, $125 Pianos $297 50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.
50-1y

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.
45-1y

McShane Bell Foundry
Manufacture those celebrated Chimes and Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. Price-list and circulars sent free.
HENRY McSHANE & CO.
aug31-1y Baltimore, Md.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.
8-1y

HULLERS [illegible] THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO. Mansfield, O.
8-1y

AGENTS WANTED For Dr. March's New Book [illegible] J. C. McCurdy & Co. [illegible]
20-1y

Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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(Per Nonpareil line, each insertion.)

[illegible]

WM. BALDWIN, Special Agent, [illegible], New York.

WITH YOU ALWAYS.

He said as he parted from them
(Though they saw him not again,)
"Lo! I am with you alway,"
And after loss and pain
They knew that his words were true—
And do we not know it, too?

We sit and talk in the home place,
And then the heart is stirred
By the power of conscious presence
Or the thought of a whispered word;
And we feel that one is near
Than all the rest more dear.

Or alone in the summer weather
We wander away to the sea,
And listen awhile to the music
Of the wave song dreamily;
Until we know by a token
That we are not left alone.

He comes when the leafy whispers
Of the trees are all we hear;
In the throng of the crowd the Master
With his silent step draws near;
Nothing can keep him away
From the place where his children stay.

O, glad are the hearts that know him,
A calm and deep content
Settles like peace upon them
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

From Our Mission Rooms.

JAPAN MISSION.—The educational department of the [illegible] now [illegible] [illegible] the Anglo-Japanese College, [illegible] its first year in the capital of the Empire with an attendance of 60 students, 13 of whom are financially aided by the Mission. The [illegible]. Arrangements are being made for purchasing a permanent and eligible site for the University.

CENTRAL CHINA.—Rev. G. F. [illegible] writes from [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible]

... have been converted in other places and have come to Leon to reside, and of some recent converts in the city, with those who are beginning to be interested. There are now six members and 5 probationers. Several take part regularly and zealously in the prayer meetings. Hostile demonstrations, which again appeared, have been quieted by an appeal to the judge who represents the general government. The city is, however, wonderfully dominated by clerical influence and there is a pervading fear of incurring the censure of the church by showing any sympathy with our cause. The people are waiting for a time of more liberty and safety to Protestants.

THE THIRD JUBILEE OF MOROVIAN MISSIONS, which were commenced in 1732, has lately been celebrated. Different dates were chosen according to convenience at different mission stations. The central celebration occurred at Hernhut on the 20th and 21st of August. Representatives from various German missionary societies were present, and messages were received from numerous others in England and Scotland. Addresses were delivered by Senior Cordes, of the Leipzig Society, Dr. Faber, of Bermen, Dr. Wangemann, of Berlin, Dr. Hesse of Basel, Dr. Zohs of Bremen, Dr. Frank of the Gossner Mission, Dr. Warneck, editor of the *Allgemeine Missions Zeitung,* Dr. Frick of the Holle institute with which Count Zinzendorf was so closely associated in his earlier years, Dr. Gaudet of Calo, and Prof. Combe from Florence, who who represented the Waldensian churches.

A brief historical sketch of the missions has been published at the "Moravian Church, Missionary Agency," 32 Fetter Lane, London. "The Centenary Jubilee," (fifty years ago) we are informed, "was celebrated with grateful praise, for the missions had grown to 4 stations. At least 200 brethren and sisters had the care of 46,000 souls. And now, as we come to the third Jubilee, we look around upon a mission work that has continually nally increased during the last 50 years, and has branches in North, Central and South America, South Africa, the continent of Australia, and the remote and lofty valleys of the Himalayas. There is, therefore, at present no continent in which we have no field of labor." Now there are in all 99 stations and 16 out-stations, 115 centres of evangelistic effort, 377 European and American missionaries, male and female, 55 native ministers and assistants, 1524 occasional helpers, 76,745 persons under direct care or "church fellowship" in the missions, of whom 25,024 are communicants. The book referred to has a partial map of the world, showing all the stations now occupied and those formerly occupied by Moravian missions, and very full historical and statistical tables. The Moravians are making special efforts for a financial advance, and hope for a large increase, in this jubilee year, to their permanent missionary fund by contributions both from within and from without their own communion. Our Methodism, as all know who are acquainted with our early history, owes much to the Moravians from the first, and continues to see in them an inspiring example of devoted, persevering mission work.

Our Boston Letter.

MR. EDITOR:—"Behold how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." This, scripture, we believe is fully [illegible] in the relation which the [illegible] in the Boston Theological [illegible] to each other. There [illegible] in this school five [illegible] countries, viz: America, [illegible], Ireland and Scotland. The United States, as should [illegible], has the largest number [illegible] representatives. Here stands [illegible] from Maine, there one [illegible] stands [illegible] from Louis[illegible] all these [illegible] nationalities [illegible] purpose under[illegible] brother[illegible] harmony [illegible] the pursuit of [illegible]

[illegible]

of his house broad acres; he believes in the accumulation of hundreds and thousands of acres, while the Yankee needs but standing and he will go down into the bowels of the earth and up among the clouds. He undoubtedly believes there is "room above," and he utilizes the heavens for all practical purposes. Every man (I came near saying woman also) is not considered patriotic who does not enter into politics and give an expression on the political issues of the season; and either party considers him not politic if he unites with the opposite party. "The Stars and Stripes" are flung to the breeze and the Hub is wheeling around in "red, white and blue." Strange to say a Bishop and a Butler are the leading spirits in the contest. The Bishop contends that he should have the general superintendence of the State and the appointing power in locating subordinates, while the Butler holds that there has been great prodigalities with the State's revennes, and if the keys are delivered to him he will mete out to every man his portion in due season as he thinks best, and thereby save the State from becoming a pauper.

As the President veered into the Boston Common, we had an opportunity to see the inside of the Hub. How true the saying—

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view."

For there were congregated in the Common the maimed, halt, blind, the good, bad, indifferent, the Christian and the infidel; add to this number that class of humanity who have so degraded themselves as to be unworthy of respect of the good and you have a picture of the motley crowd on the President's day. But it is but right to say that the good prevail in great numbers. We are far from being a "pessimist," on the contrary we are a most radical "optimist." All classes unite in the tournament.

The Boston Lecture Season opened with a strong course and with strong men at the helm. The Lowell lectures, in the Institute of Technology, the Young Mens' Christian Association lectures in their building; lectures on the Tonic Sol Fa in the Music Hall; lectures on Pedagogy, in the Wesleyan Hall, by Dr. Harris, of St. Louis, Mo.; the Boston Star course in Tremont Temple, and many others too numerous to mention. We had the pleasure of attending the concert given by the Spanish students in the Boston Star course. The exhibition of æsthetic culture and the manifestation of the old depravity and uncouthness was at once apparent. The music was in many respects superb and thrilling, but the introduction of a reading purporting to be the sermon of an old colored minister upon the subject "Enoch walked and talked with God," showed a want of taste and a catering to satisfy the grosser nature. Surely the man of God was not mistaken when he said "the whole head is sick and the whole heart is faint." Time changes and we change with it. Indeed, the mutability of all things from the grosser to the sublimated, from finite to infinite, from time to eternity, is a warrant that man also must change from worse to better, and from the narrow scenes of Time to the blissful and heavenly realities of Eternity. As an incident in this upward tend note the following: The Park Street Church is composed of a part of the best element in the Hub. Rev. Dr. Winthrow, a man of deep learning and Christian sympathy, officiates in its pulpit. It was in this pulpit, on October 2d, at 7 p. m., that the Rev. Dr. Blyden, a man of true African color, preached. Dr. Blyden is President of the Liberia College in Africa. He has spent years in that field in missionary efforts with much success. He is well versed in the classics, and possesses broad culture. The subject of his discourse was "The Method of African Evangelization," and in a full and logical way he illustrated to his raptured audience how the success of African evangelization may be gained. His style is not voluminous, nor does he carry us to his conclusions as with the rush of a waterfall, but clear, cool-headed, step by step, he leads us on irresistibly by the conclusiveness of his [illegible] and the reasonableness of his [illegible] to the grand conclusion [illegible] he aims. The audience in [illegible] numbers, and the choir in one [illegible] appearances, was a com[illegible] only to him but to his [illegible] recognition of merit [illegible] of patient toil and [illegible] the discharge of [illegible]

J. W. E. BOWEN.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Walden Seminary.

I was permitted this morning to look in on Prof. Mason and his students, of Walden Seminary. Bro. Mason is a wide-awake teacher and is the right man in the right place.

He is perfectly adapted to the work of teaching, and also to the colored people. He seems to enjoy the work he is now engaged in, and to "thank God for a humble place to do a great and grand work." He is very conscious that he is doing a long felt and needed work.

This is about the middle of the second month of the sixth session of this school, There are 61 pupils enrolled and 48 in actual attendance. The students all seem to be learning very fast. There are some very promising young men in attendance at this school. There are about 16 in the theological class. The recitations were very interesting this morning. If the students that come under Prof. Mason's control will but keep the rules and regulations that are laid down there, they cannot help but learn and become intelligent.

Walden Seminary is in better condition now than it has ever been. If we had our building up that Dr. Rust contemplates putting up, it would not be long before Walden Seminray would move to the front and would become a great educational center. We are trying to raise the $3000 that were subscribed at the last session of the Little Rock conference. Dr. Rust assures us, if we will raise $2,500, that the building will go up at once. Dear Brethren of the Little Rock conference, what ever you do, push your subscriptions, collect the money as fast as you can and forward to me as fast as you collect.

Yours Respectfully
G. W. SAMS,
Sec. Board of Trustees.

1102 State street, Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 27, 1882.

Prairie Plain Ciricuit.

This is one of the small circuits, and with poor church buildings as yet. The fourth quarterly conference was held Oct. 28th and 29th. F. C. Moore, the P. E., was present. It was a time of refreshing. The people were in the spirit, and showed it more by work than by words.

The district steward announced to the people he needed $9.75, and the people put on the table the amount, and after the steward announced he had the amount, the people continued to give until they put down $11.80. After which a collection was taken for the Freedmen's Aid Society, (Houston College) without previous notice being given to the people, and they put down $23.30. They now have for it $60.60. Another collection to be taken for it in two weeks to make it $100. We are building three new churches. Everything looks hopeful.

Our pastor, F. D. Bookman, has the love and entire confidence of the people. All look upon him as a father. Generally, in church work, he has only to speak and it is done. He is perfectly honest, his judgment is always good, and he plans and works for great things for his people. He points them up and leads the way. He does not aim at noise or sound without sense in his preaching, but always gives his people light and knowledge. We shall regret the time when in the order of the church the Macedonian cry from fields beyond shall call him away from us.

W. P. PARKER,
District Steward.

Four Steps to Salvation.

DEAR SINNER:—There are four steps to salvation; four short, but very important steps! Do you wish to know them? First step—*Think!*—Think of your sins—of their number, gravity, baseness, deadliness; of your need of getting rid of them, of the atonement that has been made for them; of the fact that nothing but that atonement could satisfy the claims of divine justice concerning your sins; of the further fact that nothing but the covering of that atonement can shelter you from the wrath of God; that Jesus Christ has made that atonement and entreats you to accept it as a covert from the blast; that there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved but the name of Jesus; that failing to accept Him as our present, precious, all-sufficient Saviour, we perish eternally, without hope of mercy. Think on these things; by all means think on them, seriously, anxiously, continuously, with strong desire to be led into the way of all truth!

Second step—Resolve! Resolve, just now, that you have had enough of sin; that while it has never secured to you any good, it has done you a vast amount of harm; that you will carry the burden no longer; that in place of being a bondslave you will be a conqueror; that as there is power in God to break the fetters, to Him you will apply; that your application shall be kept before Him, until answered by your relief from the thraldom of sin; that as delays are always dangerous, sometimes fatal, you will present your appeal at once! Make these resolves; make them intelligently; counting the cost; in the strength of God; satisfied that He will approve and aid in their performance!

Third step—Pray! Pray to God that he may forgive your sins; pray in the spirit of genuine penitence on account of your sins; put on the sackcloth and ashes of a godly sorrow that will not need to be repented of; come before Him penetrated through and through with a consciousness of the exceeding sinfulness of your sins; at the same time be filled with a grateful sense of His amazing mercy and love toward you, notwithstanding the fact that you have sinned. Not only cry out, "Against thee, thee only have I sinned and done this evil in thy sight," but also "Create in me a clean heart, O God, and renew a right spirit within me." While you pray remember that the sacrifices of God are a broken spirit,—a broken and contrite heart God will not despise. Begin your praying immediately; make it the special business of the day and night; persevere in it until God gives the answer!

Fourth step—Believe! Believe that God so loved you that He gave his only begotten Son, that you believing in Him should not perish but have everlasting life; believe that Jesus Christ, the Son of God, died upon the cross for you, just as though there had not been another sinner in the world to be saved from his sins; believe that the promises of God to penitent ones cover you just now; believe that the Father, the Son, the Spirit, the Blood, the Redeemed—all the heavenly host, are ready, and waiting, and watching for your salvation now; believe that just as you kneel there at the mercy-seat, conscious of your sinfulness, filled with sorrow because of it, looking to God for pardon and peace through Christ only, relying on His merits and not on your own, gripping the blood with trembling hand yet gripping it, opening your heart for the entrance of salvation; believe just there and now that God for Christ's sake does the work, and quicker than a flash of lightning your burden will be gone, your soul will be set free, your forgiveness and acceptance will be sealed upon your heart, and you be enabled to rapturously testify to all around,—being justified by faith, I have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom also I have access into this grace wherein I stand and rejoice in hope of the glory of God. Dear sinner, take these four steps to Salvation!

GEO. W. F. GRAFF.

From Our Board of Education—Voices from Afar.

The Rev. Dr. Maclay, writing from Yokohama respecting the recent annual meeting of the Mission of the Japan Methodist Episcopal Church, says:

A carefully prepared report on Sunday-schools was adopted unanimously by the Annual Meeting, and you will be pleased to learn that, in accordance with a suggestion made in the report, it was resolved to introduce at once the observance of the Children's day in all the charges of our Mission. The Japanese are very fond of such observances, and I have no doubt that they will be delighted with this effort to interest the children of the country in the work of Christian education.

The Rev. D. O. Fox, presiding elder in the South India Conference, writes:

BOMBAY, Sept. 8, 1882.

So far as I know, Children's day has never heretofore been observed in India. Your letter calling attention to the matter reached me late in May. I arranged with the brethren on the district to observe the day, though it was too late to do so on the second Sunday in June. All except the Sunday-school at Vepery, Madras, held the "day" about a month later. Brother Oakes, one of your Drew students, had previously arranged for the meeting, and held it on the regular Sunday. His school contributed 70 rupees. This was the largest collection taken. But the collections from other charges show that much interest was awakened in the cause. I doubt not that hereafter we shall regularly observe the day.

Our educational work in India needs more good teachers, and also money to erect suitable buildings. We also need a Theological school in Western India. We have two Conference schools, one in Poona and one in Bangalore. We desire to make the Poona High School a University, having, 1. A full literary course; 2. A Normal School to train teachers for the schools in India; 3. A Theological School for those preparing for our Mission work.

These departments are to be open to both European and native students. This school is very much needed here. Poona is a central position for Western India, and would be well sustained. The school was opened over three years ago, and has done very well. But we are obliged to rent buildings, and these are not suitable for school work.

If we had $20,000 we could get the same amount from the Government. The Government here gives for school purposes as much as any society will raise. This would give us $50,000 and would enable us to place the school on a safe and strong foundation. I have often wished that some of our rich Christian men or women in America would give us the amount needed, and so place us on our feet. I know you will be glad to present the cause to any one who may be likely to help us.

The work is prospering on all our districts.

We solicit the thoughtful attention of persons desirous of doing good on a large scale to the opening represented in the above letter.

Should any be disposed to respond, in whole or in part, to the appeal made, the Board of Education will gladly serve as an organ of intercommunication or as an agent of disbursement for an object so kindred to its designs.

"Gie Him Another Chance."

John B. Gough, in his lecture, "The Only Remedy," tells this incident of a Cornwall miner:—

Two men were sinking a shaft. It was a dangerous business that they had to do. Their custom was to cut a fuse with a knife; the man then got into a bucket and made a signal to be drawn up. The other one got into the bucket when it descended, with one hand on the signal rope and one on the fuse. When he touched the fuse he made a signal, and was at once hauled up. One day they left their knife up above, and rather than ascend for it they cut a fuse with a sharp stone. It took fire. "The fuse is on fire!" they both exclaimed, as they leaped into the bucket but the windlass would hold but one at a time—only one could go on. One man instantly leaped out, and said: "Up with ye, I'll be in heaven in a minute." With lightning speed the bucket was drawn up, and the man was saved.

The explosion took place, and they descended, expecting to find the mangled body of the miner; but the fact was that the charge had loosened a mass of rock, and it lay diagonally across the shaft, and, with the exception of a few bruises and a little scratching, the man was unhurt. When asked why he urged the other man to escape, he gave a reason that skeptics would laugh at. If there is any being on the face of the earth I pity, it is a sceptic. What did he say? "Why did you insist on this other man's hastening up?" In his broad dialect he said: "Because I knowed my soul was safe, for I've gi'e it into the hands of Him of whom it is said that 'faithfulness is the girdle of His loins,' and I knowed that what I gi'ed Him He'd never gi'e up; but t'other chap was an awful wicked lad, and I wanted to gi'e him another chance." All the infidelity in the world cannot produce such a single act of heroism as that.—*Ex.*

It is pretty well settled that a healthy man who lives to be 70 years of age, in his life eats 7,800 pounds of meat, 72 barrels of flour, 1,500 pounds of butter, 867 dozen eggs, 800 pounds of cheese, 165 bushels of potatoes, and 1,700 pounds of lard.

Sowing Crackers, and Reaping Loaves.

"What a man soweth, that shall he also reap,"—not in *quantity,* but in *kind.* A few months since while chatting with a good brother of our church, in my study, he related the following singular dream, which I ever since have regarded as a most beautiful illustration of the familiar text:— "Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days." (Eccl. 2: 1.)

In his dream he was standing on the shore of a great river, and having on his arm a basket filled with small crackers, which, as the tide began to go out, he cast upon the waters. Handful after handful he flung upon the receding waves, and then, the basket having been emptied, he stood watching them until the fast ebbing tide had borne them all out of sight. And still he stood looking off upon the waters as if in a reverie, when suddenly, as it seemed to him, the tide began to come in. Wave after wave continued to hasten joyously shoreward until the tide was nearly at its height. Just then, happening to raise his eyes, it appeared as if the entire surface of the water, in the far distance, was covered with strange-looking objects moving swiftly towards the shore. On they came, like an armed and disciplined host, every wave bringing them nearer. The advanced guard reached the shore and swept up the beach as if to surround him. The rear guard followed until the shore was lined with them as far as the eye could reach. They piled themselves up about him like a great wall. Retreat was impossible. He was a prisoner! Judge of his surprise, however, when these strange-looking objects which had thus effected his capture were discovered to be *great loaves of bread!* He had cast in a few little crackers —food for a few—and, behold, they had come back a host of huge loaves—food for an army!—*The Watchman.*

"The color line" crops out here every now and then, and receives more or less attention as the case may be. The public school question, to which we alluded last week, is still unsettled, and now the Columbian Law School has encountered this rock and settled it in a very decided manner. A meeting of the students of the Law School was held in Columbia Law building Monday evening to take action in regard to the presence of a colored student, Mr. S. L. Williams, a graduate of Ann Arbor University and a member of the junior class in the law school. For some time past some of the members who considered themselves affronted by Mr. Williams being allowed to remain in the school, have been agitating the subject, and this meeting was called to settle the question. There was a very full attendance of students, and an organization was effected by calling Wm. Landvoight to the chair. A resolution was introduced which closed with the resolve "that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the faculty of the institution and request the expulsion of the negro from the Law school of the University." A substitute was offered reciting that "the *negro* by his gentlemanly conduct and excellent ability was entitled to a seat in Columbia or any other college." Amid a storm of applause and cheers the substitute was adopted without a dissenting vote. Then followed the adoption of a motion that such students as were afraid to compete intellectually with the colored student had better seek a school where they would be in the midst of their peers.—*Baltimore Methodist.*

At a wedding not long since, among the presents displayed was a $1000 bank note from the father of the bride. After the wedding was over the old gentleman folded up the note and put it in his vest pocket. The conduct of that doting father reminds one very much of the promises of reform made by candidate previous to the election as contrasted with their performances when the election is over.

Diogenes being presented at a feast with a goblet of wine, threw it the on ground. When blamed for wasting so much good liquor he answered, "Had I drank it there would have been a double waste—I, as well as the wine, would have been lost."

If we would have again the old-time Methodist power in song, we must first have not only more attention to music but more religious fervor. Holy song is the native language of holy joy.—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

General News Items.

Every family needs a religious paper.

Invite your neighbors to take the SOUTHWESTERN, it will bless them, us and yourself.

Daniel Sealis, of Cleveland, is said to be the wealthiest colored man in America.

More than half the newspapers in the world are printed in the English language.

Out of seventy-two American Board missionaries in India, twenty-four are children of missionaries.

Mr. Halloway, an Englishman has given $2,000,000 to endow an institution for the higher education of women.

Five men, who were formally Brahmin priests, are now engaged in Christian work in connection with the Santhal mission in India.

It is now a favorable season of the year for a canvass for new subscribers. We hope no pastor will fail to present the SOUTHWESTERN to his people.

It is a significant fact that the missions in Japan, which have been so prosperous, were started by a contribution sent by Christian converts of the Hawaiian Islands.

Mrs John Brown was tendered a reception at Boston. Wendell Phillips, the poet Whittier, and other old anti-slavery people, attended. A project is on foot to raise a fund for the worthy woman's benefit.

There is a report in Southern Utah, that the Mormons are organizing or have organised rifle clubs in the settlements along the Rio Virgin, at St. George, Washington, Leeds, Toquerville, Rockville, Virgin City, etc.

Mr. Amos Shinkle, a wealthy Methodist layman of Covington, Kentucky, is erecting a splendid orphan asylum, at a cost of about $75,000, which will accommodate 150 or 200 inmates, and which he proposes, it is said, to present, when finished, to the city of Covington.

E. Cook, writes to *Zion's Herald* from Orangeburg, S. C.: "In the political divisions and excitements there is this pleasing feature—all are becoming zealous advocates of popular education, alike for both races. Who will say the world does not move?"

Judge Hunter, at Salt Lake City, denied a writ of mandamus to oust polygamist officials under the Edmunds law, and great excitement has resulted. The Gentiles assert that Hunter has been purchased by the Mormons, and demand his removal.

An organization was incorporated at Boston a few days ago, for the colonization and development of Palestine. The association believes it can be made the center of the world of commerce, as it is now geographically, and proposes to run a line of packets between Boston and other principal ports.

Several families of colored people, numbering fifty persons of all ages, sailed Oct. 31, in the ship Moravia for Liberia. When they arrive there each family will be given twenty-five acres of land and shelter and provisions for six months, after which they are expected to become self-supporting.

The session of the West Texas Conference M. E. Church South, was held in Seguin, commencing Oct. 18; Bishop Parker in the Chair. The statistics are: Local preachers 103; members 8,448; infants baptized [illegible]; adults [illegible]; Sunday-schools 11[illegible]; teachers [illegible]; scholars 4,398; collected for foreign missions $1,223.27, domestic [illegible] sions $1,953.22; education $185.[illegible]

Mr. Samuel Z. Gonzales has an old colored woman living with his family who was taken sick a few weeks since, and carefully nursed by himself and Mrs. Gonzales with no improvement, they told "Aunty" they would have to call in a physician, she exclaimed, "Fore God Massa, Sam, don't do dat, let old Aunty die a natural death."—*Pensacola Journal of Progress.*

The Liberals have been less successful than they expected in the elections to the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. Instead of gaining 70 or 80 seats, as was predicted after the reported [illegible] of the Liberal groups, they [illegible] but 30, and these mostly from the Free Conservatives [illegible] programme was [illegible] from their own. [illegible] have held their own.

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WITH YOU ALWAYS.

He said as he parted from them
(Though they saw him not again,)
"Lo! I am with you alway,"
And after loss and pain
They knew that his words were true—
And do we not know it, too?

We sit and talk in the home place,
And then the heart is stirred
By the power of conscious presence
Or the thought of a whispered word;
And we feel that one is near
Than all the rest more dear.

Or alone in the summer weather
We wander away to the sea,
And listen awhile to the music
Of the wave song dreamily;
Until we know by a tone
That we are not left alone.

He comes when the leafy whispers
Of the trees are all we hear;
In the throng of the crowd the Master
With his silent step draws near;
Nothing can keep him away
From the place where his children stay.

O, glad are the hearts that know him,
A calm and deep content
Settles like peace upon them
After the storm is spent.
There is nothing left to fear
When the living God is near.

Then why do we yield to sorrow?
Why should we be afraid?
Life may be bright and happy
When the burdens on Him are laid.
How can we want a friend?
Christ loveth still to the end.

From Our Mission Rooms.

JAPAN MISSION—The educational department of the work, now transferred to Tokio, has found rental quarters for the present in the Tsukiji section, and has commenced its first year in the capital of the Empire with an attendance of 60 students, 12 of whom are financially aided by the Mission. The remainder support themselves. Arrangements are being made for procuring a permanent and eligible site for the University.

CENTRAL CHINA—Rev. C. F. Kupper writes from what he denominates "a pleasant home" in Kiukiang. A little girl has been born to them. The summer has been agreeably cool on account of the great quantity of rain. The Yangtse had risen 44 feet above its winter level and inundated great tracts of land. Kiukiang became for the time a kind of Venice. The people had to walk on elevated planks or ride in *sam-pans*. Thousands of the natives had their crops destroyed and were driven out of their houses, many of them floating about in little boats. Others erected neat huts on some elevated spot. Everywhere misery and want were apparent. Yet the people seemed to cling to faith in the efficacy of their gods. Their tenacity of superstitious belief "ought not," says the Missionary, "to shake our faith in the final evangelization of China, but should rather increase our zeal."

MEXICO MISSION—An edition of the Mission Hymn Book has been issued from our press in Mexico City. The first edition, it will be remembered, was printed by Phillips & Hunt. Rev. Duston Kemble reports progress of the work at Leon. A serious persecution occurred there some time ago. Mr. Kemble, on his return from the United States, opened service in a private manner to avoid complications with the owner of the house he had hired. Soon another house was obtained in a different section of the town and the service was made quite public. The windows [illegible] on the street, hearty [illegible] enjoyed, and the [illegible] conducted in so [illegible] to be heard at a [illegible] has been a [illegible] The [illegible] and [illegible] in Thessalonica [illegible] have been converted in other places and have come to Leon to reside, and of some recent converts in the city, with those who are beginning to be interested. There are now six members and 5 probationers. Several take part regularly and zealously in the prayer meetings. Hostile demonstrations, which again appeared, have been quieted by an appeal to the judge who represents the general government. The city is, however, wonderfully dominated by clerical influence and there is a pervading fear of incurring the censure of the church by showing any sympathy with our cause. The people are waiting for a time of more liberty and safety to Protestants.

THE THIRD JUBILEE OF MORAVIAN MISSIONS, which were commenced in 1732, has lately been celebrated. Different dates were chosen according to convenience at different mission stations. The central celebration occurred at Hernhut on the 20th and 21st of August. Representatives from various German missionary societies were present, and messages were received from numerous others in England and Scotland. Addresses were delivered by Senior Cordes, of the Leipzig Society, Dr. Faber, of Bormen, Dr. Wangemann, of Berlin, Dr. Hesse of Basel, Dr. Zoha of Bremen, Dr. Frank of the Gossner Mission, Dr. Warneck, editor of the *Allgemeine Missions Zeitung*, Dr. Frick of the Holle institute with which Count Zinzendorf was so closely associated in his earlier years, Dr. Gaudet of Calo, and Prof. Comba from Florence, who who represented the Waldensian churches.

A brief historical sketch of the missions has been published at the "Moravian Church Missionary Agency," 32 Fetter Lane, London. "The Centenary Jubilee," (fifty years ago) we are informed, "was celebrated with grateful praise, for the missions had grown to 4 stations. At least 209 brethren and sisters had the care of 40,000 souls. And now, as we come to the third Jubilee, we look around upon a mission work that has continually increased during the last 50 years, and has branches in North, Central and South America, South Africa, the continent of Australia, and the remote and lofty valleys of the Himalayas. There is, therefore, at present no continent in which we have no field of labor." Now there are in all 99 stations and 16 out-stations, 115 centres of evangelistic effort, 277 European and American missionaries, male and female, 55 native ministers and assistants, 1524 occasional helpers, 76,746 persons under direct care or "church fellowship" in the missions, of whom 25,984 are communicants. The book referred to has a partial map of the world, showing all the stations now occupied and those formerly occupied by Moravian missions, and very full historical and statistical tables. The Moravians are making special efforts for a financial advance, and hope for a large increase, in this jubilee year, to their permanent missionary fund by contributions both from within and from without their own communion. Our Methodism, as all know who are acquainted with our early history, owes much to the Moravians from the first, and continues to see in them an inspiring example of devoted, persevering mission work.

Our Boston Letter.

MR. EDITOR:—"Behold how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." This, Scripture, we believe is fully borne out in the relation which the students in the Boston Theological School sustain to each other. There are represented in this school five different countries, viz: America, Canada, Armenia, Ireland and Scotland. The United States, as should be expected, has the largest number of representatives. Here stands a brother from Maine, there one from Oregon, and yonder stands "our brother in black" from Louisiana; and yet among all these different hues and nationalities there is a unity of purpose underlying the ambition of each brother, and which gives perfect harmony and good feeling in the pursuit of knowledge.

The hurry and bustle, rattle and prattle, making the place a perfect bedlam remind us that we are in Yankeedom. A feature is at once discoverable to an observer, portraying the difference between the Yankee and the Westerner or [illegible]. The Southerner or [illegible] seeks for the building of his house broad acres; he believes in the accumulation of hundreds and thousands of acres, while the Yankee needs but standing and he will go down into the bowels of the earth and up among the clouds. He undoubtedly believes there is "room above," and he utilizes the heavens for all practical purposes. Every man (I came near saying woman also) is not considered patriotic who does not enter into politics and give an expression on the political issues of the season; and either party considers him not politic if he unites with the opposite party. "The Stars and Stripes" are flung to the breeze and the Hub is wheeling around in "red, white and blue." Strange to say a Bishop and a Butler are the leading spirits in the contest. The Bishop contends that he should have the general superintendence of the State and the appointing power in locating subordinates, while the Butler holds that there has been great prodigalities with the State's revenues, and if the keys are delivered to him he will mete out to every man his portion in due season as he thinks best, and thereby save the State from becoming a pauper.

As the President veered into the Boston Common, we had an opportunity to see the inside of the Hub. How true the saying—

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view."

For there were congregated in the Common the maimed, halt, blind, the good, bad, indifferent, the Christian and the infidel; add to this number that class of humanity who have so degraded themselves as to be unworthy of respect of the good and you have a picture of the motley crowd on the President's day. But it is but right to say that the good prevail in great numbers. We are far from being a "pessimist," on the contrary we are a most radical "optimist." All classes unite in the tournament.

The Boston Lecture Season opened with a strong course and with strong men at the helm. The Lowell lectures, in the Institute of Technology, the Young Mens' Christian Association lectures in their building; lectures on the Tonic Sol Fa in the Music Hall; lectures on Pedagogy, in the Wesleyan Hall, by Dr. Harris, of St. Louis, Mo.; the Boston Star course in Tremont Temple, and many others too numerous to mention. We had the pleasure of attending the concert given by the Spanish students in the Boston Star course. The exhibition of æsthetic culture and the manifestation of the old depravity and uncouthness was at once apparent. The music was in many respects superb and thrilling, but the introduction of a reading purporting to be the sermon of an old colored minister upon the subject "Enoch walked and talked with God," showed a want of taste and a catering to satisfy the grosser nature. Surely the man of God was not mistaken when he said "the whole head is sick and the whole heart is faint." Time changes and we change with it. Indeed, the mutability of all things from the grosser to the sublimated, from finite to infinite, from time to eternity, is a warrant that man also must change from worse to better, and from the narrow scenes of Time to the blissful and heavenly realities of Eternity. As an incident in this upward tend note the following: The Park Street Church is composed of a part of the best element in the Hub. Rev. Dr. Winthrow, a man of deep learning and Christian sympathy, officiates in its pulpit. It was in this pulpit, on October 2d, at 7 p. m., that the Rev. Dr. Blyden, a man of true African color, preached. Dr. Blyden is President of the Liberia College in Africa. He has spent years in that field in missionary efforts with much success. He is well versed in the classics, and possesses broad culture. The subject of his discourse was "The Method of African Evangelization," and in a full and logical way he illustrated to his raptured audience how the success of African evangelization may be gained. His style is not voluminous, nor does he carry us to his conclusions as with the rush of a waterfall, but clear, cool-headed, step by step, he leads us on irresistibly by the conclusiveness of his logic and the reasonableness of his premises, to the grand conclusion at which he aims. The audience in good numbers, and the choir in one of its best appearances, was a compliment not only to him but to his race, and a recognition of merit won by years of patient toil and faithfulness in the discharge of duty to bless a race.

J. W. E. BOWEN.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Walden Seminary.

I was permitted this morning to look in on Prof. Mason and his students, of Walden Seminary. Bro. Mason is a wide-awake teacher and is the right man in the right place.

He is perfectly adapted to the work of teaching, and also to the colored people. He seems to enjoy the work he is now engaged in, and to "thank God for a humble place to do a great and grand work." He is very conscious that he is doing a long felt and needed work.

This is about the middle of the second month of the sixth session of this school, There are 61 pupils enrolled and 48 in actual attendance. The students all seem to be learning very fast. There are some very promising young men in attendance at this school. There are about 16 in the theological class. The recitations were very interesting this morning. If the students that come under Prof. Mason's control will but keep the rules and regulations that are laid down there, they cannot help but learn and become intelligent.

Walden Seminary is in better condition now than it has ever been. If we had our building up that Dr. Rust contemplates putting up, it would not be long before Walden Seminray would move to the front and would become a great educational center. We are trying to raise the $3000 that were subscribed at the last session of the Little Rock conference. Dr. Rust assures us, if we will raise $2,500, that the building will go up at once. Dear Brethren of the Little Rock conference, what ever you do, push your subscriptions, collect the money as fast as you can and forward to me as fast as you collect.

Yours Respectfully
G. W. SAMS,
Sec. Board of Trustees.
1102 State street, Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 27, 1882.

Prairie Plain Ciricuit.

This is one of the small circuits, and with poor church buildings as yet. The fourth quarterly conference was held Oct. 28th and 29th. F. C. Moore, the P. E., was present. It was a time of refreshing. The people were in the spirit, and showed it more by work than by words.

The district steward announced to the people he needed $9.75, and the people put on the table the amount, and after the steward announced he had the amount, the people continued to give until they put down $11.80. After which a collection was taken for the Freedmen's Aid Society, (Houston College) without previous notice being given to the people, and they put down $23.30. They now have for it $60.60. Another collection to be taken for it in two weeks to make it $100. We are building three new churches. Everything looks hopeful.

Our pastor, F. D. Bookman, has the love and entire confidence of the people. All look upon him as a father. Generally, in church work, he has only to speak and it is done. He is perfectly honest, his judgment is always good, and he plans and works for great things for his people. He points them up and leads the way. He does not aim at noise or sound without sense in his preaching, but always gives his people light and knowledge. We shall regret the time when in the order of the church the Macedonian cry from fields beyond shall call him away from us.

W. P. PARKER,
District Steward.

Four Steps to Salvation.

DEAR SINNER:—There are four steps to salvation; four short, but very important steps! Do you wish to know them? First step—*Think!*—Think of your sins—of their number, gravity, baseness, deadliness; of your need of getting rid of them, of the atonement that has been made for them; of the fact that nothing but that atonement could satisfy the claims of divine justice concerning your sins; of the further fact that nothing but the covering of that atonement can shelter you from the wrath of God; that Jesus Christ has made that atonement and entreats you to accept it as a covert from the blast; that there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved but the name of Jesus; that failing to accept Him as our present, precious, all-sufficient Saviour, we perish eternally, without hope of mercy. Think on these things; by all means think on them, seriously, anxiously, continuously, with strong desire to be led into the way of all truth!

Second step—Resolve! Resolve, just now, that you have had enough of sin; that while it has never secured to you any good, it has done you a vast amount of harm; that you will carry the burden no longer; that in place of being a bondslave you will be a conqueror; that as there is power in God to break the fetters, to Him you will apply; that your application shall be kept before Him, until answered by your relief from the thraldom of sin; that as delays are always dangerous, sometimes fatal, you will present your appeal at once! Make these resolves; make them intelligently; counting the cost; in the strength of God; satisfied that He will approve and aid in their performance!

Third step—Pray! Pray to God that he may forgive your sins; pray in the spirit of genuine penitence on account of your sins; put on the sackcloth and ashes of a godly sorrow that will not need to be repented of; come before Him penetrated through and through with a consciousness of the exceeding sinfulness of your sins; at the same time be filled with a grateful sense of His amazing mercy and love toward you, notwithstanding the fact that you have sinned. Not only cry out, "Against thee, thee only have I sinned and done this evil in thy sight," but also "Create in me a clean heart, O God, and renew a right spirit within me." While you pray remember that the sacrifices of God are a broken spirit,—a broken and contrite heart God will not despise. Begin your praying immediately; make it the special business of the day and night; persevere in it until God gives the answer!

Fourth step—Believe! Believe that God so loved you that He gave his only begotten Son, that you believing in Him should not perish but have everlasting life; believe that Jesus Christ, the Son of God, died upon the cross for you, just as though there had not been another sinner in the world to be saved from his sins; believe that the promises of God to penitent ones cover you just now; believe that the Father, the Son, the Spirit, the Blood, the Redeemed—all the heavenly host, are ready, and waiting, and watching for your salvation now; believe that just as you kneel there at the mercy-seat, conscious of your sinfulness, filled with sorrow because of it, looking to God for pardon and peace through Christ only, relying on His merits and not on your own, gripping the blood with trembling hand yet gripping it, opening your heart for the entrance of salvation; believe just there and now that God for Christ's sake does the work, and quicker than a flash of lightning your burden will be gone, your soul will be set free, your forgiveness and acceptance will be sealed upon your heart, and you be enabled to rapturously testify to all around,—being justified by faith, I have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom also I have access into this grace wherein I stand and rejoice in hope of the glory of God. Dear sinner, take these four steps to Salvation!

GEO. W. F. GRAFF.

From Our Board of Education—Voices from Afar.

The Rev. Dr. Maclay, writing from Yokohama respecting the recent annual meeting of the Mission of the Japan Methodist Episcopal Church, says:

A carefully prepared report on Sunday-schools was adopted unanimously by the Annual Meeting, and you will be pleased to learn that, in accordance with a suggestion made in the report, it was resolved to introduce at once the observance of the Children's day in all the charges of our Mission. The Japanese are very fond of such observances, and I have no doubt that they will be delighted with this effort to interest the children of the country in the work of Christian education.

The Rev. D. O. Fox, presiding elder in the South India Conference, writes:

BOMBAY, Sept. 8, 1882.

So far as I know, Children's day has never heretofore been observed in India. Your letter calling attention to the matter reached me late in May. I arranged with the brethren on the district to observe the day, though it was too late to do so on the second Sunday in June. All except the Sunday-school at Vepery, Madras, held the "day" about a month later. Brother Oakes, one of your Drew students, had previously arranged for the meeting, and held it on the regular Sunday. His school contributed 70 rupees. This was the largest collection taken. But the collections from other charges show that much interest was awakened in the cause. I doubt not that hereafter we shall regularly observe the day.

Our educational work in India needs more good teachers, and also money to erect suitable buildings. We also need a Theological school in Western India. We have two Conference schools, one in Poona and one in Bangalore. We desire to make the Poona High School a University, having, 1. A full literary course; 2. A Normal School to train teachers for the schools in India; 3. A Theological School for those preparing for our Mission work.

These departments are to be open to both European and native students. This school is very much needed here. Poona is a central position for Western India, and would be well sustained. The school was opened over three years ago, and has done very well. But we are obliged to rent buildings, and these are not suitable for school work.

If we had $20,000 we could get the same amount from the Government. The Government here gives for school purposes as much as any society will raise. This would give us $50,000 and would enable us to place the school on a safe and strong foundation. I have often wished that some of our rich Christian men or women in America would give us the amount needed, and so place us on our feet. I know you will be glad to present the cause to any one who may be likely to help us.

The work is prospering on all our districts.

We solicit the thoughtful attention of persons desirous of doing good on a large scale to the opening represented in the above letter.

Should any be disposed to respond, in whole or in part, to the appeal made, the Board of Education will gladly serve as an organ of intercommunication or as an agent of disbursement for an object so kindred to its designs.

"Gie Him Another Chance."

John B. Gough, in his lecture, "The Only Remedy," tells this incident of a Cornwall miner:—

Two men were sinking a shaft. It was a dangerous business that they had to do. Their custom was to cut a fuse with a knife; the man then got into a bucket and made a signal to be drawn up. The other one got into the bucket when it descended, with one hand on the signal rope and one on the fuse. When he touched the fuse he made a signal, and was at once hauled up. One day they left their knife up above, and rather than ascend for it they cut a fuse with a sharp stone. It took fire. "The fuse is on fire!" they both exclaimed, as they leaped into the bucket but the windlass would hold but one at a time—only one could go on. One man instantly leaped out, and said: "Up with ye, I'll be in heaven in a minute." With lightning speed the bucket was drawn up, and the man was saved.

The explosion took place, and they descended, expecting to find the mangled body of the miner; but the fact was that the charge had loosened a mass of rock, and it lay diagonally across the shaft, and, with the exception of a few bruises and a little scratching, the man was unhurt. When asked why he urged the other man to escape, he gave a reason that skeptics would laugh at. If there is any being on the face of the earth I pity, it is a sceptic. What did he say? "Why did you insist on this other man's hastening up?" In his broad dialect he said: "Because I knowed my soul was safe, for I've gi'e it into the hands of Him of whom it is said that 'faithfulness is the girdle of His loins,' and I knowed that what I gi'ed Him He'd never gi'e up; but t'other chap was an awful wicked lad, and I wanted to gi'e him another chance." All the infidelity in the world cannot produce such a single act af horoism as that.—*Ex.*

It is pretty well settled that a healthy man who lives to be 70 years of age, in his life eats 7,800 pounds of meat, 72 barrels of flour, 1,500 pounds of butter, 987 dozen eggs, 800 pounds of cheese, 163 bushels of potatoes, and 1,700 pounds of lard.

Sowing Crackers, and Reaping Loaves.

"What a man soweth, that shall he also reap,"—not in *quantity*, but in *kind*. A few months since while chatting with a good brother of our church, in my study, he related the following singular dream, which I ever since have regarded as a most beautiful illustration of the familiar text:— "Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days." (Eccl. 2:1.)

In his dream he was standing on the shore of a great river, and having on his arm a basket filled with small crackers, which, as the tide began to go out, he cast upon the waters. Handful after handful he flung upon the receding waves, and then, the basket having been emptied, he stood watching them until the fast ebbing tide had borne them all out of sight. And still he stood looking off upon the waters as if in a reverie, when suddenly, as it seemed to him, the tide began to come in. Wave after wave continued to hasten joyously shoreward until the tide was nearly at its height. Just then, happening to raise his eyes, it appeared as if the entire surface of the water, in the far distance, was covered with strange-looking objects moving swiftly towards the shore. On they came, like an armed and disciplined host, every wave bringing them nearer. The advanced guard reached the shore and swept up the beach as if to surround him. The rear guard followed until the shore was lined with them as far as the eye could reach. They piled themselves up about him like a great wall. Retreat was impossible. He was a prisoner! Judge of his surprise, however, when these strange-looking objects which had thus effected his capture were discovered to be *great loaves of bread!* He had cast in a few little crackers—food for a few—and, behold, they had come back a host of huge loaves—food for an army!—*The Watchman.*

"The color line" crops out here every now and then, and receives more or less attention as the case may be. The public school question, to which we alluded last week, is still unsettled, and now the Columbian Law School has encountered this rock and settled it in a very decided manner. A meeting of the students of the Law School was held in Columbia Law building Monday evening to take action in regard to the presence of a colored student, Mr. S. L. Williams, a graduate of Ann Arbor University and a member of the junior class in the law school. For some time past some of the members who considered themselves affronted by Mr. Williams being allowed to remain in the school, have been agitating the subject, and this meeting was called to settle the question. There was a very full attendance of students, and an organization was effected by calling Wm. Landvoight to the chair. A resolution was introduced which closed with the resolve "that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the faculty of the institution and request the expulsion of the negro from the Law school of the University." A substitute was offered reciting that "the *negro* by his gentlemanly conduct and excellent ability was entitled to a seat in Columbia or any other college." Amid a storm of applause and cheers the substitute was adopted without a dissenting vote. Then followed the adoption of a motion that such students as were afraid to compete intellectually with the colored student had better seek a school where they would be in the midst of their peers.—*Baltimore Methodist.*

At a wedding not long since, among the presents displayed was a $1000 bank note from the father of the bride. After the wedding was over the old gentleman folded up the note and put it in his vest pocket. The conduct of that doting father reminds one very much of the promises of reform made by candidate previous to the election as contrasted with their performances when the election is over.

Diogenes being presented at a feast with a goblet of wine, threw it the on ground. When blamed for wasting so much good liquor he answered, "Had I drank it there would have been a double waste—I, as well as the wine, would have been lost."

If we would have again the old-time Methodist power in song, we must first have not only more attention to music but more religious fervor. Holy song is the native language of holy joy.—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

General News Items.

Every family needs a religious paper.

Invite your neighbors to take the SOUTHWESTERN, it will bless them, us and yourself.

Daniel Sealis, of Cleveland, is said to be the wealthiest colored man in America.

More than half the newspapers in the world are printed in the English language.

Out of seventy-two American Board missionaries in India, twenty-four are children of missionaries.

Mr. Halloway, an Englishman has given $2,000,000 to endow an institution for the higher education of women.

Five men, who were formally Brahmin priests, are now engaged in Christian work in connection with the Sauthal mission in India.

It is now a favorable season of the year for a canvass for new subscribers. We hope no pastor will fail to present the SOUTHWESTERN to his people.

It is a significant fact that the missions in Japan, which have been so prosperous, were started by a contribution sent by Christian converts of the Hawaiian Islands.

Mrs John Brown was tendered a reception at Boston. Wendell Phillips, the poet Whittier, and other old anti-slavery people, attended. A project is on foot to raise a fund for the worthy woman's benefit.

There is a report in Southern Utah, that the Mormons are organizing or have organized rifle clubs in the settlements along the Rio Virgin, at St. George, Washington, Leeds, Toquerville, Rockville, Virgin City, etc.

Mr. Amos Shinkle, a wealthy Methodist layman of Covington, Kentucky, is erecting a splendid orphan asylum, at a cost of about $75,000, which will accommodate 150 or 200 inmates, and which he proposes, it is said, to present, when finished, to the city of Covington.

E. Cook, writes to *Zion's Herald* from Orangeburg, S. C.: "In the political divisions and excitements there is this pleasing feature—all are becoming zealous advocates of popular education, alike for both races. Who will say the world does not move?"

Judge Hunter, at Salt Lake City, denied a writ of mandamus to oust polygamist officials under the Edmunds law, and great excitement has resulted. The Gentiles assert that Hunter has been purchased by the Mormons, and demand his removal.

An organization was incorporated at Boston a few days ago, for the colonization and development of Palestine. The association believes it can be made the center of the world of commerce, as it is now geographically, and propose to run a line of packets between Boston and other principal ports.

Several families of colored people, numbering fifty persons of all ages, sailed Oct. 31, in the ship Moravia for Liberia. When they arrive there each family will be given twenty-five acres of land and shelter and provisions for six months, after which they are expected to become self-supporting.

The session of the West Texas Conference M. E. Church South, was held in Seguin, commencing Oct. 18; Bishop Parker in the Chair. The statistics are: Local preachers 103; members 8,446; infants baptized 562; adults 539; Sunday-schools 119; teachers 575; scholars 4,398; collected for foreign missions $1,223.27, domestic missions $1,953.22; education $186.60.

Mr. Samuel Z. Gonzalez has an old colored woman living with his family who was taken sick a few weeks since, and carefully nursed by himself and Mrs. Gonzales with no improvement; they told "Aunty" they would have to call in a physician, she exclaimed, "Fore God! Massa, Sam, don't do dat, let old Aunty die a natural death.—*Pensacola Journal of Progress.*

The Liberals have been less successful than they expected in the elections to the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. Instead of gaining 70 or 80 seats, as was predicted after the reported union of the Liberal groups, they have gained but 30, and these mostly from the Free Conservatives whose electoral programme was not very different from their own. The Extreme Conservatives and the Church party have held their own.

DISCOLORATIONS & SPOTS ON ORIGINAL

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, - - - - - Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, - - - - - - Assistant.

THURSDAY, NOV. 16, 1882.

1883. CANVASS. 1883.

We earnestly request all Pastors within the patronizing territory of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE to announce to their congregations the fact that *new subscribers for* 1883, who pay the cash in advance, will receive the paper without cost from the time the subscription is received to the close of 1882. By such an announcement the liberal offer of the Publishers will be brought to the notice of those interested, most of whom can not be communicated with in any other way. It will be a favor to all who subscribe and to the paper as well.

The present is the most favorable time for increasing the list of subscribers to the paper. Press on the canvass in good earnest without delay. Every additional paper circulated within a pastoral charge will help revival work.

Sample copies of the paper will be sent where requested. Pastors will please send on postal card or by letter the names of persons to whom they think sample copies ought to be sent. Let us work now to put the ADVOCATE for 1883 into every Methodist home. Pastors will please send us cash lists with the money now; and after receiving appointment at annual conference only such lists as they can become personally responsible for. Get all the yearly subscribers you can; but urge the people to take for three, six or nine months if they cannot afford to pay for a longer time.

Rev. Geo. C. Wilding, secretary, has our thanks for an official copy of the minutes of the West Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The minutes show 9 districts, 154 stationed preachers, [illegible] members. Received during the year by letter 616, from probation 1954. Sabbath schools 450, with [illegible] scholars of all ages.

The West Texas Conference M. E. Church South, at its last session reported the highest salary paid to any one pastor was $1,200, the [illegible] sum $20. Seventeen of the [illegible] received from $20 to $178 [illegible] seventeen from $200 to $400. [illegible] these men have left all, but [illegible] gives them souls for their [illegible]. They go forth weeping, but [illegible] day of returning and rejoicing [illegible] come bye and bye. The world [illegible] not know it, but they are [illegible] its real heroes.

[illegible] are more Presbyterians in [illegible]vania than any other State [illegible] Union. A full Synod would [illegible] 1,800 members. There are [illegible] Presbyterian ministers and [illegible] 3,539 ruling elders, 875 [illegible] 112 candidates for the [illegible], 130,180 communicants, [illegible] Sabbath school scholars. [illegible] and figures make our [illegible] brethren largely [illegible] for the moral and religious [illegible] of the Key Stone [illegible]

[illegible] *Christian Index* (Baptist) of [illegible] Ga., thinks that a Methodist [illegible] become a good [illegible] by immersion. He must [illegible] Arminianism for Calvin[illegible] know represents the [illegible] among our Baptist [illegible] in the South. A people [illegible] "Lord, I see the Devil [illegible] with the Bible under his [illegible] Lord, Lord, Lord, [illegible] of these people are [illegible] be careful about in[illegible] of Arminianism [illegible], however anx[illegible] be to make prose[illegible]

[illegible] Church Congress [illegible] the City of Rich[illegible] was an occasion [illegible] Dr. Lafferty, ed[illegible] *Christian Ad[vocate]* [illegible] South, says: [illegible] this editor to [illegible] Church Con[illegible] in this city [illegible] way. [illegible] made answer [illegible] in this [illegible] ago with [illegible] and a [illegible] which [illegible] and lift [illegible] the smallest [illegible]

[illegible]

Facts and Principles.

Rev. John F. Spence, D. D., in a communication to *Zion's Hearld*, makes some statements that seem to demand a passing notice. "Facts," he informs us, "are stern things, and when they come into conflict with theories, it is easy to tell which must give way." This the Dr. takes as a sort of axiom, a proposition, the truth of which is so evident that no process of reasoning can make it plainer. Read this: "We can no more mix the races, socially, and be successful than we can mix oil and water." This, of course, is theory. What are the facts? For over two hundred years the mixing of the white and black race has been going on, whether socially or not, we do not pretend to say. We simply speak of the mixing. This is a well established fact. And in many instances the blending has been carried on to such perfection that it is difficult to tell to which race the person belongs. What of the Doctor's theory alongside these "stern facts?" Which must give away? Read again: "There is neither Jew nor Greek; there is neither bond nor free; there is neither male nor female; for ye are one in Christ Jesus." This comes under the head of theory. Take now a fact: "The Methodist Episcopal Church, in Birmingham, Alabama, is exclusively for white people." Will Dr. Spence inform us which is to give way, the fact or the theory? It seems to us that when facts oppose principles it is bad for the facts, and they must get out of the way. The world has need of men who are governed by principles, who dare to do right.

Nothing pleases us more than the compliment bestowed upon New England people. "We are glad to return our hearty thanks to the *liberal and broad minded people of New England, who have not thought it a crime to be white.*" "*Liberal and broad minded people.*" Nothing could be more appropriate. A soul that has been fertilized for generations by the common school and all Christian agencies of the New Testament working in unison, could produce none other than a "liberal and broad minded people," who, while they are sure that it is not a "crime to be white," are just as *confident* that it is *no sin to be black*. New England is a land of churches and schools. But there is not a church, schoolhouse, academy, seminary, college, or university of learning, from which colored people are excluded. In that land, among that people, no ministers of Him, who come to seek and save the lost, would dare say that, "the church of which I am pastor is exclusively for white people." And should it so happen that some young brother without experience, under some hallucination should give expression to a sentiment so unchristian, much less would there be a man to defend him. Some might apologize for a young and inexperinced brother. That would be characteristic of "liberal and broad minded people," but not one would rise to defend him.

We give to-day details of the elections of Nov. 7, as complete as possible up to the time of going to press. A few changes are possible in the Congressional districts where the returns are close or the vote not published. There has been an overthrow of boss rule in some of the States, and gratification of revenge for disappointed ambition in others. It will be noticed that Massachusetts, Michigan, Kansas and Colorado have chosen Democratic Governors, while the balance of the Republican State tickets were chosen. The most ungracious verdict to our mind, next to the elevation of Gen. Butler to the gubernational chair of Massachusetts, was the failine to re-elect Gov. St. John of Kansas, which was mainly due to the strategy of the anti-prohibitionists, and the over confidence of thousands of prohibitionists who neglected to vote believing his election sure. The lower house of Congress passes under Democratic control for the next two years, while the Senate will remain Republican and a check to partisan legislation if attempted. The stay-at-home element and local issues are mainly responsible for this result; while political assessments and disregard of public sentiment, on civil service and tariff issues, contributed also to Republican defeats. It is hoped that the rebuke will be taken to heart, the deserved chastisements lead to better conduct in the future.

During the past ten months the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has aided by donations and loans in the erection of 388 churches, being one church for every day in the [illegible] and 84 over. This per[illegible] about one half of [illegible] built during these ten [illegible] church, as it is only [illegible] and to the poor [illegible] Extension Society

Ten Months of Church Extension Work.

We make the following extracts from the report of the Board of Church Extension, November 1, 1882, signed by Bishop Simpson, President, and Dr. A. J. Kynett, Secretary, and addressed to the friends and members of the M. E. Church.

The command of God, the fulfillment of prophecy, the success of the Gospel, and the safety of the Republic, all require *Church Extension*. "Build the house"—"my house * * * a house of prayer for all nations"—"and I will take pleasure in it, and I will be glorified, saith the Lord."

As we have gone forward with this work, God has been pleased and glorified, and has prospered it, and the good results have been more and more apparent. Old friends have enlarged their liberality and new ones are constantly coming to our aid.

Our receipts during the ten months ending October 31, have been:

ON GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Conference collections,	$76,417,76	
Personal donations,	9,528,05	
All other sources,	23,949,50	
		$109,895,31

ON LOAN FUND ACCOUNT.

Donations to fund, etc.	$50,398,61	
Loans returned,	31,983,25	
		$82,381,85
		$192,277,16

Our disbursements for the same period have been

ON GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Donations to churches, etc.,		$106,085,07

ON LOAN FUND ACCOUNT.

Loans to churches, etc.,	$61,434,00	
Property as received,	6,875,00	
		$68,309,00
		$174,394,07

With these we have aided churches as follows:

By donations only,	248
By loans only,	31
By both donations and loans,	109
	388

Being one church for every day in the ten months and over. A comparison with the corresponding period of last year shows an increase

On General account of	$19,336,99	
On loan fund of	21.720,85	
		$41,057,84

And of churches ailed an increase of 75 per cent. Being an increase of receipts of 27 per cent. And of churches aided of 24 per cent.

January 1, 1882, we had a cash balance in our treasury of $89,327,43, but had then granted, on conditions to be complied with, to 152 Churches.

Donations of	$30,570,26	
And loans of	33,850,00	
		$64,420,26

thereby anticipating the receipts of this year to the amount of $25,092,83.

At the end of the ten months of the current year we have November 1, 1882, a cash balance, in excess of outstanding drafts, of $57,210,52. But we have grants, on conditions, as at the beginning of the year, to 197 Churches, amounting to

Donations of	$35,370	
And loans of	36,700	
		$72,070,00

So that we have, at this date, anticipated the receipts of the future to the amount $14,859,48.

This additional amount will doubtless be contributed before the Churches to be aided by it will be able to comply with the conditions on which they may receive it.

We enter upon the month of November with applications on file, not yet considered, asking, for 43 Churches,

Donations of	$8,475	
And loans of	10,330	
		$18,805,00
Adding this to the amount required to pay grants already made,		14,859,48
Shows that, to do the work already in hand requires additional receipts of		33,664,48

This, in connection with the fact that every mail brings additional applications, shows that we need still greater increase of receipts to keep up with our work.

FRONTIER CHURCHES.

The receipts and disbursements above reported include 59 frontier churches procured by special gifts of $250 each, under the plan proposed by the assistant corresponding secretary some two years ago. Adding these to the 72 included in the results on the basis of facts shown when each grant was made are as follows:

Donations, $32,750; Loans, $19,100; Churches, 131; Cost, $236,955; Members, 4,904; S. S. Scholars, 7,884; Sittings, 34,000; Population, 144,130. It will be remembered that the original proposition contemplated the procurement of 400 new churches on the frontier in this way. The progress made has been slower than was anticipated but the results thus far accomplished, as shown above, cannot fail to gratify all, and to hasten the completion of the full work as at first proposed.

GENERAL AND LOAN FUND.

It is therefore of vital importance, in view of the present condition of our treasury, and the most urgent necessities of the work immediately before us, that *the Church Extension collection should be specially urged at this time*, and that personal gifts to our General funds should be earnestly solicited.

We entreat all our pastors to give immediate and earnest attention to this important work. Bring the facts, warmed by your own sympathies, before all your congregations. Consider that the country where our work is most needed, and where most of it is done, is new and rapidly developing. An empire—nay a Great Republic is rising upon foundations now being laid, shall it be Christian? This is the springtime of our national history. Busy hands are scattering the seed—*Wheat and tares*—what shall the harvest be?

Brethren, all, in the kingdom and work of Jesus Christ! We can take this country for Him! It is His by right! He wills to have it, and that we should take it in His name. He has ever gone forth with our armies, and will until the final victory is proclaimed. Let us, each in his place, do all we can.

Summary of the Elections.

The following is a summary of the elections held Nov. 7:

Alabama—Elected 8 Democrats to Congress, a gain of 1 from the Eighth District formerly represented by Lowe, Ind.

Arkansas—C. R. Breckenridge, D., Congressman-at-large by 18,000 majority, over Cunningham, Greenbacker; 4 Democrats from the districts.

California—Gen. Stoneman, D. Governor; 6 Democrats to Congress. The Senate will probably stand 28 Democrats, 12 Repulicans; the Assembly 57 Democrats, 24 Republicans.

Colorodo—Grant, Democrat, Governor; the Lieutenant Governor and balance of State ticket Republican; a Republican Legislature and Congressman.

Connecticut—Waller, Governor, and State ticket, Democrat; Legislature Republican: 3 Democrats, 1 Republican to Congress.

Delaware—Democratic Governor and State ticket, 1 Congressman and entire Legislature except 1 Senator holding over who is the only Republican member; Republicans elected a sheriff of Newcastle county by 9 majority.

Florida—Two Demicrats Congress.

Georgia—Ten Democrats to Congress.

Illinois—Republican State ticket; Legislature Republican, securing a U. S. Senator to succeed David Davis; 11 Republicans, 9 Democrats to Congress.

Indiana—Democratic State ticket by 10,000 majority; 9 Democrats, 4 Republicans to Congress; a Democratic Legislature.

Iowa—To Congress 8 Republicans, 3 Democrats.

Kansas—Gleck, Dem. Governor, balance of State ticket Republican; 7 Republicans to Congress.

Kentucky—Ten Democrats, 1 Republican to Congress.

Louisiana—Five Democrats, 1 Republican (W. P. Kellogg) to Congress.

Maryland—4 Democrats, 2 Republicans to Congress.

Massachusetts—Butler, Dem. Governor, balance of State ticket Republican; 8 Republicans, 4 Democrats to Congress; a Republican Legislature.

Michigan—Begole, Dem. Governor, balance of State ticket, Republican; 9 Republicans and 2 Democrats.

Minnesota—4 Republicans 1 Democrat; Legislature Republican.

Miesissippi—5 Democrats, 1 Republican and Gen. Chalmers.

Missouri—1g Democrats; 1 Republican to Congress.

Nebraska—Republican State ticket and 3 Congressmen. The woman suffrage amendment defeated by 20,000 majority.

Nevada—Democratic Governor, Congressman, and Supreme Judge.

New Hampshire—Republican Governor, 2 Congressmen, Legislature and Council.

New Jersey—Legislature stands: Republicans 38, Democrats 40, doubtful 3. It elects a U. S. Senator to succeed McPherson, Democrat; 4 Republicans, 3 Democrats to Congress.

New York—Cleveland, Dem. for Governor, a majority of over 194,000; Hill, Lieutenant Governor of 119,000; Slocum, Dem. Congressman-at-large, 107,000 majority. The Erie canal and judiciary amendments were adopted; Democratic Legislature; 19 Democrats, 15 Republicans to Congress.

North Carolina—Democratic Legislature, though the Republicans, make gains; 7 Democrats, 2 Republicans to Congress.

Pennsylvania — Patterson, Dem. Governor by 38,550 plurality; Democrats have a majority of 15 on joint ballot in the Legislature; 15 Republicans, 13 Democrats to Congress.

Rhode Island—2 Republicans to Congress. An amendment to authorize the Legislature to call constitutional conventions was defeated.

South Carolina—Six Democrats, 1 Republican to Congress (Mackey, seventh diistrict). The constitutional amendment to give the Legislature power to change the time of general elections, and to disfranchise for crimes was adopted. The Independent Greenback State ticket was withdrawn from the field several days prior to the election, because Democratic mobs prevented a canvass and broke up the appointed meetings. Several bloody election affrays occurred on election day in different sections of the State.

Tennessee—Bate, Dem., elected Governor over Hawkins, Rep., by 26,000 majority, over all 16,000; Legislature largely Democratic in both houses, securing a Democratic U. S. Senator to succeed Harris.

Texas—10 Democrats, 1 Republican to Congress; Democratic State ticket received two-thirds of the vote cast.

Virginia—6 Readjusters, 4 Democrats to Congress.

Wisconsin—Democrats have a small majority on joint ballot of the Legislature: 4 Democrats, 5 Republicans to Congress.

Of the Territories Arizona, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming elected Democratic delegates to Congress; Dokata, New Mexico and Washington, Republicans; Utah, a Mormon.

LIST OF MEMBERS-ELECT 48TH CONGRESS.

Alabama—1. Thomas H Herndon, d.; 2. Hilary A. Hebert, d.; 3. Wm C Oates, d.; 4. Chas Shelley, d.; 5. Thos Williams, d.; 6. G W Hewitt, d.; 7. Wm H Forney, d.; 8. Luke Pryor, d.

Arkansas—At Large—C R Breckinridge, d.; 1. Poindexter Dunn, d.; 2. James K Jones, d.; 3. John H Rodgers, d.; 4. S W Pool, d.

California—Congressman-at-large John R Glasscock, d.; Charles A Sumner, d. 1. W S Rosecrans, d.; 2. ...., d.; 3. Barclay Henley, d.; 4. George L Woods, d.

Colorado—Bedford, r.

Connecticut—1. Wm W Eaton, d.; 2. Chas L Mitchell, d.; 3. John T. Wait, r.; 4. Edward W. Seymour, d.

Delaware—Charles B Love, d.

Florida—1. R H M Davidson, d.; d.; 2. Finley, d.

Georgia—Congressman-at-large, Thos Hardeman. 1. John C Nicholls, d.; 2. Henry G Turner, d.; 3. C F Crisp, d.; 4. Hugh Buchanan, d.; 5. N J Hammond, d.; 6. J H Blount, d.; 7. J C Clements, d., 8. Seaborn Reese, d.: 9. A D Candler, d.

Illinois—1. R W Dunham, r.; 2. J F Finerty, d.; 3. Wm P Black, d.; 4. Geo E Adams, r.; 5. Reuben Elwood, r.; 6. Robert R Hitt, r.; 7. Thomas J Henderson, r.; 8. Wm Cullen, r.; 9. Lewis E Payne, r.; 10. N E Worthington, d.; 11. Neece, d.; 12. James M Riggs, d.; 13. Wm M Springer, d.; 14. Jonathan H Rowell, r.; 15. Joseph G Carman; r.; 16. Aaron Shaw, d.; 17. William H Barlow, d.; 18. Wm C Keuffner, r.; 19. R W Townshend, d.; 20. John R Thomas, r.

Indiana—1. John J Kleiner, d.; 2. Thomass R Cobb, d.; 3. S M Stockslager, d.; 4. Wm S Holman, d.; 5. C C Matson, d.; 6. Thomas M Browne, r.; 7. Stanton J Peelle, r.; 8. R B F Pierce, r.; 9. ...., d.; 10. Mark L Demotte, r.; 11. Geo W Steele, r.; 12. Robert Lowry, d.; 13. Wm H Calkins, r.

Iowa—1 Moses A McCoid, r., 2. J H Murphy, d.; 3. B D Henderson, r.; 4. Weller, d.; 5. B T. Frederick, d.; 6. Madison E Cutts, r.: 7. Juo A. Kasson, r.; 8. Wm P Hepburn, r.; 9. Puze, g.; 10. A J Holmes, r.; 11. Isaacs S Struble, r.

Kansas—Congressman-at-large—E N Morrell, r.; Lewis Hanback, r.; S R. Peters, r.; B W Perkins, r. 1. Juo A Anderson, r.; 2. Dudley C. Haskell, r.; 3. Thos Ryan, r.;

Kentucky—1. John R. Grace, d.; 2. James F Clay, d.; 3. J Hartwell, d.; 4. Thomas A Robertson, d.; 5. Albert S Willis, d.; 6. John G Carlisle, d.; 7. J C S Blackburn, d.; 8. P. B. Thompson, Jr., d.; 9. W W Culbertson, r.; 10. Geo M Adams, d.; 11. Frank Wolford, d.

Louisiana—1. Carleton Hunt, d.; 2. E John Ellis, d.; 3. W P Kellogg, r., 4. Newton C Blanchard, d.; 4. J Floyd King, d.; 6. Andrew S Herron, d.

Maine—Congressmen-at-large—Thomas B Reed, r.; Nelson Dingley, Jr., r.; James Boutelle, r.

Maryland—1 Geo W Covington, d; 2 J F C Talbot, d; 3 F S Hobitzel, d; 4 J V L Findlay, d; 5 Hart B Holman, r; 6 Louis E McComas, r.

Massachusetts—1 Robert T Davis, r; 2 J D Long, r; 3 A A Ranney, r; 4 Pat A Collins, d; 5 Leopold Morse, d; 6 Henry P Levering, d; 7 Eben F Stone, r; 8 C F Lilly, d; 9 Theo Lyman, d; 10 William W Rice, r; 11 William Whiting, r: 12 Geo D Robinson, r.

Michigan—1 W C Mabury, d; 2 John K Boies, r; 3 E S Lacey, r; 4 J C Burrow, r; 5 ....d; 6 O L Spaulding, r; 7 John T Rich, r; 8 Roswell W Horr, r; 9 Byron W Cutcheon r; 10 H H Hatch, r; 11 Edward Breiting, r.

Minnesota—1 Bierman, d; 2 Jas B Wakefield, r; 3 Horace B Strait, r; 4 W D Wasburn, r; 5 Knute Nelson, r.

Mississippi—1 Henry W Muldrow, d; 2 James R Chalmers, r; 3 E Jeffords, r; 4 H D Money, d. 5 Otto R Singleton, d; 6 H S Van Eaton, d; 7 Ethel Barksdale, d.

Missouri—1 Wm H Hatch, d; 2 A M Alexander, d; 3 A M Dockery, 4 James N Burns, d; 5 Alexander Groves, d; 6 John Cosgrove, d; 7 A H Buckner, d; 8 John J O'Neil, d; 9 McNeil, r; 10 Martin D. Clardy, d; 11 Richard P Bland, d; 12 Charles H Morgan, d; 13 Robert W Fyan, d; 14 L H Davis, d.

Nebraska—1 A J Weaver, r; 2 Jas Laird, r; 3 Ed K Valentine, d.

Nevada—Geo W Cassidy, d.

New Hampshire—1 Martin A Haynes, r; 2 Ossian Ray, r

New Jersey—1 Thomas J Ferrell, d; 2 John H Brewer, d; 3 J Kean, Jr., r; 4 B F Howey, r; 5 Wm Walter Phelps, r; 6 W H Fiedler, d; 7 Wm McAdoo, d.

New York—1 Perry Belmont, d; 2 Wm E Robinson, d; 3 Wm Hester, d; 4 Felix Campbell, d; 5 Nicholas Muller, d; 6 S S Cox, d; 7 Wm Dorsheimer, d; 8 John J Adam, d; 9 John Hardy, d; 10 A S Hewitt, d; 11 Orlando B Potter, d; 12 Waldo Hutchins, d, 13 John M Ketcham, r; 14 Lewis Beach, d; 15 John H Bagley, Jr., d; 16 Thomas J Alstyne, d; 17 H G Burleigh, r; 18 F A Johnson, r; 19 A X Parker, r; 20 George West, r; 21 George W Ray, r; 22 Charles R Skinner, r; 23 Thomas J Spriggs, d; 24 N W Nutting, r; 25 Frank Hiscock, r; 26 S E Payne, r; 27 J Wadsworth, r; 28 S C Millard, r; 29 John T Arnot, Jr., d; 30 John Van Vorhis, r; 31 W C Watson, r; 32 W O Rogers, d; 33 Francis B Brewer; r. At large—Henry W Slocum, d.

North Carolina—1 W F Poole, r; 2 J E O'Hara, r; 3 Wharton J. Green, d; 4 W R Cox, d; 5 A M Scales, d; 6 Clement Dowd, d; 7 W W Robbins, d; 8 Robert B. Vance, d; At large—R T Bennett, d.

Oregon—M C George, r;.

Ohio—1 J H Follett, d; 2 J M Jordan, d; 3 H L Money, r; 4 Ben Lefiore, d; 5 Geo E Seucy, d, 6 R M Murray, d; 7 W D Hill, d; 8 I W Keifer, r; 9 I S Robinson, r; 10 F Hurd, d; 11 W McCormick, r; 12 A Hart, r; 13 Geo L Converse, d; 14 Geo W Geddes, d; 15 A J Warner, d; 16 B F Wilkins d; 17 J T Updegraff, r; 18 J McKinley, r; 19 E B Taylor, r; 20 D R Page, d; 21 M A Foran, d.

Pennsylvania—1 Henry H H Bingham, r; 2 Charles O'Neill, r; 3 S J Randall, d; 4 W D Kelley, r; 5 A C Harmer, r; 6 James B Everhart, r; 7 J N Evans, r; 8 Daniel Ermentrout, d; 9 A. Herr Smith, r; 10 Wm Mutchler, d; 11 John B Storm, d; 12 D W Connolly, d; 13 Chas N Brumm, r; 14 S F Barr, r; 15 George A Post, d; 16 W. W. Brown, r; 17 J M Campbell, r; 18 F M Kimmell, d; 19 W H Duncan, d; 20 A G Curtin, d; 21 Chas E Boyle, d; 22 James H Hopkins, d; 23 T M Bayne, r; 24 George W Lawrence, r; 25 John D Patten, d: 26 S H Miller, r; 27 S M Brainerd, r. At large—Mortimer P Elliot, d.

Rhode Island—1 Henry J Spooner, r; 2 Jonathan Chace, r.

South Carolina.—1 Samuel Dibble, d; 2 George D Tillman, d; 3 D W Aiken, d; 4 John H Evins, d; 5 J J Hemphill, d; 6 George W Dorgan, d; 7 E W Mackay, r.

Tennessee—1 A H Pettibone, r; 2 L C Houk, r; 3 G C Dibrell, d; 4 Benton McMillen, d; 5 J P Tillman, d; 6 John G Ballantyne, d; 7 A J Caldwell, d; 8 John R Taylor, d; 9 R A Pearce, d; 10 Casey Young, d.

Texas—1 Charles Stewart, d; 2 John H Reagan, d; 3 Olin Wellborn, d; 4 D B Culberson, d; 5 J V Throckmorton, d; 6 J C Buchanan, d; 7 T Ochiltree, r; 8 J F Miller, d; 9 Roger Q Mills, d; 10 John Hancock, d; 11 S W T Lanham, d.

Vermont—1 Charles H Joyce, r; 2 Luke Poland, r.

Virginia—1 — Mayo, read; 2 Harry Libby, read; 3 George D Wise, d; 4 Benj. S Hooper, read; 5 G C Cabell, d; 6 J Randolph Tucker, d; 7 John Paul, read r; 8 John S Barbour, d; 9 Henry Bowen, re-ad. At large—John S Wise, r.

West Virginia.—1 Nathan Goff, Jr r; 2 Benj Wilson, d; 3 John E Kenna, d; 4 — Gibson, d.

Wisconsin—John Winans, d; 2 D H Sumner, d; 3 Burr W Jones, d; 4 Peter V Deuster, d; 5 Joseph Rankin, d; 6 Richard Guenther, r; 7 G M Woodward, d; 8 W P Price, r; 9 Isaac Stephenson, r.

TERRITORIES.

Arizona—Granville H Oury, d.
Dakota—J R Raymond, r.
Idaho—George Ainslie, d.
Montana—Martin Maginnis, d.
New Mexico—Tranquilino Leno, r.
Utah—John T Caine, Mormon.
Washington—Thomas H Brents, r.
Wyoming—M E Post, d.

RECAPITULATION.

STATES.	DEM.	REP.
Alabama	8	—
Arkansas	5	—
California	6	—
Colorado	—	1
Connecticut	3	1
Delaware	1	—
Florida	2	—
Georgia	10	—
Illinois	9	11
Indiana	9	4
Iowa	3	8
Kansas	—	7
Kentucky	10	1
Louisiana	5	1
Maine	—	4
Maryland	4	2
Massachusetts	4	8
Michigan	2	9
Minnessota	1	4
Mississippi	5	2
Missouri	13	1
Nebraska	—	3
Nevada	1	—
New Hampshire	—	2
New Jersey	3	4
New York	19	15
North Carolina	7	2
Ohio	13	8
Oregon	—	1
Pennsylvania	13	15
Rhode Island	—	2
South Carolina	6	1
Tennessee	8	2
Texas	10	1
Vermont	—	2
Virginia	4	6†
West Virginia	3	1
Wisconsin	6	3
	193	133

† Readjusters.
Democratic majority, 60.

PERSONAL.

—Rev. J. C. McPherson, late of the A. M. E. Church, has united with the M. E. Church at California, Mo.

—Bishop Wiley has transferred Rev. P. H. Bodkin, of Iowa, to the Austin Conference, and appointed him to Fort Worth, Texas.

—Rev. Dr. A. G. Haygood has accepted the agency of the Slater Fund. A new volume from his pen may be looked for at an early day.

—We had a pleasant call last week from Thomas H. Harris, Esq., from Indianapolis, Ind. Bro. Harris is an admirer of Rev. W. C. Webb, former pastor of Ames, and at Indianapolis.

—Prof. J. C. Ridpath has been released for the present college year by the trustees of Indiana Asbury University, from his duties as professor in that institution, that he may engage in literary labors.

—Rev. W. Wesley has just erected a new house near the College. He purposes to remain here until he finishes his course of study. Three years is yet required for him to complete his course.—*Mashall (Tex.) Visitor.*

—John B. Stickley, U. S. District Attorney of Florida, died in Washington, D. C., on the 5th inst. He was a native of Maine, and serving his third term in office. He died of congestion of the brain, caused by overwork in the political canvass.

—Rev. Pierre Landry, presiding elder of Baton Rouge District, gave us a call last week. Bro. Landry is one of the strong men of the Conference, and is doing a grand work on his district. He is always welcome at this office.

—Rev. W. Smith, the popular and successful pastor of the M. E. Church, Donaldsonville, gave us a pleasant call last week. Bro. Smith reports prosperity in all departments of church work. The new parsonage the best in the conference is finished, with only one hundred dollars debt. And that will be paid before conference.

—A Chicago correspondent writes: "Rev. L. W. Elkins, a student of Garrett Biblical Institute, who was recently appointed pastor of Brighton Park Church, Chicago, has already won the hearts of his people. The congregation and Sunday school are increasing. He is an earnest and eloquent preacher and we are expecting grand results this year."

—The death of George T. Ruby, at New Orleans last Tuesday morning, brings to mind his early experiences in Louisiana. In the days of reconstruction he had a school for the education of colored pupils, away back of Baton Rouge somewhere, but that kind of education did not accord with the ideas of the chivalry thereabouts, and so they got after him one night and he sought safety in flight fording a steam to elude his pursuers.—*Mobile Gazette.*

—Dr. Hartzell writes: "It is now more than four months since Mrs. H., was taken so severely sick. Four times she has relapsed, but now she is climbing slowly again. I have kept at my work as I could, visiting and addressing conferences in Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. I expect to be at Conference."

Letter from Murfreesboro.

I am closing up the year on the district with a healthy increase. There have been revivals with great success on all the appointments. I have been on my district all the time except three weeks, I changed these appointments with Elder Price. I have been in revivals on the district more or less all the year. We have had up to date between 400 and 500 conversions during the year. There are six new church houses in headway of building and completion and five others commenced, and also one pastorage has been builded; our people are beginning to build better churches.

At Murfreesboro, Rev. H. Primm, pastor has had glorious revivals, 60 or 75 conversions, we have a fine society and good membership. We are moving slowly with our new church here. Amount all raised. Paid presiding elder $50. Murfreesboro circuit, Rev. B. James, pastor. He has been blessed with revivals, 50 additional converts. Bro. James is getting old and not able to work, he thinks he will be able to raise all assessments by conference.

Lawrence and Spencer circuit, Rev. A. Philips, pastor, paid presiding elder $4. He has had a glorious revival, 50 additional converts, prospect good to raise all assesments.

Woodbury circuit, Rev. Wesley Lillard, pastor. He has had a good revival, 60 converts, paid presiding elder $27 50. He has built two new churches and bought a lot and lumber for a third one. He is pushing ahead trying to raise all collections.

Stone River circuit, Rev. Joe Smith pastor, paid presiding elder $28 30. He has had revivals with good result. He thinks he will be able to raise all assessments. He has added one new appointment to his circuit during the year.

Shelbyville and Gill's chapel, Rev. P. Brooks, pastor. Through the beneficence of Rev. John Seay of the Tennessee conference, who gave $50 to use in paying indebtedness on the church, we have remodeled the church and also built a new parsonage on the church lot. But for the $50 Brother J Seay gave us we would not have been able to repair one church nor build the parsonage building. The parsonage at Shelbyville will save our church hundreds of dollars, so you see the fifty dollars Brother Seay gave us there was invaluable on this work. Brother Brooks has had a glorious revival, 30 or 40 converts; completed church at Gill's chapel; district steward paid presiding elder $32 50.

Peterburg circuit, Rev. Wm. Miller—I got Brother James to hold quarterly meeting, I am not in possession of the report. Brother Miller reported some advancement on collections to district conference.

Readyville, Rev. Jacob Wade, pastor—Brother Wade has not done much as yet.

McMinnville, Rev. S. P. Bell, pastor—Brother Bell has been blessed with a glorious revival. He has completed one church and bought a lot, paid for it and is projecting building for another. He has also advanced the benevolent collection. McMinnville is a great center for Methodism. District steward paid up in full $40.

McMinnville circuit, Rev. E. Provine, pastor. Brother Provine has had great success this year; raised nearly all assessments up to the holding the quarterly conference. He has a heroine for a wife that assisted him greatly in his collections and Sunday-school work. District steward paid presiding elder's claim in full, $40.

Tullahoma circuit. This circuit consists of a part of Coffee and Franklin counties; Rev. C. H. Bullington, pastor. He has had a glorious revival, 40 converts; and will raise all assessments. Paid presiding elder $21; will pay up in full at last quarterly conference.

Manchester circuit, Rev. John Kenscer, pastor. He has had a revival with good success; he also made a report at district conference showing an increase in collections. Paid presiding elder up to date $8.

Sparta and Van Buren circuit, Rev. B. F. Whitley, pastor. Sparta and Van Buren circuit is bordering on the Cumberland mountains. During my visit to my last quarterly conference, I, in company with Brother Whitley, went up on the mountains, and looked over the country. We met a boy (white) 13 years old; he told us that he never was in church or Sunday-school in his life. We saw an old woman (colored) that did not know when she had been to church. She said her husband was at church year before last. So you see we have a great missionary work to do up in the mountains. Sparta is a nice and quiet little town. Ours is the only church any where near Sparta. It is the county seat of White county, and will be soon the terminus of a branch of N. E. R R, which will make it a great business to centre. It bids fair become one of the best shipping points along the line of the road We have bought a lot up in town. Father J. Seay, of the Tennessee conference, has given me $50, which has enabled us to commence building. We have commenced a very neat church. The contract is let out for the building and some of the lumber is on the ground. Bro. Whitley has had a revival with good results. He has built a new church, and took in a new point at Yankee town. I stayed up there five days, assisted him in his protracted meeting and visited around among white and colored. The last night I was there I held a missionary meeting, took up $6 for the missionary cause. The committees assured me that they would do their best to raise all assessments. I found here, as at almost all the charges, the Sunday-school missionary society is neglected, so far as the collections are concerned. This is entirely wrong.

Cooksville circuit. I had to supply this circuit with Rev. Thomas Belcher, on account of Rev. G. W. House leaving. After Bro. House left I had to go up there a distance of 90 or 100 miles, and stay up there two weeks and preach for the people. We have good congregations on this circuit; a great many friends, white and colored. I can't say at this writing what there will be raised, as Bro. Belcher has not been up there very long. He promised me he would raise all assessed

Martin Creek circuit Presiding elder $12. Rev. Ned Butler, pastor. I spent three days on this

DISCOLORATIONS & SPOTS ON ORIGINAL

circuit; it was during week days. But we had large crowds out, I found Brother Butler in the midst of revival. I remained with him and attended to baptizing for him. I found him pushing ahead the best he could in the interest of the church. He is arranging to build a church at a new point.

Carthage circuit, O. Green, pastor. Brother is doing very well on his work. He is trying to arrange to build a church on our lot in Carthage. There we had one burned by some unknown person or persons. I spent three days on this circuit, one of them in Carthage. I found our members there full of hope and anxious to build again. He has had a good revival on his work and reported an increase in collections, paid presiding elder $ 2 during the year.

Alexandria circuit, Rev. C. H. Seward, pastor. Brother Seward has been blessed with a glorious revival. Increase in benevolent collections. Paid presiding elder $28. Corner stone for our new church there was laid on the fourth of last July by the writer assisted by Rev. B. Anderson, of Lebanon, Dr. J. Braden, of Nashville, Rev. Lee, of Church South, Bro. Seward, and Hon. Wm. Stoolas. Rev. John Seay gave $50, which have enabled us to get the lumber on. If nothing happens to prevent we will soon have a new neat frame church up at Alexandria, which is very desirable. Alexandria is a noted little country town; not a saloon in it. The white and colored go very often to each other's church, to visit each as Christians. Ours is the only colored church in town Brother Seward has taken several new points, which will compel us to divide the circuit at the annual conference The brethren at Cherry Valley anticipate tearing down their old church and building a larger one.

North Lebanon circuit, Rev. G W. Marsh, pastor. He has been blessed with revival. Brother Marsh thought at the beginning of the year he would be compelled to abandon the work on account of support. I in company with brother Marsh recently visited the churches on the circuit and find that there has been a great change for the better. He was not able to make an accurate report of his collections He thinks there will be an increase. Paid presiding elder $17. There has been one new point taken in during the year

Lebanon and Seay's chapels, Rev. B. Anderson, pastor, small pox has greatly moved our church work here. For five or six weeks the church was closed. Brother Anderson stood firm amidst the fire and through the beneficence of Rev. J. Seay and the members at Seay chapel, he was able to remain at his post. At the quarterly conference reports showed a healthful increase in collections. He has had revival with good results.

Father J. Seay gave $40 to liquidate the indebtedness on the church here, which enabled the trustees to keep out of a law suit that would have been very burdensome to them. Rev. J. Seay has given during the conference year $280 to help build and pay indebtedness on churches within the boundaries of my district. I was down to see Brother Seay on the 29th of October: I found him much better than I expected; he is still wide awake to church interests and the temperance cause. He loaded me with different articles, including 2 bushels of wheat, apples and meat. (bacon and beef.) Through the kindness of friends of Lebanon, I received $50 on salary. Brother Seay has paid out this year for benevolent purposes $1,100 or 1,200. What will we do without him? We organized our dist. Conference Temperance Society; whisky, wine and tobacco are all included. Some of the brethren have organized an Auxiliary societies in their churches. Now brethren push the cause ahead as you promised you would do, organize your church and Sunday school in temperance societies. What will we do to take care of our superannuated preachers? We have a few of that class, and there are more and more annually. In order to take care of our worn out preachers, the fifth collection ought to be made a general collection, as the missionary and other general collections of the church. The national government has a pension law to take care of her soldiers who become disabled while in service. So the church ought to arrange an adequate fund to take care of all of her worn out and disabled ministers. No difference where they fall, in New York or Florida. There are men in the active work that would retire if there was any provision made to take care of them and family. Shame on a church or conference that would let a preacher wear himself out and if no longer of use to conference or his family retire him from the work and turn him out to suffer and die without any to care for him. There are men in all of our conferences that would retire and ought to retire. But they are compelled to stay in the work because there are no arrangement to take care of them.

Brethren of the Tennessee conference, let us take some steps at our next conference to put on foot some [illegible] that we may take [illegible] of men, and show [illegible] appreciation of their val[illegible] services. Say buy a small [illegible] and build houses as needed for that class of preachers.

[illegible] H. W. Key.

[illegible]

Sick Headache. For the relief and cure of the distressing affliction take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Malaria. Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action.

Constipation should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator, it is so mild and effectual.

Biliousness. One or two tablespoonfuls will relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state, such as Nausea, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, a bitter, bad taste in the mouth.

Dyspepsia. The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

Colic. Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simmons Liver Regulator is administered.

Buy only the genuine, in white wrapper, with red "Z." Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

☞ *Sold by All Druggists.*

9t

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

Everything at Sixth Street is moving along sweetly and harmoniously. Saturday, the 4th inst, the Sunday school gave a concert for the benefit of the Gilbert Haven School of Theology, and realized $22 95. On Sunday, Nov. 5, there was a union of the Sixth Street, Simpson chapel, and Mount Zion Sunday schools. Addresses were made by Dr. Dean, President of the New Orleans University, and Brothers Chapman, Cushman, Marshall and Bardwell. The children gave $20 more for same object. Our people are in earnest about this school and are doing the best they can to raise the money.

Rev. A. Ross, reports that the Sabbath school of Pleasant Plains church, Joseph Dutch jr., superintendent, gave an exhibition Nov. 6. It was a great success, the chapel was crowded and $15 cleared. Thanks are due Mrs. Amelia Davis and Mrs. Marie Brown for services, and to Mr. Ogleshy, organist.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

FOURTH QUARTER. LESSON VIII. Nov. 19, 1882.

JESUS MOCKED AND CRUCIFIED. (Mark xv, 16-26.)

Did you ever see a thorn tree? The thorns are sharp and hurt you if you press them to your skin. Would you like to have a wreath of them set on your forehead? O no. Now when you see thorns be sure to remember this lesson, because it tells us that Jesus, our Savior, wore a crown or wreath of thorns. After they gave him a false trial they whipped or scourged him, you know. This is how they mocked him. He said he was king; so they pretended to dress him like a king. They put purple robes on him, because kings wore it. *Kings* wear golden crowns; so to mock Jesus they put a crown of thorns on him. Then they spit on him and pretended to bow before him. When they had mocked him they took off the purple and led him to die on the cross. On the road to Calvary, where Jesus died, they met Simon, and they made him carry the cross Jesus was to die on. About nine o'clock in the morning, on Friday, they put Jesus on the cross, with great nails in his hands and feet. So Jesus hung between the heaven and earth, trying to save us.

Do we ever put thorns on Jesus? When we sin ain't he sorry? That is like putting thorns on him. Every good act and word we speak is crowning him with love. O ask him to help you to crown him with a *love* crown every day you live. Jesus wore thorns for us, now we can crown him with the best we have, *our love* and worship.

Consumption Cured,

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.* 46-13t-eow

Petitions for a new county, to be composed of parts of Arkansas and Desha counties, will be presented to the next Legislature.

Beware of Imitation. The delicate odor of Floreston Cologne is entirely novel. Signature of Hiscox & Co. N. Y.

Pine Bluff is the best cotton market in Arkansas.

A Holiday Present.

Daniel F. Beatty, will ship 1500 Organs and Pianofortes this month. Read his advertisement in another column, and write for his latest illustrated catalogue.

Forty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents 30-1y

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Frank Leslie's *Sunday Magazine* for December is full of delightful, entertaining and edifying reading. The editor, the Rev. Dr. Talmage, has some peculiarly interesting "Essays on Timely Topics," and a sermon in the Home Pulpit, "Forward." There are some studies in the Acts of the Apostles, grouped under the heading "International Lessons for 1883," which every one may profitably study. There are stories, sketches, essays, poems, etc., by Marion Harland, Harriet Irving. George McDonald, LL. D.; Michael Munkacsy, Professor Derry, Myrta Lockett, M. V. Moore, and other writers of celebrity. Among other prominent features are "International Sunday-School Lessons for 1883," "Wit, Wisdom and Pathos of Childhood," "Rhymes and Rhythms for the Little Folks," "Drift of Religious Comment," "Editorial Comments," etc., etc., together with beautiful illustrations, mottoes, etc. The price of a number is 25 cents, or $3 a year. Mrs. Frank Leslie, Publisher, 53, 55 & 57 Park Place, New York City.

Our Little Ones (Russell Publishing Co., Boston,) for November has a delightful story about Morton's horse, a wooden imitation of his father's big one.

The *Peacemaker* for November is filled with loving words to induce men not to go to war any more. Philadelphia, 813 Arch street. $1 per year.

The *British Quarterly Reaiew* for October, (New York; Leonard Scott Pub., Co.,) among other papers has: Rome during the Sieges of the Sixth Century, Is the Church of England a National church, Incidents of Land and Pleas for Reform, Is the Belief in Miracles Reasonable, Friedrich Ritschl, the House of Obrenovitch, the War in Egypt, the Songs of the Italian People. Price 75 cents, at the newstands.

Suffering Women.

There is but a very small proportion of the women of this nation that do not suffer from the diseases for which Kidney-Wort is specific. When the bowels have become costive, headache torments, kidneys out of fix, or piles distress, take a package and its wonderful tonic and renovating power will cure you and give new life.—*Watchman.*

NEW BOOKS.

Captive yet Conqueror: A Tale of The First Christian Century. By Miss Fanny Hooker. American Tract Society, 150 Nassau street, New York. For sale by W. D. Skillman, 90 Camp street, New Orleans.

"Of the making many books there is no end." We are quite certain that in this volume the readers will find a rich treasure, and while the story does not in every instance make an exact record of actual transactions, in no instance does it convey a wrong impression. We say to our readers get this book. He who buys it will read it, and he who reads it will wish to buy it. It is one of the best books of its character that we have seen.

The *Pilgrim's Progress*, by J. C. Bechel, a cantata in three parts, words by Rev. E. C. Jones, is published by Lee & Walker, 1113 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, November 16, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔ ℔—	
Ordinary	8
Middling	9¾
Good Middling	10¼
Middling fair	10½
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—	
Yellow clarified	7⅞
White clarified	8
MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—	
Common	35
Fair	40
Choice	48
RICE, Louisiana, ℔ ℔—	
Common	@4¼
Fair	@5
Choice	@6¼
MOSS, ℔ ℔—	
Mixed	2¼@2½
Gray	2@2¼
Black	3¼@3½

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔ ℔—	
Western	25@26
COFFEE, ℔ ℔—	
Ordinary	8½
Prime	10½
CHEESE, ℔ ℔—	
Western factory	12
CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl.—	
Choice	3 12½
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—	
Fancy	5 60
Choice family	4 87½
LARD, ℔ ℔—	
Choice, in kegs	@13
Choice, in tierces	@12½
SALT, ℔ Sack—	
Coarse	1 05
Fine	1 50
ESCULENTS—	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	2 25
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 75
Onions, ℔ bbl	2 00
Apples, ℔ bbl	3 50@4 50
Cabbages, ℔ 100	6 00@7 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	5 00@6 50
OILS, ℔ gallon—	
Coal, in cases	18@—
Coal, in bbls	15@—
Linseed, raw	56@58
Linseed, boiled	59@62
Cotton seed	42@45

GRAIN AND FEED.

CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—	
Yellow	70
White	70
Mixed	70
OATS, ℔ bushel—	
Western	46
BRAN, ℔ 100 ℔s—	
Choice	85
HAY, ℔ ton—	
Prime	16@17
Choice	18@19

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—	
Choice	23 25
BACON, ℔ ℔—	
Breakfast	16½@17½
Shoulders	10½
Sides, clear rib	16
Sides, clear	16
Hams, sugar-cured	16
DRY SALT MEAT, ℔ ℔—	
Clear rib sides	13
Clear sides	13
Shoulders	9½

The Pensacola Board of Health decided that they would make an official anouncement, when in their opinion it would be safe for the refugees to return to the their homes, and it would be advisable for absentees to await this anoucement before returning.

What gives a healthy appetite, an increased digestion, strength to the muscles, and tone to the nerves? Brown's Iron Bitters.

The Birmingham, Alabama, Intelligene Office has an order for 500 colored coal miners for Alton, Illinois.

STRENGTH

to vigorously push a business, strength to study a profession, strength to regulate a household, strength to do a day's labor without physical pain. All this represents what is wanted, in the often heard expression, "Oh! I wish I had the strength!" If you are broken down, have not energy, or feel as if life was hardly worth living, you can be relieved and restored to robust health and strength by taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, which is a true tonic—a medicine universally recommended for all wasting diseases.

501 N. Fremont St., Baltimore

During the war I was injured in the stomach by a piece of a shell, and have suffered from it ever since. About four years ago it brought on paralysis, which kept me in bed six months, and the best doctors in the city said I could not live. I suffered fearfully from indigestion, and for over two years could not eat solid food and for a large portion of the time was unable to retain even liquid nourishment. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters and now after taking two bottles I am able to get up and go around and am rapidly improving.

G. DECKER.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is a complete and sure remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Weakness and all diseases requiring a true, reliable, non-alcoholic tonic. It enriches the blood, gives new life to the muscles and tone to the nerves.

Be Sure to Try BIGLOW & MAIN'S Christmas Music and Services.

YOY WILL BE PLEASED WITH THEM.

IMMANUEL—New Cantata, by Doane. Very attractive. *Price $30 Per 100; 35 Cents by Mail.*

CHRISTMAS SERVICE, No. 5—Glory to God. Appropriate Scripture Selections, with New Music by Lowry. *$4 Per 100; 5 Cents Each by Mail.*

CHRISTMAS ANNUAL, No. 13—Beautiful Carols by favorite authors. *$3 Per 100; 4 Cents Each by Mail.*

☞ A full line of Christmas Anthems, Carols, Services, etc, Catalogue sent on request.

BIGLOW & MAIN, 76 East Ninth Street NEW YORK. | 82 Randolph Street, CHICAGO. 44-tf

SPECACLES AND EYEGLASSES.

Largest Stock and Cheapest Prices, —IN— GOLD, SILVER, NICKEL, CELLULOID AND STEEL FRAMES, —AT— *50 Cents and Upward,* Fitted to the eyes by a competent optican.

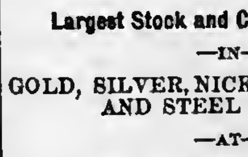
A. B. GRISWOLD & CO., 119 Canal street, Cor. Royal, New Orleans. nov16-1m

"SOUTH & WEST." Only 50 Cents A Year.

It is a first-class Agricultural paper published semi-monthly. All who send us their subscription with 50 cents, between now and December 1st, we will send them the paper until January 1st, 1884. Sample Copies, containing Premium Lists, sent free on application. Address "SOUTH AND WEST," 320 N. 3d St., St. Louis, Mo. nov16-4teow

PENSIONS for Soldiers, Widows, Parents and Children. Any disease, wound or injury entitles. Millions appropriated and working force doubled. Prompt work and homes made happy. Fee $10. Apply now. Widows, re-married, now entitled during widowhood. Great success in INCREASE cases. BOUNTY and Back Pay and Discharges procured. Deserters entitled to all dues under new laws. Land Warrants bought and sold. PATENTS for Inventors procured. The "WORLD & SOLDIER," (weekly paper). Sample copy free. Send stamp for full instructions, blanks & bounty table. N. W. FITZGERALD & CO., Pension, Patent & Land Att'ys, Washington, D. C. nov16-2m

Sawing Made Easy.



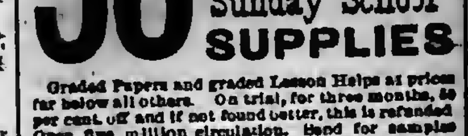
The New Improved MONARCH LIGHTNING SAW is the cheapest and best. A boy sixteen years old can saw logs fast and easy. Sent on test trial. Send postal for Illustrated Catalogue containing testimonials and full particulars. AGENTS WANTED. Monarch Lightning Saw Co., 163 Randolph St., Chicago. nov16-16t-eow

LADIES of the WHITE HOUSE. The ONLY BOOK of the kind ever pub'd. NEW EDITION. A HISTORY of every Administration from Washington to the present time, with over 20 Steel Portraits of the Ladies of the White House, with view of many of the Homes of the Presidents. This is the most salable book published. Agents wanted—send for Circulars, with full particulars, to BRADLEY & CO., Publishers, 66 North 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

50 Per Cent. Off Sunday School SUPPLIES

Graded Papers and graded Lesson Helps at prices far below all others. On trial, for three months, 50 per cent. off and if not found better, this is refunded Over five million circulation. Send for samples and full particulars. DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams Street, Chicago. nov16-4t

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.



Write for Large Illustrated Catalogue. Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, [illegible] nov16-1t

An old lady called at the office of the SOUTHWESTERN with her daughter and grand child one day last week to finish paying for her paper. When she had paid the amount due, she said: "You must not stop my paper, I like it, I read it every week. I want you to keep on sending it and as long as I live I will pay for it." Reader, come thou and do likewise.

When Ladies are Attractive.

All ladies know their faces are more attractive when free from pimples. Parker's Ginger Tonic is popular among them, because it banishes impurities from blood and skin and makes the face glow and the eye sparkle with health.

Aladdin Pasha, Governor of the Egyptian Red sea coast, has been appointed to command the expedition to Soudan.

The hair is frequently rendered prematurely grey by care, grief, delicate health, lowness of spirits, or a depressed tone of the vital powers. The use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, will restore its youthful color and beauty.

Corea requests that an American envoy be sent to that country.

"Little thanks are due to him who only gives away what is of no use to himself." The thanks of invalids the world over are being showered on the inventor of Kidney-Wort, for it is giving health to all. Kidney-Wort moves the bowels regularly, cleanses the blood, and radically cures Kidney Disease, gravel, Piles, Bilious Headache and pains which are caused by disordered liver and kidneys. Thousands have been cured—why should you not try it?

There have been heavy floods in the central provinces of Japan, with great loss of life and property. Several villages were entirely swept away. Thousands of persons are reported to be drowned.

KIDNEY-WORT FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it. PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed. ☞ If you have either of these troubles PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell KIDNEY-WORT

Acts at the same time on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

oct5

BOARDING.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT By the Month, Week or Day, —AT— No. 227 Customhouse street, Corner Treme street, New Orleans, La. Mrs. C. ROBERTSON, Proprietor 8 52t

MRS. M. L. DALE, Wishes to inform her friends that she is prepared to accommodate Gentlemen, Ladies and Families with Board, by the MONTH, WEEK or DAY, at PASS CARISTIAN, Miss., on FRONT STREET short walk from Railroad Depot and Boat Landing. ☞ Any one visiting the Pass will do well to give her a call. 10ly

J. R MORRIS, DEALER IN HARDWARE, STOVES and CASTINGS Railroad and Mill Supplies. AGENT FOR Charter Oak Stoves, Disstons' Saws, Old Hickory Wagons, Howe Scales and Avery's Plows. 49 and 51 Main st. Houston, Texas Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware. All orders for Gas Fitting and Plumbing promptly attended to. 8-ly

Richard Upjohn, CABINET MAKER, 127 - - Villere Street, - - 12. Corner Carondelet Walk, NEW ORLEANS. Furniture Repaired and Varnished All orders promptly attended to. oct15-1y

Conference Notices.

LA TECHE DIST—LA. CONFERENCE. FOURTH ROUND.

Cheneyville	Dec.	9—10
Booneville	"	10—11
Bayou DesGlaize	"	12
Holmesville	"	13
Avoca and Rigolets	"	15
Alexandria and Pineville	"	16—17
Stuart Chapel & Spring Creek	"	18
Waxia	"	20
Flat Town	"	22
Washington	"	23—24
Opelousas	"	24—25
Vermillion	"	27
Lake Charles	"	29
New Iberia	"	30—31
St. Martinsville	Dec. 31, Jan. 1	
Pecan	Jan.	2
Jeanerette	"	3—7
Glenco	"	6—7

Brethren will please make all due preparation for their quarterly meetings. Remember the claims of our SOUTHWESTERN; and push the canvass for cash subscribers for next year. Let every charge see to it that its full apportionment, as well as its subscription toward our Gilbert Haven School of Theology, as published on page 10 of the District Minutes, are raised in full within the next week or two. Go to work now, with full determination to raise every cent, and something over, if possible. We cannot afford to come lacking, the demands are too urgent, and the Lord has blessed us with too bountiful a crop this year. A. E. P. ALBERT, P. E.

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

Brethren attending the session of Conference at Brownsville, on the 23d inst., will inquire for excursion tickets when they buy their tickets, on the Louisville & Nashville and on the Great Southern Railroad to Nashville, and on the Chattanooga, Nashville & St. Louis Railroad to McKenzie, and on the Memphis branch purchase tickets to Brownsville. Tickets will be sold at all the principal stations on these roads in the bounds of our Conference, from the 21st to 23d, good to the 29th inst. Committees will meet for the examination of the classes in the course of study, at Key Chapel, on Wednesday, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. J. BRADEN, Secretary.

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

All candidates for local deacon's orders, will please meet the committee on examination in the M. E. Church Brownsville, Tenn., on the first day of the session, Thursday, November 23d, ready for examination. Examination will be on the four year's course for local preachers. Discipline appendix, page 371. L. M. HAGOOD. Chairman of Committee. Nashville, Nov. 1, 1882.

PREACHERS MEETING.

Preachers of the Louisiana Conference are hereby notified that the sessions of the Preacher's Meeting, will hereafter be held at the New Orleans University, beginning Friday, Nov. 10th at 12:30 p. m. By order of SAMUEL DAVAGE, President. J. F. MARSHALL, Secretary.

$1,500 a year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

H. P. Buckley, 8 . . . CAMP STREET, ... 8 New Orleans, La. WATCHMAKER, AND DEALER IN Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, Always on hand a large stock of Waltham Watches. Watch repairing a special business. nov9-6m

EARS FOR THE MILLION! FOO CHOO'S Balsam of SHARK'S OIL, Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known.

This Oil is obstracted from a peculiar species of White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as the Carcharodon Rondeletii. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and many so seemingly miraculous, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese People. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at $1 per bottle.

HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY!

It has performed a miracle in my case.

I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better.

I have been greatly benefited.

My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.

"Its virtues are *unquestionable* and its *curative character absolute, as the writer can personally testify, both from experience and observation.* Write at once to Haylock & Jenney, No. 7 Dey street, New York, enclosing $1, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—Editor of Mercantile Review.

☞ To avoid loss in the mails, please send money by Registered Letter.

Only imported by HAYLOCK & JENNEY, (Late Haylock & Co.) 7 Dey street, New York. Sole Agents for America. 18-1yp3.

HULLERS For pamphlets describing the great Aultman Clover Hulling Attachment write THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO. Mansfield, O. 8-1y

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.

☞ AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 West 3d St. New York City. Druggists Sell It.

CHILLS AND FEVER.

FROG LEVEL, LA., February 27, 1880.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chills and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine. L. D. HOWDISHELL. july27-1y

No. 58 St. Charles St.

USE THE TRADE MARK

A WONDERFUL And SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, as when first you use them. They have been carefully examined and analysed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the sight if used in time, but in no case can the eye become impaired by their use for the following reasons:

1. The chemicals soften the light to the eye, completely doing away with that tiresome sensation that is usually experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.

2. The chemicals make the glasses hard; they retain their polish. Hence you will always see through them as bright and clear as at first.

3. The chemicals keep the glasses cold, and the result is that the optic nerves are always cool, doing away with any feverish sensation to the eye.

4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the light having no effect on the eye, with no distressing or tiresome sensation, which necessarily improves the eye.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The MEDICATED GLASSES are all stamped on the frame H. HOUSAH, Medicated. NONE GENUINE UNLESS STAMPED.

WE DON'T SELL TO PEDDLERS. Dealers Supplied Wholesale at Liberal Discount.

ALL EYES SUITED. Persons residing at a distance who may wish to procure these Spectacles can send for a circular containing description, prices, etc., and directions for insuring a perfect fit, and have them sent by mail, by addressing

Herc. Housah, CRESCENT CITY SPECTACLE COMPANY, 56 St Charles street, near Gravier, New Orleans.

CUT PRICES The Famous LIVERMORE STYLOGRAPHIC PEN at $2.00 Former Price, $3.00. Pens sent by return mail. Parties will also receive a sufficient quantity of superior ink for six months' use. Send money with order, or stamp for descriptive circular. Pens fully warranted. Money refunded if not satisfactory. STYLOGRAPHIC PEN COMPANY, 290 Washington St., Boston. nov16-eow

W. N. & I. E. ORPHANS' HOME, Cor. Carondelet Walk and Roman St. G. T. JAMIESON, Sup. J. S. BROWN, Sec. oct26-1m

EDUCATIONAL.

New Orleans UNIVERSITY, CORNER RACE AND CAMP STREETS, New Orleans, La.

Open to all, without regard to race or religion.

Rev. JAMES A. DEAN, A.M., D.D., President.

The next term of this institution will open on MONDAY, September 18. Students are desired to be present at the opening, as studies will commence on the first day.

Special instruction, both by recitation and lectures, will be given to those preparing to preach or teach, and to such as are already engaged in those professions. Every scholar, of whatever grade, will have the most thorough instruction.

Board and tuition at the same rates as heretofore.

New Orleans, Aug. 31, 1882. 36-3m

HOUSTON SEMINARY, NO. 1 CAPITAL ST., HOUSTON, TEXAS.

REV. C. W. CAMPBELL, PH. B., PRINCIPAL.

TUITION, - - - - $1 25 per Month.

A School for all regardless of color. Opens Oct. 16. Boarding department will open about Nov. 1. Experienced Teachers. Instruction thorough. Training of those preparing for the Ministry or for teaching made a specialty. Courses elementary and advanced. All expenses low. For further information address the Principal. 41-3m

Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss.

LOCATION BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL. Instruction, Systematic and Thorough.

COURSES OF STUDY: Academic, Normal, Collegiate and Biblical. Special Instruction in Music and Penmanship.

EXPENSES: Board, per month, including rooms and washing $10 00. Tuition, per month of twelve weeks 3 00. Music and Penmanship extra.

FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 28, 1882. Examination of new students September 27.

Rust Hall, which is being erected at a cost of $25,000, will be completed by the opening of the winter term, January 3. School accommodations can then be provided for about five hundred students and about half that number can be boarded in the school building. For further information address W. W. HOOPER. aug-24 3m.

Baldwin Seminary. A School for White Pupils of Both Sexes. BALDWIN, ST. MARY'S PARISH, LA. YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 18, 1882. Prepares for College or University, Business or Professional Life.

We challenge competition in low rates, thorough instruction, and healthfulness and beauty of location. Influences strictly religious. Home care and comforts. For circular containing further information, address REV. W. S. FITCH, A. M., President. aug24-3m

Walden Seminary, Little Rock, Ark.

Fall Term Opens September 18, 1882; Winter Term, Jan. 3, 1883.

TUITION PER MONTH $1 00

Cost of living cheap. In many cases students pay their board by their services outside of school hours. Instruction thorough. Good religious influences. For catalogue, or further information, address REV. THOMAS MASON, Principal. 40-3m

27 Stops Beatty's Organs and Pianofortes for 1883.

Ten full Sets of Golden Tongue Reeds. Height, 75 in. Depth, 24 in. Length, 46 in. *New Style* No. 9000. Handsome SOLID WALNUT CASE

BEATTY

A NEW CASE FOR THE HOLIDAYS NOW READY. Perfection of detail, unsurpassed elegance, fine finish, and royal tone qualities. I announce with pleasure that the popular demand for my instruments is so great that I am enabled, by enlarging my already enormous facilities, and the purchase of material that enter into their construction in immense quantities, to offer a new and more elaborate case for my

FAMOUS BEETHOVEN ORGANS

This style alone has reached a sale of over 20,000, which have gone to every country of the globe. This fact alone attests without POSSIBILITY OF REFUTATION that the Beethoven 27-stop organs are the only UNIVERSALLY POPULAR ORGANS EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ This Organ will be boxed and delivered on board cars, with Organ Bench, Book, and Music, at a moment's notice, now FOR ONLY $125

The price at which it is sold now places it within the reach of the HUMBLEST HOME, while its surpassing beauties of tone and design render it suitable for a MILLIONAIRE'S parlor. This new case is exquisitely proportioned solid walnut, is hand carved and decorated with artistic and ornate arabesque designs in fret and gold. Highly polished lamp stands and knee swells of new design and power. It contains 27 Stops, 5 Octaves, 10 full sets of Golden Tongue Reeds, as follows: Manual Sub-Bass 16 ft. tone, Diapason 8 ft. tone, Dulciana 8 ft. tone, Cello 8 ft. tone, French Horn 8 ft. tone, Saxaphone 8 ft. tone, Vox Celeste 8 ft. tone, Viola Dolce 4 ft. tone, Violina 4 ft. tone, Piccolo 2 ft. tone. Also, Coupler Harmonique, Harp Æoline, Grand Expressione, Vox Humana, Vox Jubilante, Duplex Dampers, and other grand accessory effects as below.

SPECIFICATION OF STOP WORK. 27 IN ALL.

(1) Cello, (2) Melodia, (3) Clarabella, (4) Manual Sub-Bass, (5) Bourdon, (6) Saxaphone, (7) Viol di Gamba, (8) Diapason, (9) Viola Dolce, (10) Grand Expressione, (11) French Horn, (12) Harp Æoline, (13) Vox Humana, (14) Echo, (15) Dulciana, (16) Clarionet, (17) Voix Celeste, (18) Violina, (19) Vox Jubilante, (20) Piccolo, (21) Coupler Harmonique, (22) Orchestral Forte, (23) Grand Organ Knee Stop, (24) Right Knee Stop, (25) Automatic Valve Stop, (26) Right Duplex Damper, (27) Left Duplex Damper.

If the above Instrument is not as represented after One Year's use, return it at my expense and I will refund you the money with interest.

BEATTY'S PATENT IMPROVED ADJUSTABLE STOP-ACTION IS USED! In this action is attained the highest state of perfection. By its use the merest novice can command the great variety of the Organ as completely as the most finished organist.

This beautiful Organ is manufactured from the choicest of thoroughly seasoned and well selected Black Walnut. It will stand the test of any climate. It is elegantly proportioned. The case has a rubbed varnish finish and will not take the dirt or dust. It is called "BEETHOVEN," as its musical effects are the most wonderful yet produced at any price; hence it is named after the World's greatest composer. The variety, expression, tone beauties and combination effects cannot be equalled by any other manufacturer at less than $450. Why? Because the Patented Improvements are my own and no one else can build an Organ on this plan.

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY, BIRTHDAY, WEDDING, OR ANNIVERSARY PRESENTS.

BUY ONLY THE LATEST AND BEST. THE BEETHOVEN IS ORIGINAL, UNIQUE, POWERFUL AND ALWAYS SATISFACTORY. COME TO WASHINGTON, N. J. AND SELECT INSTRUMENT IN PERSON. If not convenient to come, you will be as well treated if you order by mail.

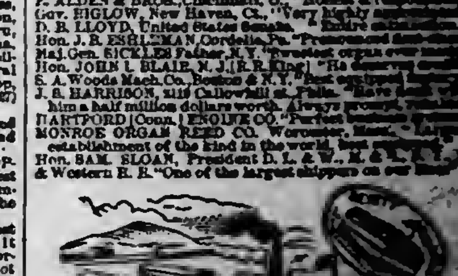
REMIT BY BANK DRAFT, POST OFFICE MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, OR BY EXPRESS, PREPAID. Remember satisfaction absolutely guaranteed in every particular, or money promptly refunded, with interest, if the instrument is not precisely as represented after one year's use. FACTORY RUNNING DAY & NIGHT. EDISON'S ELECTRIC LIGHTS. The only Organ and Pianoforte establishment in the world lighted up at night by 200 Edison's Electric Lights.

BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS. BEATTY'S ORGANS AND PIANOFORTES. The Most Successful House in America. As the time is approaching when many will buy something handsome for HOLIDAY, Birthday or Wedding Presents, I beg to announce that nothing can be more suitable than an ORGAN or PIANOFORTE. Before you purchase write for ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE [illegible] at lowest prices [illegible] ELSEWHERE [illegible] HOLIDAY CIRCULAR [illegible] VALUABLE INFORMATION TO RETAIL BUYER. [illegible] NO TIME TO WRITE A [illegible] SEND A POSTAL ANYWAY.

More than 50,000 attest the merits of Beatty's Organs and Pianofortes. Space forbids but of a few brief extracts and names. For long list of names of persons who are using my instruments, in all parts of the world, see Testimonial Sheet, SENT FREE.

Rt. Rev. C. T. QUINTARD, "Bishop of Tenn.," writes—"I have received the Instrument and am highly pleased. It will be a pleasure for me to recommend your instruments, as they are certainly all you claim for them."

Judge P. H. HANN, Washington, N.J. "Perfectly reliable [illegible]" L. W. ENGLAND, Pub. N.Y. Sun. "Satisfied with instrument." Rt. Rev. THOS. A. STARKEY, Bishop of N. J. "[illegible]" Hon. MOSES A. DOW, Boston, Mass. "We are delighted." J. L. EVERETT, Nat'l B'way Bank, N. Y. "[illegible]" Mayor GRACE, New York. "He is very enterprising." THOS. A. EDISON, Menlo Park, N. J. "[illegible]" F. ALDEN & BROS., Cincinnati, O. "[illegible]" Gov. BIGLOW, New Haven, Ct. "Very highly [illegible]" D. B. LLOYD, United States Senate. "[illegible]" Hon. J. B. ESHLEMAN, Cordelia, Pa. "[illegible]" Maj. Gen. SICKLES, Father, N.Y. "Sweetest organ ever made." Hon. JOHN I. BLAIR, N. J. [R.R. King] "He deserves [illegible]" S. A. Woods Mach. Co., Boston & N.Y. "Best equipped [illegible]" J. B. HARRISON, 2313 Callowhill st., Phila. "[illegible] him a half million dollars worth. Always prompt [illegible]" HARTFORD (Conn.) ENGINE CO. "Perfect [illegible]" MONROE ORGAN REED CO. Worcester, Mass. "[illegible] establishment of the kind in the world [illegible]" Hon. SAM. SLOAN, President D. L. & W., M. & E. [illegible] & Western R. R. "One of the largest shippers on our line."



DANIEL F. BEATTY'S MANUFACTORY, Corner Railroad Avenue & BEATTY STREET, Washington, New Jersey, United States of America. The Largest Organ and Pianoforte Establishment in Existence. Ground occupied for Works and Yards, [illegible] acres. TOTAL LENGTH OF WORKS, [illegible]

Before buying elsewhere SEND [illegible] for my latest Illustrated Catalogue. If you do not desire to purchase please mail or hand this advertisement to a friend who does, or post in a conspicuous place.

Catalogue FREE. Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

Young Folks' Corner.

A LITTLE SCAMP.

He's off on a tramp,
Like the little scamp
That he is, for we did not bind him;
And with hurrying feet
Up and down the street
We've followed, but could not find him.

There are gypsies about,
Who will steal him no doubt,
And keep him in horrible places;
And changing his name,
Our darling will claim,
Who misses our fond embraces.

The dear little scamp,
What made him decamp
In this way, without any warning?
He cannot speak plain,
And we've sought him in vain,
Why, ever since yesterday morning.

He was saucy and pert,
And will surely get hurt
In some way of his comical capers;
And hoping to get
Our runaway pet,
We've advertised him in the papers.

We've mentioned his size,
The color of his eyes,
And his hair—'twas a beautiful yellow;
And offered reward,
All we could afford,
To whoever restores the dear fellow.

His meals he will take
Very nicely, and cake
He is almost as fond as of candy,
If he crosses your track,
Won't you please bring him back?
He's a dog, and he answers to—Dandie.

—*J. Pollard, in Harper's Young People.*

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

MR. EDITOR: In reading the general news items of your valuable paper dated the 26th ult., I noticed an item stating that there was a pretty girl of 18, neat in dress and polite in manner, who fills the position of boot-black in the city of Galveston." It also states that she has a chair at a street corner, and makes from $3 to $6 a day. Now, Mr. Editor, I have been acquainted with Galveston for about thirteen years, and have always managed to wear polished boots, but during all those thirteen years I have never seen nor heard of such a thing as a female earning one cent a day as boot-black in Galveston. It seems to me that we who live in Galveston, and are in the habit of having our boots blacked upon her street corners ought to know something about this mysterious person of whom you make mention, but, to be frank with you, I don't believe she can be found in our city, for boot-blacks are not so scarce among the males, as to compel our pretty females of 18 to accept the position of corner boot-black.

SUBSCRIBER.

Galveston, Texas, Oct. 28, 1882.

What Shall We Do With Our Daughters.

Teach them self-reliance.

Teach them to make bread.

Teach them to make shirts.

Teach them not to wear false hair.

Teach them not to powder and paint.

Teach them how to wash and iron clothes.

Teach them how to do marketing for the family.

Teach them how to make their own dresses.

Teach them how to cook a good meal of victuals.

Teach them to wear calico dress as—and do it like a queen.

Teach them to say no, and mean it; or yes, and stick to it.

Teach them how to darn stockings and sew on buttons.

Teach them to regard the morals, not the money of the beaux.

Give them a good, substantial common school education.

Teach them, every day, hard, practical common-sense.

Teach them all the mysteries of the kitchen, dining-room, and the parlor.

Teach them to have nothing to do with dissolute and intemperate young men.

Teach them that God made them in his own image, and that no amount of tight lacing will improve the model.

The Fly That Bit Nan.

[illegible] mamma was very much afraid Nan would grow up to be a cruel girl, for she seemed to delight in tormenting the poor little flies. She would catch them on the window-pane, and pull off their legs and wings, and call it fine sport. Mamma talked to two-year-old Nan, and told her how cruel it was. "How would you like to have some one pull off your legs and wings?" she would ask. Nan would shudder. "I won't do it again," she would say; but the very next day she would do it again.

[illegible] there was a wasp on the window, and Nan, thinking he was a fly, [illegible] was going [illegible] sudden- [illegible] scream- [illegible] "the mol" [illegible] finger, [illegible] cruel to the flies, she must expect they would bite her.

"I nev' will do it again!" sobbed Nan. And she didn't. The wasp sting cured her.—*Youth's Companion.*

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
In Constipation.

DR. J. N. ROBINSON, Medina, O., says: "I have used it in a case of indigestion and constipation, with good results. In nervous prostration its results are happy."

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall st., N. Y.

21-ly

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

Frank Walker, Monroe: "Our presiding elder was with us on the 7th and 8th of the month. We had a grand time, proud to say. Raised for pastor this quarter $40 65; for presiding elder $25 40. Classes reported as follows: Sandy Brousel, No. 1, $3 70; David Johnson, No. 2, $3 65; Robert Lewis, No. 3, $3; Israel Turner. No. 4, $8 95; Jack Clay, No. 6, $1 55; Fred. Lashington, No. 5, $2 75. On the third Sunday of this month we gave a basket meeting, realizing therefrom $66 35. Our young people are learning music. We hope to have success in that direction."

The Vesta Circle gave a grand concert at First Street M. E. Church, everybody was pleased with the result. From the proceeds they gave the trustees $61 10 for the purpose of putting a banquet around the church. Sister E. R. Cochran got up the Circle last spring, and it is doing good work. The following is the committee of arrangements for the concert: Mrs. E. R. Cochran, Chair Lady; Mrs. M. J. Campbell, Mrs. B. C. Riley, Miss E. Tisdale, Mrs. Isabella Washington, Mr. Wm. Waters, Chas. Jones, A. W. Jackson, Jas. Jominoe. The Sunday-school gave the pastor, T. G. Montgomery, $13 40 on his subscription for the Gilbert Haven Theological School.

MISSISSIPPI.

J. C. Houston, Pickens: "The circuit has had a steady increase during the year. In a revival just ended the Spirit came with great power and thirty souls were made happy in the Lord. All joined the good old Mother with one or two exceptions. Bro. E. Scarborough rendered great and much appreciated assistance. He is a thorough Christian and a good Methodist. Sunday-schools are doing very well. but there is much room for improvement. I am in the midst of a loving and very kind-hearted people. They will not allow their pastor to get hungry. The presence of our good elder Barney always adds to the spiritual and financial condition of the Church. We hope that we can put our hand in his again soon."

G. Jackson, Green Hill: "Since the high water my work has reached a prosperous condition. Elder Barney held my third quarter. Collections $16 40. Rev. H. V. Price, of the A. M. E. Church, preached at night. My people promised to pay me $124, and I believe they will do all they can."

L. J. Terrell, Ripley: "Our protracted meeting closed with 22 converts, 4 from the Baptists and 5 reclaimed. Additions to the Church this year 30. We have our bitter and our sweet times, but we expect to meet our promises."

TENNESSEE.

L. M. Moore, Mason: "I have received the following amounts to pay off the church debt: Memphis charge, J. W Pickett pastor, $5; Fayette circuit, G. N. Johnson pastor, $3; Waynesboro circuit, E. M. Manson pastor, $2."

H. P. Belcher, Lebanon: "We closed the best meeting we have ever had, with 13 converts and 11 joined the church. Our paster, G. W. Marsh, is well liked. The times have been so hard we have not paid him much, but we will do better as soon as we can sell our tobacco crop. We wish there were more men like Bro. Marsh."

Think up how you can circulate the paper and send it out on its mission. Putting the paper into [illegible] may be like the giving of [illegible] cold water only, but if done in the name of the Master it shall not lose its reward.

J. L. Massey, Linden: "Elder Price held a very satisfactory quarterly meeting. The brethren all had written reports. They will do their best to pay their pastor by conference."

Never try to raise a family without a good newspaper, provided it contains the advertisement of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; for this valuable medicine is necessary to keep your children in good health.

A good resolution: "I am resolved by the grace of God, to speak of other men's sins only before their faces, and of their virtues behind their backs."—*Bishop Beveridge.*

Poultry.

In using the Simmons Liver Regulator with my chickens, I take a package, mix it with the dough, and feed it to them once a day. By this treatment I have never lost from chicken cholera or gaps a single chicken in the last five years.

T. G. BACON, Edgefield, S. C.

Dr. Haygood, in a letter to the *Texas Advocate*, says: "For the life of me I can't see why it is more a normal development in religious life that a young preacher should consecrate his life to mission work than that a rich layman should consecrate his thousands to the same work."

"Buchupaiba."

New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases. $1. at druggists. La. depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

Sergeant Reynolds at breakfast on Sunday morning was wresting with a piece of remarkably tough veal. His wife said to him, "You always say there's something to be thankful for in every thing. I guess you'd be puzzled to find any thing to be thankful for in that veal." "Not at all," he cheerfully responded, stopping to breathe: "I was just thinking how grateful we should be that we met it when it was young."

My Good Woman.

Why are you so out of sorts, never able to tell folks that you are well? Ten to one it's all caused in the first place by habitual constipation, which no doubt finally caused deranged kidneys and liver. The sure cure for constipation is the celebrated Kidney-Wort. It is also a specific remedy for all kidney and liver diseases. Thousands are cured by it every month. Try it at once.—*Toledo Blade.*

Rev. Jas. E. Gilbert, a Methodist clergyman in Milwaukee, has sent challenge a to the secretary of the National Liquor Dealers' Convention, for a joint discussion of the following question: "Ought the state to prohibit, by constitutional amendment and by statute, the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as beverages?" Two speakers are to be in the affirmative, and two in the negative; twelve citizens, six for each side, to sit as witnesses; the discussion to take place after November 1, in Milwaukee; the debate to be repeated in other cities, if the parties desire; the offer open until July 1, 1883.

☞Faded articles of all kinds restored to their original beauty by Diamond Dyes. Perfect and simple. 10 cents, at all druggists.

The will of the late Edward Clark, of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, leaves $50,000 to Williams College.

Happy Management.

"How do you manage," said a lady to her friend, "to appear so happy all the time?" "I always have Parker's Ginger Tonic handy," was the reply, "and thus keep myself and family in good health and spirits." See Adv.

The iron bridge across the Savannah, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, has been completed at a cost of $100,000.

"Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last. Ask Druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c. boxes.

"Johnnie," said mamma to her little son, "didn't I tell you not to eat that candy until after dinner?" Johnnie, who lisps, "I ain't eating the candy; I'm only thucking the jnithe."

An Impossibility.

Deserving articles are always appreciated. The exceptional cleanliness of Parker's Hair Balsam makes it popular. Gray hairs are impossible with its occasional use.

When a real shrewd Virginia farmer wants a big tree chopped down and cut up, he tells the neighbors that there's a coon in it, and they'll have it down in ten minutes.—*Boston Post.*

Lebig Co's Coca Beef Tonic.

"Is far superior to the fashionable and illusive preparations of beef, wine and iron," says Professor F. W. HUNT, M. D., Honorary Member Imperial Medical Society of St. Petersburg, Russia, etc., etc. It will reconstruct the most shattered and enfeebled, reinvigorate the aged and infirm, and make sickly children blooming and healthy. Invaluable in female complaints, removing irregularity, pains and exhaustion. Quiets restless children and infants. Beware of worthless imitations.

Signs of Progress in Texas.

The largest State in the civilized world is Texas, which boasts an area of 274,356 square miles.

This year's wool clip will be between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000 pounds.

The total valuation of property is now put at $400,000,000 in round numbers.

Texas has fully 7,000,000 sheep, and the wool crop of the present season will be worth $6,500,000.

It is estimated that the corn crop will reach 170,000,000 bushels. The value of the State's agricultural products is placed at $100,000,000.

Skinny Men.

Well's Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions. $1. at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

Ask your neighbor to subscribe for the SOUTHWESTERN.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington Vt.

Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

KIDNEY-WORT

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "*Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime,*" is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

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Will practice in the State Courts and in the United States District Circuit Courts for the Eastern and Western Districts of Louisiana. n39-3m

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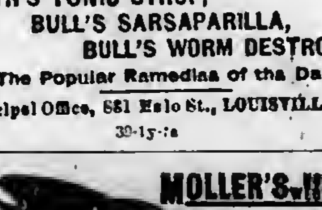

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Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE
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Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR: For the benefit of an aged sister of our church, please publish an inquiry for her son. His name is Stephen Majors. He has been gone 12 years and only heard from once, then he was on the Ohio river working at a saw mill. He is of dark color, aged 26 years. His mother, Eliza Majors, is 78 years old. She has been in very bad health all this year and feels that her days upon earth are but few. She wants to see her son once more in this life.

REV. J. L. MASSEY.

East Perryville, Tenn.

DEAR EDITOR: I desire to inquire for my sister Martha, who was sold from us when about seven years old to a man who lived near Bolivar, Tenn., named Tom Boyle. At that time we all belonged to John Green, except father, who belonged to Nat Woods. Father was Granville, mother Dollie, brothers William, Granville, and Richmond the baby, sister Laura. We all went by the name of Norman. Father belonged to Tom Norman, who lived at Whiteville, Hardeman Co., Tenn. Grandfather was Squire Norman, grandmother, Jennie Norman. Mother and all the children except Sister Martha are here in Texas. I desire to find her. Pastors, please read this to your congregations. Address, at Austin, Texas, her brother,

38-3m REV. GRANVILLE NORMAN.

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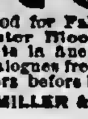

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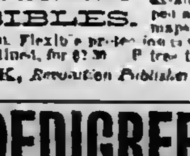

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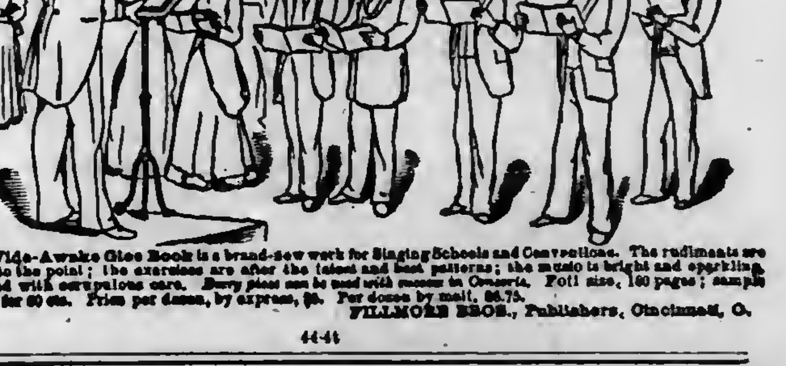

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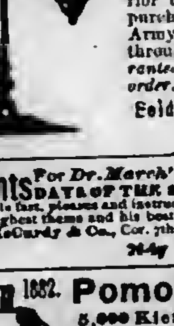

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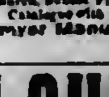

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

VOL. 17—NO. 47. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, NOVEMBER 23, 1882. WHOLE NUMBER 538

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

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A. E. P. ALBERT, D.D., - - - Assistant

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ADVERTISING RATES:

(Per Nonpareil line, each insertion.)

One time or more	8 cents.
One month (4 times)	7 "
Three months (13 times)	6 "
Six months (26 times)	5 "
One year (52 times)	4 "
Marriage Notices	25 "
Special Notices	3 cents, net cash

—WM. BALDWIN, Special Agent, 335 Broadway, New York.

LIFE'S LESSON.

O weary hearts that throb with bitter grief,
And seem to keep time with the aching brain,
O tired eyes that nightly vigils keep,
And pale lips shutting back the pain—

Remember other hearts are heavy, too;
Little we know the crosses others bear;
We hear a laugh and see a happy smile,
And never dream they hide a burning tear.

The sad, sad story that our own lives tell.
Repeats itself in many a human breast;
And in the impress tired face wear,
We read their sorrows through their smiles confessed.

The sympathy we crave can come alone
From those whose feet have pressed the same rough way;
And so we learn the lesson—hard indeed—
That darkest night may bring the brightest day.—

Youth's Companion.

Church Extension Appropriations.

At the recent meeting of the General Committee the report of Committee on Estimates and Appropriations, after some modification, was adopted, as follows:

Conferences.	Amount Asked.	Amount Authorized.
Alabama	$ 100	$ 800
Arkansas	100	800
Austin	100	4000
Baltimore	3600	1200
Blue Ridge	50	1000
California	1000	1500
Central Alabama	100	800
Central German	5000	5000
Central Illinois	3000	800
Central New York	3500	1000
Central Ohio	7000	7000
Central Pennsylvania	3500	1000
Central Tennessee	100	800
Chicago German	3000	3000
Cincinnati	4000	1000
Colorado	700	1800
Columbia River	250	1500
Delaware	200	1000
Des Moines	1500	2500
Detroit	2250	2250
East German	1500	1500
East Maine	500	600
East Ohio	4000	1000
East Tennessee	100	600
Erie	3000	1000
Florida	100	2000
Genesee	3500	800
Georgia	200	800
Holston	500	3000
Illinois	3000	500
Indiana	2000	500
Iowa	2000	1000
Kansas	1000	1000
Kentucky	1000	1500
Lexington	200	800
Little Rock	50	750
Louisiana	500	1300
Maine	800	400
Michigan	2250	2000
Minnesota	1500	3000
Mississippi	200	800
Missouri	800	1500
Nebraska	700	1750
Nevada	200	1000
Newark	3000	800
New England	3000	800
New England Southern	2500	500
New Hampshire	1000	1000
New Jersey	2500	750
New York	7000	1500
New York East	7000	1500
North Carolina	50	750
North Indiana	2000	500
Northern New York	2500	1000
North Nebraska	300	1250
North Ohio	2000	500
Northwest German	2000	200
Northwest Indiana	2000	500
Northwest Iowa	800	2500
Northwest Kansas	200	1200
Northwest Norwegian	400	1500
Northwest Swedish	600	1500
Ohio	3000	500
Oregon	500	1000
Philadelphia	8000	3000
Pittsburgh	3000	1000
Rock River	4000	1000
St. Louis	1000	2000
St. Louis German	2500	2500
Savannah	150	1000
Southern California	300	1500
South Carolina	300	1500
Southern German	500	1500
Southern Illinois	1500	1250
Southeast Indiana	1500	500
South Kansas	1000	1000
Southwest Kansas	200	1200
Tennessee	200	1000
Texas	200	1000
Troy	3000	1000
Upper Iowa	2000	800
Vermont	750	500
Virginia	200	800
Washington	500	1500
[illegible]	[illegible]	1500
West Texas	200	1000
West Virginia	800	1000
West Wisconsin	1000	1500
Wilmington	1000	800
Wisconsin	2500	1000
Wyoming	2000	800
[illegible]	150	1500
[illegible]	150	1000
[illegible]	300	1500
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1500
[illegible]	[illegible]	1700
[illegible]	[illegible]	1000
[illegible]	[illegible]	1750
[illegible]	[illegible]	1600
[illegible]	[illegible]	15 000
[illegible]	[illegible]	$150 000

[illegible] passed [illegible] they [illegible] add- [illegible] when [illegible]

Conference *in proportion to the response of the Conference by its collections to the call made upon it.*

The amounts authorized will be still further modified by the following:

2. That the amounts authorized to Conferences are to be furnished, as far as practicable, by *pro rata* division of the collections. The Board may supplement, as far as practicable, the balance of the appropriations authorized, by loans from the Loan Fund.

3. That moneys received in response to the appeal of C. C. McCabe for a special fund of $100,000, be appropriated within the frontier Conferences and Missions, and administered by the Board, without reference to the amounts authorized for the Conferences severally, and in accordance with the expressed wishes of the donors.

4. That no application for aid from any church costing over $10,000 shall be entertained for a donation, unless such church shall have consulted the Board of Church Extension before commencing to build.

5. That no church costing over $20,000 shall, in any case, receive aid, either by donation or loan, from the funds of the Board of Church Extension.

$500,000.

The loan Fund of the Board of Church Extension will be $500,000 paid up capital by the close of the year 1882. W. C. DePauw, of New Albany, Indiana, gives $25,000 to complete the half million. This promise was made four years ago and renewed on Sabbath, Oct. 15th. On the following Sabbath at Norwalk, Ohio, where our cause has an earnest advocate in the person of Rev. Joseph Jones, superannuate of the North Ohio Conference, who has given $10,000 to the Loan Fund himself, where the pastor, Rev. J. W. Mendenhall, is all on fire with enthusiasm for church extension, Calvin Whitney, Esq., gave $10,000, and Mrs. Rosetta E. Royce, widow of a late member of the North Ohio Conference, gave $12,500 more, making $32,000 from Norwalk alone. Hence it came that our Loan Fund so suddenly leaped up to the limit prescribed by Brother DePauw. He said to me, "Make haste and get your $475,000, for I want to pay my subscription."

We have now a Loan Fund of half a million, with subscriptions and pledges to make it over $600.000 in the near future. It has grown at the rate of $100 per day since Dr. Kynett first proposed the scheme to the Board. When he proposition was made it struck Bishop Kingsley most forcibly. He thought it all out, and then in words each out weighing in monetary value many golden ducats, he stated the plan with Euclidic accuracy and Isaiah-like intensity. He said:

"I am exceedingly well pleased with the Loan Fund feature of the Board of Church Extension. I can think of nothing that impresses me more favorably, or as favorably, as putting money into this Loan Fund, to go on repeating itself, and reproducing its blessings from age to age. It don't stop simply with the first blessing; it helps build one church and comes back again with the glad tidings of what it has done, and goes again and builds or helps to build another church, and coming back again, says: "Here am I, send me, and goes again and again."

If this fund is always managed by as wise and able a board as now administers it, with a faithful, promise keeping executive officer such as there is now at its head, I see in the Loan Fund at least four new churches added into existence for every Sabbath till the bells of earth and heaven in holy rapture ring out the night of sin and ring in the millennial morning. Hallelujah! Is there anything out of place in a good shout just now? Do you say I am visionary? So I am. So was John of Patmos. So was John of Bedford jail. So was Bishop Kingsley. How thankful we ought to be for the wise, able, business-like administration that has made the building up of this fund a possibility. A little weakness would have destroyed it all. A little "extravagant trifling" would have cost the Church a ton of solid gold.

"O, cancel the obligation and let it go." How often have these words been read from letters written from every part of the country [illegible] by well meaning and hardworking men. But there was Bishop Simpson to say: "Better lose a church now and then, than by breaking faith lose the power to build one hundred." There was Dr. Kynett, to remind us of our sacred promise to the living and the dead concerning this money: "It shall never be donated nor used for current expenses, but shall be a perpetual fund." And indeed the Board was united in this. Men charged with responsibility are more careful than those who do not specially feel its weight.

A church that cannot keep its promises ought to die and give place to one that can. Men, churches, and nations weigh as much as their plighted word, and no more; not a grain more.

The point of danger is passed now. There is more danger often in launching a ship than there is in the ocean voyage.

Let us be thankful for the spirit that has prompted these gifts for this sacred purpose. About the first sight the incarnate Son of God beheld after he looked up and smiled after he saw Mary's face, was the offering of gifts of gold and frankincense and myrrh which the wise men laid at his blessed feet. His children do that yet, and well they may; for he was rich, yet for our sakes he became poor. And now, what next?

1st. Let the Loan Fund be increased to a million dollars. It will be done; it ought to be done.

2d. Let the income on the General Fund from which gifts are made be advanced to $250,000 per annum. When we do that the Board of Church Extension will be just about able to furnish church accommodations for the increase in our population arising from immigration alone. It will take two churches per day to do this, or fourteen new churches every Sabbath morning. And it will be done. What ought to be done can be done. Given the obligation, the ability and the love of Christ, and all problems that concern the rescue of a fallen world are solved.

C. C. McCABE.

Rust University.

EDITOR SOUTHWESTERN: The following amounts have been received for Rust University for the month of October.

J. Campbell, $9.65 as follows: John McGath, 2.25; M. Priobatsch, E. Bowskey, J. S. Mikell, H. Ezel, C. Henck, H. Lowenthal, C. Evans, R. Roberts, S. F. Smurr, M. Smylie, each 50 cents. P. Molton, M. Nalty, Judge Bagget, F. Hartman, G. Lee, and two friends, each, 25 cents. J. Turnbough, 10 cents; J. M. Taylor, 5 cents. A. M. Trotter, $20, as follows: R. N. Hall, Susan Duncan, each, $5; G. G. Leonard, $3; Geo. W. Beard, $2; S. Bridges; J. H. Jones, Albert White, J. T. Thomas, each, $1; J. D. Dunn, David Johnson, each, 50 cents. The following amounts from Bro. Trotter were reported in June without the names, which were just sent us: Hon. W. H. Fitzgerald, $5; Sam Leadd, $3; John Powell, $2; Gus. Gerard, G. G. Leonard, A. V. Thomas, each, $1; D. J. Lowenstein, E. Cahn, J. B. Townsend, R. Doak, G. Vanhuger, each, 50 cents. L. L. Shumpert, $24; A. A. Boyd, $5; C. L. Crump, $12; J. H. Dunn, $25; B. F. Penny, $15; W. W. Hooper, $37.75, as follows: Miss Ella D. French, $10; E. Roberts, $5.50; Prof. W. L. French, $5; A. Crayton, $5; Ella Strather, $2.50; G. W. Jones, $2.50; Josephine Exum, G. W. Humphries, Samuel Hudson, J. H. Young and William Smith, each, $1; Scott Arnold, W. S. Aston, J. H. Cox, each, 50 cents; J. H. Brooks, Anna Barr, S. J. Granderson, each, 25 cents.

Very respectfully,
W. W. HOOPER.

Year by year prejudice against the occupation of public place by women is steadily decreasing. This is especially noticeable in connection with educational matters. Women are now eligible as school officers in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Virginia, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Wyoming, and to any office in Wisconsin except that of State Superintendent. In Mississippi the law requires that at least one woman shall be a member of the State Board of Education. Other States are moving in the same direction, and before ten years those that fail to follow the same wise example of those mentioned will be the exception.—*Inter Ocean.*

Meeting of the General Missionary Committee.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Receipts from Eastern Conferences for the years 1881 *and* 1882.

Conferences.	From Nov. 1, 1881, To Oct. 31, 1882.	Increase	Decrease
Austin	$ 412 85	*$211 85	$
Baltimore	26,580 63	633 77	
California	2,689 93		209 57
Central New York	14,382 36	1,895 08	
Cent. Pennsylvania	23,126 18	2,945 57	
Columbia River	960 65	77 40	
Delaware	720 56		246 18
East German	4,368 12	876 73	
East Maine	2,834 95	1,045 00	
East Ohio	16,893 83	2,412 46	
Erie	8,668 16	645 30	
Florida	560 99	164 22	
Genesee	11,784 98	1,958 81	
Georgia	285 81	98 89	
Louisiana	582 80	254 90	
Maine	2,558 42		983 05
Nevada	379 60	126 71	
Newark	19,630 14	2,406 71	
New England	14,072 43	1,355 43	
New England, So'h'n	8,943 43	363 25	
New Hampshire	4,452 73	633 40	
New Jersey	18,240 53	1,973 92	
New York	22,659 50	629 67	
New York East	32,518 21	902 16	
North Carolina	96 36		88 00
Northern New York	9,986 15	757 39	
Oregon	39 05		785 25
Philadelphia	46,500 00	200 00	
Pittsburgh	12,375 07	695 61	
Savannah	366 40		112 10
South Carolina	2,470 23	182 22	
Southern California	20 00		629 90
Southern German	1,638 60		41 25
Texas	801 30	268 15	
Troy	12,422 26	946 84	
Vermont	5,109 58	1,812 20	
Virginia	203 28	294 68	
Washington	3,061 80	2,010 43	
West Texas	347 00		83 50
Wilmington	12,835 13	1,516 43	
Wyoming	10,550 73	860 99	
Arizona	200 00		150 00
Bulgaria & Turkey	41 92	41 92	
Central China	7 33	7 33	
Dakotah	288 35	288 35	
Denmark	428 80	32 43	
Foochow	172 50		10 02
Germ. & Switzerland	1,185 40		115 50
Japan	75 95	75 95	
Liberia	8 25		74 37
Mexico	24 33		142 15
Montana			127 75
New Mexico	120 00	30 00	
North China	99 12	99 12	
North India	240 00		6 24
Norwny			535 20
Sweden	2,284 65	324 43	
Utah	131 95		6 80
Legacies	44,874 78	15,110 94	
Sundries	*21,214 83	854 32	
Total	$437,202 89	$48,109 60	$3,553 47

Disbursements by the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church from Nov. 1, 1881, to Oct. 31, 1882.

Bulgaria	$13,368 76	
Central China	24,414 05	
Denmark	8,938 91	
Foochow	12,402 78	
Germany and Switzerland	21,786 44	
Interior Africa	1,142 53	
Italy	28,690 03	
Japan	38,868 25	
Liberia	4,279 78	
Mexico	27,478 58	
North China	21,392 35	
North India	54,382 65	
Norway	13,876 04	
South-east South America	11,969 59	
South India	500 00	
Sweden	25,661 73	
West China	4,271 76	$313,494 15
Domestic missions, by the Treasurer	$150,778 55	
Domestic missions, by the Assistant Treasurer	133,821 59	284,600 14
Office expenses	18,919 28	
Publication Fund	7,847 95	
Incidental expenses (of which $10,531 84 was for interest	28,636 89	55,404 12
		$653,438 41

Receipts from Western Conferences for the years 1881 *and* 1882.

Conferences.	From Nov. 1 1881, to Oct. 31, 1882.	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
Alabama	$ 146 20	$76 45	
Arkansas	266 55		$57 81
Blue Ridge	65 15		20 80
Central Alabama	53 25	35 00	
Central German	7,938 24	205 62	
Central Illinois	11,621 20	918 26	
Central Ohio	13,269 65	864 63	
Central Tennessee†			707 67
Chicago German	4,002 58	316 92	
Cincinnati	17,835 27	1,446 67	
Colorado	2,471 47	105 17	
Des Moines	8,569 54	1,243 75	
Detroit	9,045 99	1,288 30	
East Tennessee	132 84		18 96
Holston	664 65		785 85
Illinois	17,016 13	111 78	
Indiana	7,001 83	229 61	
Iowa	6,579 22		541 32
Kansas	2,477 06	383 22	
Kentucky	3,080 62		26 57
Lexington	321 67		21 68
Little Rock	86 00		77 10
Michigan	9,200 02	1,291 28	
Minnesota	6,379 85	990 32	
Mississippi	279 70	80 65	
Missouri	2,160 15	363 38	
Nebraska	1,570 60		90 86
North Indiana	8,162 32	1,293 46	
North Nebraska	490 35	490 35	
North Ohio	9,121 82	242 16	
Northwest German	3,450 14	200 85	
Northwest Indiana	6,169 00	1,044 99	
Norwest Iowa	1,265 48	168 86	

*Of this amount $6,483 65 is income from New Mission Building and $3,680 from lapsed Annuities.
† This Conference meets after the meeting of the General Committee, hence the collections of this year could not be given in this report.

Conferences.	From Nov. 1, 1881, to Oct. 31, 1882.	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
Northwest Nor'gian	1,850 00		9 96
Northwest Swedish	2,573 79	455 49	
Ohio	16,758 74	876 97	
Rock River	21,099 17	5,795 25	
Saint Louis	3,690 36	205 69	
Saint Louis German	5,327 35		65 21
Southeast Indiana	4,080 98	84 67	
Southern Illinois	7,261 50	763 89	
South Kansas	2,768 80	507 84	
Southwest Kansas	95 50	95 50	
Tennessee	414 43	2 25	
Upper Iowa	8,540 43	151 70	
West German	2,970 95	763 17	
West Nebraska	212 67	12 00	
West Virginia	3,287 66	208 90	
West Wisconsin	3,236 88	80 26	
Wisconsin	5,330 42	1,051 07	
Legacies	8,730 31		371 11
Sundries	465 01		734 00
Total	$254,457 12	$24,247 23	$3,801 24

Total receipts from Nov. 1, 1880, to Oct. 31, 1881		$625,663 89
Total receipts from Nov. 1, 1881, to Oct. 31, 1882		691,666 01
Increase*		$66,002 12

RECAPITULATION.

Balance Treasury in debt, Nov. 1, 1881	$104,422 64	
Disbursements from Nov. 1, 1881, to Oct. 31, 1882	653,428 41	
Total		$757 851 05
Receipts from Nov. 1, 1881, to Oct. 31, 1882		691,666 01
Balance treasury in debt Nov. 1, 1882		$66,185 04

State of the Treasury Nov. 1, 1882.

Treasury in debt in New York	$69,490 01	
Cash in treasury in Cincinnati	3,304 97	
Net cash indebtedness of treasury Nov. 1, 1882		$66,185 04
Outstanding drafts of the Secretaries for foreign work		36,394 00
Total indebtedness of treasury Nov. 1, 1882		$102,579 04
Total indebtedness of treasury Nov. 1, 1881		130,922 64
Decrease of liabilities		28,343 60

J. M. PHILLIPS, Treas.
J. M. WALDEN, Ass't Treas.

*Increase in Eastern Conferences	$28,590 87
" " Western "	21,824 44
" " Legacies and sundry receipts	15,586 81
	$66,002 12

Do not forget the SOUTHWESTERN. It costs us cash, besides labor, to send it on its weekly visits. Will the pastors aid us by collecting the subscriptions now due in their charges, and remit at once? We rely on you.

Dr. Blyden's Influence.

We have enjoyed the personal acquaintance of the distinguished gentleman named above for many years. We sometimes flatter ourselves with the thought that we have his friendship. Therefore it is that we have every reason to speak in the most kindly terms of him and of his mission to our country; and unless our memory prove false, have done so upon more than one occasion. And yet we have not been, and are not now, unconscious of the fact that his influence in the United States is greatly to our hurt; that is, to the hurt of the six millions with whom we are identified. Nor could it be otherwise. Not to be so, is to utterly fail both in the theory he advances as well as in its practice, in so far forth as he finds such practice possible; and we all know the Doctor to be the last man to fail. Whenever he does, and the instances have been most rare, success has simply been impossible. Such, however, is not yet proved to be the case with his race theory and what ought to be the race practice; and because it has not, he is plying away at it with an industry none can fail to admire. And all the while to the hurt, present and prospective, of the six million colored Americans. The rapidity with which the heat and the flames of the old embers of prejudice against us are dying out, it is questionable whether any really appreciate. To have in some way a conception of it, we on our part have only to remember our condition with its political, industrial and social environments of twenty years and less ago. As compared to it, we may really say that the midnight has become the noonday. We are not, of course, to be understood as saying that noonday has really come in relation to the several environments mentioned. What we do say is, it has come comparatively. But we contend for the real noonday of equal rights and equal privileges. And in the contention we make, the stalwart influence of Dr. Blyden is against us. It may not be so consciously or willingly. But that it is so, is not to be questioned. Unfortunately for the Doctor, his theory of the races is the theory of our bitterest enemies, as well as the theory of our milk-and-water friends. This fact alone shows that it is against us, that is against the line of the future which we, with the sanction of providence, have marked out for ourselves. What that line is, ask any thoughtful colored man. But one such may not be within reach. Therefore we say, it is nothing more nor less than our complete Americanization. We are not going to Africa. We are not going anywhere outside of the United States. Here have we been born. Here have we been reared. We know nothing of any other country, or government, or religion, or people, or even civilization itself. And here it is our purpose to abide. And not as beggars either. Long since have we paid our footing. We helped both to make the government and preserve it in war; we helped to develop it in peace. We account ourselves as sufficiently the Lord's people as to take to us the word: "They shall not build and another inherit; they shall not plant and another eat; for as the days of a tree are the days of my people, and mine elect shall long enjoy the work of their hands," But the whole tendency of Dr. Blyden's influence is to rob us of this. Read his speeches when you will, and his talk of the "races," how they must shun one another, and especially his talk of Africa as the natural and inalienable home of every individual negro the world over, who should repair thither if possible, and if worth anything, and help build up its barren waste—read these speeches, we say, and it will not take long to discover that the one and only effect possible for them to have on our white fellow countrymen, especially if they should be the least prejudiced against us, is to make them regret what has been done in the past and strengthen their hands in the work of nullifying them as far as possible in the future. It is impossible that it should be otherwise. If Dr. Blyden be right, then the recent amendments to the Constitution are wrong, and all wrong. It is a philosophical fact that no one body can occupy two places at one and the same time. It is equally a fact that six million people cannot be Africans and Americans at one and the same time. One or other they may be; but both, never. If Africans, then, as the Doctor says, we should be preparing for an African destiny. And so, if we are Americans, we should be preparing for an American destiny. That we are Americans, all the facts in the case, together with our own consciousness, attest. And because this is so, and because we are not Africans, the influence which Dr. Blyden awakens, tending as it does not only to estrange us from our white fellow citizens but to change the channel of our future, is most hurtful. No substantial damage will, of course, result from it; it will only keep up the fight a few hours longer. But we, with the whole nation, are weary of the fight. Unanimously both are heard to say: "Let us have peace." But peace can only come upon the basis which nature and providence appoint. Dr. Blyden would upset this basis and give us one of his own construction. We prefer to stand upon the everlasting hill of God.—*Christian Recorder.*

Quite a portion of the press has permitted itself to indulge in the pastime of poking fun at the Tariff Commission. We plead guilty in some measure to having done likewise. We beg pardon of the commission and our readers for our conduct in this matter. We honestly believed the commission would do no good, but serve rather to postpone needed action on the question of revenue. We see our mistake. A very important matter would probably have escaped attention had it not been for the happy thought of a Commission to look into things. It is the peanut matter. We can't get along without peanuts. You have only to go among the crowd on circus day or among a bevy of school girls on board a train of cars to see what disaster would overtake the laboring man if peanuts are placed in jeopardy. This cannot be thought of. And yet jeopardy is fast coming to this wonderful fruit. Africa, the land of the negro, is presuming to send peanuts to our markets. Will the negro never cease ruining us? It will not do for these pauper peanuts to come into competition with those raised beneath the stars and stripes. Our own peanuts must be protected. The Commission has found this out just in time, and what a benediction its appointment was!—*Pittsburg Advocate.*

President J. H. Seelye in an address before the Massachusetts Prohibitory Convention said: "When any people comes to feel that the right depends upon statutes, and can be made or unmade by acts of legislatures or votes of a commonwealth, and that what is wrong can be turned into right by a license or anything else, then the vigor and purity of that people's moral life have begun to decay. I hold, therefore, that prohibiton in this matter is wise statesmanship as well as sound ethics, and while I do not anticipate an immediate victory from the use of this weapon, nor an ultimate victory if we do not employ other weapons also; while I do not believe that prohibition alone will stop the sale of strong drink any more than it will stop the prevalence of gambling, or of theft, or any other crime, I would make it clear by statute that it is a crime, because, in the language of the great English statesman now leading the government of the British empire, "It is the duty of the government to make it as hard as possible for a man to go wrong, and as easy as possible for him to go right."

A fact interesting to a close observer is that many of the political papers that have denounced, in former times, the discussion of politics in the pulpit, are now commending the political preachers, and reporting the utterances of the most obscure men. At the same time other papers that have, on former occasions, strenuously contended for the right of ministers to preach on political subjects, are now fighting shy of it, and in one or two instances condemning it. It remains true now, as it ever has been, that all moral questions are suitable for pulpit discussions, and that if this be detrimental to any party, so much the worse for the party. But for a minister to show a partisan spirit in the pulpit, or to enter upon the defense or condemnation of parties as such, and by name, is unwise, injurious, and useless.—*Christian Advocate.*

Gems of Thought.

Ridicule is the test of truth.—*Lord Shaftsbury.*

There are no footprints backwards.—*Hampden.*

Too much economy in youth begets avarice in old age.

I would rather make my fortune than expect it.—*Seneca.*

That government is best which governs least.—*Madison.*

Adversity links men together; prosperity is apt to scatter them.

About all that cunning can do for a man is to make him incredulous.

Opportunity is rare, and a wise man will never let it go by.—*Taylor.*

The triumph over our prejudices is of all conquests the most difficult.

He only employs his passion who can make no use of his reason.—*Cicero.*

Doing nothing is the most slavish toil that was ever imposed upon any one.

Strive to be what you would appear to be. Have a reserve force that will come out when you need it.—*Robert Collier.*

Alligator Eggs Hatched Artificially.

L. I. Stephens has made a discovery. During the Centennial he carried about seventy-five alligator eggs to Philadelphia securely packed in moss, intended as Florida curiosities. When he went to open his box, lo! seventy-five alligators beamed upon him. Since then Mr. Stephens has been buying alligators' eggs and placing them in a large box over his store, sandwiched between layers of damp straw. He says that this makes a hot bed, the temperature of the attic being considerably over one hundred degrees during a warm day. Whenever the straw becomes dry he sprinkles a little water over it. The period of incubation, he says, is about two months. He has had a nest of 300 eggs undergoing this treatment for the past seven or eight weeks and the young alligators are beginning to come forth. On Wednesday about twenty of them came to time and eight more on Thursday. Whenever they are almost ripe the eggs turn dark, and he can hear the youngsters wobbling about trying to effect an exit.—*Jacksonville Times.*

Rev. Thomas Guard, whose premature death so lately occurred, left a family of seven children—we think that is the number—who are motherless as well as fatherless. The church he was serving, the Mount Vernon Place, with a noble liberality, have adopted them all—will be a father and mother to them, see to their interests, and attend to their education. This we call religion after the pattern of the Gospel, showing faith by appropriate works. A beautiful illustration this of Christianity, whose influence cannot be lost upon the Church or the world.—*Pittsburg Advocate.*

"We won't have any machine." All right; start up the party. Set it going in the churches, in the homes, in the schools, with the motto, Every man and woman and child his and her own boss. If the people don't like it they can gather up the fragments after awhile and patch things up. Since the days of Moses organized society has demanded leaders, and has followed them; but this generation, you know, may be smarter than any which has preceded it—*Inter Ocean.*

The *Southern Christian Advocate* has a plea for the Church paper which we boil down into the following: "Every person who joins the Church assumes a pledge to support its institutions. The Church paper is an institution of the Church. Therefore, every member is bound by the vows of membership to take the paper. That is clear logic, sound sense, and good religion."—*Richmond Advocate.*

A white minister who was called upon to officiate at a colored wedding, ambitious to say something funny, remarked: "That on such occasions it was customary for the minister to kiss the bride, but on this ocasion we will omit it." To this unclerical remark the indignant bridegroom very pertinently replied: "On occasions like this it is customary to give the minister ten dollars, but on this occasion we will omit it."

Ice has been running heavily in the upper Missouri river.

General News Items.

Herbert Spencer sailed for England on the 11th.

Gov. Roberts, of Texas, has raised the quarantine.

The King and Queen of Spain rejoice over a new born daughter.

The newly elected City Council of New Orleans was sworn in on the 13th.

The fisheries of Massachusetts employ 25,000 men, and a capital of $14,000,000.

Bierstadt, the artist, lost his residence and outbuildings by fire at Irvington, New York. Loss $60.000.

Mrs. Edith Harlan Child, daughter of Justice Harlan, of U. S. Supreme Court, died in Washington on the 12th.

The Governor General of Canada is to appoint an Arbor Day, when a general tree planting by the inhabitants is expected.

The *Western* says: "Cincinnati Methodism is in the best condition that it has been for a number of years financially and spiritually."

The steamer Guiding Star, with the Congressional Commission to investigate the Mississippi improvement plans, is on its way down the river.

Judge Lawson had a narrow escape from assassination in Dublin on the 11th. Patrick Delaney, who followed him in the street, was knocked down and his pistol seized.

We cannot, as yet state definitely what the result of the election in this district will be. It is considerably mixed in some regards. Fraud and the illegal use of money are being alleged, and we hear some rumors of a contest by Mr. Acklen.—*Morgan City Review.*

New Orleans elected the Democratic municipal ticket by 9000 majority over the Independents. Not a single Independent or opposition candidate to Democracy was returned as elected. There are reports current of alleged frauds, and of a contest by the Independent candidates.

It will be remembered that the recent Southern Presbyterian Assembly voted to submit to the Presbyteries the resolution adopted by that body in favor of fraternizing with the Northern Assembly. Thus far nine Presbyteries vote to sustain the action of the Assembly, three have taken no action; not one has disapproved of the action.

Three of the Congressmen elected in New York are not residents of the districts which returned them. It is a popular error that a Congressman must reside in the district which he represents. "Sunset" Cox, of New York, has never lived in the district which has elected him for so many years. Mr. Finnerty, Congressman elect from the Second Congressional District of Illinois, is a citizen of another district.—*N. O. Democrat.*

The most learned woman in the world is Miss Ramnubal, a young lady of twenty, who is now in Paris. She is a native of India, and can read and write and talk in twelve languages, having a wonderful gift in that way, besides being up in mathematics, astronomy and history. She is studying medicine, and will go to India to practice, where she says that thousands of her countrywomen die every year because they will not consult male physicians.

The report of the New Orleans Custom House commission made public by Secretary Folger shows the force employed, expenses of rent, fuel, etc., together with separate recommendations of the collector and of the commission. The detailed estimate shows the expenses of the district for the past fiscal year to have been $241,728; the collector's estimate for next year is $250,045; the commission estimate $234,545. Representatives of the department recommend that the salary of naval officer and surveyor be equalized, each to receive $3500 per annum, and that their deputies receive a salary of $2000 each. They express the opinion that the present force in those offices is as large as the exigencies of the service require. The collector recommends that the salaries of naval officer and surveyor be equalized at $5000 per annum; that the deputies receive $2500 per annum, as now, and that the naval officer be allowed an additional clerk at $1200 per annum. In the estimate for funds to pay temporary labor there is a difference of some $8000 between the estimate of the collector and that of the commission.

DISCOLORATIONS & SPOTS ON ORIGINAL

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, NOV. 23, 1882.

1883. CANVASS. 1883.

We earnestly request all Pastors within the patronizing territory of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE to announce to their congregations the fact that *new subscribers for* 1883, who pay the cash in advance, will receive the paper without cost from the time the subscription is received to the close of 1882. By such an announcement the liberal offer of the Publishers will be brought to the notice of those interested, most of whom can not be communicated with in any other way. It will be a favor to all who subscribe and to the paper as well.

The present is the most favorable time for increasing the list of subscribers to the paper. Press on the canvass in good earnest without delay. Every additional paper circulated within a pastoral charge will help revival work.

Sample copies of the paper will be sent where requested. Pastors will please send on postal card or by letter the names of persons to whom they think sample copies ought to be sent. Let us work now to put the ADVOCATE for 1883 into every Methodist home. Pastors will please send us cash lists with the money now; and after receiving appointment at annual conference only such lists as they can become personally responsible for. Get all the yearly subscribers you can; but urge the people to take for three, six or nine months if they cannot afford to pay for a longer time.

In every county in Indiana, where Republicans were steadfast to the prohibition cause, they made gains at the late election; and where they yielded to the blandishments of the rum power they lost. This is a useful lesson.

According to a court decision in [illegible], all Chinese can land in [illegible] country who are not working[illegible]. Does this mean that it is [illegible] for a man to work for [illegible], and that America offers [illegible] premium to capitalists and [illegible] to come within her borders.

Admitting that John M. Goodloe is one of the worst men that [illegible] disgraced the pulpit, is that [illegible] reason why the colored people [illegible] Birmingham should be notified [illegible] the Methodist Episcopal [illegible] in that city is *exclusively* for white persons, and that *colored* [illegible] *were not invited or expected* [illegible]. Better look out for the [illegible] of John Wesley.

The present is the most favorable time for increasing the list [illegible] subscribers to the SOUTHWEST[ERN]. Press the canvass in good [illegible]. Every additional subscri[ber] will help in the general work.

There is something like retribu[tion] [illegible] in the counting out of Gen. [illegible], who was elected to Congress [illegible] Mississippi, and who [illegible] deprived of the certificate on [illegible] technicalities; and yet the [illegible] which aspires to elect a president [illegible] candidate in 1884 must [illegible] better exhibition of its sin[cerity] [illegible] in the matter of political [illegible]. The purity of elections [illegible] paramount to every other question [illegible] civil service reform.

[illegible] New York *Witness* aptly [illegible] so many of the supporters [illegible] River and Harbor bill of [illegible] have been defeated in [illegible] of last week, that [illegible] little fear of any future [illegible] for pollywog creeks. [illegible] of it who have [illegible], have so narrowly [illegible], that they will be in [illegible] the burned children [illegible] dread the fire. [illegible] who voted to over-ride [illegible] veto should have [illegible] to private life, as [illegible] were."

[illegible] of the New [illegible] *Democrat*, under the [illegible] "Sympathy," wrote: [illegible] ble individual to [illegible] of many thous[ands] [illegible] that one of the [illegible] of public bene[illegible] indeed, equaled only [illegible] cause of the [illegible] year offer to light [illegible] nights, till the [illegible] be settled. All [illegible] But a greater [illegible] remains undone. [illegible] mighty for any [illegible] shoulder; but [illegible] may not [illegible] to secure a [illegible] citizens [illegible] hard-work[illegible]

Skeletons.

Most every large family has, or is supposed to have, a skeleton, but generally the decent members of the family prefer to keep it in a closet. Happily for humanity, very few bring their skeletons to the light, much less take what seems to respectable people the disreputable office of their showman. There are those, however, who are intensely selfish, and have an extravagant idea of the space they fill in the world, who will throw wide open the closet doors and drag the skeleton forth, and ask the world to come and see it. And being familiar with all its parts, they call special attention to its most ugly features; its festering foot, carbuncles, and running abscesses are specially pointed out. And, strange to say, while there are persons who seem to delight in skeleton notoriety, there is a still greater number who delight to be their showmen. The idle, vain, malicious person is only anxious to get the eye and ear of the world, and to do this he is willing to become either skeleton or exhibitor. But the world does not always care to be gazing upon a skeleton, and will not long listen to the whining and whimpering of any one soul. It is not the man who suffers and whines, but the man who suffers and is silent that grows strong and becomes the hero. Most all churches have their skeletons, persons who are loosely affiliated with good, and somewhat decayed in morals, always groaning over the sins of society, but never own their own. Why they should be put on exhibition we have never been able to see. Could we have our way, they would always be kept in the closet under lock and key. But the church not only has skeletons, she has a fair supply of skeleton exhibitors. Few things can be more immoral than the discussion of crime in detail which follows the exhibition of one of these family or church skeletons. It effects more or less every home in the community. The little children learn what sort of people do certain crimes; where and how they do them, and how the consequences may be avoided or concealed. Few things are more demoralizing than this constant exhibition of skeletons. It fosters habits of suspicion and evil speaking, criticism so fatal to truth and honesty. But as offences will come, and a large number of skeletons and skeleton exhibitors do exist, what can be done with them? Could we bury them and all their ugly portions in a solitude so deep that they could never be seen nor described, we would be prepared to sing the Doxology. As it is, let us have no more skeletons.

The Political Tidal Wave.

When one glances at the tidal wave which has submerged the Republican party, he naturally asks as to the causes of this result. No doubt the answer to this question will be more or less shaded according to the party affiliations of the writer. We think that the cause of this reaction is not hard to find. Here, in Louisiana, we may not realize it, but all through the North and East the passage of the enormous river and harbor bill was regarded as a fatal mistake, an inexcusable blunder, an outrageous swindle. This made Benjamin F. Butler Governor of Massachusetts.

The Cameron rule in Pennsylvania had become intolerable in that State. When expostulated with, and told that the people would not stand his rule, Mr. Cameron replied with the snap of his finger, "Let the people whistle;" and they have whistled, and elected Robert E. Pattison governor. The people of this country are jealous of Federal interference and dictation. For the Administration to go to New York and crowd out Governor Cornell, who had made an excellent executive, and by forged votes forcing Mr. Folger, a member of the Cabinet, upon the track, was an egregious blunder. And the people by electing Mr. Cleveland governor, by nearly two hundred thousand majority, have entered their protest against the impertinence and trickery of President Arthur.

The assessments of the Hubbell committee, for the sole purpose of controlling nominations and elections, has been a continual stench with the people, who have looked upon it as an outrage upon the men who are in the employ of the Government, not of the Republican party. We regard Mr. Hubbell and his associates as representatives of corrupt practices in national politics. And we devoutly thank God that he is to retire to the shades of private life.

But few of the politicians and editors of the "great dailies" have come to realize the practicability and necessity of the great prohibition movement that is sweeping over this country. They speak of it as a "wild political craze," the [illegible] manger," the "latest of many humbugs." We remember how in the ante-bellum days the people all through the North protested against the encroachments of the slave power, and how insolent the leaders of the Democratic and Whig parties were. But there came a time when the people spoke as never before in the history of the nation. They "snapped their fingers at the party leaders, and recorded their sovereign will." Then the Democratic party passed into retirement, and the Whig party out of existence.

The clean progressive element in the country takes up prohibition, while most of the so-called party leaders sneer at it. This is especially true of the leaders in the Democratic party. November 7th the whiskey and beer guzzling element of the nation went nearly solid for Democracy, while the Republican party seemed to be divided, and has passed into retirement. As a prohibitionist, we have nothing to hope from the Democratic party. Reform has never come from Bourbons. If the Republican party takes up prohibition it will have a new lease of life, and live to free the nation from the curse of rum as it has from the foul blot of slavery; but if it is cowardly, and "hardens its heart and stiffens its neck," prohibition, like anti-slavery, will sweep the land, and the Republican like the old Whig party will pass out of being. The prohibitionists are right. May God help them to stand firm.

Dr. Fuller, in reply to an editorial in the SOUTHWESTERN on the sinfulness of caste and caste churches, opens his vials of wrath and pours their contents upon the head of one John M. Goodloe, who, he alleges, is a presiding elder in the A. M. E. Church. This John M. Goodloe, we had not heard of before. Why he should be scolded and abused because the SOUTHWESTERN made a few mild strictures upon the sinfulness of caste, we are not able to divine. Nor are we able to see, so far as the discussion of this question of "caste" is concerned, what advantage can be derived from a personal acquaintance with Bro. King, who wrote the obnoxious letter, and published to the world that the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the city of Birmingham, was for *white persons exclusively, and that colored persons were not invited or expected to attend.* Not a word did Bro. King say about that awful man, John M. Goodloe, or the "irresponsible evangelist." The card is to the "colored people." The pastor of this church can never sing:

"Oh that the world might taste and see
The riches of His grace;
The arms of love that compass me
Would all mankind embrace."

Dr. Fuller tartly intimates that "the SOUTHWESTERN can make better use of its columns than in efforts to whitewash John M. Goodloe, or in scolding the *Methodist Advocate* for minding its own business." We assure our Atlanta brother that our columns shall never be used to whitewash or to defend an apologist for the sin of caste. As to the scolding, we have the thought of a certain man whom we knew in our boyhood, who was a fearful swearer. Happening one day, as he thought, to hear one of his boys swear, he called him into the barn, and with the ox goad gave the boy a severe chastising, at the same time swearing that he could do swearing enough for the entire family. That man told the truth. We think that one good scold is enough for the entire church, and this is so well done elsewhere that the SOUTHWESTERN can never think of becoming a scold.

"There is no more pathetic figure in our midst than the old time gray-haired negro man or woman. Kept in slavery until they were too old to adapt themselves to the new order of things—turned penniless on the world when their old limbs were too stiff and weak for efficient work—without sons willing or able to support them—simple-minded, affectionate, sincere, there is much in their pitiable condition to excite sympathy. They are seldom beggars, and still less seldom dishonest. With their hearts in the old plantation days, few wants and simple habits, they prefer to sit in the sunshine and suffer in the body while feeding their souls with day dreams."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

This simple account of the sufferings of our poor superannuated and helpless colored people, who were, in their declining years and dotage, thus thrown upon the cold and barren charities of an "unfriendly world," certainly should move the hearts and charities of both Northern and Southern philanthropists. A gentleman in Atlanta is arranging a plan to raise a fund for the establishment of a home for such aged and infirm persons in Georgia. It is certain that such a cause deserves success. This movement, as well as the spirit manifested by the Atlanta *Constitution* in its support, are both creditable to the city of Atlanta. Justice and mercy join in the plea for the establishment of such homes for this unfortunate and deserving class at other points also. What charitable citizen or newspaper in our great metropolis will be provoked to good works in this direction?

What kind of a parent ought you to be? Such a parent that, when you have passed away from earth your children can say of you in all sincerity, as Thomas Carlyle has said of his good father: "He was a man into the corners of whose house there had shined through the years of his pilgrimage, by day and by night, the light of the glory of God; and at the last he was not, for God took him." Will your character and your home answer that description? There is great need of the light of the Gospel in our hearts and homes.

General Missionary Committee.

The committe opened its annual session at the missions rooms, New York, Nov. 6, Bishop Simpson in the chair. All members were present, except Bishops Peck and Foss whose absence was caused by ill health, and Bishop Foster who was on his way to India. After devotional exercises the treasurer, J. M. Phillips, reported an increase of receipts and a decrease of indebtedness, (see first page.) It was then voted, on motion of Dr. Fowler that the appropriations be made on the basis of $715,000, (exclusive of the Goucher funds.) The foreign missions were taken up.

For Africa, the appropriation was reduced, with the purpose of putting societies upon their own resources. The great lack in Liberia was the want of missionary zeal. Attempts at interior work had failed. A sum was put at the disposal of the board to send out a missionary if it deemed best.

Appropriations to the four China commissions were advanced about $7000.

A communication was received from Rev. J. F. Goucher proposing to furnish fifty primary vernacular schools in the neighborhood of Moradabad, India, to endow them for five years, and also to endow the Central School of Moradabad as a high grade school, providing also for the erection of dormitories for the school, and for one hundred scholarships which can be available there for the advanced education of those pupils in the primary schools who shall prove themselves sufficiently worthy of the same. This proposition was made on condition that when it becomes necessary an additional missionary shall be sent out by the board to engage in the educational work at Moradabad. A committee was appointed to prepare a response to this generous proposition, reporting to the general committee on the subject of appointment of the additional missionary.

In relation to South America Bishop Harris, on his recent tour, made observations and gathered testimony of the missionaries that Rev. Wm. Taylor's self-supporting plan was a failure in that field. While the achievements of Mr. Taylor in South India were eulogized, there was no other conclusion than that, owing to unfavorable conditions, efforts in new fields on his methods were not successful. A committee of seven was apointed to consider the matter and instructed to write Mr. Taylor to meet with them. On Wednesday, Nov. 8th, the committee reported that Dr. Taylor had met them, and said that, under the circumstances he would prefer that all relation between his work in South America and the Missionary Society should cease, and that it be not included in the list of missions. The following resolutions were therefore submitted and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the names of Central America, Northeast South America, and West South America be dropped from our list of missions.

Resolved, That the name of the old mission in South America be changed to its original form; namely, South American Mission.

On the fourth day, on motion of General Fisk, a committee was appointed to express congratulations and thanks to the Church for its advance in missionary contributions. He gave a statement of the contributions per cent. in the Episcopal districts respectively. The committee reported the minute to be entered regarding Bishop Scott's death.

A vigorous and prolonged debate was had on the propriety of reducing the total appropriations as ordered, so as to bring the amount within the $715,000. There was great diversity of view as to whether this could be done by scaling down by a uniform per cent. An attempt was made to secure a deduction on specific appropriations in the foreign field, but no change seemed to be practical, and the whole appropriations remained. J. B. Corniell proposed that in addition to the appropriations there be added $32,000 for the debt, and it prevailed. The committee on vacancies reported that Dr. Newman, having ceased to be a "traveling" preacher by the constitution of this society his place is vacated in the board.

A committee was appointed of the bishops present, Dr. Fowler, J. M. Phillips, and J. B. Cornell, to revise the apportionments to the annual conferences. The following are the tabular results:

	Appropriations for 1883.
I. FOREIGN MISSIONS.	
1. AFRICA:	
(1.) Liberia: at the disposal of the board for work	$2,500
At disposal of the board for sending out a missionary by the bishops	1,500
2. SOUTH AMERICA:	19,775
For purchase of real estate in Montevideo	10,000
3. CHINA: Foochow	13,000
(1.) Theological School: Conditioned on donation	7,660
(2) Central China (Kiukiang)	24,455
For Yung Chang, at disposal of the board	3,175
For purchase of a boat	500
(3.) North China (Peking)	22,167
(4) West China (including $5,000 from Rev. J. F Goucher	10,000
4. GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND:	
For the work	21,000
For interest on Berlin debt	600
To be administered by the board for debts	2,400
5. SCANDINAVIA:	
(1.) Denmark	9,432
(2.) Norway	14,470
(3.) Sweden	21,949
6. INDIA:	
(1.) North India	62,640
(2.) South India: at disposal of board (for the Allahabad debt)	4,250
7. BULGARIA AND TURKEY.	
For the work	10,504
To be administered by board for building	6,000
8. ITALY	24,000
For Church property at Florence, to be administered by the board	2,000
9. MEXICO	28,070
At the disposal of board, for property at Orizaba	4,825
10. JAPAN	31,467
At the disposal of board, conditioned on donation	4,200
Total for foreign missions	$362,379
Increase	35,252
II. MISSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES NOT IN ANNUAL CONFERENCES TO BE ADMINISTERED AS FOREIGN MISSIONS.	
1. Arizona	$8,000
2. Black Hills	3,600
3. Dakota	5,000
4. Indian Territory	200
5. Montana	8,500
For Indian work, to be administered by the board	2,500
6. New Mexico	10,500
At the disposal of the board	2,000
7. Utah	5,000
Purchase of lot	2,000
For schools	2,000
Debt on schools	2,000
Scandinavian work	1,500
8. West Nebraska	3,800
Total	$57,100
III. DOMESTIC MISSIONS.	
1. NORTHERN NEW YORK (Welsh Mission)	$200
2. SCANDINAVIAN MISSIONS.	
California (Swedish)	1,500
California (Norwegian)	700
New York East (Swedish)	1,600
New York East (Norwegian)	2,000
New England (Swedish)	1,500
Northwest Norwegian	5,500
Northwest Swedish	7,000
Oregon Norwegian	1,000
3. GERMAN MISSIONS:	
California German	2,800
Central German	4,500
Chicago German	3,500
Columbia River	500
East German	6,000
Northwest German	5,700
Oregon German	1,500
Southern German	8,000
St. Louis German	4,000
Southern California	1,500
Western German	5,500
4. FRENCH MISSIONS:	
Central Illinois	1,000
5. CHINESE MISSIONS:	
California	10,000
At the disposal of the board for the support of a Bible reader	120
Oregon	750
6. AMERICAN INDIAN:	
California	500
Central New York	500
Columbia River	200
Detroit	700
Genesee	300
Michigan	800
Oregon	250
Northern New York	350
Wisconsin	200
7. ENGLISH SPEAKING:	
Alabama	2,250
Arkansas	4,500
Austin	7,250
Blue Ridge	3,500
Central Alabama	2,500
Central Tennessee	3,500
Colorado	5,400
Columbia River	6,000
Delaware	1,200
Detroit	3,500
East Maine	1,000
East Tennessee	1,750
Florida	3,500
Georgia	4,000
Holston	3,000
Kansas ($1,000 for colored work)	2,500
Kentucky	5,000
Lexington	2,700
Little Rock	3,000
Louisiana	6,000
Michigan	3,000
Minnesota	9,000
Mississippi	6,500
Missouri	3,000
Nebraska	3,300
Nevada	3,000
North Carolina	2,700
North Nebraska	2,500
Northwest Iowa	2,500
Northwest Kansas	4,000
Oregon (new work, $1,000)	3,000
St. Louis	4,000
Savannah	3,150
South Carolina	6,500
Southern California	4,000
For Mexican work, at disposal of board	800
South Kansas	2,100
Southwest Kansas	4,000
Tennessee	3,000
Texas	4,000
Vermont	1,000
Virginia	5,000
Washington	2,300
West Texas	4,000
West Virginia	3,000
West Wisconsin	2,500
Wisconsin	2,000
Total for American domestic missions	$468,400
IV. MISCELLANEOUS.	
1. Contingent fund	25,000
2. Incidental expenses	30,000
3. Office expenses	17,000
1. For disseminating missionary information	5,000
Total	$78,000
RECAPITULATION.	
I. Foreign missions	$362,379
III. Missions in the United States etc	57,100
III. Domestic missions:	
Welsh and Scandinavian missions	21,000
German missions	43,300
French missions	1,000
Chinese missions	10,870
American Indian	3,800
English-speaking	168,400
IV. Miscellaneous	78,000
Total for work	745,849
Liquidation of debt	32,000
Grand total	$777,849

Summary of the Elections.

The following is a summary of the elections held Nov. 7, in addition to that published last week, and as corrected by later returns:

The result of the Congressional election in the Fifth District of Iowa, hinges on the vote of Taylor township, which was thrown out by the board because the returns were signed by only two judges, the third judge having been added by a clerk, as the judge could not be found. The township gave Wilson, Republican, 45 majority, and would give him a majority of 23 in the district, whereas, with this vote thrown out, Frederick, Democrat, has a majority of 17.

On joint ballot in the New Jersey Legislature the Democrats have a majority of three, and two Independent Democrats may also vote with them.

Only eight counties in New York gave majorities for Folger, Republican, for governor.

Six Democrats and five Republican Congressmen are elected in Michigan.

The majority of Van Eaton Democrat, over Lynch, Republican, for Congress in the Sixth Mississippi District is 947.

In the Second Missouri District two members, a majority of the returning officers signed a record of votes declaring McLean, Republican, elected over Brodhead, Democrat, by a majority of 205 for the short term and 21 for the long term in Congress. Brodhead obtained an alternative writ of mandamus from the Supreme Court of Missouri, commanding the canvassers to cast up all the returns which arrived after the record was signed. They now go to the Governor, and the certificate of election must come from the Secretary of State.

Two hundred Democrats of Wilmington, Del., went to Dover to urge Gov. Hall to commission Purnal J. Lynch, sheriff, instead of James Martin, Republican, who was returned elected by nine votes. Two certificates were made out by the Board of Canvassers. Martin's was signed by the Republicans, and one was signed by the Democrats declaring Lynch legally elected sheriff. Gov. Hall said he would not issue a commission until he had given the subject careful consideration.

Major Barksdale, Democrat, has 5466 majority over Hill, Republican, in the Seventh Mississippi District, for Congress.

The Legislature of Montana Territory will be Democratic.

It will require an official count to decide who is elected to Congress in the Second Florida District—Finley, Dem., or Bisbee, Rep.

The Democrats in North Carolina elected their entire ticket for judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts. The vote is so close between Bennett and Dockery, for Congressman-at-large, that it will probably take the official count to decide it.

Republicans will have a small majority in both houses of the Legislature of Nebraska, and have a good working majority in the Illinois Legislature; they will have 30 majority in the Michigan Legislature.

In Topeka, Kansas, on the 12th, a big meeting was held by the Democrats to glorify over the election of George W. Glick for Governor. Mr. Glick said that his election was not a partisan triumph; that he was elected by Republicans as well as Democrats, and that this fact would be remembered. He was elected by 7,000 plurality.

In Nevada, the Legislature is a tie on joint ballot.

In Illinois, Raub, Democrat, was elected Superintendent of Education by a plurality of 4168. Orendorf, Republican, State Treasurer, by 4210. W. R. Morrison, for Congress, 18th district, has 2345 majority.

Kellogg, for Congress, Third Congressional District had 11,683 votes, Acklen 6941, Beattie 4068.

The final summing up of elections to Congress shows that the Democrats will have 195 members in the next House, Republicans 123, Readjusters 2, and Independents 2. The Democrats will have a majority of 65 over all others and will probably be increased to 67, because the Independent from Iowa is in sympathy with the Democrats.

Nebraska elects the Republican State ticket, with the exception of State Treasurer and Regent of the University, and late advices state it is probable the Legislature will be anti-Republican by a small majority.

In Connecticut the Democratic ticket was elected with the exception of Sloat (Rep.), Controller.

The Missionary and Church Extension statistics make this number of the SOUTHWESTERN a valuable one to preserve.

At the last session of the Northwest Texas Conference M. E. Church South, Rev. J. D. Shaw, one of its most honorable and respected members, made a written statement of the mental difficulties he had encountered in his studies, and how he had been forced to modify his views concerning certain theological points that have been long held in great reverence by the church, as to the inspiration of the Scriptures, the divinity of Jesus Christ, the vicarious atonement, and the punishment of the wicked. On these points it seems that Mr. Shaw is in doubt, having no firm basis of faith he cannot tell what to believe. The committee, to whom his case was referred, recommended that he be allowed to surrender his credentials and retire from the ministry. We have admiration for Mr. Shaw's moral tone and Christian integrity, but we fear he has made a mistake. The church will pass on in her great mission, but he will soon be forgotten. Let us contend for the faith once delivered to the saints.

The New Orleans University, as we are informed, was last week visited by Henry E. Brown, Esq., Secretary of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations. He is traveling through the South, visiting the colored schools, and enlisting the students in Christian work. The students in the higher department were called together, and he made them an interesting and inspiring address. Mr. Brown seemed well pleased with what he saw and learned of the college; and the students and faculty were much pleased with his visit. We wish more of our Northern friends, when they visit this Southland, would interest themselves in learning what we are doing, both educationally and in other ways, for the elevation of the colored race. Much more interest would then be felt in our work. As to our college, we have occasion to know that the faculty and students are always glad to see any who feel an interest in their welfare, whatever their complexion may be. We hope our preachers will make a note of this, and all our friends from the North who visit the city. They will cheer the workers there, while they will themselves be cheered.

PERSONAL.

—Thurlow Weed is failing rapidly.

—Rev. William Taylor will sail Nov. 20th for South America.

—Rev. J. H. Gill, of the North India Mission, returning to his field of labor, sailed from New York, Nov. 4th.

—Rev. James Jackson and wife sailed from New York, Nov. 11, as a re-inforcement for our Central China Mission.

—Rev. W. H. Daniels returned by steamer Oct. 31, after sixteen months' absence in Europe and the East, in greatly improved health.

—J. B. Lippincott subscribed $10,000 for the establishment of a veterinary college, in connection with the University of Pennsylvania.

—Figueras, President of the Spanish Republic for the four months following the abdication of King Amadeus, died at Madrid on the 11th.

—Rev. David Stiver, died in Madison, Ind., Nov. 10, aged 80 years. He was an itinerant for 50 years, and a pioneer in Southeast Indiana.

—Nathaniel Burbank, of the *Picayune* editorial staff, a gentleman well-known and highly esteemed, entered into the holy state of matrimony on the 9th inst., the bride being Miss Ella E. Burbank, also of this city. Rev. Dr. Walker of Carondelet M. E. Church, South, officiated.

—We were surprised and delighted Saturday with a call from Linden E. Bentley, editor of the Donaldsonville *Chief.* There is nothing fossilized in the make of Mr. Bentley. He is one of the liberal, broad-minded, progressive men of the State. Louisiana has need of about ten thousand just such men.

—The widow of "Stonewall" Jackson, and her daughter, a young lady of nineteen years, are now living in Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Jackson left the South because she was there compelled to mingle with society, and could not find the retirement and rest her health demanded.

—Rev. J. W. Waugh, D.D., of the North India Mission, sailed from New York, Nov. 14, on his way to his field of labor. His address will be Lucknow, India. Dr. Waugh entered the mission in 1859, he has rendered eminent service in many ways, in the early conduct of the press works, in the educational department and as presiding elder. He now leaves his family behind him for the education of his children. Mrs. Waugh's address is Evanston, Ill. We commend Dr. Waugh, his work and his family to the interest and prayers of the Church.

New subscribers may be had for the asking, pastors.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

N. Toole, Waynesboro: "I have closed a protracted meeting, which resulted in 14 conversions, 4 reclaimed, 1 from the Baptist church, and a great awakening of sinners."

E. Collins, Carthage: "In a protracted meeting of one week there were 27 conversions, 29 additions and 28 baptisms."

C. Foster, Frost's Bridge: "We held a basket meeting at St. Luke and about 400 people were on the ground. Revs. W. McDonald, N. Toole, Miles and L. Eckles assisted. Collections were $23 55."

P. H. Hill, Mount Pleasant Circuit: "I have just closed protracted meetings; eighty-nine souls were happily converted. At the close of one of my meetings, a little girl about ten or twelve years of age, the daughter of one Sam Stewart, (a so-called Baptist preacher who left our church some years ago) called my attention, and being granted permission to speak, said she had seen the Lord, and he had sent her to the Methodist Church to tell us that we were all wrong, and on our way to hell. After asking some questions I told her to tell the Lord I couldn't be convinced until he sent an angel. My success here has been great. Pray that it may continue."

Maggie Henderson, Sunday School Librarian, Mashulaville: "We had a glorious time in our protracted meetings this year. Many souls from the Sunday schools were added to the church, 95 in all; baptized 44, I rejoice to say our pastor is doing good work. Brethren pray that he may continue. J. Ware is Sunday school superintendent of Mashulaville Circuit. We have four Sunday schools. They are doing well according to our chances. We had a nice time on children's day, a large congregation and a beautiful sermon by our pastor, Rev. James Jordan."

Wm. Payne, Batesville: "We had 111 members when I came on the work, and there have been 63 converts and 103 accessions. Sabbath school is in good condition. Children's day was observed, and a collection raised. We expect to send in a list of subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN before long."

TEXAS.

J. T. Gibbons, Floresville: "Elder Henson held our fourth quarterly conference. We were sorry that he had contracted a very severe cold which disabled him from preaching more than one sermon, but it will not soon be forgotten. Collection $12 30. I am proud to say that Riddleville Circuit is on the march to the van, and is aroused from a long stupidity. Each of the three stations proposes to hold a festival to assist the pastor to reach conference. I have determined to raise every cent assessed me. Everything indicates prosperity in Southwestern Texas. Conversions six."

TENNESSEE.

L. Moores, Mason: "We were made glad by Bros. E. M. Manson and James Robinson, of the Waynesboro Circuit, who sent us $1 each to help pay the $200 debt. They have our thanks. Let others send all they can at once."

LOUISIANA.

An entertainment will be given for the benefit of Ames' Sabbath School at the church, corner Calliope and St. Charles street, on this (Thursday) evening, Nov. 23. There will be over 400 dissolving views presented. Tickets 25 cents. Entertainment begins at 7 P. M.

Cornelia Hayman writes from Clinton, Nov. 3, that the young ladies of the Sabbath School gave an entertainment Oct. 21. The committee of arrangements were: Cornelia Hayman, Alice Butler, Rhoda Thomas, Nancy Hayman; Presidents, Victory Higginbotham, Louis Williams; Vice Presidents, Hulda Griffin and Frank Mortimer; Secretary, Rhoda Thomas; Cashier, Moneta Butler; Marshals of the night, Wm. Butler, Walter Griffin, Jordan Haynes, Robert Worsham. The committee decorated the church and had everything in order. Everything passed off nicely, and they raised $16.75, which was presented to the pastor, Rev. W. P. Forrest. Bro. Forrest called at our office, and spent some days in the city preaching in several churches. He reports his church in good condition. The new church building will be ready to dedicate soon. He had 49 conversions and 65 additions.

W. A. Primus, Stony Point: "We had a glorious meeting, and the power of the spirit was manifested. Collections $9 60."

DISCOLORATIONS & SPOTS ON ORIGINAL

Missionary Concert Program.

DECEMBER, 1882.

Subject: The Germany and Switzerland Mission.

1.—Scripture Reading. 1 Cor., ii, iii.

2.—Hymn 909.

3.—Recall History of the Mission. First of all displaying in enlarged form a map of Germany and Switzerland with our stations marked. The history and map found in Dr. Reid's "History," Vol., II; Manual, April, 1882. Trace the work from its origin in our Domestic German Mission, in the labors of Dr. Nast, the conversion of Dr. Jacoby and his beginnings at Bremen in 1849. Witness our growth and influence in Germany and discern God's providence in it.

4.—Thanksgiving to God for past devoted labors of the missionaries and pastors, and prayer for continued divine aid in a wise and fruitful conduct of the mission.

5.—Hymn 265.

6.—Consider the General Religious condition of Germany. As to the population registered as Protestants in Germany, the number represents, for the most part, persons indifferent to all religion. The great dearth of Church attendance is a fact sadly familiar. In many places throughout the country, pastors have suspended their services because no one came. In 1854 in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg it was found on inquiry that no service had been held in the head churches 228 times, because there had been no congregation. In 1870, only two per cent of the population of Berlin attended Church. Out of 23,969 interments only 3,777 had religious services. Religion retains its hold, it is true, better in country places than in large cities, and yet it is said that in 1876 only fourteen per cent of the whole population of the empire were church goers. What proportion of this number were Catholics we can not state. A correspondent says: "The people in North Germany seem to retain no more idea of religion than the vague idea of God." In Switzerland the Church attendance as reported at the Evangelical Alliance in Basle was ten per cent. of the population. Attendance at the communion has decreased in a marked degree in Switzerland. In 1859 the communion was taken 3,520 times; in 1863, 3,229 times, by not quite 10,000 souls; in 1867 there were only 2,956 communicants, and in 1877, 2,132, many receiving it four times a year.

The latest report from Berlin shows a church attendance of nearly three per cent or 300 out of the 1,140,000 population. Pastors and church councils show more zeal in procuring baptisms, confirmations, church marriages. Beyond this, home missionary societies are organizing and operating with a degree of vigor. At a late congress of such societies in Bremen, five hundred delegates were present. They co-operate with Young Men's Christian Associations and with Sunday schools. The latter, in the State church, have over 150,000 scholars and 17,000 teachers. In Berlin, 14,000 children attend them and there are fifty or sixty teachers' meetings held. The evangelical party is growing in strength in the church, for the lines are now sharply drawn. Many evangelical sermons are preached. Herr Storker, the Dom preacher in Berlin, an earnest evangelical, recently had 2,000 copies of his sermons distributed to the cabmen. Similar efforts, by societies and otherwise are increasing in Switzerland. Of Germany it was said at the Alliance meeting, 1879, "The net of home missions is now spread over the whole Fatherland." Our great hope for Germany lies in the manifestly increasing consciousness of a communion of faith and interest among believers, an increasing united reoccupation, on the part of the active church, of the ground held by the fathers and adhesion to the faith at first "delivered to the saints."

7.—Prayer for the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the State Churches in Germany, and for a widespread revival of religion in them and throughout the land.

8.—Hymn 263.

9.—Consider the present condition of our Mission. For this we [illegible] refer to the annual report for 1881, pages of the [illegible] above [illegible] reports from the conference [illegible] 1882, and other above [illegible] articles. The latest [illegible] show 8,700 members, [illegible] 81 conference [illegible] local preachers, 384 [illegible] 14,840 [illegible] Church [illegible] this [illegible] improve [illegible] in [illegible] the [illegible] engaged. Earnest prayer that the land of Luther and the Reformation light may be speedily redeemed from the "power of darkness."

11.—Hymn 928.

12.—Benediction.

Subject of January concert, "Prayer for Missions, Our Domestic Missions in the West and South."

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

FOURTH QUARTER. LESSON IX. Nov. 26, 1882.

HIS DEATH ON THE CROSS. [Mark xv, 27-37.]

Our lesson opens at nine o'clock on Friday morning, at Calvary, outside the walls of Jerusalem. Great crowds are there to see a very wicked scene. Three crosses are there, and on them hang two thieves, with Jesus in the middle. The hands that healed the lame, raised the dead, and held little children up and blessed them, have cruel nails driven through them. Sin made men bad enough for that, and now these cruel men are around the cross, mocking Jesus. He bears it all. He can leave the cross; he can call out to God to send angels to carry him home: but he sees the sin of the world, and knows no one can bear it but himself. Jesus bears it to save the world. At twelve o'clock darkness came over the land. Wonderful things happened in the temple. The darkness lasted until three o'clock in the afternoon, when Our Savior died.

The wicked Jews had done all they could, had killed the Son of God, and now he hung dead on the tree. The poor disciples and his poor mother had crept near the cross before he died, and he had told John to take care of Mary, his mother.

Children, Jesus hung there for you. You can all go to him and tell him how you love him. You can crown and honor him now by serving him every day. He bore the agony of the cross for you, won't you follow him to heaven?—*Western.*

The Law of Cure Under the Compound Oxygen Treatment.

The objection which is frequently urged against Compound Oxygen by persons who have not made themselves acquainted with the natural and scientific laws governing its action, is that the same agent administered is for all diseases—for Neuralgia or Catarrh; for Consumption or Rheumatism; for Heart Disease or Bronchitis. That it is offered as a universal specific. In his Treatise on Compound Oxygen, Dr. G. R. Starkey has fully explained the nature, and action of this Treatment, and shown that it is not specific to any disease or class of diseases, but that it acts directly upon the nervous system and vital organs, and thence universally in the whole body. *It gives new force and more vigorous action to all the life-centres, thus restoring to nature the dominant power and healthy action which had been lost.* This being the case, no matter what the disease, or where located, it must be gradually ameliorated, and, if the central healthy action can be maintained, finally cured. Every intelligent and unprejudiced person will at once see that if the law of action which is claimed for Compound Oxygen be the true one, *its operation must be universal, and not local or specific;* and that all forms of disease may be reached by this agent. This Treatise will be *sent free* to all who desire to receive. STARKEY & PALLEN, 1109 & 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Church Burned.

The Methodist Episcopal Church on the Springfield circuit, Tennessee conference, was burned on the night of the 14th October. From what is known a white man is suspected of the crime, who had some difficulty with some persons attending the church about a dog. This is the second church that has been entirely destroyed at this place by incendiaries. The brethren are not discouraged but are making efforts to rebuild. It will be a hard struggle, as they are very poor and their number diminished by emigration to Kansas. Since the election some foolish and wicked persons are telling the negroes that when the Democratic President is elected, they will be enslaved again.

J. BRADEN.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 11, 1882.

David C. Cook's line of Holiday Goods this season is larger than ever. If you are contemplating buying anything in the shape of Bibles, Holiday Books, Banners and Decorations of any kind, we think you will find just what you want in his stock. Mr. Cook's long experience in this line enables him to furnish just what is needed. He will send you a full illustrated catalogue on application.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A freight car is used as a church by the people of Maple River Junction, Dakota.

The Catholic Church at Lincoln, Wis., was struck by lightning and burned to the ground.

A military tribunal at Trieste has confirmed the sentence of death passed on Overdank, bomb manufacturer.

General Stone will be chief of staff of Ismael Pasha Eyoub, who will command the army to advance against the False Prophet by way of the Red Sea.

President Heureaux of San Domingo, has issued a provisional decree declaring the port of San Pedro open to foreign commerce.

There is one motto for every pastor. The SOUTHWESTERN *for every family.* Brother the day has gone when you can expect an intelligent church and good work from those who do not take the church paper.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Sick Headache.
For the relief and cure of this distressing affliction take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Malaria.
Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action.

Constipation
should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator, it is so mild and effectual.

Biliousness.
One or two tablespoonfuls will relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state, such as Nausea, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, a bitter, bad taste in the mouth.

Dyspepsia.
The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

Colic.
Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simmons Liver Regulator is administered.

Buy only the genuine, in white wrapper, with red "Z." Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

☞ *Sold by All Druggists.* 9t

MARRIAGES.

Mr. J. W. Lee and Miss Sallie Johnson, Nov. 23, at Byhalia, Miss., Rev. T. J. Burton officiating. Both are members of the State Normal School, teaching in DeSoto county, and carry with them in their wedded life the blessings of numerous friends.

At the residence of the bride's father, Corinth, Miss., Oct. 31, 1882, Miss Jane Stephenson to Mr. Geo. W. Evans. Rev. W. H. H. Gallion officiated.

At three o'clock Sunday evening, Nov. 5, a notice was read in church, Corinth, Miss., that Rev. S. D. Bennett and Miss America Wilford, would be married on the night of the same day. At an early hour the house was crowded to witness the happy event, and at eight o'clock they were united in the bonds of wedlock by Rev. W. H. H. Gallion.

Rev. Willis Tunstall and Mrs. Maria Ellis, at M. E. Church, Nov. 9, 1882, were joined together in holy bonds of wedlock. Rev. S. A. Cowan officiated. Brother Tunstall is one of our faithful local deacons. We wish him much happiness.

Holly Springs, Miss.

At the residence of the bride. Spring Hill, Tenn., Nov. 1, 1882, Rev. James Pickett, P. E. of the Nashville District, Tennessee Conference, to Miss Annie V. Boyd; Rev. J. Thompson officiated.

At the M. E. Church, Okolona, Miss., Nov. 2, 1882, a large congregation gathered to witness the marriage of Prof. M. M. Carter to Miss Fannie A. Royster. At 7:30 P. M., the happy couple were united. They are both teachers of public schools and in the Sabbath school. We wish them a happy, long life together. On the 5th instant, at the church, at 3 P. M., D. W. Turner and Miss L. O. Gates, in the presence of a large congregation, were united. Messrs. Carter and Turner are business partners in a business house of this city, and are highly respected by the community. Rev. B. L. Crump officiated.

Okolona, Miss. B. L. C.

At the bride's residence, Houston, Tex., Oct. 28, 1882, by Rev. B. M. Taylor, Cornelius Parker to Mrs. Pink Christie. Mrs. Christie is the Sabbath School Superintendent of St. James M. E. Church and it is hoped she will now lead her husband into the school and church. Many friends wish them a long and happy life.

On Nov. 9th, at the bride's residence, Houston, Texas, by Rev. B. M. Taylor, Mr. Lobilions Foster to Mrs. Lucinda Irvin. Mrs. Irvin is a member of St. James Church. We wish both a happy life.

At the residence of the bride, corner Dryades and Sixth streets, Nov. 16, 1882, by Rev. J. F. Marshall, Mr. Newman Taylor and Mrs. Augusta Smith. Both of New Orleans.

DEATHS.

Sister Jones died May 11, 1882, in full triumph of faith. Her last words were: "I am going to live with the Lord" She leaves a husband and one child, father, mother, sister and two brothers to mourn her loss. T. J. BURTON.

Byhalia, Miss.

Sister Flora Goodman departed this life Nov. 2, 1882, aged 50 years, in full triumph of faith. She was a member of the M. E. Church for 20 years. She leaves four children to mourn her loss. N. TOOLE.

Waynesboro, Miss.

Sister Selah Fair died Oct. 8th, aged 72 years. She was a member of our church, and leaves children and a host of friends to mourn her loss. B. L. NEVILS.

Houston, Miss.

Bro. Jeff Pettaway died Nov. 4th. He was a beloved member and exhorter of St. Mark M. E. Church, Washington, La. He died in triumph of faith, leaving a wife, son, mother, brother and sister to mourn his loss. H. GREEN.

Little Isaiah Wiltz, aged 10 months, died Oct. 16. Father, mother, three sisters and two brothers are determined to meet him on the sweet banks of deliverance. D. SHELBY.

Allen, La.

At his residence, near this city, on Tuesday, 7th inst, Brother Ephraim Bradford, died. He was a member of Pleasant Grove M. E. Church, and died as he had lived, a consistent Christian, in the full triumph of faith. JAMES W. PARKS.

Jackson. Miss.

Died in Canton, Miss., on Friday, the 3d inst., in her 45th year, Sister Merinda Garrett. She was a member of Asburry M. E. Church, and died in the full triumph of faith. She leaves a daughter and a host of friends to mourn her loss. Her funeral was attended by Brothers Parks and Handy. D. D. GOODWIN.

Canton Miss.

At 9 o'clock on Tuesday 31st of October, the sad news reached me that Bro. Dock Walker, who had lately embraced a hope in the blessed Redeemer, had passed away to his final resting place. He leaves a wife and three little children and an aged mother to mourn his loss. I can say that his wife is a faithful member of our church and I trust a consistent Christian.

W. H. GALLION.

Corinth Miss.

A druggist in New Richmond, O., Mr. E. J. Donham, writes us the following: "I consider Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup one of the very best things made. I use it altogether in my own family and can therefore recommend it."

NEW BOOKS.

Anthem Treasures; A collection of choice anthems for public worship, and a complete department of funeral pieces. By J. M. Stillman. Published by S. W. Straub, Chicago, Ill. Price single copy, $1.25; per dozen, $12.

We have examined this book, and find the music well adapted to the use of the average choir; it is not too difficult, and does not go beyond the compass of the ordinary voice. It contains a good number of anthems, solos, duets, etc., that can be sung effectively by the average American choir. The music for funerals is of great merit and value. This feature of the book will certainly please all choir teachers, who know how difficult it is to obtain good pieces for such occasions. It abounds with pieces that may be repeated Sabbath after Sabbath, and will be richer and sweeter each time. The price is low. A descriptive pamphlet of twenty-four pages is sent free on application to S. W. Straub, Chicago, Ill.

The third edition of *Copp's Settler's Guide*, a popular exposition of public land system, is before us. It is edited by Henry N. Copp, of Washington, D. C. Its price is 25 cents in paper and 75 cents in cloth: 8 vo, 114 pp. The chapter on surveys is illustrated, and shows how to tell township and section corners' etc. The chapters on Homesteads, Pre-emptions, and Timber Culture contain the latest rulings and instructions.

We ask our readers who know the value of the SOUTHWESTERN to speak of it, and show it to their neighbors. This will help the pastors in their canvass.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The numbers of the *Living Age* for November 4th and 11th contain: The expansion of England in the Eighteenth Century, *Macmillan;* Comets, by Richard A. Proctor, *Contemporary Review;* Personal Reminiscences of Gen. Scobeloff, *Fortnightly;* A Glimpse of Mexico, *Nineteenth Century;* The Puritan Element in Longfellow, *British Quarterly;* American Novels, *London Times;* Miss Edgeworth, *Cornhill;* English, its Ancestors, its Progeny, *Fraser;* Mr. Morley's Valedictory, *Fortnightly;* Shakespeare on Death, *Spectator;* Patriotic Poetry, *Macmillan;* Ovid, an Apologia, *Temple Bar;* with instalments of "The Ladies Lindores," the conclusion of "Robin," by Mrs. Parr, poetry and miscellany. Littell & Co., Boston, publishers.

Harper's Magazine for December is rich in illustrations and literary attractions. The beautiful scenery of the Columbia River is finely described and illustrated by Cleveland Rockwell. Joseph Hatton contributes "William Black at Home"—full of delightful gossip about this popular novelist. Under the title of "The Great Seaport of Western France," Thomas W. Knox gives a description of Havre, which is illustrated. Mr. Bishop concludes his article on Southern California with a description of Los Angeles, the San Gabriel Mission, Riverside, San Diego, and Santa Barbara—beautifully illustrated. Two poems by Herrick are given, each with a full page illustration. Colonial history receives attention in two contributions—one, by the Rev. P. D. Hay, entitled "Cameos of Colonial Carolina," the other, by Prof. John Fiske, entitled "New England in the Colonial Period." In fiction, Miss Woolson's new novel takes naturally the first place in the reader's interest. Black's "Shandon Bells" has reached a very interesting stage. There are three short stories. A scientific paper, "Storing Electricity," by Professor Henry Morton, treats very clearly a subject which is just now of especial interest in connection with recent novel applications of electricity as a motive power. The editorial departments are well sustained.

The *December Century* will have the first of a series of papers on the national capital, entitled "The Supreme Court of the United States," by E. V. Smalley, illustrated with a frontispiece portrait of John Marshall, and portraits of all the Chief Justices, the present Justices and other pictures. Mr. Smalley's paper will be followed by others on "The White House," "The Capitol," "The New National Museum," and "Washington as a Winter Residence."

Not an experiment or cheap patent medicine is Brown's Iron Bitters. It is prepared by one of the oldest and most reliable chemical firms, and will do all that is claimed for it.

The coffee crop of Hayti is less than a two-thirds yield, and the quality is poor.

."Every truth has two sides; look at both before committing yourself to either," Kidney-Worth challenges the closest scrutiny of its ingredients and its grand results. It has nothing to fear from truth. Doctors may disagree as to the best methods and remedies, for the cure of constipation and disordered liver and kidneys. But those that have used Kidney-Wort, agree that it is by far the best medicine known. Its action is prompt, thorough and lasting.

Mechanical Organs

Play any tune, reduced from $8 to $6 to agents. Music in 100 ft. lots, 3 cts. per foot. Catalogues free. MASS. ORGAN CO., 57 Washington St., Boston Mass.

Forty Year's Experience of an Old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. 20-1y

NOTED MEN!

DR. JOHN F. HANCOCK, late President of the National Pharmaceutical Association of the United States, says:

"Brown's Iron Bitters has a heavy sale, is conceded to be a fine tonic; the character of the manufacturers is a voucher for its purity and medicinal excellence."

DR. JOSEPH ROBERTS, President Baltimore Pharmaceutical College, says:

"I indorse it as a fine medicine, reliable as a strengthening tonic, free from alcoholic poisons."

DR. J. FARIS MOORE, PH. D., Professor of Pharmacy, Baltimore Pharmaceutical College, says:

"Brown's Iron Bitters is a safe and reliable medicine, positively free from alcoholic poisons, and can be recommended as a tonic for use among those who oppose alcohol."

DR. EDWARD EARICKSON, Secretary Baltimore College of Pharmacy, says:

"I indorse it as an excellent medicine, a good digestive agent, and a non-intoxicant in the fullest sense."

DR. RICHARD SAPINGTON, one of Baltimore's oldest and most reliable physicians, says:

"All who have used it praise its standard virtues, and the well-known character of the house which makes it is a sufficient guarantee of its being all that is claimed, for they are men who could not be induced to offer anything else but a reliable medicine for public use."

A Druggist Cured.

Boonsboro, Md., Oct. 12, 1880.
Gentlemen: Brown's Iron Bitters cured me of a bad attack of Indigestion and fullness in the stomach. Having tested it, I take pleasure in recommending it to my customers, and am glad to say it gives entire satisfaction to all."
GEO. W. HOFFMAN, Druggist.

Ask your Druggist for BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and take no other. One trial will convince you that it is just what you need.

FOR THE
Cheapest and Choicest
Family and Fancy Groceries
SUGAR, COFFEE, FLOUR, LARD,
Hams, Bacon, &c., &c.,
—GO TO—
N. E. Sullivan's
GROCERY,
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Furniture Repaired and Varnished.
All orders promptly attended to. oct15-1y

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me. 47-1y

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me. 47-1y

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, November 20, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔ lb—	
Ordinary	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]
Middling fair	[illegible]
SUGAR, ℔ lb—	
Yellow clarified	[illegible]
White clarified	[illegible]
MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—	
Common	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]
Choice	[illegible]
RICE, Louisiana, ℔ lb—	
Common	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]
Choice	[illegible]
MOSS, ℔ lb—	
Mixed	2½
Gray	2¾
Black	3¼
GROCERIES.	
BUTTER, ℔ lb—	
Western	25
COFFEE, ℔ lb—	
Ordinary	[illegible]
Prime	[illegible]
CHEESE, ℔ lb—	
Western factory	[illegible]
CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl.—	
Choice	[illegible]
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—	
Fancy	5 [illegible]
Choice family	5 [illegible]
LARD, ℔ lb—	
Choice, in kegs	[illegible]
Choice, in tierces	[illegible]
SALT, ℔ Sack—	
Coarse	1 [illegible]
Fine	1 [illegible]
ESCULENTS—	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	2 [illegible]
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 [illegible]
Onions, ℔ bbl	2 [illegible]
Apples, ℔ bbl	3 50 @ 4 [illegible]
Cabbages, ℔ 100	10 00 @ 11 [illegible]
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	5 00 @ 6 [illegible]
OILS, ℔ gallon—	
Coal, in cases	18 @
Coal, in bbls	15 @
Linseed, raw	56 @
Linseed, boiled	59 @
Cotton seed	42 @
GRAIN AND FEED.	
CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—	
Yellow	[illegible]
White	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]
OATS, ℔ bushel—	
Western	46
BRAN, ℔ 100 lbs—	
Choice	[illegible]
HAY, ℔ ton—	
Prime	16 @ 17
Choice	18 @ 19
PROVISIONS.	
MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—	
Choice	21 25
BACON, ℔ lb—	
Breakfast	16½ @ 17
Shoulders	[illegible]
Sides, clear rib	[illegible]
Sides, clear	[illegible]
Hams, sugar-cured	[illegible]
DRY SALT MEAT, ℔ lb—	
Clear rib sides	11
Clear sides	11½
Shoulders	8¼

Conference Notices.

LITTLE ROCK DISTRICT.

The second session of the Little Rock District Conference for this conference year will convene at Scruggs's Chapel, on the Mariana Circuit, December 27, 1882. Each member is expected to be present. The local preachers must have their license with them for renewal. Brethren be on hand at the opening, and let us have a good time with our good people there. Take your benevolent collections [illegible] and then so you can report them. [illegible] P. E.

[illegible] TECHE DISTRICT—LA CONFERENCE.

FOURTH ROUND.

Cheneyville	Dec.	9—10
Booneville	"	10—11
Bayou DesGlaize	"	1[illegible]
Holmesville	"	1[illegible]
Vasea and Rigolets	"	1[illegible]
Alexandria and Pineville	"	16—17
Stuart Chapel & Spring Creek	"	18
Waxia	"	2[illegible]
Flat Town	"	2[illegible]
Washington	"	23—24
Opelousas	"	24—25
Vermillion	"	27
Lake Charles	"	2[illegible]
New Iberia	"	30—31
St. Martinsville	Dec. 31,	Jan. 1
Pecan	Jan.	2
Jennerette	"	3—[illegible]
Glaeon	"	6—7

Brethren will please make all due preparation for their quarterly meetings. Remember the claims of our SOUTHWESTERN and push the canvass for each subscribers for next year. Let every charge see to it that its full apportionment, as well as its subscription toward our Gilbert Haven School of Theology, as published on page 19 of the District Minutes, are raised in full within the next week or two. Go to work now, with full determination to raise every cent, and something over, if possible. We cannot afford to come lacking, the demands are too urgent, and the Lord has blessed us with too bountiful a crop this year. A. E. P. ALBERT, P. E.

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

Brethren attending the session of Conference at Brownsville, on the 23d inst., will inquire for excursion tickets when they buy their tickets, on the Louisville & Nashville and on the Great Southern Railroad to Nashville, and on the Chattanooga, Nashville & St. Louis Railroad to McKenzie, and on the Memphis branch purchase tickets to Brownsville. Tickets will be sold at all the principal stations on these roads in the bounds of our Conference, from the 21st to 23d, good to the 29th inst. Committees will meet for the examination of the classes in the course of study, at Key Chapel, on Wednesday, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock a. m.

J. BRADEN, Secretary.

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

All candidates for local deacon's orders, will please meet the committee on examination in the M. E. Church Brownsville, Tenn., on the first day of the session, Thursday, November 23d, ready for examination. Examination will be on the four years course for local preachers. Discipline, appendix, page 271. L. M. HAGOOD, Chairman of Committee.

Nashville, Nov. 1, 1882.

Send [illegible] stamp to M. J. Paillard & Co., 680 Broadway, New York City, for special descriptive circular of music boxes.

Read the McTammany Organette advertisement in this paper.

$1,500 a year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

A student at Bowdoin College has recently received by law $2,700 as damages for injuries received from hazing.

KIDNEY-WORT
IS A SURE CURE
for all diseases of the Kidneys and
LIVER
It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.
Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.
In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.
41- SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
KIDNEY-WORT
oct5

WHISKY HABIT CURE. By DR. B. M. WOOLLEY Atlanta, Ga. It Quiets the Nerves, Promotes Health and Morals, Costs less than Whisky. Try it. Office 33½ Whitehall street. 24-lyeom

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8 - - - CAMP STREET, - - - - 8
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Always on hand a large stock of Waltham Watches. Watch repairing a special business.
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Solid Silver Wares
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Are sold by the Trade as low as goods of much inferior grade in quality and workmanship, so that purchasers can be assured of obtaining an article of sterling quality, if they will see that this Trade Mark [STERLING] is stamped on every piece. This stamp has now become as well known in this country as is the Hall Mark of England as a sure guarantee for good quality.
GORHAM M'F'G COMPANY,
SILVERSMITHS.
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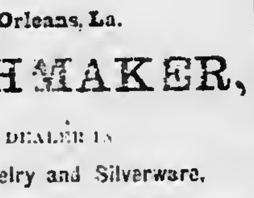
BOXES



ARE THE BEST.
They are the only ones that are sold by first-class dealers the world over. Send 3 cents for circular M. J. PAILLARD & CO., 680 Broadway, New York City.
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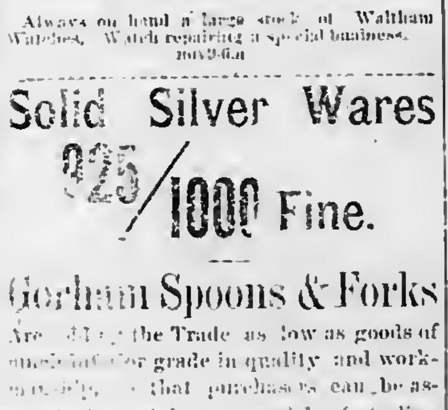

Send for Circulars, Catalogues of Music, &c.
McTammany Org't Co. Worcester, Mass., U.S.A.
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Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S
Indian Blood Syrup
Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.
☞ AGENTS WANTED.
(Trade Mark.)
Laboratory 77 West 3d St. New York City. Druggists Sell it.
CHILLS AND FEVER.
FROG LEVEL, LA., February 27, 1880.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chills and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine.
L. D. HOWDISHELL.
july27-1y

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☞ The principal premium for 1883 will be a superb steel engraving, size 27 inches by 20, for framing, after MUNCAKSY'S world renowned picture, "CHRIST BEFORE PILATE," for which the French Government has just paid 100,000 francs. This engraving at a retail store would cost Five Dollars.
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☞ A Supplement is given in every number, containing a full-size pattern for a lady's or child's dress. Every subscriber will receive, during the year, twelve of these patterns worth more alone, than the the subscription price. Peterson's Magazine gives more for the money and combines greater merits than any other. It has the
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BEST DRESS PATTERNS, BEST ORIGINAL STORIES,
BEST WORK-TABLE PATTERNS, BEST MUSIC, ETC., ETC.
Its immense circulation and long-established reputation enable its proprietor to distance all competition. In 1883 a new feature was introduced, which will be improved during 1883, being a series of
SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES.
The stories, novelets, sketches, travels, articles, etc., in "PETERSON" are admitted to be the best published. All the most popular female writers contribute to it. In its pages Religion and Morality are always inculcated. Household and other receipts; articles on Art, Embroidery, Flower Culture, in short, everything interesting to ladies. TERMS, (Always in Advance,) $2.00 A YEAR.
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YOU WILL BE PLEASED WITH THEM.
IMMANUEL—New Cantata, by Doane. Very attractive. Price $20 Per 100; 25 Cents by Mail.
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$3 Per 100; 4 Cents Each by Mail.
☞ A full line of Christmas Anthems, Carols, Services, etc., Catalogue sent on request.
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—AT—
50 Cents and Upward,
Fitted to the eyes by a competent optien.
A. B. GRISWOLD & CO.,
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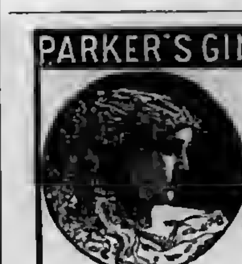
nov16-1m



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Ginger, Bucho Mandrake and many of the best medicines known are combined in Parker's Ginger Tonic, into a medicine of such varied powers as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best Health & Strength Restorer Ever Used.
It cures Rheumatism, diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver Kidneys & Lungs, & is entirely different from Bitters, Ginger Essences & other Tonics, as it never intoxicates. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.
PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.
The Best, Cleanest and Most Economical Hair Dressing. Never fails to restore youthful color to gray Hair.
50c. & $1 sizes at druggists. Large saving buying $1 size.

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By the Month, Week or Day,
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Mrs. C. ROBERTSON, Proprietor.
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MRS. M. L. DALE,
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☞ Any one visiting the Pass will do well to give her a call. 10ly

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DEALER IN
HARDWARE, STOVES and CASTINGS,
Railroad and Mill Supplies.
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Charter Oak Stoves, Disstons' Saws, Old Hickory Wagons, Howe Scales and Avery's Plows.
49 and 51 Main st.. Houston, Texas.
Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware. All orders for Gas Fitting and Plumbing promptly attended to. 8-ly

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FOO CHOO'S Balsam of
SHARK'S OIL,
Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known.
This Oil is abstracted from a peculiar species of White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as the Carcharodon Rondeletii. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and *many so seemingly miraculous*, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese People. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at $1 per bottle.
HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY!
It has performed a miracle in my case.
I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better.
I have been greatly benefited.
My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.
"Its virtues are *unquestionable* and its *curative character absolute, as the writer can personally testify, both from experience and observation.* Write at once to Haylock & Jenney, No. 7 Dey street, New York, enclosing $1, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—Editor of Mercantile Review.
☞ To avoid loss in the mails, please send money by Registered Letter.
Only imported by HAYLOCK & JENNEY,
(Late Haylock & Co.)
7 Dey street, New York.
Sole Agents for America.
18-lyp3.

"THE ANGEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD," A SERIAL STORY of absorbing interest will be commenced in NOVEMBER number of
ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.
All New subscribers for 1883 will receive Free the November and December numbers of this year. Terms: $2 a year; 3 copies $5; 4 copies $6; 8 and one extra $12. For specimen number, containing first chapters of this interesting story, send 10c.
T. S. ARTHUR & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.
4741

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New Orleans
UNIVERSITY,
CORNER RACE AND CAMP STREETS,
New Orleans, La.
Open to all, without regard to race or religion.
Rev. JAMES A. DEAN, A.M., D.D., President.
The next term of this institution will open on MONDAY, September 18. Students are desired to be present at the opening, as studies will commence on the first day.
Special instruction, both by recitation and lectures, will be given to those preparing to preach or teach, and to such as are already engaged in those professions. Every scholar, of whatever grade, will have the most thorough instruction.
Board and tuition at the same rates as heretofore.
New Orleans, Aug. 31, 1882. 36-3m

HOUSTON SEMINARY,
NO. 1 CAPITAL ST.,
HOUSTON, TEXAS.
REV. C. W. CAMPBELL, PH. B., PRINCIPAL.
TUITION, - - - - $1 25 per Month.
A School for all regardless of color. Opens Oct. 16. Boarding department will open about Nov. 1. Experienced Teachers. Instruction thorough. Training of those preparing for the Ministry or for teaching made a specialty. Courses elementary and advanced. All expenses low.
For further information address the Principal.
41-3m

Rust University,
Holly Springs, Miss.
LOCATION BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL.
Instruction, Systematic and Thorough.
COURSES OF STUDY:
Academic, Normal, Collegiate and Biblical.
Special Instruction in Music and Penmanship.
EXPENSES:
Board, per month, including rooms and washing $10 00
Tuition, per month of twelve weeks 3 00
Music and Penmanship extra.
FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 28, 1883.
Examination of new students September 27.
Rust Hall, which is being erected at a cost of $25,000, will be completed by the opening of the winter term, January 2. School accommodations can then be provided for about five hundred students and about half that number can be boarded in the school building.
For further information address
aug-24 3m. W. W. HOOPER.

Baldwin Seminary
A School for White Pupils of Both Sexes.
BALDWIN, ST. MARY'S PARISH, LA.
YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 18, 1882.
Prepares for College or University, Business or Professional Life.
We challenge competition in low rates, thorough instruction, and healthfulness and beauty of location. Influences strictly religious. Home care and comforts. For circular containing further information, address
REV. W. S. FITCH, A. M., President.
aug24-3m

Walden Seminary,
Little Rock, Ark.
Fall Term Opens September 18, 1882; Winter Term, Jan. 3, 1883.
TUITION PER MONTH $1 00
Cost of living cheap. In man cases students pay their board by their services outside of school hours. Instruction thorough. Good religious influences.
For catalogue, or further information, address
REV. THOMAS MASON, Principal.
40-3m

RAILROADS.

Great Jackson Route.
CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD.
THE STANDARD GAUGE TRUNK LINE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH.
The ONLY LINE running PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS THROUGH from New Orleans to CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO, WITHOUT CHANGE OF TRUCKS.
ONLY ONE CHANGE to NEW YORK AND EASTERN CITIES.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE to ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO and all points North and West. Many miles shorter and many hours quicker than any other line.
DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS leave and arrive at Calliope street Depot as follows:
LEAVE. / ARRIVE.
Express No. 2...8:00 a. m. | Mail No. 1....7:00 a. m.
Mail No. 4.....5:30 p. m. | Express No. 3.10:15 a.m.
Nos. 1, 3 and 4 run daily.
Ticket office, 22 Camp street, corner Common.
A. D. SHELDON, Ticket Agent.
J. W. COLEMAN, Acting Gen'l. Passenger Agt.
C. M. SHEAFE, General Superintendent.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.
Shortest and Quickest Route to all Eastern Cities.
THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE TO MONTGOMERY, NASHVILLE, LOUISVILLE, LYNCHBURG, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, ATLANTA, AND WASHINGTON, D. C.,
☞ IN PULLMAN CARS.
ENTIRE TRAINS THROUGH FROM NEW ORLEANS TO LOUISVILLE.
Leave. / Arrive.
Express .... 7:00 a. m. / 9:40 p. m.
Coast Accommodation .... 3:27 p. m. / 9:40 a. m.
Fast Mail .... 6:00 p. m. / 9:20 a. m.
ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO NORTHERN AND EASTERN CITIES
Hunters' coaches will be attached to Saturday train, leaving New Orleans at 8:45 p. m., returning to the city at 7:15 p. m.
Drawing-Room Cars attached to Coast Trains. Fare 25c. each way.
Ticket office corner St. Charles and Common streets, where sleeping car accommodations may be secured.
C. P. ATMORE, Gen'l. Pass. Ag't.
JNO. KILKENY, Asst. Gen'l. Pass. Ag't.
JNO. H. SMITH, Ticket Agent.
J. T. HARAHAN, Superintendent.

HULLERS [illegible]

Young Folks' Corner.

THE CALIPH'S EXPERIMENT.

In ancient days, a Caliph formed a plan—
Knowing he was, himself, a perfect man—
His many virtues to perpetuate
When he should pass beyond the Golden Gate.
This was his scheme: He found a lad untaught,
Too young, in fact, to e'er have given thought
To anything more serious than play.
This lad he took, from all mankind away,
And in a palace placed him. 'Round about
The palace was a wall, and in or out
Passed no one, save the Caliph and the mutes,
Who acted as the servants, silent brutes
Unable to express a thought. Each day
The Caliph with the youth for hours would stay,
And strive by every means he could devise
To make himself in the young captive's eyes
Appear, in all things, wise and good and great—
The only being fit to imitate.
In short, a character he tried to build
Just like his own. At last, the task fulfilled,
He brought the youngster forth, that he might see
What the world's verdict on his work would be.
The world declared and honestly believed
The Caliph had his self-set task achieved,
Pronounced him and his protege to be,
In character, as like as pea and pea.
Not so the Caliph. To his mind it seemed
A failure, most complete and unredeemed.
To the old King the boy appeared, alas!
Unlike his teacher, an infernal ass.

—*Boston Post.*

A Brave Boy.

Deep down in a mine in Wardley Colliery, Newcastle, England, there is a brave boy who deserves to be called a hero. In a situation of sudden peril he used precautions which prevented a dreadful explosion, simply by behaving with courage and presence of mind.

He noticed that his lamp flared up, a sure sign of the presence of dangerous gas. Had he hastily rushed away, his light might have burst through the wire gauze which surrounds a miner's lamp, and setting fire to the gas, caused a heart-rending accident.

The lad did nothing so silly. When questioned by the Superintendent as to how he had found out that there was gas in the neighborhood where he was at work, he replied,—'Because my lamp flared.'

"And what did you do then?" asked the gentleman.

"I took my pricker, and pulled down the wick, but the lamp still flared."

"Well, my boy, and how did you manage then?"

"Why, I put the lamp inside my jacket, and covered it up tight, and the light went out."

Of course the lamp could not burn without air.

To think of the right thing to do, and then promptly to do it, boys, that is what makes the difference between a common man and a hero.

This little fellow, whose name is not mentioned,—Mick, or Ted, or Jack,—has in him the making of a grand man, cool, resolute and clever. Fortunately there was an overseer near him, who, when he heard from the lad about his lamp, went bravely through the gas, in total darkness, and set open a door, the closing of which had forced the gas into the main-ways of the mine.—*Harper's Young People.*

Two Ways.

Fred and Joe are boys of the same age. Both have their way to make in the world. This is the way Joe does. When work is before him he waits as long as he can, he hates so to touch it! Then he does not half do it. He is almost sure to stop before it is done. He does not care if fault is found. He says:—

"I can't help it," or, "I don't care."

Fred's way is not the same. He goes straight to his work, and does it as soon as he can and as well as he can. He never slights work for play, though he loves play as well as Joe does. If he does not know how to do a piece of work well, he asks some one who does know, and then he takes care to remember. He says,—"I never want to be ashamed of my work."

Which boy, do you think, will make a man to be trusted?

Bible "B's."

Be sober	I Peter, 5:8
Be strong	Eph. 6:10.
Be careful	Phil. 4:6.
Be zealous	Rev. 3:10.
Be vigilant	I Peter 5:5.
Be thankful	Col. 3:15.
Be watchful	Rev. 3:2.
Be steadfast	I Cor. 15:58.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate In Dyspepsia.

[illegible] H. Atkins, A. A. Sur. U. S. A., says: "For dyspepsia [illegible] in the lean or corpulent [illegible] debility and in [illegible] consumption, it has [illegible] steady benefit, and [illegible] friends are quite [illegible] message to [illegible] ample

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., N. Y.

21-1y

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

D. Shelby, Allen: "I would not wish to live among a better people than those of Allen; they are kind, candid, and willing to help the cause of Christ Jesus. Hasou Chapel and her body guard have done well for the missionary cause. The brethren say I shall not go to Conference with less than $25 from this charge. Bro. Abb McGough, supervisor and treasurer, chose the following collectors, and they brought in the amounts stated: Sister Louisa Emmett $4, Cornelius Smith $3, Eliza Davis $1, Rebecca Gant $1, Amanda Banks $1, Abb McGough $5. Total 21 10. Some of the sisters have not reported yet. Pray for us."

TEXAS.

E. Henderson, Georgetown: "Elder Madison held our fourth quarterly conference, and preached a glorious sermon to a large congregation. Collection $17 35. I have had 14 converts this year and 22 additions; $115 spent on improvements; $8 50 paid on old debt. People have paid me to date $102 50. Mrs. C. F. Works, of Georgetown, has done much this year for the Church. She is not a member; all she needs is religion."

MISSISSIPPI.

W. H. Gallion, Corinth: "Please allow me to correct a mistake that appeared in my published letter; whereas, it read $375, it should have been $735 35. I also wish to mention $15 donated by the Sunday school to assist in paying for repairs to the church. Since my last writing we have had our church painted at a cost of $52 50."

TENNESSEE.

A. Burdett, Waynesboro: "Elder Price preached a very good sermon. He held my fourth quarterly conference. We raised for him $15 90, pastor $38 20, bishops, $2, missionary $6, Freedmen's Aid $3 25, church extension $2 50. The Ladies Mite Society made $14 for Smith Chapel. We gave a Sunday exhibition. We have 45 members, ten within two miles of Dyersburg. The Ladies Mite Society, conducted by Miss Betrie Smith made $12 75. St. Peters Church is one of the finest on the district. We have quit work on it. It cost, up to date, $500; they paid $100 on the old debts. We have raised for St. Peter church $326 30, and paid $100 on old debts. We were promised $100 from the Church Extension Society, but have not received it."

A Good Offer.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company has just issued an illustrated treatise, "The Heart of the Continent," describing the wonderful growth of the Six Great States. The book is beautifully printed, and numerous engravings of high merit adorn its pages. Any one sending their name and address with two three cent postage stamps will receive a copy by return mail, by applying to PERCEVAL LOWELL, General Passenger Agent, Chicago. 42-5teow

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The thing desired found at last. Ask Druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c. boxes.

The steamer John M. Chambers sunk in seven feet of water, a mile below Plaquemine, La., on the 12th, after colliding with a towboat.

WHITE RIVER, W. T., Oct. 21, 1881.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.—Gentlemen: My wife suffered for over twenty years with rheumatism in her hips and legs. On reading your almanac she positively believed that your Sarsaparilla would cure her. She has taken four bottles and is now as well as ever she was in her life. I feel it my duty to send you my sincere thanks. C. ENOBLORN.

The Alabama Legislature met on the 14th.

Professor C. A. Bryce, M. D., LL. D., Editor Medical Clinic, Richmond. Va., says: "Liebig Co's Coca Beef Tonic is a wonderful reconstructive agent, building up the general system and supplying lost energy. In all wasting diseases [illegible] broken down constitutions it is the [illegible]

Justice Bradley, of the U. S. Supreme Court, will be 70 years old next March, and that being the retiring age, will probably retire on the pension to which he will be entitled.

"Buchupaiba."

Now, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases. $1. at druggists. La. depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

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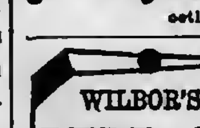

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the grandest thoughts of the world's greatest authors, among whom are Bishops Simpson, Foster, Warren, Hurst and Foss, Joseph Cook, Talmage, Dr. Carrie, Dr. March, Dr. McCosh, Dr. Crosby, Dr. Cuyler, and others, on subjects of the most profound interest to every one. A rich feast awaits the reader of this book. Its sales are immense. One agent sold 62 in one township; others 33 in 4 days; 36 in 6 days; 28 in 3 days; 59 in 6 days; 112 in 22 days; 113 in 1 month; 130 in 1 month.
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BOOKS, PICTURES, ETC.

The following is a list of miscellaneous articles that may be had at this office on receipt of the prices annexed. They will be sent, post-paid, to any address desired:

Is there to be a War of Races in America, by Rev. A. E. P. Albert	10c.
Lithographs Methodist Bishops, in group, up to 1872, each	$ 25
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The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.
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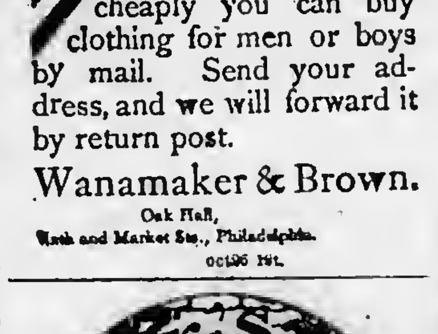

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It is a startling fact, that quinine, arsenic, and other poisonous minerals form the basis of most of the "Fever and Ague Preparations," "Specifics," "Syrups," and "Tonics," in the market. The preparations made from these mineral poisons, although they are palatable, and may break the chill, do not cure, but leave the malarial and their own drug poison in the system, producing quinism, dizziness, ringing in the ears, headache, vertigo, and other disorders more formidable than the disease they were intended to cure. AYER'S AGUE CURE thoroughly eradicates these noxious poisons from the system, and always cures the severest cases. It contains no quinine, mineral, or any thing that could injure the most delicate patient; and its crowning excellence, above its certainty to cure, is that it leaves the system as free from disease as before the attack.
For Liver Complaints, AYER'S AGUE CURE, by direct action on the liver and biliary apparatus, drives out the poisons which produce these complaints, and stimulates the system to a vigorous, healthy condition.
We warrant it when taken according to directions.
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Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR: I desire to inquire for my sister Martha, who was sold from us when about seven years old to a man who lived near Bolivar, Tenn., named Tom Boyle. At that time we all belonged to John Green, except father, who belonged to Nat Woods. Father was Granville, mother Dollie, brothers William, Granville, and Richmond the baby, sister Laura. We all went by the name of Norman. Father belonged to Tom Norman, who lived at Whiteville, Hardeman Co., Tenn. Grandfather was Squire Norman, grandmother, Jennie Norman. Mother and all the children except Sister Martha are here in Texas. I desire to find her. Pastors, please read this to your congregations. Address, at Austin, Texas, her brother,

38-3m REV. GRANVILLE NORMAN.

MR. EDITOR: I was sold from Adamstown, Frederick county, Maryland, twenty-eight years ago, and I have never heard from any of my people since. Mother was Betsey Hutchens; oldest brother Philip Hutchens, and all of the fingers of the right hand save the thumb were burnt off. I had a brother Nelson Hutchens. Their owner was David Hutchens. If any one knows of the whereabouts of any of the above named persons, they will greatly oblige by addressing me at Kelso Station, Lincoln county, Tennessee.

REBECCA HARDEN.

DEAR EDITOR: I would like to find my nephew, Robert Brown, who left New Orleans, Oct. 20, 1877, for Louisville, Ky. He stopped at Plaquemines, La., and wrote me two letters, but as I was out of the city teaching school at the time, they were not answered until my return home. I wrote but did not receive a reply. I have not heard from him since, although I have traveled and made inquiries at river cities. Address me at Allen, La. D. J. PRICE.

35 6tm

MOTHERS READ.

GENTS:—About nine years ago I had a child two years old and almost dead. The doctor I had attending her could not tell what ailed her. I asked him if he did not think it was worms. He said no. However, this did not satisfy me, as I felt convinced in my own mind that she had. I obtained a bottle of DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE (genuine). I gave her a teaspoonful in the morning and another at night, after which she passed seventy-two worms and was a well child. Since then I have never been without it in my family. The health of my children remained so good that I had neglected watching their actions until about three weeks ago, when two of them presented the same sickly appearance that Fanny did nine years ago. So I thought it must be worms, and went to work at once with a bottle of DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE between four of my children, their ages being as follows: Alice, 8 years; Charley, 4 years; Emma, 6 years; John, 9 years. Now comes the result: Alice and Emma came out all right, but Charley passed forty-five and Johnny about sixty worms. The result was so gratifying that I spent two days in showing the wonderful effect of your Vermifuge around Utica, and now have the worms on exhibition in my store.
Yours truly, JOHN PIPER.

The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE is manufactured only by
Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
and bear the signatures of C. McLane and Fleming Bros. It is never made in St. Louis or Wheeling.
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Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Oldest workmen. Greatest experience. Largest trade. Special attention given to Church and School Bells. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.
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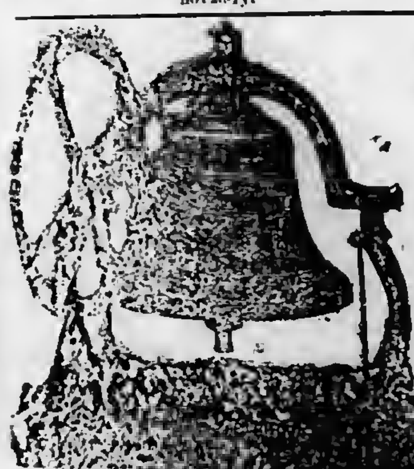

The following prices include the Mountings.

Diam ter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting.	Price
26 inches	175 lbs.	325 lbs.	$35 00
[illegible]	225 lbs.	375 lbs.	52 00
[illegible]	350 lbs.	550 lbs.	84 00
36	550 lbs.	800 lbs.	120 00
40	750 lbs.	1050 lbs.	160 00
44	1000 lbs.	1350 lbs.	200 00
45	1300 lbs.	1800 lbs.	260 00
48	2100 lbs.	2900 lbs.	400 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.
The bells are too well known to need any recommendation from me.
On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.
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Manufacture those celebrated Chimes and Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. Price-list and circulars sent free.
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Essay Free. *The Morphine User:* 200 pp. $1.00.
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A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.
GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S Iron Tonic in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy, has in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians, have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT SAMUELS. 2161 Wash Avenue.
It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.
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No. 56 St. Charles St.

A WONDERFUL and SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.
These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, as when first you used them. They have been carefully examined and analysed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the sight if used in time, but in no case can the eye become impaired by their use for the following reasons:
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4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the light having no effect on the eye, with no distressing or tiresome sensation, which necessarily improves the eye.
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nov16-ly

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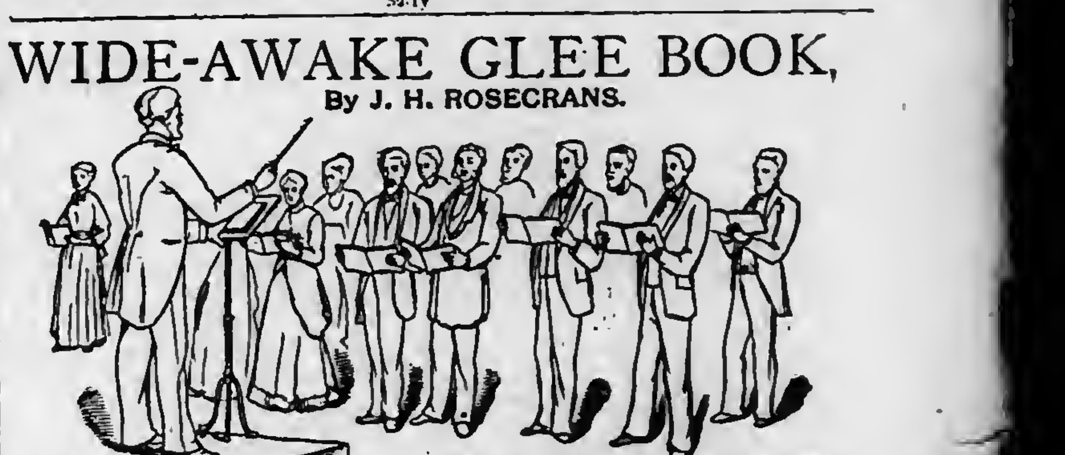

The Wide-Awake Glee Book is a brand-new work for Singing Schools and Conventions. The rudiments are brief and to the point; the exercises are after the latest and best patterns; the music is bright and sparkling, and graded with scrupulous care. *Every piece can be used with success in Concerts.* Full size, 160 pages; sample copy sent for 60 cts. Price per dozen, by express, $6. Per dozen by mail, $6.75.
FILLMORE BROS., Publishers, Cincinnati, O.
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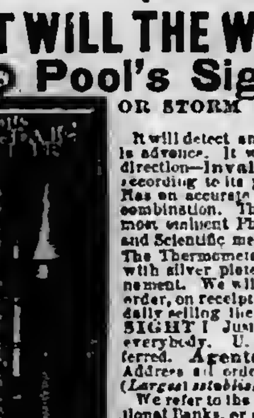
OR STORM GLASS AND THERMOMETER COMBINED,
WILL TELL YOU!



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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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THE PILOT.

My bark is wafted on the strand
By breath divine;
And on the helm there rests a hand
Other than mine.

One who was known in storms to sail,
I have on board;
Above the roaring of the gale,
I have my Lord.

He holds me when the billows smite;
I shall not fall,
If sharp, 'tis short; if long, 'tis light—
He tempers all.

Safe to the land; safe to the land!
The end is this;
And then with him go hand in hand
Far into bliss.

From Our Mission Rooms.

WHAT OUR PASTORS CAN DO.—A pastor in the Kansas conference, Rev. W. Stevenson, has responded to a circular letter from the missionary office, and doubled his collections for missions. The Sabbath school is organized with a missionary society, in fine working order, and will probably contribute twice as much to missions this year as was given by the congregation and Sunday-school together last year. In addition a subscription of $1 per member is obtained in the church, while it is hoped to increase to $2 per member in the year now opening. So much then is secured as a basis. The aim to reach no less than $500 in the charge, about equal to the amount given by the whole district the past year. "If you can get the pastors," writes Brother Stevenson, "to organize the Sunday-schools and missionary societies, and then *work* them, you can double the collections—at least such has been my experience during the last twenty years." This pastor sends for the monthly missionary letter.

THE MONTHLY MISSIONARY LETTER.—The last one received is from Rev. T. B. Wood, superintendent of the South American Mission. It shows something of what our Sunday-schools are in South America, and how our schools at home can help. Send for this letter. We hope the superintendents of all Sunday-schools organized into missionary societies will apply to the missionary secretaries for these monthly letters from different lands to read to the school. They will prove a great help to the monthly missionary meeting. Please give your address, Brother superintendent.

JAPAN.—Dr. Maclay informs us that the cholera, which has scourged the country for the past summer and autumn has almost totally disappeared. In all Japan, 20,000 persons have perished of the disease; but, happily, no one of the missionary community in the country has fallen. This fact is recorded with divine providence and renewed consideration to the work.

THE WORK IN KIUSHU.—In this southern island there is evidence of progress. Rev. C. S. Long recently made a tour through the provinces of Satsuma and Higo and everywhere found the people ready to hear the Gospel. The people of [illegible] were exceedingly friendly and obliging. He travelled 400 [illegible] out of twelve yen, or about [illegible] of our money. [illegible] people who would not accept [illegible] for food and [illegible]

studies in the Theological Seminary."

In Nagasaki, at the Deshima Church, five persons were baptized on Sunday, Oct. 8. One was a student in Cobleigh Seminary, another, a teacher in the W. H. M. S. School, and the other three, a father and his two children. Twenty native Christians partook of the sacrament. Rev. W. C. Kitchen was present, having now entered upon his work as principal of Cobleigh Seminary. The school has a larger attendance than ever before, and the proceeds from tuition fees are sufficient besides paying for all the native help employed, to pay the way of four of the theological students. Last year year there were forty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Kitchen had been quite ill but was at the last accounts improving.

SELF-SUPPORT IN JAPAN.—Effort is directed toward securing this in all stations. At Yokohoma, the members of the church paid about one-half the pastor's salary. This was before the removal of the Seminary to Tokio. They are not able at present to raise quite so much. All the charges in the Yokohoma district are doing something for self-support. At Sapporo in the north, the church has been supporting from the beginning, and is displaying a noble spirit in regard to financial independence. Some of the native laborers are quite self-sacrificing. At Hakodlati, two exhorters have each done almost as much preaching as the regular helper, and yet have received no pay for the work and have plainly declared that they have not desired wages for the service.

TRIBUTE TO REV. DAVID TERRY.—In the late session of the General Missionary Committee, the following action was taken:

Whereas, The committee is informed that the Rev. David Terry, who has rendered over 30 years service as Recording Secretary of our Missionary Society, is now in a feeble state of health, which in all probability marks the termination of his active career, therefore,

Resolved, That in common with the church at large, we cherish a lively remembrance of the ardent Christian zeal and industrious fidelity which have characterized the life of our Brother Terry, both in the position he has occupied, and in his general devotion to the Missionary cause. This personal devotion preceded his entrance upon the office and in the discharge of his duties, his sympathy for the missionaries in their fields of labor, and for all the work of the society has been untiring. Ever ready to conjecture and welcome new openings for work, the Missionary office and friends of our cause have found his presence and labors for a long series of years a source of encouragement and stimulus.

We invoke the Divine blessing upon Brother Terry in these days of declining strength, that he may find the comforting presence of the Master whom he has served a rich reward even now, to be consummated in the full glories of the Divine Kingdom to which his faith looks forward.

Resolved, That we appoint two of our number to personally convey to Brother Terry an expression of our remembrance and sympathy.."

Bishop Merrill and Dr. Baldwin visited Brother Terry according to appointment.

An Open Letter.

Mr. Frederick G. Bromberg, Mobile, Ala.

DEAR SIR:—Absence from the city has prevented an earlier reply to your letter of Oct. 11, 1882, asking information relating to "the establishment of measures of reform of criminals, especially of the juvenile class" in Alabama.

In any scheme for the repression and prevention of crime much attention ought to be given by the State to child-saving institutions, such as asylums and trade-schools.

No infant over three years of age should be allowed to remain in a town or county poorhouse. The overseers of the poor or county officers ought to place each indigent child above that age in an institution or family, where it will be under proper training and home influences, and come to know the value of productive labor. Much older children of the same class should be sent to trade-schools, taught trades and rendered self-supporting members of society. It [illegible] that children [illegible] up [illegible] and in no case should a child be allowed to grow up in company with an adult pauper.

The class known as youthful offenders requires even greater care on the part of the State to prevent its members from entering the list of adult criminals. The youthful offender under conviction of crime should not be sent to a penitentiary, but to a trades-school, and placed under the care of an expert in dealing with a certain class of juveniles at an important stage of their existence. It is perhaps hardly necessary to say that reformatories for juveniles should not be under the control of political appointees. It costs money to prevent crime, and it is difficult to make politicians understand this. Pennsylvania has spent over four hundred thousand dollars in preventing crime, and is very well pleased with the result of the investment. Did space permit, facts could be inserted here to show that the number of criminals is always permanently and greatly lessened in any community where child-saving institutions are systematically conducted.

Next in importance to reclaiming juvenile delinquents is the subject of adult criminals and prison management.

The reform movement was begun here a year and a half ago.

On the 14th of November, 1881, this movement procured the appointment of a Board of Commissioners of Prisons and Asylums by the City Council, to serve without pay, The newly created body, though far too large, has performed excellent service in looking after the interests of persons confined in our locked institutions.

In March, 1882, the Prisons and Asylums Aid Association was formed, as a part of the scheme. It is composed of about three hundred ladies and gentlemen, who act through an executive committee composed of ten members. It has from the first been in hearty accord with the Board of Commissioners, in all beneficial acts, but at the same time it has been a wholly independent and unofficial body, pursuing its chosen course in its own way; and has extended its operations to all parts of the State of Louisiana. It has applied to all known sources of information in the old world and the new for current facts, laws and reports relating to penitentiary science, and has now a large and valuable collection of works and reports relating to recent penalogy.

The following statements may be set down as brief hints to those persons who are considering what reforms ought to be brought about in a State like (for instance) Louisiana:

1. Persons only suspected of crime should not be conveyed in the same prison van, at the same time, with convicted persons or habitual criminals. Males and females should not be conveyed at the same time in the same van. Each person transported should be allowed the space of eighteen inches on one of the seats, as sitting room

2. Persons detained as witnesses, and persons arrested, suspected of crime, should not be confined in the same cell or room, or kept in sight of persons sentenced to imprisonment, or convicts undergoing punishment.

3. Persons sentenced to county or city jails should not be incarcerated for more than three months at one time, and each prisoner should be kept in cellular separation night and day.

4. In cases of longer sentence, persons, after conviction, should be sent to a convict prison, and be compelled to work ten hours a day. In no case should the same prison be used as a house of detention for untried persons and a house of penal service for sentenced criminals. Nor should any prison, used for either of these purposes, be used also as a house of detention or correction for youthful offenders. In no case should a person be sentenced for a term of years without labor. Labor is the chief means of curing criminals, but it cannot be at all times and in all places profitably applied to prisoners serving short terms of a few days or weeks. In no case should prisoners be allowed to associate together for hours or minutes, and prisons should be so constructed that prisoners may not see or communicate with each other. The labor should always be perfomed within prison walls, be productive and not penal. The plan of employing convicts, at a long distance from the prison to which they belong, on what is called the lease system, is everywhere strongly denounced by the highest and best minds now engaged in the study of penal science, as affording opportunity for cruel and criminal abuses. Convicts kept in idleness are really supported by the community. It has been found beneficial to encourage convicts to do extra work. It is proposed in some quarters to divide the money resulting from extra work between the prisoner and the person injured by him. In Pennsylvania the law gives one-half to the convict and one-half to the county from which he came,

5. Extra and unjudicial punishment of any convict who disobeys the rules of a prison, should be by law restricted to limiting his diet and placing him in a dark cell; and the administration of this kind of correction should always be under the inspection and advice of a physician. Unjust and inhuman punishments inflicted upon convicts, without color of law, by prison keepers, ought to be classed by legislative enactment as crimes, and ought to be duly punished, as are other offenses against good morals. All murders and violent deaths in prisons should be investigated carefully by a coroner's jury.

6. In the matter of sanitation, the State should do everything in its power to restore the convict to liberty at the end of his sentence, with a degree of good health, if possible, equal to that possessed by him at the time of his arrest. Every convict should have at least 800 cubic feet of air space; his cell ventilated, and a sufficient quantity of water for drinking and bathing purposes, and of wholesome food, clean clothes and bedding free from vermin, so that he may undergo his whole sentence as prescribed by the court, but without additional hardships not contemplated in the sentence.

7. Education, scholastic as well as moral, now no longer neglected by those States that are making satisfactory efforts in their prisons to reform convicts and diminish crime.

8. The abuse growing out of a too free use of the pardoning power, is one that, as a rule, demoralizes the whole body of convicts, increases crime, and throws all law, and even common decency into contempt. Prison reformers must watch and check this abuse by creating and defending a hearty and just public sentiment through the medium of the public press. The present Governor of New York reports that he has been applied to for pardons by convicts, in over fifteen hundred cases, and he has not seen his way clear to grant a single pardon. Cases justifying a pardon cannot often arise, and in every instance of clemency, the pardon should be provisional, in order that it may be revoked for cause.

9. Aiding discharged convicts to commence an honest life, and keeping a register of criminals, if systematically kept up, will greatly assist any State in reducing its number of criminals.

I trust that what is here written will serve to bring to your notice matters that ought to be of the greatest importance to every community.

Any further suggestions you may need, in order to set on foot your proposed good work, will be furnished. The methods of conducting our reform work here will be made clear in the first annual report of the Prisons and Asylums Aid Association, soon I trust, to be published.

With respect, I subscribe myself,
Yours truly,
G. W. CABLE,
Secretary of Prisons and Asylums Aid Association.
New Orleans, La., Nov. 4, 1882.

An Endless Book.

The Rev. James Caughey relates that a couple of infidels were once standing together on the deck of a vessel as she glided past a desolate island of the sea. One said to the other. "Suppose you were condemned to live on this island alone, and had the choice of but one book for your companion, what book of books would you choose?"

The other replied: "I would select Shakespeare, because of the variety of his themes."

"Well," rejoined the other infidel, "although I do not believe the Bible, yet I would choose it for my companion, for the Bible is an endless book." Endless! Yes, and the joy it reveals is endless, the delightful employments to which it directs are endless, the path of progress it opens is endless. O God, "Thy testimonies are wonderful!"

Missionary Apportionment.

Apportionment of money to be raised by the several Conferences and Missions for the cause of missions in 1883.

I. CONFERENCES.

Alabama	350
Arkansas	520
Austin	500
Baltimore	35,000
Blue Ridge	200
California	5,200
Central Alabama	325
Central German	9,000
Central Illinois	15,000
Central New York	20,000
Central Ohio	14,000
Central Pensylvania	24,000
Central Tennessee	600
Chicago German	4,500
Cincinnati	21,000
Colorado	2,700
Columbia River	1,250
Delaware	1,200
Des Moines	10,000
Detroit	12,000
East German	4,500
East Maine	3,000
East Ohio	24,000
East Tennessee	210
Erie	13,000
Florida	750
Genesee	17,525
Georgia	250
Holston	2,400
Illinois	22,500
Indiana	13,000
Iowa	9,000
Kansas	2,000
Kentucky	3,500
Lexington	400
Little Rock	250
Louisiana	1,000
Maine	5,000
Michigan	12,000
Minnesota	7,500
Mississippi	2,000
Missouri	3,000
Nebraska	2,000
Nevada	500
Newark	23,500
New England	22,650
New England (Southern)	13,250
New Hampshire	7,000
New Jersey	23,000
New York	50,000
New York East	50,400
North Carolina	500
North Nebraska	700
Northern New York	17,050
North Indiana	12,000
North Ohio	13,000
Northwest German	4,000
Northwest Indiana	10,000
Northwest Iowa	1,500
Northwest Norwegian	2,000
Northwest Swedish	2,800
Northwest Kansas	1,000
Ohio	21,000
Oregon	2,050
Philadelphia	47,000
Pittsburg	18,500
Rock River	21,500
St. Louis	5,000
St. Louis German	5,750
Savannah	750
South Carolina	3,500
Southeast Indiana	10,000
Southern California	1,600
Southern German	2,000
Southern Illinois	9,000
South Kansas	2,000
Southwest Kansas	1,000
Tennessee	1,000
Texas	1,000
Troy	19,000
Upper Iowa	12,000
Vermont	6,500
Virginia	1,200
Washington	3,500
West Texas	1,000
West Virginia	6,000
West Wisconsin	5,000
Western German	3,000
Wilmington	15,000
Wisconsin	9,000
Wyoming	15,000

II. MISSIONS.

Africa	100
South America	125
Foochow	300
Central China	60
North China	150
Germany and Switzerland	2,000
Denmark	575
Norway	1,250
Sweden	2,500
North India	600
South India	600
Bulgaria and Turkey	100
Italy	250
Mexico	25
Japan	170
Arizona	300
Black Hills	100
Dakota	350
Montana	400
New Mexico	300
Utah	250
West Nebraska	300

Letter from Jefferson District.

MR. EDITOR—We are still alive and at it; thought you have not heard from us for some months. Our second district conference met at Paris, August 31st., and closed September 4th. It was thought by all present to be the best district conference ever held in this district. Brother H. Webb, of Wiley University was with us and added greatly to the interest of the conference. The conference asked Brothers Webb and F. Parker to write up the doings of the conference and have them published in the SOUTHWESTERN, but they have failed for some cause to do so. It is true, Brother Parker has a few lines in the last number, but for all he wrote, he had as well saved his trouble. He is going to school and like the man that had a wife, therefore he could not. The reports of the preachers showed progress in every part of the district. Between three and four hundred had been received into the Church and more than two hundred had been converted. We are building a number of churches and repairing many others. At Clarksville, a church is going up that will be an honor to our people there, and to our church in this county. It will cost about $1800 when completed.

We have a beautiful church and a good parsonage in Paris, and one of the best bells in the city.

Paris is one of the most desirable stations now in the State.

We have harmony and peace throughout the district; the presiding elder and preachers have been working together like brothers; not one unkind thought or feeling exists so far as I know.

The people have been harder put to it to live this year than for many years, but notwithstanding the hard times and want of money our benevolent collections will be better than last conference.

Wiley University has started off better than any year of its history. Brothers Davis, Webb and Knox and sister, cannot be surpassed as a working force. They are doing all that can be done for Christ and the young. My prayer is, God bless them. I am coming up to conference better satisfied with my work, and the brethren than any year since I have been over the district. Pray for us.

Your brother, W. L. MOLLOY.
Texarkana, Texas, Nov. 5, 1882.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Intelligence vs. Ignorance.

Huduism and feoticism are the main trains that run the underground railroad, and unless there is a check to stay their progress, the next generation will be little better than the present or past. Parents set such poor example for their children. They talk so much that the children ought not to hear, and do so much before them that they should know nothing about. Could one hear the children at their play, rehearsing what pa and ma said was the matter with uncle Ben and aunt Sallie, and what old uncle Dan said he was going to work on them and cure them, there would be reason to fear the coming race will be but the outgrowth of the past. Let any one who doubts the truth of this, look around his own town and neighborhood for examples of such Hudu doctors creeping around from house to house deceiving people, demoralizing families. Near one-third of the people who get sick are tricked, or as they say conjured, and the root doctor comes to say the patient is hurt, and unless he is allowed to attend the case recovery will be impossible. Thus he scares people, and often gets a retention fee of fifteen dollars. Of course these wily fellows are not long in finding dupes among weak-minded persons. It is rarely the case that these agents of Satan have any learning except what they glean from the black art they practice. There was one case in the country, where I taught school, which I will give for example.

There was an old man who was said to possess this art, and in the same neighborhood a woman sick; the neighbors came and pronounced hers a case of genuine hurt or trickery, so the old doctor was called and the case submitted to to him. He burned her with hot stones, and used her in other indecent ways unfit for publication. You must know the case is left entirely to him in a private room, and no one is allowed, under any circumstance, to enter the room. If the victim is a female I would not give a fig for her virtue afterward. I could mention others quite as bad, but this will suffice. Now are we to tolerate or countenance such practices, with the Bible in our hands, God above, and text books, schools and colleges at our command? How can we ever expect to compete with other races, with such impediments as ignorance, superstition and Huduism?

I do not think the Lord teaches any one the art, for we are told that his satanic majesty is the first and greatest conjurer that ever was. Our people must be aroused from their lethargic condition, and preachers, school teachers and parents urged to drive this loathsome enemy from our ranks.

CAREFUL READER.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

An Appeal for Aid.

To Pastors of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and other benevolent friends:

DEAR BRETHREN—We ask you to seriously meditate ad prayerfully read the following appeal: Through the instrumentality of the Church Extension Society, we have purchased a very nice and commodious brick building, located near the central part of this city, as a place of Divine worship; and as we are compelled to meet our monthly obligations and prepare our house for *divine service*, and as we are very few in numbers, and the congregation quite small, and being unable to meet the demands of the hour, we call upon the brethren and friends throughout our widespread connection to help us in this our day of trial and time of our need.

Trusting you may consider our critical condition, we ask you to present this to your congregations and may the Lord bless the benevolent brother or sister (or congregation) who may send us the least donation, however small or great, in the name and fear God, for the purpose above named. Any contribution sent to my address or the address of Rev. Wm. H. Morris, President of the Board of Trustees, will be thankfully received, properly applied, and sacredly used. Yours for Christ's sake,

SETH NEAL,
Helena, Ark., Nov. 20, 1882.

Fighting a Good Fight.

A stingy Christian was listening to a charity sermon. He was nearly deaf, and was accustomed to sit facing the congregation, right under the pulpit, with his ear-trumpet directed upward towards the preacher. The sermon moved him considerably. At one time he said to himself: "I'll give $10;" again he said; "I'll give $15." At the close of the appeal he was very much moved and thought he would give $50. Now the boxes were passed. As they moved along his charity began to ooze out. He came down from fifty to twenty, to ten, to five, to zero. He concluded that he would not give anything. "Yet," said he, "this wont do—I am in a bad fix. This covetousness will be my ruin." The boxes were getting nearer and nearer. The crisis was upon him. What should he do? The box was now under his chin—all the congregation were looking. He had been holding his pocket-book in his hand during this soliloquy, which was half audible, though in his deafness he did not know that he was heard. In the agony of the final moment he took his pocket-book and laid it in the box, saying to himself as he did it: "Now squirm old natur'!"

Here is a key to the problem of covetousness. Old natur' must go under. It will take great giving to put stinginess down. A few experiments of putting in the whole pocket book may, by and by, get the heart into the charity box, and then the cure is reached. All honor to the deaf old gentleman. He did a magnificent thing for himself, and gave an example worth imitating, besides pointing a paragraph for the students of human nature.—*Good Words.*

In Iowa a judge has rendered a decision against the validity of the prohibitory constitutional amendment, basing his decision largely on the fact, as he alleges, that the proper clerical work was not done in recording the action of the legislature and that the legislation itself was lacking in measuring up to the requirements of the constitution. In Indiana it is said that the action of the last legislature, in providing for the submission of the prohibitory amendment was not recorded fully on the journals. All this is in keeping with the well-known fact that temperance legislation has frequently suffered from the neglect or willful and criminal omissions of clerical officers; from the inefficiency or enmity of legislators; from the unfriendly decisions of judges and the enmity of jurors; and from the weakness and degradation of executive officers, from constables to governors. For all this there is but one remedy, and that is to appoint temperance men to make up the records; to elect temperance men to enact the laws; to elevate to the bench temperance men to construe them; to purify the jury box from saloon idlers; and to fill our executive offices with temperance men who will enforce the laws. The temperance work must be removed from unfriendly hands.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

Bismarck, Gambetta and Gladstone are the greatest statesmen now concentrating the attention of the civilized world. The first is pre-eminent for iron will, diplomacy, adaptive facility, and arrogance. The second is unsurpassed in oratory, tact, and self-control. The third has been rarely equaled in the history of the world in the union of scholarship, refined taste, power to comprehend details, industry, transparency, breadth of purpose, and the gift of disquisition. Bismarck is a believer in Christianity and is an unaccountable mixture of statecraft, imperiousness, and his sort of religion. Gambetta is an absolute unbeliever in religion. Gladstone is a devout and scrupulous Christian. At present the United States has no figure sufficiently conspicuous to be compared with these three men. It has had, and may again have; but the field is now clear for the advent of a really great statesman in the United States.—*New York Advocate.*

General News Items.

A tornado destroyed the Methodist church at Lee Center, Ill., Oct. 30.

Savings Banks are to be established in connection with the common schools of Iowa.

The M. E. Church in Red Bank, New Jersey, was burned Nov. 5, with a loss of $25,000.

Messrs. Randall, of Pennsylvania and Carlisle of Kentucky, are candidates for the Speakership of the next House.

Please do not send us postage stamps of any kind as we can not use them nor dispose of them in large quantities.

Kentucky has 54,000 white people who can neither read nor write. Kentucky is usually about 54,000 Democratic.—*Troy Times.*

President Gonzales disapproves of the project of General Ord for a combination of the Mexican Southern and Oriental Railroads.

Russia, profiting by the bombardment of Alexandria, has ordered the construction of nine new war vessels and the strengthening of the defenses of Cronstadt.

Premier Norquay, of Manitoba, has dissolved the Legislature, and will appeal to the people on the disallowance of provincial railway charters by the Dominion Government.

The last session of the Massachusetts Legislature passed a law that no saloon shall be licensed within four hundred feet of any building, on the same street, occupied as a public school.

A large fire at Frankfort, Ky., on Saturday night, Nov. 11, destroyed the opera house and several buildings. It was supposed to have been caused by a negro smoking a pipe while storing hay.

A brilliant comet is now seen in Hayti, which remains visible until 10 o'clock a. m. The people are awe stricken, and think the end of the world is approaching. It is a bad omen to them, as after the appearance of the last comet 60,000 persons died of small-pox.

Edison is now building a forty-ton electric locomotive designed to haul an ordinary train of cars at the speed of fifty miles an hour, and which it is intended to put into actual operation in England. The engine will be of 250 horse power. The current is taken from the rails and transferred by brushes to the conductors leading to the motor.

A decision of great importance to a large class of applicants for pensions has just been made by the Interior department. It holds that seven years' absence may be taken as proof of a soldier's death, and warrant the issue of a pension to his family if other requirements have been complied with. This is the reverse of the practice hitherto prevailing. Positive proof of a soldier's death was required, which in many cases it was impossible to procure.

The General Committee of Church Extension took a new departure in recommending the appointment of an agent to attend to the matter of securing sites for churches and parsonages along the lines of railroad in the new States and Territories. Chaplain McCabe, with substantial laymen to back him, guaranteed that the services of the Agent should not be an expense to the Board, and predicted that he would bring $10,000 to the Board within the year. Sites can now be secured that in a short time will be unattainable except at very heavy expense. The action is a wise and judicious one, and will meet the sanction of the Church.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

The anniversary of the "Sunday School Union" and of the "Tract Society" of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held in the city of New Haven, Conn., on Saturday, Sabbath, and Monday, Dec. 9-11. Bishop W. L. Harris, D.D., LL.D., Revs. O. H. Tiffany, D.D., W. F. Mallalieu, D.D., J. H. Hargis, Chaplain C. C. McCabe and J. Freeman, D.D., will be present to assist in the services.

A new privilege has been conferred on the students boarding in the school—that of governing themselves. It is sometimes claimed that government by the people is a failure. This is too often true of students. It is hoped that the students of Wiley University will succeed in this. They have a court established, officers elected, and are bringing to trial [illegible] It is working well, [illegible] most perfect order [illegible] —*Marshall Visitor.*

DISCOLORATIONS & SPOTS ON ORIGINAL

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. COSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, NOV. 30, 1882.

1883. CANVASS. 1883.

We earnestly request all Pastors within the patronizing territory of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE to announce to their congregations the fact that *new subscribers for* 1883, who pay the cash in advance, will receive the paper without cost from the time the subscription is received to the close of 1882. By such an announcement the liberal offer of the Publishers will be brought to the notice of those interested, most of whom can not be communicated with in any other way. It will be a favor to all who subscribe and to the paper as well.

The present is the most favorable time for increasing the list of subscribers to the paper. Press on the canvass in good earnest without delay. Every additional paper circulated within a pastoral charge will help revival work.

Sample copies of the paper will be sent where requested. Pastors will please send on postal card or in letter the names of persons to whom they think sample copies ought to be sent. Let us work now to put the ADVOCATE for 1883 into every Methodist home. Pastors will please send us cash lists with the money now; and after receiving [illegible] at annual conference [illegible] lists as they can become [illegible] responsible for. Get all [illegible] subscribers you can; but [illegible] the people to take for three, [illegible] months if they cannot [illegible] to pay for a longer time.

[illegible] in subscribers for 1883.

[illegible] *Northwestern* in its dress of [illegible] type adorns the cause of [illegible] in the patronizing territory [illegible] Chicago. It is a grand ex[illegible] of our church.

[illegible] the pastors desire to keep vicious trashy reading out of the [illegible] of the people, get them to [illegible] for the SOUTHWESTERN.

[illegible] *Holston Methodist*: "The [illegible] of the church who cannot [illegible] read a weekly religious [illegible] be hard up for time to [illegible]."

[illegible] in favor of pro[illegible] the Terrebonne [illegible] tenths of the shoot[illegible] affrays, which oc[illegible] take place at the [illegible] whisky is sold [illegible] where gambling [illegible] all times of the day.

[illegible] Geo. W. Cable, sec[illegible] and Asylums [illegible] to Frederick G. [illegible] Ala., deserves [illegible] It is a condensa[illegible] and suggestions on [illegible] prison reform, which [illegible] to popular at[illegible] the pastors of [illegible] thoughtful [illegible] good might [illegible] visited, and [illegible] the treatment [illegible] will be pleased [illegible] reports of [illegible] our readers.

[illegible] to say that [illegible] for the [illegible] will give [illegible] paper for the [illegible]

[illegible] dent of [illegible] says our [illegible] Conference, [illegible] 20,000 [illegible] missionary [illegible] with [illegible]

Cleansed.

The Bible is said to be the Christians guide-board. They should have no other, at least so far as words go. God has given us His word to direct the lost and wandering soul into the way of Christian experience, to direct the saved soul to the perfect light of the gospel with all of its privileges and duties. Guide-boards are sometimes erected by private individuals, these are not always reliable. Those erected by the authority of the state, county or town, no one ever thinks of questioning. Sometimes the officials are said to be corrupt, and make a bad use of the people's money, but no one ever charges them with putting up false signs along the road to mislead the travelers. God never states that which is not true. This word is a lamp for our feet and a light upon our path; a guide-board on our pathway to heaven. This word abounds with words descriptive of the Christian's state. One of them is "cleansed." That word was placed there by the Divine hand, and can be seen all along the way from earth to heaven. The Psalmist utters his cry: "Create in me a clean heart, O God." And Ezekiel gives this promise: "Then will I sprinkle clean water upon you and ye shall be clean; from all of your filthiness and from all your idols, will I cleanse you." Christ takes up the same precious word and gives it great prominence in the New Testament. "If we walk in the light, as He is in the light, we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth us from all sin." So in all the ages and among all races men have found while they confessed their sins, He has been "faithful and just to forgive their sins and to cleanse them from all unrighteousness." Those who have crossed over the river sing, "Unto him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood." This book speaks of the white robed throng, and tells us that they "washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb."

Cleansed, clean, pure, white, washed, are words found in the Scripture. What do they mean? We pass along the streets of the city, and see on the lamp at the street corner the names Camp, Canal, St. Charles streets; we have no doubt, we feel perfectly assured that these names truly represent those streets. This word cleansed, what does it indicate. No doubt it has reference to one unpleasant fact. It tells us of man's uncleanness, his unlikeness to God. We may not like it, still the fact exists. Our likes or dislikes have nothing to do with altering the fact. Of all the unclean things we come in contact with unregenerate human nature is the most unclean. But the center and circumference, the all, and end of all, in the economy of grace is the cleansing of the unclean. This is the Father's desire, the end of Christ's mission, the Holy Spirits work. "God is of too pure eyes to behold iniquity" with any forbearance. He wants his children to be clean; to be like Him. If the soiled linen comes from the laundry half cleansed, the laundress may offer a thousand excuses, the wearer of the linen is not satisfied, God wants a clean people. There is nothing he more desires than the purity of his saints. Depend upon it, if we attempt to return to God a soiled soul, He will reject it with indignation. O, precious truth. There is cleansing through the blood of the Lamb! Cleansing for all. This we believe is Methodism, and this is as *essential* to the success of Methodism, as it is essential to experimental Christianity. It is the birth-right of every child of God.

Another "Mile-Stone."

Most men have what they call pleasant and unpleasant memories. Certain anniversary days are sure to take us back and memory calls up the events of life and we pronounce judgment upon them. November 22d, 18—(I guess I will not tell the year) the record informs me that I commenced my earthly career in Middlesex, Washington county, State of Vermont. I have no special recollection of that event. The historian of those times made the record, and I have been allowed to read it. Early in life, she who gave me mortal birth, and for four years watched so tenderly over me, finished her work on earth, and went to Emanuel's land and has never returned. My memory on [illegible] anniversary day takes me back [illegible] event, which occurred full [illegible] century ago. But all of my [illegible] are not thus painful. [illegible] they were all as free [illegible] of personal com[illegible] I have outlived [illegible] I stranded [illegible] My [illegible] glasses to help my eyes, but I have health and strength, and more ability to do, and endure, than I had twenty years ago. I may cross the river to-morrow; if so, sudden death will be sudden glory. But somehow the thought of a few more years is a little more entertaining. Joining the traveling connection and going to conference are quite different affairs now from what they were in our early history. But few of our early ministers came from rich families. Most of them came up bare-footed and bare-headed, snatching here and there an opportunity from their pinching poverty, they read and studied as best they could; and preached as though they believed every word they said, and kept their hearers in a perpetual cringo at all the sin points of their nature. There were few railroads or buggies in those days. A few of the preachers traveled in the old-fashioned gig, but most rode on horseback with saddle-bags. The preachers did not receive much money at that period. On my first appointment I received $83, including rent, one pair of home-made pants, socks and gloves. It was, however, our boast that we all fared alike. The hardships of those times bound the preachers together and made them loving and affectionate among themselves. They all could sing:

> "No foot of land do I posess,
> No cottage in the wilderness;
> A poor wayfaring man.
> I lodge awhile in tents below,
> And gladly wander to and fro,
> Till I my canaan gain."

They did good service in the itineracy and were esteemed by the church on account of sound talents and holy lives. But I am stretching this "Mile-Stone," paper far too long. I cannot however, refrain from the utterance of praise to the Lord Jesus, the King of glory, my God and Father and to the Holy Ghost my comforter and sactifier—that, as I pass this "Mile-Stone" and look on toward the sunset, my feet are upon the rock, the new song is in my mouth. And while I would esteem it a great privilege to stay and preach the unsearchable riches of Christ a few more years, I am permitted to look forward to the time when I shall pass the pearly gates, and with all the redeemed stand before the throne without having a single fear excited.

L. P. C.

Brorenswill, Tenn., Nov. 22, 1882.

A Democratic Congressman on the Lottery and Party Principles.

We are indebted to Hon. E. W. Robertson, member of Congress from the sixth district of Louisiana, for a copy of the Baton Rouge *Capitolian-Advocate*, in which we find his card to the public embracing copies of letters to General A. S. Herron, the Democratic candidate, and to Hon. John Fitzpatrick, President of the Democratic State Central Committee. From this card we learn that, notwithstanding the questionable methods used to defeat Mr. Robinson for a renomination, and the direct charges made by accredited delegates of the convention that its proceedings were, in a great measure, influenced by the Louisiana State Lottery Company, he was willing to give its nominee his active support, provided he would, if elected to Congress, use his best efforts to exclude the Lottery Company from the use of the United States mails, "and aid in wiping out this barsinister from the escutcheon of Louisiana." In order to obtain the views of Gen. Herron, a letter was addressed to him, to which no reply was given, as follows:

BATON ROUGE, Oct. 4, 1882.

Gen. A. S. Herron, Baton Rouge, La.

MY DEAR SIR—The late Democratic-Congressional Convention which nominated you as its standard bearer, failed to enunciate the principles upon which the canvass would be conducted. It also failed to give expression to any policy proposed to be adopted in regard to a question of vital importance to the people of the District and State, and to which attention was called during its deliberations. I refer to the question of the so-called Louisiana Lottery Company, a pretended corporation, which has no legal existence, yet claims all the rights and privileges of a chartered monopoly. Its baleful influence is felt in every department of the State government, and has extended to the Legislative, Judicial and Executive departments of the Federal government. It now controls and monopolizes the use of the United States mails to the exclusion of all other lotteries, although the Statutes as interpreted by the U. S. Supreme Court, declare that all lotteries shall be excluded from the mails, and Congress has enacted a special statute the object of which is to close the mails against them. R. S. Sec. 3894. 19 Stat. 90 Sec. 2, Stone vs. Mississippi, 92 U. S. 819; thereby putting legal, illegal and fraudulent lotteries all on the same footing as to mail facilities.

The policy of the Federal government as expressed in these statutes, is to declare that all lottery schemes are immoral, *contra bonos mores* and all letters, circulars, etc., concerning them are "forbidden to enter the mail," and "all lottery matter unmailable." (See brief of Solicitor [illegible] pp. 22 and 23, and authorities there cited in the case of M. A. Dauphin vs. D. M. Key, P. M. General.) Under Sections 3929 and 4041 U. S. R. S., the P. M. General upon evidence satisfactory to him, can prohibit registered letters and money orders, concerning such schemes, from passing through the the mail. This was done in Nov. 1879, by P. M. General Key in an order issued to the Postmaster at New Orleans, forbidding the payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, Secretary, etc., of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and further instructing him to return all registered letters directed to said M. A. Dauphin.

This order was enjoined by the Lottery Company in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, but on demurer filed by the P. M. General, was dismissed at complainants costs.

From this decision an appeal was taken to the U. S. Supreme Court by the Lottery Company, and pending the appeal the order was suspended "until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court."

This appeal was afterwards dismissed at the costs of the Lottery Company, and the judgment of the lower court, dismissing the case, stands as a vindication of the authority of the P. M. General to issue such order.

The present P. M. General, Judge Timothy O. Howe, having failed so enforce the order of his predecessor, the U. S. House of Representatives, on the 29th of March last, adopted a resolution directing him to inform it on the subject of the enforcement of this order. He has replied to this resolution informing the House that he had not enforced it.

The whole subject has been referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and is now pending before it. Deeming the reply of the P. M. General evasive and unsatisfactory, I addressed him several letters. He replied to two of them, but has failed to answer my last.

There are several bills now pending in Congress looking to the suppression of lottery advertisements, sale of tickets, etc., in the District of Columbia, and to amend statutes on the subject of lotteries and other like schemes; one of which has passed the Senate and is now on the Speaker's table in the House. I have thus called your attention to this matter in order that you may see, and the people may know, that the "Lottery Question" is an issue, and has an important bearing on legislation in Congress and in the P. O. Department at Washington, and will continue to demand the attention of Congress. Through the connivance of the P. M. General, in a plain, palpable violation of existing postal laws, which his predecessor enforced, and was sustained by the courts, the Louisiana Lottery Company now enjoys the *exclusive* privilege of the U. S. mails, while all other lotteries are forbidden to enter. Does it not then behoove Louisiana Congressmen to see that these laws are executed?

Deprive this Lottery of the right to carry on its false and fraudulent schemes and devices to deceive and defraud the public, as it is now doing every day, through its monopoly of the United States mails, and it will be effectually crushed out of existence. The people of Louisiana will then no longer be cursed with the infamy of its debasing influence so notoriously exhibited in our Legislative Halls, and elsewhere during the past three years. Forbid it to enter the United States mail and its "occupation's gone." It will die the death of all such gambling institutions, or, restricted to such narrow limits in its nefarious operations, it will cease to exercise its corrupting influence in Louisiana politics. I have delayed writing to you because I desired to give you ample time and opportunity to present your own views in the canvass; but as I have not yet seen or heard any public expression of opinion from you regarding this lottery, I have concluded thus to address you, trusting you may give it such consideration as the importance of the subject demands, and hoping your past record in the Legislature and Constitutional Convention of 1879, will be fully sustained, should you be elected to Congress as my successor.

I am truly yours,
E. W. ROBERTSON.

Mr. Robertson received a letter from Mr. Fitzpatrick, president of the Democratic State committee, in which it was declared to be very desirable for him to speak at one or more meetings during the canvass of the Third and Sixth districts. Mr. Robertson, who also enclosed a copy of his letter to General Herron, replied that while ready to contribute his humble efforts to the success of his party, these were questions which he might desire to discuss that might not meet with the approval of the committee. Two candidates for Congress were not in accord with the National platform on the tariff question, which would be one of the great issues of 1884. Said Mr. Robertson:

Class-legislation, exclusive privileges to individuals and corporations, and the fostering of monopolies by the government, have always been regarded anti-Democratic in principle. Therefore if I engage actively in the canvass, I propose to bring these questions prominently before the people, and will give my views on the evils of monopolies, including the Louisiana Lottery, upon which Congress will be called on to act. But as the particular friends of Herron, with himself, seem streneously to object, I have concluded to refer the matter to your committee, for I do not desire to force him to take a position which your committee would advise might complicate issues or embarrass him in his canvass. The issue was made and brought to the attention of the people of this District long before the meeting of the Convention which nominated him. * * * Advise me as to the proper course to pursue in order to harmonize these differences, for my life long devotion to Democratic principles has taught me always to submit to party authority when lawfully expressed, and it would ill become me, who has so often been honored with its confidence, to seek to do anything which would impair the integrity or efficiency of its organization or falter in duty to its reasonable behests.

The State committee did not see proper to reply, or to honor Mr. Robertson with its notice, and therefore he concluded "to allow it to conduct the campaign in its own way. This commendable independence of convictions is in striking contrast with the position of Gen. Herron, who is said by the *Capitolian-Advocate* to have "felt that in the absence of any instructions from the convention, he was not at liberty to raise an issue in the canvass which it had not seen fit to bring forward." Mr. Robertson, in his card defines his position:

"Principles, not men," is the motto of true Democracy, and with all due deference to its new converts, I submit that the Democratic party of Louisiana is not in accord with its National organization, on some of the vital issues which will carry us to victory in the approaching Presidential canvass. I assert that the action of the Louisiana Democracy through its Congressional Delegation, with some exceptions, was to hamper their brethren in the fight against oppression and wrong, as waged by an unscrupulous foe with the whole power of the government at their back, and even at the last moment in refusing to aid in the unequal conflict, they took the opportunity to "stab under the fifth rib" that magnificent body of Northern allies who stood by us so devotedly in the dark days of reconstruction, by aiding lottery and railroad monopolies, voting to sustain a dickering tariff commission, and placing the Mississippi river appropriation on the River and Harbor bill, against the unanimous voice of the people of the Valley as expressed at the St. Louis convention, thereby losing the support of every Northern Democrat except six, and forcing even a Republican President to interpose his veto.

How will our Northern brethren regard these allies of Jay Gould, Charley Howard, Fred. Wolfe, Charles T. Huntington and the other myrmidons who were straining every effort to bind their limbs with the steel fetters of grasping monopoly. With what consistency can the Democracy of Louisiana as now constituted claim any credit in the recent victory, when one of the terms of the bargain with Jay Gould for aid of the Republicans in New York, was the issue of a patent of the land grant obtained for him with the assistance of Louisiana Democrats, and which was so correctly described in Mr. Wheelock's brief, as a "bogus institution." The claims already filed by Jay Gould, Wolfe and Huntington are more than sufficient to swallow up every acre of the National domain in Louisiana, and in the name of true Democracy I denounce these attempts to steal the public lands in the State. It is time to put a stop to this high carnival of crime."

All who subscribe and pay now for 1883 will get the paper till the first of January next, free.

A great many negroes ignorantly voted their registration certificates during the recent election in this State. A man who knows no more than that, is not deprived of much—while the country is deprived of even less—in being practically deprived of the right of suffrage. Universal suffrage is a necessary evil until there is universal intelligence to back it—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

The public speakers and the secular press of South Carolina were so busily engaged the last campaign, in labored efforts to justify the breaking up of meetings, and assaults upon speakers opposed to the mobocracy now in power, that such a minor matter as the practical instruction of the ignorant in the art of voting, was almost wholly lost sight of. Thomas Jefferson, the father of the Democratic party, said sometime ago, that "Error of opinion might be tolerated when reason was left free to combat it," but then he was not posted in the use of false counts and tissue ballots, which render all other paraphernalia of elections, wholly unnecessary. It has been so long since the semblance of a fair election has been known in South Carolina, that voters are ignorant in many cases by virtue of a lapse of the privilege of depositing a ballot, or by abstention, because of the fruitlessness of such a proceeding. The Charleston *Advocate* has nobly protested against the intolerance leading to these results, and we hope it will aim its pungent powers of criticism at the intelligent shot gun rioters and ballot box stuffers for awhile, and give the negroes a fair chance.

Chairman Harrington, of the Delaware Republican State Committee, writes to the New York *Herald*: "Of course we feel chagrined at our defeat, but as I write I feel a deep sense of admiration for those republicans who, burdened with poverty and in many instances cursed with dark skins, stood up in the face of pecuniary appeals and asserted their manhood at the polls. We are beaten now, but it cannot be possible that such integrity, fortitude and vigor as was exhibited in the face of such temptations can always be kept under by the tricks of professional politicians and the purchase of voters. Manhood and right will in the end assert their power." This is cheerful testimony in behalf of the wisdom of universal suffrage.

This city has a numerous throng of "female" humbugs, clairvoyants, test mediums, fortune-tellers, etc., all of whom are swindlers of unlimited impudence and varied ability to get money from greenhorns. Fools, who have money to waste, can find opportunity by going to almost any of these wretched frauds. The "all-healing" *male* "doctors," who lay their vile hands on heads soft enough to allow it, and so "heal," are also devilish beyond ordinary villains. They are all a frightfully bad lot.—*California Christian Advocate.*

This is no truer of San Francisco than of New Orleans. Indeed we have been led to think that no city in this country, excepting perhaps New York, is more sorely afflicted with these frauds than this city. The wonder is, that soft heads multiply at such a rapid rate as to continually furnish a thriving business to these corrupt and contaminating disciples of this villainous den of thieves.

Morristown Seminary, located at Morristown, Tenn., we learn from the *Methodist Advocate*, has been a success from the start in 1881, under the management of Rev. J. S. Hill. There were 193 students and 60 conversions the first year, the school has outgrown its present quarters, and the Freedmen's Aid Society has undertaken to erect a boarding hall 58x51 feet. Students have been turned away for want of accommodations, but the difficulty is to be obviated by Jan. 1st. Bro. Hill has been sent out by Dr. Rust, and endorsed by Bishop Simpson and Warren, to raise means for the new building, which will cost from $2000 to $3000. Collections for this object will be credited to churches on their Freedmen's Aid apportionments. Next term there is a fair prospect for 225 students.

Every subscriber for 1882 should renew immediately for 1883.

The secular press of Kansas outlines the situation in that State. The *Nationalist* says those who suppose the Republican party will abandon the advocacy of prohibition are mistaken. The Abilene *Gazette* says St. John still lives and will be heard from, the churches and Sunday schools are not closed, and principle are eternal. The Atchinson *Champion* says other causes such as personal dislike and and opposition to a third term contributed to St. John's defeat, and the vote does not show an increase of anti-prohibition sentiment. The Osage *Chronicle* apprehends the next Legislature will amend the law and give it a fair trial. The Holston *Recorder* calls for necessary amendments and a fair chance, and in case of failure, another vote by the people.

Notes from Mormondom

The Rocky Mountain *Advocate* says:

For the first time in the history of Utah have we had a regular political campaign and an honest election. There were two parties,—the Liberal party or those opposed to the union of State and church, and the People's party or the adherents to Mormonism. Of course the Mormons elected their candidate, polling their usual vote, notwithstanding the fact that some 12,000 or 16,000 polygamists were disfranchised.

The *Advocate* supplies this refreshing intelligence also:

Hon. Cassidy, Democratic Member of Congress from Nevada, gave his influence in the last Congress against the Mormons. He was a candidate for re-election. The Mormons gave their votes and money for the Republican candidate, who courted their favor. Mr. Cassidy is still Congressman.

In Idaho, Ainslie, Democrat, and member of Congress, was a Mormon tool. He, too, was a candidate for re-election, and all the Mormon influence was thrown in his favor, but Hon. T. F. Singlser, Republican, was elected. The Mormon bishops may carry Utah, but outside of this priest-ridden Territory suffer defeat.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. Moody is seriously ill from overwork.

—The wife of President Gonzales of Mexico, is studying medicine and surgery in Chicago.

—Rev. J. Henry Smythe, of Philadelphia, occupied the pulpit at Ames, Sunday morning, 19th.

—Rev. Charles Spurgeon, of London, preached his farewell sermon in this country, October 26.

—Miss Alice E. Freeman, a graduate of Syracuse University, has been elected president of Wellesly College.

—Gen. James D. Fessenden, son of the late Senator Fessenden, dropped dead on a street of Portland, Me.

—Paul Tulane, of Princeton, N. J., has given $5,000 for the educational work of the Kolapoor Mission, India.

—Philip Philips and his son, James, have concluded one hundred "evenings of song" in Great Britain.

—On his eightieth birthday Louis Kossuth was presented with a costly album containing over 30,000 Hungarian signatures.

—Christian Jansen, the well-known Danish poet, was accidentally killed by a railroad train in New Jersey on the 16th.

—Ex-Surgeon General Barnes and Dr. Woodworth, ill since their attendance upon Presidend Garfield, are beyond recovery.

—Dr. George Manners, of New Richmond, Indiana, has made a further donation of $15,000 to Asbury University, making $25,000 in all.

—A. C. Hutchinson succeeds the late Charles Whitney as president and general manager of the Morgan Railroad and Steamship Company.

—The address of Rev. Jesse P. Price, of Tennessee conference, will be lock box No. 22, Brownsville, Tenn. His correspondents will please take notice.

—Bishop Foss has returned to his home in Minneapolis, somewhat improved in health, but enjoined by his physicians to rest for months to come.

—Governor elect Pattison, of Pennsylvania, has chosen as private secretary, Rev. Dr. Thomas T. Everitt, pastor of St. Stephen's M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

—The *Commercial's* Steubenville (Ohio) special says Congressman Updegraff is again reported to be in a dying condition. All hope of his recovery has been given up.

—Ex-Mayor Joseph Shakespeare has suffered the loss of his only son, twelve years old, from lockjaw following injuries to a hand received in his father's foundry. Young Joseph was a bright lad, and the agonized father was at his bedside when his successor, Mayor Behan was inaugurated at the City Hall.

—The Rev. Dr. Blyden, the colored president of the Colored College in Liberia, is in this country seeking instructors for the college over which he presides. Since his arrival he has visited several of the northern and eastern cities. His tour through the south will take in Baltimore, Nashville, Atlanta, Mobile, New Orleans and other points. The African Trade Society of this city expect him to get here about the 15th of December.

—The Mississippi *Methodist* announces the death of Mrs. L. P. Brown, on Tuesday 21st, in Meridian. Her remains were carried to Jackson for interment. She was the daughter of Rev. John W. Harmon, now pastor of the M. E. Church South in that city, and formerly a resident and well known in New Orleans. Dr. Harmon has our sympathy in his deep affliction.

—Mayor Joseph Shakespeare, of this city, went out of office on the 20th inst., ending an honorable administration of two years. The only successful citizen's candidate elected in opposition to the combination which secured the balance of the city officials, he was somewhat circumscribed in power, and on several occasions compelled to veto measures advanced by his associates. During this period the financial condition of the city was an additional obstacle to more vigorous measures for the general welfare; but it has been improved to a certain extent by prudent arrangements with the city bondholders. Mayor Shakespeare leaves behind him an official record unmarred by slander or adverse criticism, and full of kindly and generous deeds which will be long remembered to his credit.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

TENNESSEE.

Dr. Manker, of Holston Conference, at Chattanooga, is erecting a handsome stone church, which, when completed, will give our church a standing in Southern Tennessee such as it has never had before.

J. Summerhill, Lawrenceburg:—"Our benevolent collections last year were $110, and for this year $205,32, a gain of $95,32. Elder Price toned us up this year, and he pressed the benevolent claims. On Sunday, Oct. 29, St. John's church was dedicated by Elder Price, assisted by Revs. J. W. Simms, T. Ford, T. Thornton and H. C. Welch. Collection was $12. A meeting has been conducted for six nights, with 8 converts, 3 reclaimed and 2 additions from the A. M. E. Church."

H. Primm, Murfreesboro:—"I have closed the second protracted meeting for the year at St. James' chapel. This has been a year of success; the church is in good spiritual condition; 25 were converted, 28 joined the church. Our people have been going away all the year, but we hold our own. A supper given for St. James realized $22,30 for the new church. Expect to bring up all benevolent collections."

TEXAS.

Rev. I. G. Foot, writes:—"I like your paper much in its clear and certain tone, in its manly and noble utterance of truths of progress, and of the right."

M. Smith, Industry:—"We organized our Sunday school in 1879, with one Bible; since we have used the *Good Tidings*, and the *Journal*. We gave a concert to get money to buy books with, but owing to bad weather only realized $4. The performance was appreciated by all present. From the school there have been 8 conversions, of whom two girls (Emma Roberts and Martha Ray) are teachers. We have 12 grown people in the school, 9 from 15 to 20 years of age, and 18 younger ones. We collected $1,60 for missions and $1 for tracts."

LOUISIANA.

J. Hason, Columbus:—"The elder sent Bro. S. S. Wright to hold our fourth quarterly conference. The collections are: for pastor, $65; elder, $11 30; missionary, $2. We will do all we can for missions and the Gilbert Haven school."

GEORGIA.

Bishop Warren is still devoting every day that he can snatch from official duties in raising the ten thousand dollars needed for the theological seminary at Atlanta. He is now on the last quarter of the amount and will reach the entire sum in good time.—*Methodist Advocate.*

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

A Word to the Young Ministers.

"Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." This command of our Lord was given to his disciples collectively. Of course no one could preach the gospel to every creature; each individual must do what he could that the whole collectively might accomplish the desired result. And in this way it applies to His ministers to day. If one is a Methodist minister he must do the work assigned him, he must preach the gospel, not to every creature in the world, but to every creature who comes within his pastorate.

Let us think what this means, and let every minister who reads this look about his parish and see if there are not some to whom he has never addressed one word of gospel. A pastor should, if possible, know all of his people and know them so well that he can approach them familiarly. This he cannot do unless he feels interested in them individually, and anxious for the salvation of each. When a man feels that his minister is his friend it is an easy matter to get near him. And this is a thing that requires tact, thought and judgment. The first impression one conveys is of great importance in matters of this kind. Christ said, "Be ye therefore wise as serpents, and harmless as doves." Where ministers are this we do not hear it said by business men, and especially men of property, "what do you suppose the parson cares about my soul? If enough only comes out of my pocket he is satisfied." It is a delicate matter to deal with a rich man. Who has not seen the rich man who thought that his proud relatives cared only for his money, and who spoiled all the pleasant relations of life by that jealousy? There seems to be an inborn jealousy in human nature that makes us feel that our friends care for us only so far as we are of use to them. In these days of missions and such numerous church enterprises it requires a great deal of money, and we hear much complaint that the pockets are not converted, and much is said about preaching to the pockets. Now, it seems to me, if our preachers would feel less anxiety about the pockets, less anxious about raising a big missionary fund, and more about the personal salvation of each of his parishioners, he would succeed better in converting the heart, and when the heart is thoroughly converted that part of the soul which resides in the pockets is sure to be converted. My experience has taught me that it is not much use to preach salvation to others until we feel the full power of salvation in our own hearts. It is not much use to say "Be ye holy," till we comply with that command ourselves. Bear in mind that it is not the smartest ministers who are the most successful, but those who have the most of the spirit of Christ, and who are the most thoroughly imbued with the importance of their mission. I once knew a minister who was said to be the best scholar in his Conference, and who was capable of producing sermons which were mas-

DISCOLORATIONS & SPOTS ON ORIGINAL

terpieces. Still he was not popular, and men of much less capacity continually took the best places. He complained of this to his presiding elder and was answered in the language of scripture, 'that a live dog was better than a dead lion.'

I do not write this to find fault or to criticise ministers, but to call their attention to some of those things which none lament more heartily than they do. As a class they are noble, self-sacrificing men, enduring disappointments, privations and hardships cheerfully. It is a lamentable fact that men as a class do not attend church more. Ask them the reason and a good many of them will tell you that they are neither entertained nor instructed by the sermons.

Now, is there no remedy for this? Is it not possible that the gospel can be presented in a way that will attract them? There are preachers to whom it is a delight to listen Sunday after Sunday, and can it be said that they preach the gospel any the less because it is presented in an attractive and interesting manner? It occurs to me that a great many ministers don't spend enough time and thought upon their sermons, they don't realize how important a part of their work the sermon is. A minister of to-day, to be successful must not be ignorant. To be in sympathy with the world he must know what the world is thinking about, he must be familiar with the topics that are discussed in the papers and magazines.

A little vanity is common to men; they all like to be considered thinkers, and most of them have some notions of modern science, and have formulated some sort of theological theory which they consider greatly in advance of the "old orthodoxy." They speak flippantly of the "old theology" when, perhaps they know very little about what the "old theology" is.

They have some knowledge of the Calviuistric creeds and confound all others with them. They say they don't like to talk with a minister because he won't answer them fairly, and takes no interest in what interests them, and will evade and dodge their questions.

There is truth in this, and I think it is much the best way when questions are asked us which we cannot answer to say frankly: "I don't know," than to give a foolish or evasive answer. Theology is moving forward in company with science. Ideas which shocked the most liberal twenty-five years ago, are, to-day generally admitted sensible and true by the most orthodox theologians.

I can remember when it was considered heresy to believe that the world was longer in being created than six days of twenty-four hours each. Nobody believes that now, and twenty-five years hence, a great deal of science and theology, which we so jealously defend to-day, will have "rolled itself as a scroll" and passed away, considered no more by the scholars of that time, than the idea of old, that the earth was flat and rested on the back of a turtle.

There is no cause for alarm, Christ's kingdom will not suffer. Religion will be more and more glorious as it is purged of men's theology.

A pastor's place is a trying one, he must be wise and foolish, sober and mirthful, "all things to all men if by all means he may save some."

Above all he must be in earnest. The command is to *work* in the vineyards, and work he must if he will succeed. Don't forget that it is not the smartest who do the most good, and doing good is your mission.

One of the most useful ministers I ever knew was a young man just from school, full of zeal, wholly in earnest to do his master's work. He was not what we call *smart;* his sermons were not especially entertaining; his prayers were commonplace, save the earnestness; but he apparently accomplished more good in a few months than his predecessors had in years. He went about among all the people of his parish, and I think there was not one who was not a professor of religion, that he did not [illegible] in regard to personal salvation, even old men who, I presume, had not been approached for years upon that subject.

The [illegible] gathering into the church from among the best young men and young women; and [illegible] in work [illegible] import-

[illegible] for this [illegible] power [illegible] God; [illegible] was [illegible] was

Sick Headache.
For the relief and cure of the distressing affliction take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Malaria.
Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action.

Constipation
should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator, it is so mild and effectual.

Biliousness.
One or two tablespoonfuls will relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state, such as Nausea, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, a bitter, bad taste in the mouth.

Dyspepsia.
The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

Colic.
Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simmons Liver Regulator is administered.

Buy only the genuine, in white wrapper, with red "Z." Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
☞ *Sold by All Druggists.*
9t

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

FOURTH QUARTER. LESSON X. December 3d.

AFTER HIS DEATH. [Mark xv, 38-47.]

Our last lesson told us how Jesus died, so you are ready for our lesson to-day, called "After his Death." One of the officers who had charge of the soldiers around Jesus when he died, said: "Truly this man was the Son of God." Now Jesus is dead. At a little distance from the cross, looking on, are some friends who followed Jesus from Galilee. Mary Magalene and Mary the mother of James and Joses was there. Others are with them, and when the evening comes a new friend is found. This friend comes to bury Jesus, not in a poor man's grave, but in a grave fit for a king. This was Joseph of Arimathea, a rich man, and one of the council. May be you wonder why he did not speak out for Jesus when they had Jesus before the council. He was not there. They were in so great a hurry to kill Jesus they did not have all the council together.

Joseph went boldly to Pilate and asked for the body of Jesus. Pilate said yes, and so Joseph took the body of Jesus from the cross. He brought fine linen to wrap it in, and it was laid in the grave. A great stone was rolled to the opening of the grave, and Jesus was left alone.

Joseph loved Jesus in secret, but now he stood out, and all the people knew this rich councilor as a friend of the crucified Jesus. Are you like Joseph was before this lesson? Do you love him but do not tell it? Be sure to be like Joseph in this lesson. Jesus wants you to show that you belong to him. He will never fail to be our friend. He was silent here on earth when abused, but now he stands before the Father and pleads for us all.—*Western.*

"Can Sleep and now feel Rested."

A clergyman writes: "Your Compound Oxygen has done much for me. What I value most is, that *I can now sleep and feel rested in the morning,* a privilege which I did not have for two years." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action, and results, with reports of cases and full information, *sent free.* DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW BOOKS.

Geological Sketches. By Archibald Geikie. Price 15c. J. Fitzgerald & Co., Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

This is No. 38 of the Humboldt Library of Popular Science Literature, and is one of the most instructive volumes in that valuable series. Its author is Director-General of the Government Survey of Great Britain, and the charming essays here published contain the results of his vacation rambles in both hemispheres, from the Rocky Mountains to the Rhine, wherever any field of special interest presents itself to the geologist. For sale by newsdealers.

We have received from Dr. J. H. Vincent, of the Sunday School and Tract department, 805 Broadway, New York, three little books. These "Gems" of literature, selected by Mrs. E. H. Thompson, are from "Scripture and song," "Religious Literature" and "Literature" in general, and are enclosed in a neat little box and published by Phillips & Hunt.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Boston *Musical Herald* for November has a portrait of Miss Lillian Norton, the great American opera singer, with the usual quantity of music with notes, and a general outline of current events in the musical world. Price 15c.

The issue of the December (Christmas) number of *St. Nicholas* will be delayed until the first of December, owing to the largely increased edition and the extra work on the frontispiece, which is to be printed in seven colors. The Christmas *St. Nicholas* is always the greatest issue of the year, and the editors are said to have outdone themselves this season in Christmas stories, pictures, poems, carols, etc. It is to have a story, "Grandmamma's Pearls," by Miss Alcott, part of a serial story by J. T. Trowbridge, one of Mr. Stockton's best fairy stories, a beautifully illustrated article, "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," an original "Alphabet of Children," "Coasting on Lake Winnipeg," for boys, and many other good things.

The Christmas *Wide Awake* will [illegible] for a group of original [illegible] from English [illegible] Rossetti, Philip [illegible] A. Mary F. Robinson, and the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."

The *North American Review* for December commands attention by the eminence of its contributors and the value and timeliness of its contents. First, there is "The Health of American Women," regarded from three distinct points of view: Dr. Dio Lewis considers the question as it is affected by the prevailing style of feminine attire. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton points out many injurious influences of social environment; and Dr. James Read Chadwick sets forth the effects of education, climate and food; and finally discusses the question whether the modification produced in the European human type by transfer to America lessens the fertility of women. Gov. Buren R. Sherman, of Iowa, writes of the "Constitutional Prohibition," of the liquor traffic in that State, and maintains that the measure is in entire accord with the traditions of the original settlers, and approved by men of all political parties and all nationalities. Gen. Grant, states the facts of Gen. Fitz. John Porter's case, and argues that the sentence of the court martial that cashiered him was based on a misconception of the essential circumstances. Richard A. Proctor writes of "The Influence of Food on Civilization," discussing some of the most interesting sociological problems of the day and of the near future. Prof. Fisher, of Yale College, in defining "The Decline of Clerical Authority," holds that this decline is by no means to be regretted, and that the spiritual influence of the church and its ministry is to-day greater than of old. Finally, there is a symposium upon the conditions of "Success on the Stage," the contributors being six of our most prominent actors—John McCullough, Joseph Jefferson, Madame Modjeska, Lawrence Barrett, Maggie Mitchell and Wm. Warren.

An excellent paper for boys and girls is *Golden Days.* It is published weekly or in monthly parts. Any one wishing to get an excellent paper for their children can get a specimen copy by writing to James Elverson, Philadelphia.

The great pictorial Christmas number of *Wide Awake* ready this month, will contain brilliant contributions of American and English writers. This young folks magazine is worthy of all commendation, and may profitably be introduced into the family circle. Subscriptions ($2 50 per year) and applications for agencies should be made to D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass.

The first article in the December *Popular Science Monthly,* on the subject of scientific ethics, is the ablest in the number. It is a masterly reply by William D. Le Sueur, of Ottawa, Canada, to the article of Goldwin Smith entitled "Have we yet found a New Basis for Morality?" The paper is a valuable contribution to the elucidation of Spencerian ethics. Professor Ferdinand Cohn's article on the "Cell-State" is a summing up of the latest views on the subject of cell-structure and cell-action. The problem is at the root of the phenomena of life. The article on "Speculative Zoology," by Prof. W. K. Brooks, of John Hopkins University, is a study of the past life of the globe, with reference to the best modes of representing it with a view of showing the laws of descent, differentiation and distribution of the earth's organic life. Other articles of instructiveness and interest are "Brain-Weight and Brain-Power," by Dr. J. P. H. Boileau; "American and Foreign Asphalts," by Dr. E. J. Hallock; "Criminality in Animals," by A. Lacassagne; "Is Fingal's Cave Artificial?" by F. Cope Whitehouse (illustrated); "Time Keeping in London," by Prof. E. A. Engler; "Musical Sensations," by M. Hericourt; "The Annual Growth of Trees," by A. L. Child, M. D.; "The Spectroscope and the Weather," by Prof. Piazzi Smyth; "The Relations of the Natural Sciences," by Prof. T. Sterry Hunt; and "Science in Relation to the Arts," a conclusion of Prof. C. W. Siemens's presidential address at the last meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. The editorial departments are up to their usual average of strength and excellence. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Fifty cents per number, $5 per year.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

In Dublin, Casey, the murderer of Bridget Joyce, was sentenced to death.

Egyptian troops ordered to the Soudan continue to desert in large numbers.

Five pilots were drowned while attempting to reach a distressed vessel in the Firth of Forth.

Twenty-five persons were arrested in Lyons, France, for fomenting disturbances of the public peace and order.

In consequence of the treaty concluded by M. DeBrazza, the French gunboat "Sagittaire," will shortly be dispatched with orders to proceed up the Congo river.

A number of Ohio men have leased and purchased farms near Chattanooga, Tenn., with the purpose of going largely into fruit raising. The country there is filling up rapidly with Northern men.

Ex-Gov. A. H. Colquitt, of Georgia, was elected U. S. Senator for the long term, and the Hon. John Pope Barrow for the short term made vacant by the death of the late Senator Ben Hill.

The French are preparing an expedition to punish the murderers of the men composing the mission of Col[illegible] intend to cut off all communication with Tonarik's tribe in Sahara. The actual attack will be made next year.

The Independents have advised all their candidates to contest for all offices filled at the late municipal election in New Orleans. Evidences of fraud are numerous, records have been withheld and even stolen by guilty parties to shield themselves, but in vain.

Messrs P. Garrett & Co., Phila., Pa., have now ready 100 Choice Selections of Readings and Recitations, and they have been selected with great care.

In the sixteen Southern States and the District of Columbia the white school population is 3,899,961, and the colored 1,803,257. There are 16,669 colored public schools, 44 normal schools, 36 colored institutions of secondary instruction, 15 colored universities and colleges, 22 colored schools of theology, 3 colored law schools, 2 colored medical schools, and 2 colored deaf and dumb and blind institutions.—*The Christian Statesman.*

Physicians say it combines all the desiderata of every ferruginous tonic prescribed by every school of medicine. Brown's Iron Bitters.

The city of Baton Rouge has granted right of way on Church and Front streets to the Louisiana Central and Mississippi Valley railroads. All the places of Christian worship in the city are situated on that street.

Hon. H. C. Bisbee was elected to Congress from the First district of Florida, by over 500 majority.

☞ Every color of the Diamond Dyes is perfect. See the samples of the colored cloth at the druggists. Unequalled for brillancy.

The American Agriculturalist in the South.

We direct attention to the advertisement elsewhere of the *American Agriculturist,* which proposes to devote much attention during 1883 to the development of Southern agriculture and Southern industries. Prior to the war this recognized leading Agricultural Journal had a very large circulation through the Southern States. We learn from the publishers that they now propose to make Southern agriculture a feature in the paper in the future. Send a stamp for the December number, which will give our readers some idea of the character of this journal, if they are not already familiar with it. Nearly one hundred columns of original matter and from fifty to eighty illustrations and engravings are presented in every issue. Notwithstanding this great amount of original matter, the *American Agriculturist* is supplied at the low rate of $1.50 a year.

Of the 8,861 teachers of the Massachusetts public schools, 7,727 are women.

Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic.

The "Christmas Cabinet," advertised in the present number, by the Eureka Trick & Novelty Co., 87 Warren street, is undoubtedly the greatest bargain of the season. The novelties mentioned are useful and practical, and our readers should not fail to send for one or more "Christmas Cabinets."

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, November 20, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔—	
Ordinary	8½
Middling	10
Good Middling	10⅝
Middling fair	10¾
SUGAR, ℔—	
Yellow clarified	7½
White clarified	8
MOLASSES, in bbls, gallon—	
Common	30
Fair	39
Choice	50
RICE, Louisiana, ℔—	
Common	@4½
Fair	@5
Choice	@6¼
MOSS, ℔—	
Mixed	2¼@2¾
Gray	2@2¼
Black	3¼@3½
GROCERIES.	
BUTTER, ℔—	
Western	24@25
COFFEE, ℔—	
Ordinary	8
Primo	10½
CHEESE, ℔—	
Western factory	12
CORN MEAL, bbl.—	
Choice	2 90
FLOUR, bbl.—	
Fancy	5 35
Choice family	5 10
LARD, ℔—	
Choice, in kegs	@12½
Choice, in tierces	@12¼
SALT, Sack—	
Coarse	1 05
Fine	1 50
ESCULENTS—	
Irish potatoes, bbl	2 25
Sweet potatoes, bbl	1 75
Onions, bbl	2 25@2 50
Apples, bbl	3 50@5 00
Cabbages, 100	10 00@12 00
Sour Kraut, bbl	4 50@ 6 50
OILS, gallon—	
Coal, in cases	18@—
Coal, in bbls	15@—
Linseed, raw	56@58
Linseed, boiled	59@62
Cotton seed	42@43
GRAIN AND FEED.	
CORN, in sacks, bushel—	
Yellow	80
White	65
Mixed	80
OATS, bushel—	
Western	48
BRAN, 100 ℔s—	
Choice	92½
HAY, ton—	
Prime	18@19
Choice	20@21
PROVISIONS.	
MESS PORK, bbl—	
Choice	21 25
BACON, ℔—	
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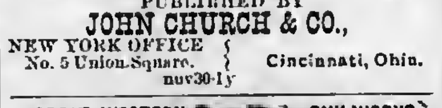
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MARRIAGES.

Mr. C. H. Carter and Miss G. A. Bean; Mr. Jesse Walker and Miss Mollie Miller; Mr. G. W. Gilliam, of Friars Point, and Miss L. A. Ward, of Okolona, were recently united in wedlock by Rev. B. L. Crump at Okolona, Miss.

At the residence of the bride Mr. John Howard to Miss Elizabeth McDonald both members of the M. E. Church. Rev. J. L. Massey, officiated. May the Lord bless them with many happy days on earth.
Linden, Tenn., Nov. 14.

DEATHS.

Bro. Harry Chapel departed this life Oct. 26, after a short illness. He was a faithful member of the Church and leaves a host of friends. May the Lord bless his widow and little children.
Linden, Tenn. J. L. MASSEY.

Conference Notices.

LITTLE ROCK DISTRICT.

The second session of the Little Rock District Conference for this conference year will convene at Scruggs's Chapel, no the Mariana Circuit. December 27, 1882. Each member is expected to be present. The local preachers must have their license with them for renewal. Brethren be on hand at the opening, and let us have a good time with our good people there. Take your benevolent collections between now and then so you can report them. I. G. POLLARD, P. E.

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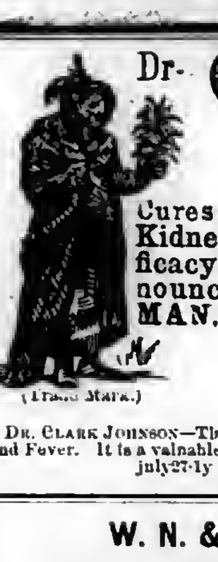
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Pocket Manual, by Rev. J. M. Heron	50
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Temperance Reform and its Great Reformers, By Rev. W. H. Daniels	2 00
Introduction to Gospel Records, Nast	1 75
Lectures on Preaching, by Bishop Simpson	1 50
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The Negro Exodus, by Rev. J. C. Hartsell	15
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"Nothing to do!" thou Christian soul,
Wrapping thee round in thy selfish stole?
Off with the garments of sloth and sin,
Christ, thy Lord, hath a kingdom to win.

"Nothing to do!" There are prayers to lay
On the altar of incense, day by day;
There are foes to meet within and without,
There is error to conquer, strong and stout.

"Nothing to do!" There are minds to teach
The simplest forms of Christian speech;
There are hearts to lure with loving wile,
From the grimest haunts of sin's defile.

"Nothing to do!" here are lambs to feed,
The precious hopes of the Church's need;
Strength to be borne to the weak and faint,
Vigils to keep with the doubting saint.

"Nothing to do!" and thy Savior said,
'Follow thou me in the path I tread.'
"Lord, lend thy help the journey through,
Lest, faint, we cry, 'So much to do!'"

Scripture Answers.

The *Young Reaper* prints the following short catechism which is valuable enough to be committed to memory by the children and even the adults:

What have all men done?

"All have sinned and come short of the glory of God."

What is sin?

"Sin is the trangression of the law."

Then are you, too, a sinner?

"If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us."

What is the punishment for sin?

"The soul that sinneth, it shall die."

Is that a light thing?

"It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God."

Who fixed the punishment?

"The great God who formed all things."

Is there any possibility of your being overlooked?

"We shall all stand before the judgment seat of Christ."

Who alone can make a way to escape?

"I, even I, am the Lord; and beside me there is no Saviour."

Is there no other way?

"Neither is there salvation in any other; for there is none other name under heaven, given among men, whereby we must be saved."

What have we to do, in order to be saved?

"Repent ye, therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out."

How is this otherwise expressed?

"Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved."

What then becomes of our sins?

"The blood of Jesus Christ, his Son, cleanseth us from all sin."

What does this salvation consist [illegible]

"Whosoever believeth in Him [illegible] not perish, but have eternal [illegible]

[illegible] Jesus save all who come to [illegible]

"Him that cometh to me, I will [illegible] wise cast out."

[illegible] he take even the worst sin-[illegible]

"The Son of Man is come to seek [illegible] save that which was lost."

[illegible] is the right time to come [illegible]

[illegible] now is the accepted [illegible] behold now is the day of [illegible]

[illegible] we neglect to attend to [illegible]

[illegible] shall we escape if we neg[illegible] great salvation?"

[illegible] Jesus say of some of [illegible]

[illegible] not come unto me that [illegible] have life."

[illegible] to be Pleasant.

[illegible] "said Maggie, [illegible] the kitchen with a [illegible]

[illegible] busy ironing, and [illegible] and answered Mag-[illegible]

[illegible] the very time for you [illegible] helpful. Mother [illegible] a great deal in the [illegible] poor baby."

[illegible] reply. She put [illegible] off into the [illegible] idea went with [illegible] time to be pleas-[illegible] other peo-[illegible]

[illegible] thought she, [illegible] most good. I [illegible] was sick last [illegible] that if any [illegible] could hardly [illegible] mother never [illegible] but [illegible] me. I [illegible] and I [illegible] the

in his carriage, mother? It's such a nice morning," she said.

"I should be so glad if you would!" said her mother.

The hat and sacque were brought, and the baby was soon ready for his ride.

"I'll keep him as long as he's good," said Maggie, "and you must lie on the sofa and take a nap while I am gone. You are looking dreadfully tired."

The kind words and the kiss that accompanied them were almost too much for the mother, and her voice trembled as she answered:

"Thank you, dear, it will do me a world of good, too. My head aches badly this morning."

What a happy heart was in Maggie's bossom as she trundled the little carriage up and down on the walk. She resolved to remember and act on her aunt's good word: "The very time to be helpful and pleasant is when everybody is tired and cross."—*Well-Spring.*

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Pleasant to the Taste.
Dr. A. L. Hall, Fair Haven, N. Y., says: "Have prescribed it with marked benefit in indigestion and urinary troubles."

The Salvation Army has invaded Spain. A detachment of men and women recently paraded the streets of Madrid.

"Rough on Rats."
The thing desired found at last. Ask Druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c. boxes.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., N. Y.
21-1y

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

TEXAS.

J. Mays, Cuero: "I am sorry to say religion with us this year, has been hindered with a scarcity of prayer. Times were very hard, and my people have not been able to do much towards building up; though I've been struggling with them, to do all I could. We had at the begining in Cuero, a few undrilled soldiers, and with them a church to build which appeared impossible. I felt that I was young and unexperienced in the work, but still while viewing its condition, I thought by faith and work it might be done. I called them together and asked this question: "If you had some one to lead, would you follow?" They answered. "We would;" though several said to me. You will never build a church in Cuero; for we have tried it too often. I thank God that I was too selfish to hear or be discouraged by such logic, but got my impulse stronger. And now, that doubt has been washed away, and a Methodist temple occupies its space. On the 22d of October, Rev. Jas. Henderson, and Father Rev. C. Mays, of Gonzales, preached for us, which resulted a day of joy in our new church. And we were blessed with raising the sum of $71 85; which amount was paid on the new building. Dear brethren, I pray God, that in the next conferance year, we can have the right man on the Cuero and Newhope work. I believe it can be made one of our best points; and hope it will not be neglected."

Mrs. Henrietta McCall corresponding secretary, from Bryan: We have formed an organization called the Woman's Christian's Home Missionary Society, for the training of young girls, and the care of widows and orphans especially; giving the boys any trade they desire. Bro. Thomas Cole is at the head, appointed special agent for the Texas district, and we think no better man could not have been selected. Our little Zion continues to move on, and grow spiritually and financially. Our pastor, Rev. W. Hamilton has worked very hard. We had a concert for the benefit of our society, Oct. 30. Addresses were delivered by Thomas Cole, and our pastor, Mrs. U. R. McCall, Miss Moseley, Mrs. L. Hamilton, Miss M. Minor, and Miss O. Diar, took [illegible] parts in the exercises. [illegible] have raised $26."

[illegible] Cole, Palestine: "Our [illegible] a very large one in [illegible] I have been trying to make it so. Have had 20 conversions and about 80 accessions. Sunday school increased from 20 to 82. We purchased a bell weighing 550 lbs, and we are building a parsonage. We got an organ for the young people. We are doing all we can for education. One of the children aged five years, cried because she did not have five cents to put in. The elder has been sick most of the time, and unable to do his work; he is sick now; I hope the church will pray for him. He is just living on medicine. Let Palestine district remember him and help him up, he is one not to be found every day."

S. J. White, Lodi: "The elder held our fourth quarterly conference. The church was crowded, Collection for elder $15 25. A storm at night blew out our lamps, but worship was continued by singing until the storm was over."

TENNESSEE.

A. E. Randall, of Linden, writes in praise of the labors of his pastor, Rev. J. L. Massey, during the past year. The people desire his return, and there is hope for a large list of new subscribers to the SOUTHWESTESN.

Skinny Men.
Well's Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions. $1. at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

The Prohibition vote cast at the late election in the State of New York is estimated at about 26,000.

"Buchupaiba."
New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases. $1. at druggists. La. depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

English Methodists are talking about a memorial chapel or other public structure at Epworth, the birth-place of John Wesley.

When Ladies are Attractive.
All ladies know their faces are more attractive when free from pimples. Parker's Ginger Tonic is popular among them, because it banishes impurities from blood and skin and makes the face glow and the eye sparkle with health.

Pat an old joker, and a Yankee more sly,
Once riding together, a gallows passed by;
Said the Yankee to Pat, "If I don't make too free,
Give the gallows its due, and pray where would you be?"
"Why, honey," says Pat, "faith, that's easily known—
I'd be riding to town by myself all alone."

Beware of Imitation. The delicate odor of Floreston Cologne is entirely Signature of Hiscox & Co. N. Y

A man who won't take a paper because he can borrow one, has invented a machine by which he can cook his dinner by the smoke of his neighbor's chimney.

Make your boy a Holiday Present of a Model Press, and if you are in business he will do all your own printing with it, and earn money doing printing for others besides. Ask your boy where to get a Model Press. He knows.

A goose should not stick her bill into a quarrel between two foxes.

No medicine is half so good for a great variety of family complaints, as Ayer's Pills. They are easy to take, effective to cure, and are cheap and handy.

Dr. Day, of Boston, who has treated over 7,000 cases of inebriety, says that eight-tenths of them are the result of what began in wine and beer drinking. "Temperance drinks, you know!"

An Impossibility.
Deserving articles are always appreciated. The exceptional cleanliness of Parker's Hair Balsam makes it popular. Gray hairs are impossible with its occasional use.

Deafness Cured by using Ferris' Restorative, the only successful remedy in existence. Cures where other means fail. Circulars free. F. Ferris & Co., 185 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, O. 2teo

For the best results there needs be the longest waiting. The true harvest is the longest in being reached. The failures come first, the successes last. The unsatisfactory is generally soonest seen.—*Henry Calderwood.*

KIDNEY-WORT
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.
No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.
PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.
If you have either of these troubles
PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell
KIDNEY-WORT
Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.
oct5

MASON & HAMLIN
ORGANS are certainly best, having been so decreed at every great World's Industrial Competition for Sixteen years; no other American organs having been found equal at any. Also CHEAPEST. Style 109; 3½ octaves; sufficient compass and power, with best quality for popular sacred and secular music in schools or families, at only $22. One hundred other styles at $30, $57, $66, $72, $78, $93, $108, $114 to $500 and up. The larger styles are wholly unrivaled by any other organs. Also for easy payments. New illustrated Catalogue free.
PIANOS This Company has commenced the manufacture of UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS, introducing important improvements; adding to power and beauty of tone and durability. Will not require tuning one quarter as much as other Pianos. Illustrated Circulars Free.
THE MASON & HAMLIN Organ and Piano Co., 154 Tremont street, Boston, 46 E. 14th street, New York; 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago. 46-13t

Happy Management.
"How do you manage," said a lady to her friend, "to appear so happy all the time?" "I always have Parker's Ginger Tonic handy," was the reply, "and this keep myself and family in good health and spirits." See Adv.

Ruskin remarks that youth is a period of building up in habits, hopes and faiths: "Not an hour but is trembling with destinies: not a moment once passed, of which the appointed work can ever be done again, or the neglected blow struck on the cold iron."

"Slow and steady wins the race." Steady, but not slowly. Kidney Wort is distancing all competition for universal popularity and usefulness. This celebrated remedy can now be obtained in the usual dry vegetable form, or in liquid form. It is put up in the latter way for the especial convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. It will be found very concentrated and will act with equal efficiency in either form. Read advertisement.

Mr. Broadhead finds Congress a hard road to travel. It took an act of the Missouri Legislature to get him the nomination, and he is now seeking a writ of the Supreme Court to get him the certificate. Next, we presume, it will take the army and navy to get the seat for him.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

More universally recommended than any proprietary medicine made. A sure and reliable tonic, Brown's Iron Bitters.

A clergyman, observing a poor man in the road breaking stone with a pickaxe, and kneeling to get at his work better, made the remark, "Ah, John, I wish I could break the stony hearts of my hearers as readily as you are breaking those stones." The man replied, "Perhaps, master, you do not work on your knees."

No-man knows what an administering angel his wife is until he comes home one day, suffering with a dreadful Cold and she happens to have a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the house.

It is important to the church of Christ in each community that special revival efforts be made for the upbuilding of the unsaved. No effort which is begun and continued with reference to the glory of God can fail to produce good results. It is true, failures sometimes occur to the visible eye, and in the estimation of men, but in reality there has been much accomplished for God and humanity.

"My patients derive marked and decided benefit from it," says Professor J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D., Professor Surgery, New York Medical College. For bad taste in the mouth, bad breath, heartburn, pain in stomach and bowels, flatulency, constipation, symptoms of dyspepsia and broken down digestion, it is invaluable. Also valuable in biliousness, malaria, debility, monthly suffering, liver complaints and sick headache. Beware of counterfeits.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.
To Consumptives.—Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be shown. Sold by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

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FRINK'S Patent Reflectors give the Most Powerful, the Softest, Cheapest and the Best Light known for Churches, Stores, Show Windows, Parlors, Banks, Offices, Picture Galleries, Theatres, Depots, etc. New and elegant designs. Send size of room. Get circular and estimate. A liberal discount to churches and the trade. I. P. FRINK, 551 Pearl St., N. Y.
jy13-20teow

HEAR DEAF. Garmore's Artificial Ear Drum. As invented and worn by him perfectly restoring the hearing. Entirely deaf for thirty years, he hears with them even whispers, distinctly. Are not observable, and remain in position without aid. Descriptive Circular Free. CAUTION: Do not be deceived by bogus ear drums. Mine is the only successful artificial Ear Drum manufactured.
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Quality and Quantity Always Uniform
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The New Improved MONARCH LIGHTNING SAW
Is the cheapest and best. A boy sixteen years old can saw logs fast and easy. Sent on test trial. Send postal for Illustrated Catalogue containing testimonials and full particulars. AGENTS WANTED. Monarch Lightning Saw Co., 163 Randolph St., Chicago.

"PERFECTION" STUDENT LAMPS.
After a thorough test with all other student lamps, the United States Government have decided this lamp superior to all others, and have purchased over 10,000 for Army posts and barracks throughout the country. *Warranted not to leak or get out of order.*
Sold by all Lamp Dealers.
oct5-6teow

POPHAM'S Asthma SPECIFIC Established twelve years. Gives Quick Relief and many cases Cured. All Asthmatics should try it. Sold by Druggists. Trial Package free. Address with stamp, T. POPHAM & Co., Phila., Pa.
aug6-4m

DR. JOHN BULL'S
Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER.
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.
The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.
The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.
DR. JOHN BULL,
Manufacturer and Vender of
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BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.
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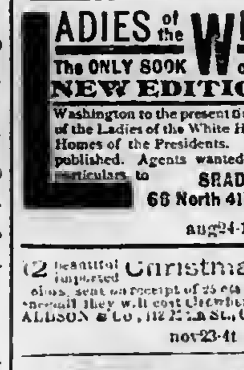

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will be paid for any corset in which the Coraline breaks [illegible]
For sale by leading merchants.
Beware of worthless imitations boned with cord.
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12 beautiful imported Christmas Cards, assorted in Exquisite colors, sent on receipt of 25 cts. by return mail. Less than one-half they will cost elsewhere. WILLIAM M. DONALDSON & CO., 113 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
nov23-4t

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Superior to any. Highest medical authorities testify to its delicacy of taste and smell. For sale by Druggists.
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Graded Papers and graded Lesson Helps at prices far below all others. On trial, for three months, 50 per cent. off and if not found better, this is refunded. Over five million circulation. Send for samples and full particulars. DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams Street, Chicago.
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Has been in constant use by the public for over twenty years, and is the best preparation ever invented for RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE.
It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.
It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.
The State Assayer and Chemist of Mass. and leading Physicians endorse and recommend it as a great triumph in medicine.
BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS
will change the beard to a BROWN or BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.
PREPARED BY
R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.
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Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR: I desire to inquire for my sister Martha, who was sold from us when about seven years old to a man who lived near Bolivar, Tenn., named Tom Boyle. At that time we all belonged to John Green, except father, who belonged to Nat Woods. Father was Granville, mother Dollie, brothers William, Granville, and Richmond the baby, sister Laura. We all went by the name of Norman. Father belonged to Tom Norman, who lived at Whiteville, Hardeman Co., Tenn. Grandfather was Squire Norman, grandmother, Jennie Norman. Mother and all the children except Sister Martha are here in Texas. I desire to find her. Pastors, please read this to your congregations. Address, at Austin, Texas, her brother,

DEAR EDITOR: I desire to find out the whereabouts of my daughter, Missouri Jackson. I left her in Franklin parish, Louisiana, in 1867 or 1868. She was a member of the Baptist church, but I am a Methodist. She was living with Thomas McCoy. My son, Neadam Jackson, went to Louisiana, and brought me to Texas with him in 1867 or 1868. I have two children here with me, Martha and Neadam. We all belong to John McIntosh. Husband was Silas Bryant. Address me, in care of James Loud, my son-in-law, at Anderson, Texas.

HARLAND JANE BRYANT.

SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER.
Pain in the right side, under edge of ribs increasing on pressure; sometimes the pain is on the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder and is sometimes taken for Rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternating with laxity; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled; his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low, and, although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it.
If you have any of the above symptoms you can certainly be cured by the use of the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.
When you buy McLane's Pills, insist on having DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, made by Fleming Bros. Pittsburgh, Pa.
If you can not get the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, send us 25 cents by mail, and we will send them to you.
FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Clinton H. Meneely Bell Foundry.
Troy, N. Y., U. S. A.
Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Oldest workmen. Greatest experience. Largest trade. Special attention given to CHURCH AND SCHOOL BELLS. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.
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The following prices include the Mountings.
Diameter, Weight, Bell & Mounting, Price [illegible]
We have arranged to furnish our churches with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, [illegible] where they are made.
The bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.
On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.
PHILLIPS & HUNT,
tf 32 Natchez st., New Orleans, La.

[illegible] BELLS [illegible] CO.
Church, School, Fire-alarm, Fine-toned, low-priced, warranted. Catalogue with [illegible] sent free.
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Manufacture those celebrated Chimes and Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. Price-list and circulars sent free.
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Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
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ROSES
Send for Fall Catalogue of Roses, Bulbs and Winter Blooming Plants. A large stock [illegible] in fine condition now ready. Prices low. Catalogues free. Send for one and compare with others before buying elsewhere. Mention paper.
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PENSIONS for Soldiers, Widows, Parents and Children. Any disease, wound or injury entitles. Millions appropriated and working force doubled. Prompt work and homes made happy. Fee $10. Apply now. WIDOWS, re-married, now entitled during widowhood. Great success in INCREASE cases. BOUNTY and Back Pay and Discharges procured. Deserters entitled to all dues under new laws. PATENTS for Inventors. *Land Warrants* procured, bought and sold. The "WORLD & SOLDIER," (weekly paper). Sample copy free. Send stamp for full instructions, blanks & bounty table. N. W. FITZGERALD & CO., Pension, Patent & Land Att'ys, Washington, D. C.
nov16-3m

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A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of Iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.
GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC [illegible] cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood. This peerless remedy, has in my hands, made some wonderful cures. [illegible] of our most eminent physicians, have yielded to this great and incomparable [illegible] in preference to any other preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT SAMUELS.
St. Louis, Mo., Nov. [illegible], 1881. 2314 Wash Avenue.
It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.
IRON TONIC.
MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.
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BEST SOUTHERN Writers.
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THE CHEAPEST JOURNAL IN THE WORLD.
It exposes all Humbugs. It instructs and entertains every member of the family. It is a complete guide for Gardening and Fruit Growing, and full of Valuable Hints on Cotton and Sugar Culture.
Among other Southern writers are Dr. A. OEMLER, fruit and vegetable grower, of South Carolina, Prof. C. C. GEORGESON, of the Texas Agricultural College, Prof. G. C. SWALLOW, Mo., Prof. J. M. McBRYDE, Tenn., Prof. J. W. SANBORN, Mo., Prof. J. D. WARFIELD, Md., Hon. J. S. NEWMAN, Ga., and Dr. D. E. SALMON, engaged by the Government in the investigation of important veterinary subjects in the Southern States, who will contribute the results of their experience and researches.
Members of the Editorial Staff and artists are to make trips through all the Southern States, gathering valuable material and illustrations for the Southern *Farm, Garden and Household*, and especial attention will be devoted to Southern Farming and Gardening, and to the profitable growing of Southern Fruits and Vegetables for Northern markets.
Senators LAMAR (Miss.) and GORDON (Ga.) and other gentlemen interested in the *development of Southern industries*, who have called upon us, have influenced us to add these new features, which will hereafter make the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST invaluable in every Southern family,—nearly 100 columns of original matter and from 60 to 75 original illustrations in every number.
Send stamp for December Issue—THE GREAT NUMBER FOR THE SOUTH.
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Subscription Price, $1.50 per annum, English or German; 4 copies $5.00; post-free. Every German farmer in Texas and elsewhere through the South should have it.
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Farmer Price, $3.00. Pens sent by return mail. Parties will also receive a sufficient quantity of superior ink for six months' use. Send money with order, or stamp for descriptive circular. Pens fully warranted. Money refunded if not satisfactory. STYLOGRAPHIC PEN COMPANY, 290 Washington St., Boston.
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TRADE MARK
A WONDERFUL [illegible]d SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.
These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, as when first you use them. They have been carefully examined and analysed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the sight if used in time, but in no case can the eye become impaired by their use for the following reasons:
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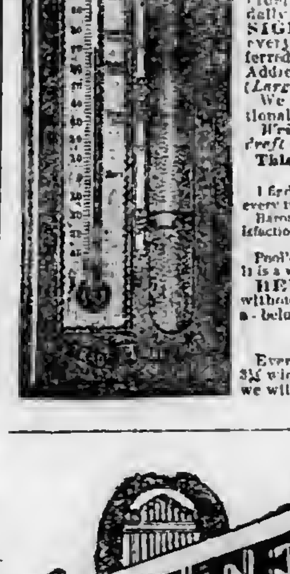

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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Kindly Greetings.

Rev. Dr. Hartzell and family, of New Orleans, have made Clifton Springs their home for several months, awaiting the recovery of Mrs. Hartzell from a protracted illness, from the effects of which she is still suffering extreme nervous prostration. The thirteenth anniversary of their marriage occurred the 14th inst, and although Mrs. Hartzell could not see any of her friends, many kind words and expressions of congratulation were sent to them. Among the happy incidents of the day was the reception of a beautiful boquet from Dr. and Mrs. Bugbee, accompanied with the following lines by Mrs. Bugbee:

To Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hartzell, on the Thirteenth Anniversary of their Wedding, Clifton Springs, N. Y.

A pleasant path, Oh, friends your feet
have trod,
Since the fair bridal morn:
The path of duty is the path to God,
And therefrom, joys are born:

Joys that are fadeless, and remain secure
When all things pass away,
Treasures of memory, that grow bright
and pure,
As roll the years away.

And in that path of duty ye have found
Life's blessings, rich and rare,
Love's tree of life with gracious fruitage
crowned,
And buds of promise fair.

And so God speed to health and strength
once more,
The wife and mother dear:
When the long day of patient waiting's
o'er,
The sky beams blue and clear.

And grant to you full many a glad return,
Of this joy freighted day,
While still love's lighted vestals purely
burn,
To light your onward way.

In Friendship Yours,
EMILY J. BUGBEE.

Clifton Springs, N. Y. Nov. 14th, 1882.
—*Clifton Springs Press.*

The General Missionary Committee to the Church.

The General Missionary Committee have concluded their session of November, 1882, called to provide for the wants of our mission fields in the following year. The Church entrusts to them a great responsibility. It is their duty to make a careful examination of the different fields, through representation of the superintendents and missionaries who are on the ground and constantly engaged in the work, or of the Bishops who have given the work personal inspection, or of the corresponding secretaries who have been throughout the year in frequent communication with the several fields and have a well digested knowledge of their wants.

With joy and gladness the Committee have learned of the good work accomplished during the past year. We record our grateful acknowledgments to Almighty God. We thank the Church. The year has been one of glorious achievement. The work has prospered in our mission fields, in many lands and languages, by the blessing of God upon the labors of our missionaries. The new song has been sung by our converts. With hardly one exception our fields of work have broadened their financial basis, and deepened their spiritual life. But the [illegible] feature of the year is the increased [illegible] of our people, from which we [illegible] received [illegible],000 in [illegible] of the [illegible] a [illegible] more [illegible] than the re[illegible] While the [illegible] the have lost our place in the heart of the Church. The Society is doing vastly more in the saving work for which she was created than ever before.

When, however, we consider the wants of the work both at home and abroad, we find that they are almost unlimited. They are as great as is man's need of salvation. It is the Church that must provide for these spiritual wants of the world. The Church exists for this purpose. This is her constant duty and constant privilege. She provides the men and the resources. Our Church lays the treasure which she consecrates to strengthening the weak places of Zion and enlightening the dark places of the earth annually before the General Committee. How inadequate at best must be the amount offered to meet the appeals that come up to us. The great burden of the Committee is the restraint imposed upon advance by the limit of the resources. But when the contributions themselves advance in a way to give good promise for the future, their joy and inspiration lighten the task.

We plead for continued, steady advance, with no step backward, until at least one million dollars are annually placed in the treasury. We must earnestly appeal to the whole Church, pastors, missionary committees and people, that special efforts be made to disseminate intelligence on the subject of missions through the plan provided in our discipline, by the monthly missionary prayer meetings, by district missionary meetings, by co-operative platform meetings, and the hearty presentation of the work by pastors and Sunday-school superintendents. Such missionary activity is healthy spiritual life in the Church. That will make the Church strong. That will build up God's kingdom.

An examination of the annual receipts and disbursements of the Missionary Society, reveals the fact that in 1879 our receipts were $557,000. For the year to come, with unwavering confidence in the ability and willingness of the church, we have appropriated $758,949. Surely every Methodist must rejoice that Methodism, born in poverty, and so successful in the work of Home Missions from its beginning, is rapidly taking an honorable place among the great Missionary Societies of the world. We are persuaded that our people, generous in spirit, enterprising in character and heroic in action, need only to see a duty in order to respond to the obligation. We rejoice that the efforts which have borne such good fruit in the treasury have nothing spasmodic in their character. The facts in the case, the wants of the fields, have been presented, and reliance placed upon the conscience of the people. We hope for still larger results from such efforts.

We turn from the faithful supporters of this, the greatest of all causes, to consider the fact that of our membership of more than 1,700,000, nearly 1,000,000 can hardly be said to be represented in this work. We call upon these to listen to the last and supreme command of our ascending Lord, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel," and to heed the conclusion of common loyalty, "We must go or send." Of our 26,528 Sunday Schools. 7626 have not contributed a penny for this work. If our Sunday School superintendents and teachers, who are entrusted largely with the moral and religious training of the 750,000 non-contributing scholars, will do their duty to these children only moderately well in presenting this cause and educating the schools to become supporters of missions for the present and the future, how great results might, we hope, soon be reached. Even $10 from each of these Sunday Schools would bring in more money than the entire church is now giving for the salvation of the great Empire of China with its 400,000,000 people.

We appeal to our presiding elders and pastors to secure a contribution from each member for this work, and from each Sunday School a monthly collection. We call upon the great host of our generous contributors to continue with increasing liberality their well directed efforts to bring this world to the Redeemer. In this [illegible] thousands of you will have [illegible] opportunity to help the [illegible] work. God says, [illegible] children of Israel [illegible]."

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

West Texas Conference Seminary.

Mr. Editor:—As I have succeeded so grandly in raising what I promised to raise for our Conference Seminary, I will show to the readers of our noble and newsy SOUTHWESTERN how I achieved victory on this line, and who it is that assisted in this grand achievement, by here inserting the name and amount of each cash subscriber. As I have three different lists this one must be styled the San Antonio list, and is as follows: S. Evans, local preacher, $5; Martha Perkins, $5; Delia Selby, $5; A. McGraw, $5; Mary Jackson, $5; J. T. Haywood, $5; Edward Garretson, $5; Louisa Brooks, $5; R. W. Wallace, late of San Antonio, now of Sturgis City, sends $10; Mr. Anderson Harris, my old army comrade, now of the police force, $5; George Brooks, $1; Mary Garretson, $2; Matilda Breckenridge, 50 cents; Phœbe Childs, 50 cents, Lizzie Vandrose, $1; Clarenda Vandrose, 50 cents; Mattie Vandrose, $1.50; Andrew Spencer, 50 cents; Sarah J. Spencer, 50 cents; Pauline J. Lewis, $2.50; Katie Jackson, 50 cts; Benjamin Bailey, $1; Samuel Henderson, $2.50; Joseph Howard, $2; Mary Reed, $1; Amanda Lawrence, $2; Sarah Johnson, 50 cents; Emeline Demand, $1; Rutha J. Jackson, $1; Margaret Ellis, $1; William Mason, $1; Pollie Richardson, 50 cents; Emeline Slaughter, $1; Cyntha Weeks, $1; Callie L. Lewis, 50 cents; Harriet Crow, $2; Susan Wells, $1; Geo. Wools, $1; James Westmoreland, $2; Samuel Harper, $1; Gracy Vandrose, $1; Leander Johnson, 50 cents; W. W. Grimes, 25 cents; E. S. Austin, 25 cents; W. R. Patterson, 25 centz; James Young, 50 cents; Georgiana Lowe, $1; Virginia Rogers, $1; J. C. Thompson, $2.50; Indiana Demand, $1; Thos. Barney, 25 cents; Annie Mosely, $1; Mrs. Sarah Caldwell, late of San Antonio, now of Fort Davis, $2. Just as soon as the school teachers in bounds of the District pay their subscriptions we will publish their list. Victoria list will be paid this and the next week.

The quarterly conference at Gonzales was largely attended, and there has been a marked improvement in the circuit since last quarter. The stewards and class leaders made full and encouraging reports. The Sunday-school Superintendents could not report favorably of the Sunday-schools. A committee was appointed and instructed to look after the Sunday-school interest. We left this point for Lone Oak, after being assured that every cent of Conference school and benevolent money would be collected.

At Lone Oak we met pastor and members of the quarterly conference, and business was dispatched in a way satisfactory to all. Here we have the best Sunday-school to be found anywhere between San Antonio, Victoria and Goliad. Together with the unceasing effort of the pastor and Superintendent Archie Duke, the influence of that inestimable lady, Miss Fannie N. Harper, who is the exponent of every means to elevate her race, is felt. Her hand and heart were recently won by Mr. J. H. Crawford, an excellent young man, who may feel proud of his noble prize.

At all points "Committees on Church Music" are appointed, and fully instructed to do away with, and get rid of, as speedily as possible, those ill-rhymed ditties usually sung at every camp and revival meeting, or these meetings must come to a shameful end. We recommend our Hymnal, and hymn-books must be used or divine worship will continue to suffer painful loss. Those ditties are not of the Flowers of Divine Truth that become still more bright beneath our gaze, daily emitting fresh odors and yielding new sweets. They are not sung for the Lord Jesus, but for Satan's sake. Yours truly,

M. HENSON.

Cuero, DeWitt co., Texas, Nov. 14, '82.

Letter From Baton Rouge.

Dear Editor:—We have had a great revival in Baton Rouge, which commenced September 17th, and resulted in great good for the Redeemer and his kingdom. It added 116 persons to the church, viz: 40 converts, 25 backsliders and 51 joined on probation; and they are now earnestly asking the prayers of the church in working out their soul's salvation.

Sunday, November 5th, was set apart as a day of baptizing, and the church prayed earnestly for the blessings of the Lord to visit them on that occasion. On Sunday morning we had prayer-meeting commence at 4 o'clock, and at 11 o'clock a general speaking-meeting was well attended. The love of the Lord was manifested greatly with the members; after which Elder Hudson and the young converts marched in ranks to the great waters of the Mississippi. The banks of the river were crowded to witness the baptizing of 9 persons by immersion and 10 by sprinkling. The people repaired to their several homes to partake of their meals and to prepare for the evening church at 3 o'clock. Then a fine, logical and impressive sermon was preached by our pastor, Rev. J. W. Hudson. After preaching the classes formed, and with their leaders, had a happy time, followed by a good class collection, which amounted to $10 70.

Sunday night was set apart as a communion time for the church and the young converts. That feast was the finest scene of my life. All of the converts were dressed in white, with white wreaths upon their heads, and 40 in number surrounded the altar. The choir formed behind them and began singing one of the sweet songs of Zion. The whole church was animated and rejoicing. The collection for the day to pay church expenses amounted to $30.

Our church in Baton Rouge stands second to none in the State spiritually or financially. The average attendance of our Sunday-school is 102. It is doing a grand work for the cause of missions, and will not fall behind any school in the Conference at its next sitting. We have a fine corps of teachers. Our pastor has charge of the Bible class, assisted by Miss Mary Anderson and Miss Fanny Robertson. The "Reapers" class is headed by Mrs. Kennedy; the "Gleaners" are headed by mother Hester Williams.

We have a home-mission school, which was commenced on the first Monday in September, taught by Miss Fanny Robertson. It has an average attendance of 29 scholars. Our pastor is not leaving a stone unturned in advocating the cause of the SOUTHWESTERN.

I remain your bro. in the Lord,
WM. DUPLESIS,
Recording Steward,

Baton Rouge, Nov. 7, 1882.

[We are glad to learn that Bro. Hudson is advocating the cause of this paper. Our correspondent says he is doing so, but our books show only two subscribers and almost no money received from the Baton Rouge charge this year. We expected something better from the capital city church.—Ed. S. W. C. A.]

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter From Victoria.

Mr. Editor:—The year has thus far passed off very nicely. In the midst of a great deal of hard work we have had some pleasant times. I began my work at this place soon after Conference. The first work done was to repair the parsonage, which cost $74.80. In March we had a protracted meeting, which resulted in 23 conversions. We cannot say much in regard to the number of conversions, but financially we have done very well. Our fourth quarterly conference was held on the 18th and 19th inst.; a glorious time. Rev. M. Henson gave us some able talks. The reports were all good. On Sunday night 125 came forward and partook of the Lord's Supper. On Monday night we had a grand old-fashioned love-feast, in which many witnessed for the Lord.

The following are the amounts that have been raised this year on the work: For preacher, $360 65; for building and improving, $74 80; for benevolent purposes, $78 95; for fuel, lamps, etc., $13 70; sexton this year, $46 50, for presiding elder, $91 80; for sick, $26 35; for the Sunday-school, $10; total for the year, up to date, $702 75. I have been able to preach 104 sermons this year, made 64 pastoral visits, and baptized 8 adults and 18 infants. Received 20 in full connection; excluded 4 from the church. The church and Sunday-school are doing fairly well at present. I can say for the people of Victoria, they will take care of the preachers and teachers stationed among them, and pay every dollar they are assessed. They say they will pay their assessments and build them a new house for worship next year. Brethren, pray for us.

P. CARMICHAEL.

Victoria, Texas, Nov. 24, 1882.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

A Letter From Oxford.

Mr. Editor:—Bishop Foss having appointed me to this charge January, 1881, I found things looking somewhat unfavorable for my success. I preached my introductory sermon to a large congregation, taking for a text, "He that loveth not knoweth not God, for God is love." Two weeks having passed Elder Bradford held my first quarterly meeting. Collection after preaching was $8.

The Baptist church having burned the day before my arrival, two congregations occupied our church, thereby making things a little inconvenient. I then went to Grenada to assist Bro. S. H. Cowan in his meeting, which lasted two weeks, with a result of thirteen converts. I then returned to Oxford, and began a protracted meeting, with the assistance of Rev. S. H. Cowan and Rev. H. W. Bowen. The effort continued three weeks, with seven converts. I was then informed that there was an opportunity to organize a church in Water Valley. Upon examining the property for a church situation, I found that the lot was excellent. After consulting with my presiding elder I made preparation to buy the lot for the sum of $400. By disagreement between the elder and myself we failed to purchase the property.

There was a grand Sunday-school celebration July 4, 1881, conducted by the Rev. J. G. Johnson, on the College Hill circuit, with about 3,000 present. The occasion was quite grand. A second quarterly conference was held July 30, Elder L. Bradford presiding. After the elder preached a fine sermon, a collection of $25 was taken up. My protracted meeting began the first of August, and continued five weeks, with a result of five converts. Feeling that I had made a failure I, by his request, assisted Rev. J. G. Johnson, of the College Hill circuit, and preached to a large congregation remaining with him 12 days. We had 31 converts. Having returned to Oxford, I went to Summit, and found Bro. Cook with a sick member. Leaving there, I arrived at Columbia, and found Rev. James Ford and Rev. P. Harris engaged in preaching the funeral of Bro. J. H. Williams. Remaining there (my old home) one week, I then went to China Grove; found Bro. Edwards and his congregation working for Christ. After remaining there two weeks, I returned to Oxford, and found one of my members dead, the funeral being attended by Rev. S. A. Cowan. After the expiration of two months the time arrived for the District Conference at Holly Springs. Leaving there I went to the Annual Conference at Aberdeen. After the adjournment I returned to Oxford in January, 1882, and made out the following religious programme for the year: Sunday-school begins 9:30 a.m., and closes at 11 a.m.; services 11:30 a.m., and 3:30 p.m. The following brethren conducting the prayer-meetings in the various parts of the city: "No. 1, north of town, Hiram Borum; No. 2, east, Allen Rivers; No. 3, south, Mac Williams; No. 4, west, Henry Gonsby; No. 5, M. E. Church, Mark Morant. I shall join the brethren in conducting their meetings at least once a month, and we ask the prayers of Christians that we may do much good in our attempt to do the will of the Master."

April 4, I began a protracted meeting again, and closed with 62 converts and 59 accessions to the church. I then went to Holly Springs circuit, and spent one week with Rev. I. B. Griffin. Sept. 28, I again began a meeting, which continued four weeks, having 50 converts and 37 accessions to the church. The following old men being among the number: Gilbert Burney, aged 60; Henry Thompson, 62; Andrew Boone, 50; Vince Hunter, 60 years. Immediately after, the following collections were taken up: October 1, 1882, $15; From members, October 8, $29.05; Converts, October, 1882, $10.05; sinners, $3; October 15, $20.50; October 22, $12.30.

My fourth quarterly conference was held October 28, and on Sunday Elder Bradford addressed the Sabbath-school; after which we held love-feast. We had a manifestation of the Spirit. The elder preached at 3 o'clock, after which a collection of $21 was taken up. At night Elder Bradford preached to a large congregation and administered the Lord's Supper to 170 persons, and took a collection of $14. Total collection for the month of October, $111.85.

Fraternally,
M. H. FOSTER.

Oxford, Miss., Nov. 12, 1882.

The Acquisition of Property our Privilege and our Duty.

BY OSCAR LANDRY.

Until 1865 our race, dating their enfranchisement from that year, were not property holders. Our labor went to enrich others, but now the fruits of our toil are our own. No people have ever attained eminence who were not landholders. The Anglo-Saxons, Teutons and Norsemen trace the beginning of their rare distinction to this fact; and if our race has a future, honorable and successful, in fair and generous rivalry with other races, it must imitate these historic examples. Therefore, by the highest sanctions, we claim it to be our privilege to own property, especially real estate, regardless of a man's occupation in life.

There is no reason why a common laborer cannot own his homestead. It matters very little what kind of labor he is engaged in, he has this cheering hope before him and if he labors diligently, he will in the space of a few toiling but hopeful years, command a farm of his own and say of his home, this is mine, the purchase of my own toil and self-denial. There is an immense tract of acres requiring cultivation throughout this great commonwealth, under the control of the government and within the means of the smallest capitalist. It is our privilege to purchase and fertilize it, and why should we not avail ourselves of this ennobling privilege. The question may be propounded, how are we to accomplish such a useful and essential end? Let us remember that no race ascends the ladder of notoriety which cannot compete with other races in the markets of the world. It is our privilege to cling to all we acquire honorably—so far as extravagance and luxury are concerned—as the miser clings to his gold. Then let us labor with this aim in life and foster it with lofty aspirations. There is only needful persistent, earnest, unwearied, self-denying economy. With this is brought in requisition the vital subject of education, the fountain head of all true eminence.

The acquisition of property is not only a privilege, but it is a duty we owe to ourselves. It is the duty of every man to secure for himself real estate, a plantation if possible, an acre if he can acquire no more, at least a humble cottage with its gardens baptized with the blessed name of home. Most men confess the importance of this truth, but few lay it seriously to heart. Except in the departments of material progress, it seems to be accepted practically as a great truth.

We are in the vigor of youth, notwithstanding our growth has been checked by the oppressions and race distinctions of the past, and our constitution enfeebled by the vices and maltreatment applied to our progenitors. But, thank heaven, the bondsman has ceased to exist and the freeman has become a living and mighty force in society and the State. Within our territory, stretching through many degrees of latitude and longitude, we have the choice of pursuits requiring both common and skilled labor, many means and avenues of independence. The government is mild; the press is free; religion is free; knowledge reaches or may reach every home. What fairer prospect of success could be presented? What menus means more adequate could assist us in accomplishing such a sublime and vital end? Poor men can ascend to greatness and fortune and become men of respectability and honor if they are intelligent and industrious. We are American citizens; we may take highest rank as the peers of the noblest and best; we belong to a great and powerful nation. No matter where we are—let it be across the beautiful blue waters in China or Japan, or on the continent of Europe—we have at our backs the American navy, the American flag, our National ægis to protect us.

This privilege has been accorded us by the highest constitutional sanctions. Therefore, I adjure you, procure for yourselves property, real estate, a homestead; become landholders. Then, and not until then, shall we be able to emulate those historic examples which illustrate the triumph of dominant races. On looking back over the career of men distinguished in art, science and literature, we see at once that it is not by any special event or turning point of life, but the spirit and aim and work of life that the value of such men's lives are estimated.

Let the scientific man pass his life according to the Baconian ideal, in industrious observations and profitable inventions and discourses and in the practical results of science, and he will have won his place in the world's esteem and gratitude. The lessons taught by our survey are the simple lessons of thoughtfulness and activity and perseverance, nobility of aim and motive of life. Any moment of real success, however brilliant, passes off and imparts life to the ordinary current of thought and activity. The keenest delights, such men would tell us, are in the exercise of one's faculties and powers, the feeling that their lives are devoted to the highest purposes. The delight of the artist in his work is something more than its praises or its prizes. Even so it is in the power of every one of us to have the keenest pleasure of high endeavor. Those who cannot command success may at least deserve it. The freedmen of Georgia, according to the testimony of Alexander H. Stephens, pay revenue on five millions of dollars value of real estate; those of Kentucky pay revenue on three millions; South Carolina shows even a better record than this, and in our own State of Louisiana our people, including the Creoles and those always freemen, pay revenue on twenty-five millions. When this twenty-five millions shall, by honest labor and natural accretion, amount to a hundred millions, in like proportion will be augmented the influence, the moral and intellectual force accorded to our race.
—*Donaldsonville Chief.*

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

The Violation of the Sabbath.

Ministers of Christ must lift up their voices against the violators of the Sabbath, the day of rest for fallen humanity. It is written upon the pagess of Holy Writ, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." A Lutheran pastor of this city violated the Sabbath—giving a pic-nic for his congregation on that day. If this is right for a minister to do, then I ask why is it wrong for others? What shall we do to stop such rebellion against heaven and the book divine? We sing "A charge to keep I have, a God to glorify." This charge was given by Jesus, and our garments must be unspotted from the sinful world and its sinful seductions. God grant that the day may come when everything like sin will be brought into subjection by pure doctrines emanating from the Methodist pulpit. We look to the SOUTHWESTERN to continue its evangelizing, renovating Christian influence, and ministers of the Gospel must give it earnest support in its missionsionary mission.

R. C. BARROW.

New Orleans, La.

General Chalmers, of Mississippi, has had to take a very bitter dose of his own medicine, and loses his seat in Congress by a disreputable trick on the part of his opponents, which is very simlar to one he himself played two years ago, and by which he obtained a seat at that time. It appears that some unauthorized person wrote across the tally-sheet for one of the counties a few lines to the effect that in that county J. R. Chambless had received 1,472 votes. On the front side of the sheet were the regular returns, signed by the Board of Election, giving Chalmers that number of votes. The Secretary of State had the audacity to recognize the forgery as official and repudiate the regular returns, counting 1,472 votes for Chambless instead of Chalmers, thus giving Manning, the regular Democratic nominee, a majority in the district and the certificate of election. This is simply retribution. Two years ago Mr. Chalmers secured a certificate of election by persuading this same Secretary of State to throw out several thousand votes for Jno. R. Lynch, the colored Republican who opposed him, on the ground that Lynch's ballots bore the imprint of a printer's dash, as the law forbid the use of any cut or design by which the tickets of one party could be distinguished from those of the other. The offending dash was such a one as is used under the titles of articles, but was enough to make Chalmers a Congressman, and the lessons he then taught are now being used to his discomfiture.
—*Inter-Ocean.*

Monroe, Louisiana, is to have a new court house and public market buildings.

General News Items.

The remains of the Tuileri will be sold at auction Dec. 4.

The Mexican National Railroad is being laid at the rate of 1½ miles per day.

The late Charles A. Whitney, of New Orleans, left his property to his three sons.

No satisfactory result is anticipated from the negotiations between Prussia and the Vatican.

It is believed that there will be a small Anti-Prohibition majority in the incoming Legislature of Kansas.

An explosion at the powder magazine, near Guayaquil, Ecuador, killed ten persons, and destroyed a church and several houses.

A Brooklyn colored boot-black has recently come into possession of property, through decision of the Court of Appeals, valued at $50,000.

There will not another opportunity more favorable, and more helpful, appear during 1882, in which to procure subscribers, than the present.

War is threatened between Brazil and the Argentine Republic on the boundary question, concerning the strip of territory known as the Missions.

A saloon keeper in Cleveland was sentenced on Saturday to a fine of $100 and ten days in the work-house for violating the Smith Sunday law.

In the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union at Louisville, Oct. 27, the news boys and boot-blacks of the city presented flowers to the members.

A bust of the late Earl of Beaconsfield is about to be presented to the Greenwich Conservative Club of England. It is paid for by the pennies of British workmen.

Pattison, the newly elected Governor of Pennsylvania, says the man who would oppose a protective tariff might as well hang a mill-stone to his neck and jump into the sea.

The French Chamber of Deputies ratified the treaty between M. de Brazza and Makoko, a Congo chief. A credit of 200,000 francs will be asked to defray the expenses of the expedition.

A man who tried to effect a cure in Virginia by the laying on of hands, had so many hands laid on him that he had to leave the State in an ambulance.

The Secretary of War declined to allow the Mayor of Chattanooga the use of barracks property for a small-pox hospital, adjoining the National cemetery and its employes.

Several hundred women of Amoy, China, have pledged themselves that they will not bind there children's feet and that they will marry their sons only to women whose feet are not bound.

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* recants its accusations against General Wolseley, and states the General has written a letter in which he says that it is his "earnest desire to see Ireland a loyal, peaceful, prosperous land."

The will of the late E. Peshine Smith, of Rochester, N. Y., formerly minister to Japan, provides among other things for the erection of a Christian chapel at Tokio, Japan, at a cost of $5,000.

At Niagara Falls, Ont., Nov. 20, an Englishman, named Claud Lister, aged 20, shot a 16-year-old son of a former employer named Smith, and then shot himself. Both will die. Lister claims he was impelled by affection for the boy and a desire to be always to be with him.

The temperance cause seems to be making progress in Maryland. The Dublin District voted for restricted license, Somerset county voted against license, and Hartford county voted for prohibition, the vote standing 2989 for and 1,803 against.

The late Mrs. Sarah E. Atkinson, of Memphis, Tenn., bequeathed $1,000 to the Leath Orphan Asylum, of Memphis; 1,000 to the Woman's Christian Association, of Memphis; $1,000 to the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church South, and the residue of the estate to Bishops McTyeire, Paine, Pierce, Kavanaugh, Keener, Granbery, Hargrove, Wilson and Parker, in trust for the use and benefit of the theological department of Vanderbilt University. It is supposed that the latter sum will amount to $50,000.

THE SOUTHWESTERN

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, DEC. 7, 1882.

We ask all to help in this work. [illegible] only the preachers but our [illegible] lay men, and elect women. [illegible] we will send the SOUTH[illegible] from this date to January 1, 1884.

President Arthur has taken a [illegible] position against the star rout[illegible]. He has removed from office [illegible] sympathizers who interfered [illegible] and obstructed the prosecution, and it is asserted more are to meet [illegible] a like fate. Let the good work go on.

The proceedings of the second [illegible] conference of the Baton [illegible] district, Louisiana conference, have just been published, and [illegible] be had of Rev. Pierre Landry, [illegible]ville, La. Price ten cents [illegible] copy. The conference met in [illegible], Aug. 10, 11 and 12, 1882. [illegible] reports were made by the [illegible] and the pastors. They re[illegible] to do their whole duty by the [illegible] Haven School of Theology.

[illegible] Spurgeon, the great London [illegible], keeps a full church; [illegible] asked how he succeeded so [illegible] in keeping his church [illegible] he replied, "I fill the pulpit, and [illegible] people fill the pews." Let [illegible] pulpit be filled with a man hav[illegible] large heart, a massive brain, [illegible] touched with a live [illegible] from off the altar, and the [illegible] will fill up, just like every [illegible] follows its cause.

[illegible] has been recently [illegible] in Boston, under the [illegible] "The Palestine Colonization Christian Missionary Society." [illegible] is to colonize Palestine [illegible] industrious and energetic [illegible], and to seek to make it [illegible] of the world in art, sci[illegible] wealth, as it is the center [illegible] geographically. The [illegible] is now negotiating for [illegible] of suitable vessels, as [illegible] to run a line of pack[illegible] Boston and Palestine. [illegible] but what through such [illegible] the Almighty designs to [illegible] the Holy Land its form[illegible]?

[illegible] the greatest misfortunes [illegible] and prohibition [illegible] out of the recent [illegible] the defeat of Gov. St. [illegible] Kansas. He was defeat[illegible] candidate for [illegible] of Kansas, who recently [illegible] a most public way that [illegible] to be elected he would [illegible] little finger nor speak [illegible] the prohibition [illegible]. Unfortunate as this [illegible] feel discour[illegible] unholy alliance of [illegible] free rum which tri[illegible] cannot long gov[illegible] of this Christian [illegible] sober, Sabbath-lov[illegible] citizens of this [illegible] not tolerate very long [illegible] rule of the corrupt, [illegible] producing rum [illegible] triumph will [illegible]. The temperance [illegible] war must and [illegible]. The party that trims [illegible] the breeze from [illegible] and the anti-pro[illegible] at the same time [illegible] party that hoists [illegible] motto of "free rum" [illegible] victory, but [illegible] the emancipation [illegible] of slaves in [illegible] will come, though [illegible] live or die, or new [illegible].

[illegible] Conference was or[illegible] and has since that [illegible] Missionary [illegible] of $110,335, from [illegible] Society $31,-[illegible] for all be[illegible] $7,500. [illegible] Conference, was [illegible] has since [illegible] the Mis[illegible] of $42,-[illegible] Exten[illegible] for all be[illegible] contributed [illegible] conferences [illegible] Missionary [illegible] Societies [illegible] have [illegible] School [illegible] Aid Socie[illegible] hundred and [illegible] hundred [illegible] contribu[illegible] the [illegible]. We [illegible] not [illegible] Texas [illegible] we [illegible]

Tennessee Conference.

We left New Orleans, Nov. 20th, for Brownsville, Tennessee, via the the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The traveler will find its bed smooth, the cars elegant and airy, the conducters and porters gentlemanly and attentive. Most of the country through which it passes is rich and productive, and the scenery delightful. Brownsville is in northern Tennessee, about five hundred miles from New Orleans, and two hundred and fifty from Nashville. It has about three thousand inhabitants.

Most of the churches are plain and substantial, with but little display of architecture and adornments, that of the M. E. Church South, being the largest in the city. We saw no special evidence of great wealth, but most everybody seemed healthy, smiling and happy. The Tennessee Conference held its sixteenth annual session in this city. Bishop Warren presided and conducted the business much like a recently patented hammer that is said to pick up the nail and drive it every time in the right place, never bruising a finger or bending or breaking the nail. He presides as he does everything else, well. The preachers were all amazed at the amount of work done each day, and done too with so little noise. He made but few speeches, and never once referred to personal history or exploits. His address to the class to be received into full connection, was to the class and not to the audience.

Thursday night, an educational meeting was held and speeches were made by Dr. Braden, president of the Central Tennessee College, Dr. Stowe, one of the agents of the Western Book Concern, the Bishop and the writer. The speech of the Bishop for greatness, grasp, comprehension, and expression of thought, we have seldom seen excelled.

This Conference is composed of a noble class of men. Dr. Braden is a keen, able man; mild yet always decided, with a face gentle as summer evenings. His hair is sprinkled a little with gray, of which grayness, however, there is not a jot in his composition. No man in the conference is more popular, or more deservedly so. Presiding elders Pickett, Key and Price are royal good men, giving their entire time and attention to their work. Each man had held his four quarterly conferences at all the points on his district. *Neither one of these men use tobacco, in fact, there is not a member of this conference that makes the least use of the weed.* The reports of the presiding elders showed that over fifteen hundred had been converted to God during the year. A clean gospel, preached by men with pure hearts and clean mouths, has in all the ages had the blessing of the Lord upon it. "Be ye clean that bear the vessels of the Lord," is the divine command. The love feast Sabbath morning was a holy hour, a pentecost of blessings seldom equalled. The house was full of the good spirit, and all knew it. Preachers shouted as they had a right to, and men who had attended to what this world calls rough and hard places, and had received from twenty to six hundred dollars for cultivating Emanuel's land, forgot all their toil in the glory of that hour. The love feast was followed by a sermon from the Bishop, full of lofty and fervid sentiment. Again the people shouted, being overcome by the sacred influence in the house. The sermon was followed by the ordination of the Deacons. In the afternoon, the writer delivered an exhortation, and the Bishop, assisted by Dr. Braden and Bro. Key ordained the elders.

Monday morning the conference met at half-past eight. A large number of reports were read, discussed, modified and adopted. *Highly complimentary resolutions endorsing and making the* SOUTHWESTERN *their conference paper, were unanimously adopted.*

The book of fate was opened, the appointments read, and each man seemed delighted with his own field of labor. Their personal kindness to the writer has enabled him to write a new chapter of love in his heart, and created a debt of gratitude which will take long years to pay. May the benediction of the Lord rest upon this band of noble workers.

Of the ninety or one hundred Chinese in the city, twenty-two are members of the Chinese Sunday school, under the direction of the American Board of Missions, which holds regular sessions every Sunday afternoon at No. 40 Liberty street. The names of the members enrolled are as follows: Leung Yam Lan, Fung Chung, Leung Yock, Fung [illegible], Leung Meung, Leung Yong, [illegible], Lock Yee, Le On, Ah [illegible] Leung Loon, Leung Ling, [illegible] Lee Yeng, Fung Wing, [illegible], Chow Fat, [illegible] Lay, Leung

Tampering with Election Returns.

The country is familiar with the South Carolina and Mississippi methods of conducting elections after the polls have closed. These methods are not unfamiliar to Louisianians. It has been believed by some that special Bourbon emergencies, were being served by the criminal caprices of returning officers, and after the complete suppression of all National effort for the protection of citizenship, except the vague and mythical presence of ribboned United States deputy marshals at Congressional counts, the beauties of local self-government would become apparent, and sectional frictions and agitations would subside. Such hopes have fallen far short of realization.

A few days ago the good people of the city of New Orleans read their morning papers, only to discover that within a territory of about thirteen miles long and two miles deep, the residence of 215,000 people, not a single candidate outside the regular Democratic nominees was elected to any one of the numerous offices of the municipality. It was very much like the elections held from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, until Mahone formed the coalition in Virginia. It was decidedly too unanimous in one direction to give promise of wholesome results in the way of salutary legislation and popular content. The Independent combination were not satisfied with the face of the returns, and began a minute inspection of the records, just as Congress has done in many cases brought to its attention. A clerk of a city court denied the committee the privilege of examining the election records; a judge favored them with an order to allow inspection, and it was straightway discovered that important parts of the records had been stolen. They have not been discovered, but continued, inquiry has demonstrated that several members of the City Council were counted in by returning officers and never elected by the people. The city press denounces the outrage. An evening or two since we read a spirited discourse on the subject of the great danger to the morals of the commonwealth arising from the frequency and boldness of tampering with election returns. Prominent citizens, cognizant of frauds, have so little faith in local law or local ruler, that they will not sign statements for fear valuable time will be lost in giving testimony in the courts; while one paper admits that ballot box stuffing is not a penal offense in Louisiana, although some thirteen election commissioners may be indicted for perjury.

While a united city press was demanding the prompt punishment of these guilty officials, the intelligence of strange doings at the State capital was flashed across the wires. The State canvassers compiled the returns of the Third Congressional district. They threw out the vote of two Republican parishes, St. Mary and Assumption, which had given the Republican candidate 1130 and 1891 majority respectively, and yet found that he had received about 2000 majority in the district. The Democratic returning officer of St. Mary telegraphed that the election was fair, the compilation of the vote was correct, but the State officials disregarded it. Of what avail is it for Bourbons to possess an arbitrary power, and not exercise it? Then Gov. McEnery, not restrained by any executive power with which he is clothed by even reckless Bourbon law; or an order or legal process of any character; and in disregard of Art. 1, Sec. 5, of the National Constitution, which says: "Each house shall be the judge of the election returns, and qualifications of its own members," capped the climax, by obstinately refusing to issue the usual certificate of election to Hon. W. P. Kellogg, the choice of the majority of the voters of the Third District. The Governor assumed, in order to play his part in a pre-arranged conspiracy to defraud Mr. Kellogg, that the duty devolved upon him to inquire into judicial questions concerning alleged non-residence of Mr. Kellogg in the district or State, when he knew well that Congress was the only tribunal authorized by law to decide those points. His object in refusing to issue the certificate was plainly to give vent to partisan spleen, and to compel a congressman elect to await the pleasure of an incoming Democratic Congress for admission. When the chief executive of the State, and his associates in office, do not hesitate to so attempt to overthrow the voice of the people expressed at the ballot box, what can be expected of their minor satellites, who have made and will continue to make popular elections in Louisiana, the simple decrees of the political party in power? Whatever may be the errors or shortcomings of Mr. Kellogg, he is entitled to a trial before his peers on any and all charges brought against him; and were he guilty of crimes as black as midnight, the fact could not be plead in extenuation of the lawlessness of the Louisiana Governor, by which he has sought to gain a partisan advantage. Such deeds will react upon their authors, and Gov. McEnery will not hear the last of this Kellogg case for some days.

The Labor Organizations of New Orleans.

The Central Trade and Labor Assembly of New Orleans, a representative organization, composed of accredited delegates from every one of the many trade and labor associations in this city, celebrated its first anniversary on Saturday, November 25th, in one of the grandest parades that ever appeared in the streets of New Orleans. Every association under the Central Trade and Labor Assembly participated in the grand display. Fully 5000 strong, manly, intelligent, and happy looking men were in the line of march, following beautiful flags and banners, and keeping time with the happy strains of delightful melodies and national airs. The unanimous opinion of all, whose good fortune it was to see the parade, seems to be, that for number and splendid appearance, the display has seldom, if ever, been equalled in this city. It was grand in many ways; but in no particular did it appear to better advantage, and reflect so much grandeur as in the recognition of colored as well as white societies as equals, and in the manifest rigid exclusion of anything bordering upon caste, or color prejudice. The celebration was model in this respect. To gaze upon these representatives of every trade, and of every shade of colors, following each other, each division sandwiched between the other, in its proper place, and marshalled by white and colored officers, with positions according to official rank, without discrimination on account of race or previous condition, was very gratifying and afforded a sight not soon to be forgotten. For the parade the *Times-Democrat* has many enthusiastic words of praise. Of the colored divisions it says: "They were a representative body of men of their race, intelligent looking, strong and hardy * * * in their neat dress suits they made a fine appearances. With due admiration for the banners, or general appearance of all the other associations it speaks thus flatteringly of the banner of the Longshoremen's Protective Union, a colored organization: "The banner of this association attracted much attention because of the beauty of its design and its elegant finish."

Our poor people who have been despondent, may well take courage. They are not to be, and will not be forever ignored, despised and abused on account of their color or previous condition. This display of men brought close together by identity of purpose and interests, satisfies us of this fact, more than any political or ecclesiastical circumstance which has transpired for years. The advanced, liberal and sensible policy adopted by our laboring associations in this matter was in striking contrast with the antiquated, contracted and foolish prejudice which allowed the Philadelphians to ignore or deny to colored artisans and laborers, the right to participate in their recent processions and celebration commemorating the bi-centennial anniversary of the landing of William Penn in Pennsylvania. Is it not somewhat parodoxical that in such a matter as this New Orleans should outstrip Philadelphia, and that the laboring fraternity should be ahead of many Christian (!) churches in ignoring race prejudice, and recognizing a man for his worth, and upon the grounds of identity of interest? God bless the Central Trade or Labor Assembly of New Orleans. May it live a long and happy life of usefulness.

Facts and figures sometimes tell strange stories. Read the following and draw your own conclusions. The Central Tennessee Conference (white) contributed for all benevolent causes of the church eight cents per member, and paid towards the salaries of their preachers thirty-nine cents per member. The Tennessee Conference (colored) contributed for all benevolent objects fourteen cents per member, and paid towards the support of their preachers, one dollar and eight cents per member. The Central Tennessee Conference for all church purposes contributed the enormous sum of forty-seven cents per member, while the Tennessee, contributed one dollar and twenty-two cents per member.

Gen. O'Neal, governor of Alabama, was inaugurated on the 1st.

Tennessee Annual Conference

The seventeenth session of this Conference was held in Brownsville, Tennessee, beginning on Thursday, Nov. 23d, and closing on Monday the 27th. Bishop H. W. Warren presided, and by his genial manner, kind words, wise counsels, careful looking after the interests of the work, stirring and eloquent addresses, won all hearts; and although the usual resolutions of thanks were passed, they had no more expressed in them than was felt by the members of the Conference.

J. Braden was elected Secretary. S. P. Bell, J. W. Pickett, M. Williams and C. E. Sewell, assistants.

There have been no deaths in the conference during the past year. None located, withdrawn or expelled. One case was referred to the Presiding Elder for investigation. James F. K. Moreland, Junius S. Sinclair, John W. Hall, George Sanford, Albert P. Blakemore and George C. Harden were admitted on trial. Stephen B. Bell, Green N. Johnson, Burford L. Whitley and Henry Dunlap, were admitted into full connection. Thos. Belcher, Chas. L. Field, James F. K. Moreland, Junius S. Sinclair, James A. Samuels, George C. Harden and Albert P. Blakemore, were ordained as local preachers.

No local preachers were ordained who were not expected to take regular work in the Conference. There was quite a general expression that ordained local preachers are often impediments in the way of the pastors, and there was quite an opposition to ordaining local preachers unless in cases of very marked need.

No local Elders were ordained. The class of the fourth year, Pompey Brooks, Geo. W. House, Wm. C. Miller, Charles E. Sewell and Frank R. S. Summerhill were graduated in the course of study and elected to Elder's orders.

B. B. Manson and Jos. Smith were made supernumerary preachers. John Seay, LaFayette Chapman, Henry Burns and Martin Morrison, were continued on the superanuated list. The Conference has been aided during the year by Brother John Seay to the amount of several thousand dollars, by which churches have been built, debts on others paid, and a donation of twenty-five dollars given to the Central Tennessee College to aid in building the house for the model school. In acknowledging these gifts the Conference adopted the following:

Resolved, That we tender to Rev. John Seay, an honored superannuated member of this Conference, our grateful acknowledgments for the donations he has bestowed on the churches in the bounds of this conference through the Presiding Elders of the Nashville and Murfreesboro Districts, by which several churches have been greatly relieved, and the work of God advanced.

Resolved, That we highly approve his plan of being his own executor in making liberal donations to the educational and benevolent work of the church while he is living and can direct those gifts himself.

Resolved, That we rejoice in his zeal for the temperance cause, for very largely we are indebted to him for the fact that there is not in this Conference a member who habitually uses either intoxicating liquor or tobacco.

Resolved, That while we sympathize deeply with Bro. Seay in his affliction, by which he has been confined to his house very closely for over two years, we rejoice that he has been so free from suffering; and in the slow but steady improvement which has marked the progress of his recovery, we have hope under the Divine blessing he may be spared yet for years of usefulness by his means, his counsels and his prayers.

Eli Provine was transferred to the East Tennessee Conference, and appointed presiding elder of the Chattanooga District. Green N. Johnson was transferred to the Little Rock Conference and stationed at Forest City. Geo. Baber also to the same Conference. Julius J. Holland to the Lexington Conference, and J. W. E. Bowen to the New England Conference.

Dover, Stewart county, was selected as the place of holding the next Conference. This is on the extreme northern limit of the Conference, and is on the Cumberland river, but thirteen miles from any railroad, with mud roads nearly impassible in winter. The Conference felt a little happy at the time of voting and thought of the generous offer of the people of Dover, who proposed to carry all who come free. The free ride was so attractive, that although a more inconvenient and unsuitable place could hardly be found, the Conference voted for it with a rush. If the river should be high enough for boats to ran the place can be reached by water, only it is a slow and somewhat uncertain means of travel. Should the weather prove unfavorable the experiment of going so far off the lines of travel will not be tried again soon by the Tennessee Conference.

The collections are, for Missions, $559.35; Freedmen's Aid, $177.10; Church Extension, $100; Sunday-school Union, $30.75; Tracts, $9.80; American Bible Society, $10.10; Conference Claimants, $12.45; Education, $38.21; Women's Foreign Missions, $6.20; Women's Home Missions, $2.10. The statistics show an increase of over five hundred members and probationers. The members of the Conference paid $32 on the endowment fund of the Central Tennessee College, and subscribed nearly $200 additional. They also became responsible for over $300 of indebtedness on the church building where the Conference was held. The Conference was elegantly entertained by the citizens of Brownsville. The pulpits of the churches were filled by the members of the Conference. The pastor of the M. E. Church, South, tendered his pulpit, which was filled by Rev. Dr. Stowe, Assistant Book Agent at Chicago, in the morning, and at night by Bishop Warren. The Bishop's sermon will not soon be forgotten as a masterly presentation of the great Christian principle embraced in the words, "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ." Nor will the prayer of the pastor, who, it is supposed, took exceptions to some things said in the sermon, as it showed the bitterness of spirit in him, in utterance that greatly surprised many if not all of his congregation. After the prayer the doxology was sung and he pronounced the benediction and, without hardly speaking to the bishop, left him to make his own way out of the church with the friends who were not in so great a hurry. The session was a very pleasant one, and the outlook most hopeful for the future. The number of churches which are to be built the coming year is an excellent indication of solid prosperity.

APPOINTMENTS.

NASHVILLE DISTRICT.

James Pickett, Presiding Elder.

Clark Chapel .... L. M. Hagood
Clark Circuit .... C. Pickett
Cumberland Furnace .... J. F. Moreland
Nashville City Mission .... Daniel Cook
Dickson .... J. F. K. Moreland
Dover .... S. T. Hickerson
Franklin .... Miles Williams
Gallatin .... W. S. Butler
Gallatin Circuit to be supplied by H. W. Simmons.
Hartsville .... W. M. Bryant
Lewisburg and Lillards .... Payne Gregg
Nolensville .... Thos. Ward
Mitchellsville .... Peter Martin
Spring Hill & Columbia .... H. Robinson
Springfield .... A. P. Blakemore
J. Braden and West Patterson, instructors in Central Tennessee College and members of Nashville Circuit Quarterly Conference.

MURFRESBORO DISTRICT.

H. W. Key, Presiding Elder.

Murfresboro .... A. Phillips
Murfresboro Circuit .... B. James
Lebanon .... B. Anderson
Snays and Leeville .... to be supplied
Martin Creek to be supplied by Ned Bettei
McMinnville .... W. C. Miller
McMinnville Circuit .... Charles Bullington
North Lebanon .... G. W. Marsh
Fayette and Petersburg .... Jacob Wade
Reedyville .... S. P. Bell
Shelbyville .... P. P. Brooks
Sparta and Van Buren .... B. F. Whitley
Spencer and Eagleville .... Julius Sinclair
Stone River .... G. W. House
Cookville to be supplied by Thos. Belcher
Alexandria .... C. L. Seward
Caney Fork and Carthage .... Osborn Green
Hillsboro .... John Keuser
Tullahoma .... George Sanford
Woodbury to be supplied .... W. Lillard

WEST TENNESSEE DISTRICT.

J. P. Price, Presiding Elder.

Bell's .... William Dwegans
Brownsville .... Henry Prinum
Cypress .... Alexander Burdell
Flatwood .... H. Welch
Henderson .... Thornton Woods
Hollow Rock to be supplied J. G. Kirby
Lawrenceburg .... F. R. Summerhill
Linden .... J. C. Harden
Mansfield and Mannersville, H. Dunlap and J. W. Hall
Martin .... J. L. Massey
Mason and Fayette .... J. B. Marbrry
Memphis and Centenary .... C. L. Fields
Memphis Circuit .... J. W. Pickett
Purdy .... J. B. Bradford
Waynesboro .... E. M. Manson
Sharon .... J. J. Barr

J. BRADEN.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 30th, 1882.

PERSONAL.

—Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has resigned the Parkman professorship of anatomy in the medical school, at Harvard University.

—While attending the Tennessee Conference, we had the pleasure of meeting with Dr. Stowe, one of the agents of the Western Book Concern. Dr. Stowe is a native of New Hampshire, his parents moved there when he was a boy about ten or twelve years old. He is a graduate of one of our Western colleges, and is now about fifty-one or two. He has a clean record, is a gentleman by instinct without ostentation, free from personal palaver. He is a man of business, knows his business, and attends to his business. He reports our publishing interests in a prosperous condition.

—We were greeted last week with a call from C. H. Fowler, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society. Dr. Fowler was on his way to Texas to visit the Southern German and West Texas Conferences, and having a spare day concluded to spend that in the Crescent City. In company with Bro. Vaughan, pastor of Ames, he visited the New Orleans University. Dr. Dean, President of the school, called the students to the chapel, when Dr. Fowler gave them what he called "a talk" replete with wisdom. The faculty was charmed with the Doctor, and he was pleased beyond measure with the school. There is nothing fossilized in the make of Dr. Fowler. As a preacher and worker he has few equals in the Church.

November 22, we spent in Nashville, Tennessee. Of course we visited the Central Tennessee College, where we found Dr. Braden and his corps of teachers at their post of duty. The College was in fine condition and the professors and students hard at work. The faculty is one of godly men and women. The students are older and larger, on an average, than those in most of our schools in the South. Dr. Braden is indefatigable in his work, and is singularly successful. He is greatly beloved "for his works sake," and for his personal worth. One of the members of the conference spoke of him as "the tree of knowledge whose branches covered the State and his leaves (words) were for the healing (education) of the people." The school of medicine, organized in 1878 is under the immediate care of Dr. Hubbard. This class consists of seventeen young men of more than ordinary ability and promise. In company with Dr. Hubbard, we rode over to the "Vanderbilt University." The great school of the M. E. Church, South. It is hardly possible to give at this writing anything like a description of the grounds and buildings connected with this University. Few cities in this country are better supplied with a high order of literary institutions than Nashville. As an educational point no city in the South is so favorably known. But all of these schools were built mostly by northern capital. The one great need of Nashville and most all of our southern cities is a little more pluck, hard work and push.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

Union Chapel: No item of news relative to our work in this State will be more gratifying to our brethren in Louisiana than to learn of the recent completion of Union Chapel our church on Bienville street, in this city. After ten years of the hardest and most faithful labors, amid the most trying depressions, emergencies and discouragements, Union Chapel is now, at last finished. The completion was celebrated on the second Sunday in last month, in a grand jubilee service, when, amid the shouts of hallelujahs from young and old, the main audience room was dedicated and thrown open to the future use of the congregation. The day was a grand day, not only for Union Chapel, but for our people in this whole State. It marked the completion of the finest and most commodious house of worship among our people in this city and State. No less than 1,500 people crowded to witness the interesting and impressive services. At the administration of the Lord's Supper in the evening about 350 partook of the elements. The collection during the day amounted to $250, which will nearly cover every cent due by the church, excepting the outstanding obligations to the Church Extension Society. Among visiting ministers present and participating, were Revs. S. Priestly, the preacher in charge; M. Dale, P. E. of the North New Orleans; L. P. Cushman, P. E. of the South New Orleans, and A. E. P. Albert P. E. of the La Teche districts; R. Anderson, of Holmesville; A. M. Green of the A. M. E. Church; Dr. J. A. Dean, President of New Orleans University; W. P. Forrest, of Clinton; and P. King, R. L. Beale, T. G. Montgomery, C. Hunt, I. Hayward, E. P. Royal and Samuel Osborne, of this city. Reviewing upon memory's tablet the vast assemblage that gathered here ten years ago to lay the corner-stone, and looking over the membership as it now stands, what a solemn commentary upon human frailty and mortality is presented! Many have come and gone from the church since then, not a few of whom have crossed over the river and now rest under the altar. The history of the building and debts of the church has been a stormy one. Rev. George Darlis laid the foundation; Rev. M. Dale for three years successfully wrestled with her embarrassing debts; the lamented J. M. Vance, supported in his efforts by Revs. Dr. Hartzell and Emperor Williams, at that time presiding elders, succeeded in gaining valuable advantages upon the debts; Rev. A. E. P. Albert, succeeded Rev. J. M. Vance, and like him remained here two years. During his first year he managed to wipe out the last debt due to any, except the Church Extension loan. His second, and last year, free from all debts, he placed new sills under the whole church, lathed it, had all the doors and sashes made and paid for, and otherwise worked to the value of about $900 towards completion. Rev. S. Priestly followed. To him, under divine guidance, was given the honor of completing the building and raising its keystone; and exceedingly well has he accomplished his part. He has quite or nearly paid all of the $900 for the completion of the church, besides having paid for beautiful gas fixtures, carpets, matting, and other extra finishing touches. Too much praise can hardly be given to the pastors, from Darlis to Priestley, as well as to the faithful officers and members, part of whom have gone to their reward, for their faithfulness and devotion manifested in the erection, saving, and final completion of the church. Under this sunshine of a brighter day, temporally, we can but wish for Union Chapel and her successful pastor more and more of spiritual light and power.

The work at Ames M. E. Church, is progressing nicely. The Sabbath school entertainment of the 23d ult., was a success, both financially and socially. The following is from the *Times-Democrat:*

"Those connected with several of the Sunday schools of this city are under many obligations to their benevolent friend, Mr. M. C. Randall, who has aided so many of them by giving exhibitions of beautiful, chaste, and artistic stereoscopic views. Last evening the large audience assembled at the Ames Methodist Church were greatly pleased with his effort in behalf of the Sunday school of their church. The pictures were clearer and the figures better focused than at any of his previous displays. The lanterns used are probably superior to any in this city, being of the latest improved English make. The views were of great variety, instructive and humorous, the latter being loudly applauded. The ladies of the church had provided refreshments which were well disposed of at satisfactory prices. The entire entertainment was in every respect a success."

The Sabbath school has not been in so prosperous a condition for five years as at present. The Young People's Literary Society (recently organized,) is increasing in numbers and interest.

Sunday League.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Sunday League held on Friday, November 10th, it was resolved that the ministers of New Orleans be requested to preach to their respective congregations on the subject of the Observance of the Sabbath, on Sunday, December 10th. Those who have not already done so, are requested to send in without delay, the lists of those in their congregations who have joined the League. Platforms for signature can be had by application to the Secretary.

H. H. WATERS, Secretary. W. R. LYMAN, President.

NEW BOOKS.

Music and Some Highly Musical People. By James M. Trotter, Boston: Lee & Shepard, New Orleans, 424 Franklin street. Miss Mollie N. Chapman, Agent.

This is a very interesting book, available contribution to the increasing number of books by Negro authors, and a worthy tribute to the musical talents of the colored race. Its matter as well as its print, binding and finish would do credit to any first class library. The work contains 353 pages of most valuable and entertaining reading matter, 152 pages of music selected from the composition of remarkable colored composers and twelve excellent portraits and illustrations. Among portraits we notice those of Miss Elizabeth Taylor Greenlief, popularly known as the "Black Swan;" Thomas Greene Bethune, better known as "Blind Tom," and that of our townsman, Prof. Justin Holland. Among other musicians of this city the following are specially mentioned: Profs. A. P. Williams Samuel Snaer, Henry Staes and Dr. E. Dubuelet.

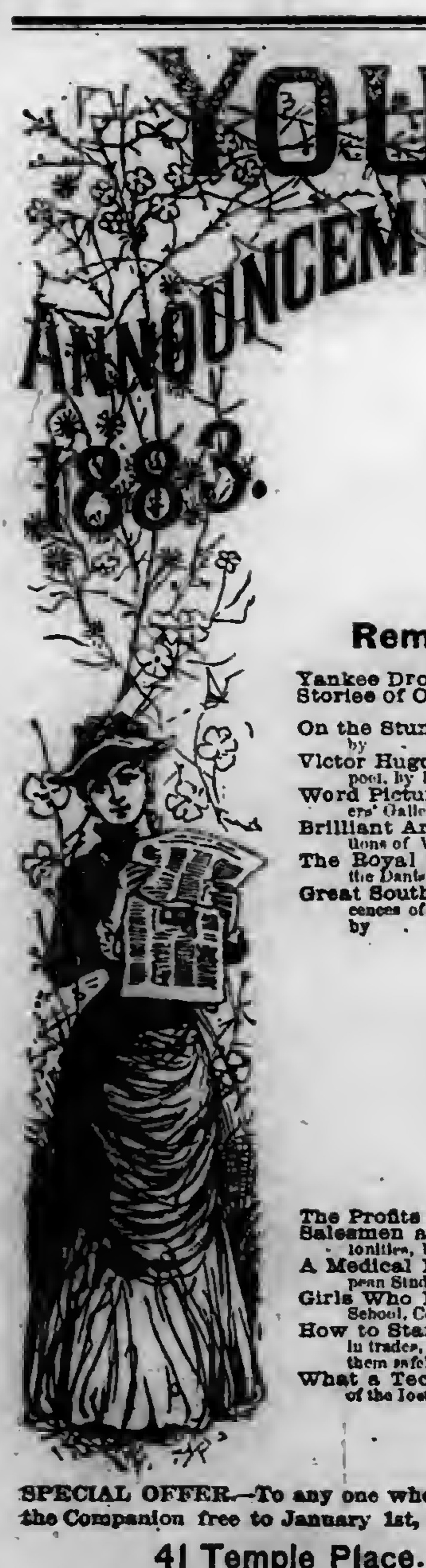
NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The *Chautauquan* for December is, as usual freighted with good things. History of Russia, by Mrs. Mary S. Robinson, and The Vivid Pictures from English History by C. E. Bishop are continued in this issue. An excellent paper upon the studies in ancient Greek life, by J. P. Mahaffy, A. M., gives a very clear and comprehensive insight into Grecian peculiarities and customs in all their home life, Richard A. Proctor contributed an interesting article upon Comets, their composition and the phenomena presented by various comets. The sermon delivered by Rev. B. M. Adams at Chautaqua last August, which appears in this number, subject: "God's ideal of a man," deserves careful reading. Among other articles of interest are: The Stranger, by Ada Iddings Gale; A Glint of Moonlight, by I. L. Cosham, Sunday Readings; Atheistic Scientists, by John Stuart Blackie; Poison in common things, by Prof. P. A. Simpson; Manner, by Lord Chesterfield; A tour around the World, by Mrs. Mary Low Dickinson, (continued.) Questions and answers upon studies in the C. L. S. C., are also to be found in this number. C. L. S. C., announcements for 1882—'83 and editors outlook.

Mr. J. W. Coleman, at present acting general passenger agent of the Great Jackson Route, under the reorganization of the Illinois Central and the "Big J." roads, has been appointed assistant general passenger agent, with headquarters in the city.

Congressman J. T. Updegraff, of Ohio, died Dec. 1st. He had served two terms, and was a member elect of the next Congress.

DISCOLORATIONS & SPOTS ON ORIGINAL



YOUTH'S COMPANION

ANNOUNCEMENT, 1883.

A REFERENCE to the contributors announced below will show that nearly all of the most distinguished and popular authors of this country, and many of those of Great Britain, have been engaged as contributors to the COMPANION for the year 1883. The Announcement will be found in many respects, we think, an extraordinary one; but it includes only a part of the features of the volume for the coming year.

Illustrated Serial Stories.

A Serial Story of Boy Life in America, by . . . J. T. Trowbridge.
A Serial Story of Boy Life in Great Britain, by . . . William Black.
A Serial Story of New England Life, by . . . Harriet Beecher Stowe.
A Serial Story for Girls, by . . . Harriet Prescott Spofford.
A Serial Story of Southern Life, by . . . Marie B. Williams.
Amusing College Stories, by . . . Henry A. Gordon.
Stories of Old-Time Poor-Houses, by . . . J. D. Chaplin.
Old New England Peddlers' Tales, by . . . Wm. A. King.
Tales of the Old Dutch Farmers of New York, by . . . Eugene M. Prince.

Reminiscences and Anecdotes.

(Illustrated.)

Yankee Drolleries at Old-Time Fairs and Shows, by . . . James Parton.
Stories of Old-Time Quack Doctors and their Remedies, by . . . Edgar Knowles.
On the Stump. Humorous Anecdotes of Electioneering, Stump Speaking, etc., by . . . Hon. S. S. Cox.
Victor Hugo at Home. A chatty description of the home life of the great poet, by his Private Secretary. . . . Richard Lesclide.
Word Pictures of the House of Commons. As seen from the Reporters' Gallery, by . . . H. W. Lucy.
Brilliant Articles. Reminiscences of Dean Stanley and Picturesque Associations of Westminster Abbey, by . . . Canon F. W. Farrar.
The Royal Family of Denmark. Articles of Personal Anecdote by the Danish Minister at Washington, . . . Hon. Carl Bille.
Great Southern Leaders. A series of articles containing personal reminiscences of Gen. Robert E. Lee, "Stonewall" Jackson, John C. Calhoun, etc., by . . . Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.

Illustrated Travel and Adventure.

A Serial Story of Adventure, by . . . C. A. Stephens.
Life in an Irish Fishing Village, by . . . Julian Hawthorne.
Tales of Old Ships and Sailors, by . . . Capt. F. Luce.
Old Times on the Missouri, by . . . A Missourian.
After the Mindanao Pirates in a Dutch Gun-Boat, by . . . Lieut. P. F. Grinnell.
Adventures in a Whaling Cruise in the North Pacific, by . . . Macomber Brett.
The Fiftieth Tiger. A narrative of Adventure by the Special Correspondent of the *London Telegraph*, . . . Phil. Robinson.
Child Life and Home Life in Japan. Curious Pictures and Domestic Incidents, by a traveller in that country, . . . Prof. E. S. Morse.
Railway Heroes. Thrilling stories of railroad men. Among others will be "The Fireman's Story;" "His Life or Theirs;" "Skip Dustin, the Water Boy," and 'Express Messenger Billy," by . . . Walter A. Moore.

Special Articles.

Important articles will be given by two of the most distinguished Neurologists in the world, describing Nervous Diseases, showing the ordinary causes of these forms of human suffering, and giving general suggestions as to their treatment. These articles will not be merely technical treatises, but will be enlivened by curious and illustrative anecdotes.
Common Nervous Ailments. A Series of Papers, by . . . Dr. Brown-Sequard.
The Short History of a Nervous Man. The Proper Use of the Mind, Hallucinations and Delusions, The Cause of Sleep and Sleeplessness, Somnambulism, etc., by . . . Dr. William A. Hammond.

The Help Series.

The Profits of Literary Labor, by . . . James Parton.
Salesmen and Saleswomen in City Stores. Their wages and opportunities, by . . . Charles Vance Elliott.
A Medical Education. How to Choose a College. Advantages of European Study, by . . . Dr. William A. Hammond.
Girls Who Earn a Living in Art. By the Principal of the Woman's Art School, Cooper Union, . . . Susan N. Carter.
How to Start. Papers telling how to start in different kinds of business and in trades, with practical details, so that a boy reading these papers may act on them safely.
What a Technical Education Costs. By the Professor of Engineering of the Institute of Technology, Hoboken, . . . Robert H. Thurston.

In The Household.

Parlor Experiments in Science. Simple and curious, by . . . Prof. W. C. Richards.
Entertainments for Charitable Purposes. Advice and suggestions, by . . . George B. Bartlett.
Tableaux with Authors. Directions for Charming Evening Entertainments, by . . . Kate Sanborn.
Concerning Floors, Doors, and Windows. Giving the latest ideas as to the decoration of these important features of a house, by . . . Janet E. Ruutz-Rees.
Inexpensive Art Furniture. A series of papers showing that a home may be furnished in the best taste without large expenditures, giving details as to cost, etc., by the Curator of the Liverpool Art Museum. Charles Dyall.

The Editorials of the COMPANION will give clear and impartial views of current events at home and abroad.
The Children's Page sustains its reputation for charming pictures, poems and stories adapted to the little ones.

SPECIAL OFFER.—To any one who subscribes now, and sends us $1.75, we will send the Companion free to January 1st, 1883, and a full year's subscription from that date.

Subscription Price $1.75. Specimen copies free. *Please mention in what paper you read this advertisement.*

41 Temple Place. Address, YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston. Mass.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

FOURTH QUARTER. LESSONS XI. December 10th.

HIS RESURRECTION (Mark xvi, 1-8.)

Last lesson's picture was a grave with a great stone like a door shutting it up. In the grave the body of Jesus lay. This was on Friday night. Early Sabbath morning some friends came to the grave on a visit of love and brought sweet spices to put on Jesus, just as we put flowers around our dead. They were women, and they wondered who would help them roll away the great stone. When they came near the grave the stone was gone; so they went to the grave, but O what a strange sight they saw. An angel was there, but Jesus was gone. The women were afraid, but the angel said: "Be not frightened, ye seek Jesus: he is not here: he is risen." Then he told them to go and tell his disciples to go into Galilee, and Jesus would come and meet them. One message the angel sent, and that was to Peter. Peter had denied Jesus, we know how very sorry he was, and now the angel sends word to Peter that he shall see Jesus again. It shows us how Jesus loves us and forgives us when he sees we are sorry.

The women went away as fast as they could to find the disciples. It was women who first heard and told this good news, that Jesus was alive and had promised to meet his disciples in Galilee. Now would you not like to meet Jesus? Well, he does not say for you to go into Galilee, but he does tell you to get a clean heart, follow him, and then when you have done all he has for you to do down here he will come and meet you, and heaven will be the name of your beautiful new home.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

"Am Wonderfully Improved."

A gentleman in Coal City, Pa., who was in the first stages of consumption, having night sweats, cough and expectoration streaked with blood, with loss of flesh, ordered a Compound Oxygen treatment in June last. In a letter dated August 22d, he makes the very favorable report: "*I am wonderfully improved,* and when I look back on those hours of suffering at the commencement of your treatment, I can hardly believe my eyes. I am increasing in flesh and strength, *and my lungs are wonderfully developed* if not quite well. . . . Last Saturday I walked up a high hill on my way home without coughing once, a thing I have not done since last March." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action, and results, with reports of cases and full information, *sent free.* DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 & 1111 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa.

—Dr. B. A. Gould, a native of Boston, a graduate of the Boston Latin School and of Harvard college, who is now the astronomer at Cordoba, S. A., was the first to discover the comet.

—The widow of the Hon. Horace [illegible] has presented to the library [illegible] University the study-chair [illegible] by her husband when he was [illegible] of that institution.

[illegible] Worthington, for [illegible] the public [illegible] has just [illegible] by [illegible] support

MARRIAGES.

On Nov. 11, by Rev. M. J. Dyer, Mr. F. Rudolph to Miss Adeline Bernard.

At the residence of the bride in Sabine parish, Louisiana, Mr. Peter Maguire to Miss Ruephia Cobb. Rev. S. S. Wright, officiated.

Inflammation, coughs, catarrhs, and pneumonia, resulting from colds, may be cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It allays the inflammation, removes the irritation and soreness, soothes the organs and restores the sufferer to health.

The Hennepin canal scheme will be pushed with vigor before Congress this winter.

☞ A pint of the finest ink for families or schools can be made from a ten-cent package of Diamond Dye. Try them.

Mrs. Scoville has been granted a new trial in the matter of her insanity.

The New Voyage of Life.

Few people but will realize the startling truth shown in the engraving accompanying the advertisement of Rev. T. P. Childs in this number of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. Truly our present civilization battles with disease from the cradle to the grave. Unseen dangers surround us on every side, a slight cold or cough neglected may bring us untold miseries; catarrh, bronchitis, consumption, with death in the near future.

To many it will be a matter of suprise that catarrh is very frequently mistaken for consumption, the symptoms in each being much alike, especially in the earlier stages. No one who recognizes in his own system, or who has friends or relatives with any of the symptoms so accurately described, should fail to send a statement of the case to Mr. Childs. There may be hope even in very desperate cases.

Catarrh is generally many years in gaining a foothold in the system, and attacks so many parts of the body that it can not be cured by any one remedy or by a single application. It requires remedies that will meet the disease wherever it is located, and fight it inch by inch until a complete victory is obtained. Rev. T. P. Childs has treated and cured thousands at their own homes, never having seen them. In a thoroughly honorable and characteristic manner he publishes the names and addresses of some he has cured, that any who desire may inquire of the patients themselves what Child's Catarrh Specific has done for them. He gives his own experience after fifteen years of relief from the dread disease. No doubt many of our subscribers will find their own cases stated with startling clearness.

None need feel any hesitancy in placing their case in Mr. Child's hands for treatment. We would call special attention to the advertisement, and request a careful perusal of the facts as set forth.

Many who do not receive our paper would doubtless be very thankful, should our readers call the attention of such to the advertisement of Mr. Childs. Catarrh and consumption are the twin enemies of the race, and any means of relief is a heaven sent blessing. Childs' Catarrh Specific may be relied on as an effective and certain cure, and you may recommend it to your friends with every confidence.

Read the advertisement of A. B. Griswold & Co., in another column. This is an old and reliable house which may profitably be considered when making purchases of jewelry for the holidays. They have a large stock of spectacles and eyeglasses, and an experienced optician to assist in fitting them to the eyes.

Vick's Floral Guide.

None of the many catalogues sent out annually by our seedsmen are more beautiful than Vick's Floral Guide. Mr. Vick's sons, one of whom was with him when he carried the whole mail in a market basket, are now continuing the business. The Floral Guide, with a lithographed cover and three colored plates of Flowers and Vegetables, printed on the best paper, with elegant illustrations, is furnished for 10 cents, and if you afterwards order seeds, you deduct the 10 [illegible] really giving it away [illegible] James Vick, Rochester,

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Arrests of Socialists continue in Spain.

A movement for free trade has been inaugurated in Spain.

Five men were whipped at New-castle, Del., on the 25th. Three received 10 lashes each and two 40 lashes each, besides standing in the pillory. The day was cold. Another man in the pillory suffered much. The blows were given left-handed for the first time.

The liquor traffic, in Hawaii, as is the United States, and in every other country, proves to be the source of untold and innumerable evils. The Hawaiian legislature has been discussing the prohibition of the traffic.

Gen. Gilmore has resigned from the presidency of the Mississippi River Commission. Gen. Comstock has succeeded him.

Dyspepsia, heartburn, nausea, indigestion, etc., are always relieved by Brown's Iron Bitters.

God has blessed our people with a bountiful harvest. All the staple crops are large, money plenty, push the SOUTHWESTERN.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, December 4, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔ lb—	
Ordinary	8
Middling	9½
Good Middling	10¼
Middling fair	10½
SUGAR, ℔ lb—	
Yellow clarified	7½
White clarified	7¼
MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—	
Common	30
Fair	40
Choice	51
RICE, Louisiana, ℔ lb—	
Common	@4⅝
Fair	@5
Choice	@6¼
MOSS, ℔ lb—	
Mixed	2¼@2½
Gray	2@2¼
Black	3¼@3½

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔ lb—	
Western	24@25
COFFEE, ℔ lb—	
Ordinary	7½
Prime	10
CHEESE, ℔ lb—	
Western factory	12
CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl.—	
Choice	2 85
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—	
Fancy	5 35
Choice family	5 10
LARD, ℔ lb—	
Choice, in kegs	@12½
Choice, in tierces	@12
SALT, ℔ Sack—	
Coarse	1 05
Fine	1 50
ESCULENTS—	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	2 75
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 75
Onions, ℔ bbl	2 25@2 50
Apples, ℔ bbl	3 50@5 00
Cabbages, ℔ 100	9@10 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	4 50@ 6 50
OILS, ℔ gallon—	
Coal, in cases	18@—
Coal, in bbls	15@—
Linseed, raw	56@58
Linseed, boiled	59@62
Cotton seed	42@43

GRAIN AND FEED.

CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—	
Yellow	75
White	75
Mixed	85
OATS, ℔ bushel—	
Western	48
BRAN, ℔ 100 lbs—	
Choice	90
HAY, ℔ ton—	
Prime	17@19
Choice	20@21

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—	
Choice	18 25
BACON, ℔ lb—	
Breakfast	14½@15½
Shoulders	10
Sides, clear rib	12¾
Sides, clear	12¾
Hams, sugar-cured	16½
DRY SALT MEAT, ℔ lb—	
Clear rib sides	10¾
Clear sides	10¾
Shoulders	8¼

Forty Year's Experience of an Old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. 20-1y

$1,500 a year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

SUFFER

no longer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, want of Appetite, loss of Strength lack of Energy, Malaria, Intermittent Fevers, &c. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS never fails to cure all these diseases.

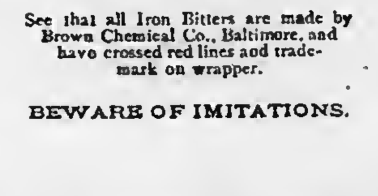
Boston, November 26, 1881.
BROWN CHEMICAL CO.
Gentlemen:—For years I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and could get no relief (having tried everything which was recommended) until, acting on the advice of a friend, who had been benefitted by BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, I tried a bottle, with most surprising results. Previous to taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, everything I ate distressed me, and I suffered greatly from a burning sensation in the stomach, which was unbearable. Since taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, all my troubles are at an end. Can eat any time without any disagreeable results. I am practically another person. Mrs. W. J. FLYNN, 30 Maverick St., E. Boston.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache.

Sold by all Druggists.
Brown Chemical Co.
Baltimore, Md.

See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, and have crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.



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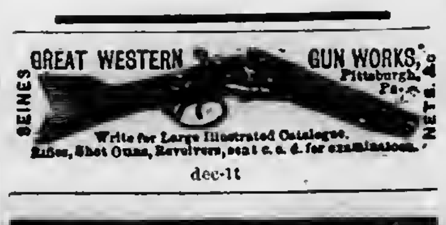

For 1883 is an Elegant Book of 150 pages, 3 Colored Plates of Flowers and Vegetables, and more than 1000 illustrations of the choicest Flowers, Plants and Vegetables, and Directions for growing. It is handsome enough for the center table or a Holiday Present. Send on your name and post-office address, with 10 cents, and I will send you a copy, postage paid. This is not a quarter of its cost. It is printed in both English and German. If you afterwards order seeds deduct the 10 cents.

Vick's Seeds are the best in the World. The FLORAL GUIDE will tell how to get and grow them.

Vick's Floral and Vegetable Garden, 175 Pages, 6 Colored Plates, 500 Engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; $1 in elegant cloth. In German and English.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine—32 Pages, a Colored Plate in every number and many fine Engravings. Price, $1 25 a year; five copies for $5. Specimen numbers sent for 10 cents; 3 trial copies for 25 cents.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.
dec7-21-feb 1-3 nos.

$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co. Augusta, Me.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Plantation Melodies —AND— REVIVAL HYMNS.

By MARSHALL W. TAYLOR, D.D.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION

By Rev. F. S. HOYT, D.D., Editor of the Western Christian Advocate,

A remarkable and unique collection of religious songs with their accompanying weird, pathetic, ever varied and ever charming melodies, as sung for generations by the colored people of America. The few songs and melodies first introduced and sung by the "Jubilee Singers" and "Tennesseeans" were everywhere received with enthusiastic applause, and soon attained immense popularity. They are now familiar to almost every one, and have created an earnest and very general desire that every song and melody which has been popular among the negroes of the South during their days of slavery should be gathered together and published in a form and style which would give them the widest circulation and insure their preservation. This wide-felt want is now supplied in this complete and valuable collection, which comprises the best of the many variations of these songs and melodies, giving all that have seemed worthy of preservation. The author, Marshall W. Taylor, D.D., who is presiding elder of the Ohio District of the Lexington Conference, is peculiarly well qualified for the preparation of a work of this kind, requiring as it does, a thorough knowledge of the subject, good judgment and much careful, painstaking labor; and the thorough and systematic manner in which the work has been completed, leaves nothing to be desired. A few of the songs will be familiar, but the great majority have never before been printed, and are now given for the first time with the original words and music. They include, therefore, very many songs entirely new which are as meritorious as those so well known, and which will probably become equally popular. The music has been carefully written, and is well adapted for quartet, chorus, and congregational singing, and is especially excellent for social evenings at home. Read the testimonials Price 50 cents. For sale by

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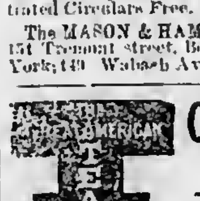

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Conference Notices.

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

WEST TENNESSEE DISTRICT. FIRST ROUND.		
Brownsville Circuit	Dec.	2—3
Mason,	"	9-10
Bell,	"	16-17
Cypress,	"	23-24
Sharon,	"	29-30
Martin	Dec. 31 and Jan 1,	1883.
Mansfield and Paris Circuit	Jan.	6—7
Holy Rock Circuit	"	12-13
Henderson	"	14-15
Pleasant Grove	"	20-21
Memphis,	"	27-28
Memphis Sta'n	Feb.	3—4
Linden	"	10-11
Flatwoods	"	15-16
Lawrenceburg	"	17-18
Waynesboro	"	24-25
Purdy	March	3—4

Our first district conference will convene in Centenary Chapel, M. E. church, Memphis, Tenn., at 7½ o'clock, P. M., January 31, 1883.

The pastors will please see that all the leaders and committees be present with written reports, etc. Yours respecfully.

JESSE P. PRICE.

NASHVILLE DISTRICT.

FIRST ROUND.		
Franklin	Dec.	2—3
Spring Hill	"	9-10
Lewisburg	"	16-17
Nolensville	"	23-24
Brentwood	"	30-31
Gallatin Station	Jan.	6—7
Gallatin circuit	"	13-14
Hartsville	"	20-21
Mitchellville	"	27-28
Springfield	Feb.	3—4
Dickson	"	19-11
Cumberland	"	17-18
Dover	"	24-25
Clark Chapel	March	3—4
City Mission	"	3—4
Nashville Circuit	"	10-11

JAMES PICKETT, P. E.
Brownsville, Tenn., Nov. 27, 1882.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.
OKOLONA DISTRICT.

The second session of the Okolona District, Mississippi, Conference, for this conference year, will convene in the M. E. Church, at Starkville, Friday morning, January 12, 1883.

All the members of this conference are earnestly requested to be present at the opening of the session.

The brethren will come prepared to go from the district to the Annual Conference.

Fraternaly yours,
J. M. SHUMPERT, P. E.
Columbus, Miss., Nov. 28, 1882.

Dr. Scott's Christmas Gift.

Headache is almost an universal complaint, while Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brush can be purchased from almost any druggist. The Doctor has lately reduced the price of his "Electric Hair Brush," and also his far-famed "Electric Flesh Brush, and every person should have both of them at home. The articles are as valuable and as necessary in every dwelling as a medicine chest. See advertisement.

Gen. Morgan was re-elected U. S. Senator from Alabama.

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IS A SURE CURE
for all diseases of the Kidneys and
—LIVER—
It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.
Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.
In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
KIDNEY-WORT
oct5

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Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.
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DR. CLARK JOHNSON—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chills and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine. L. D. HOWDISHELL.
july27-1y

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YOU WILL BE PLEASED WITH THEM.
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Magazines, Music, Periodicals and Old Books Rebound, Plain or Ornamental.
41-6m

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☞ Any one visiting the Pass will do well to give her a call. 16 1y

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The following is a list of miscellaneous articles that may be had at this office on receipt of the prices annexed. They will be sent, post-paid, to any address desired:

Is there to be a War of Races in America, by Rev. A. E. P. Albert	10c.
Lithographs Methodist Bishops, in group, up to 1872, each	$ 25
Historic Picture, "Garfield and his Family," steel engraving	2 00
Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems	75
Hallowed Songs	50
Mitchell's New School Geography (1875)	1 25
Independent Youth's Speller	60
Gems of Praise	35
French's Mental Arithmetic	40
Black Horse and Carryall. By Rev. J. H. McCarty	1 00
Notes on Baptism, by Rev. R. Gregg	60
Temperance Reform and its Great Reformers, By Rev. W. H. Daniels	2 00
Introduction to Gospel Records, Nast	1 75
Lectures on Preaching, by Bishop Simpson	1 50
Waddington's Church History	2 50
The Negro Exodus, by Rev. J. C. Hartzell	15
Prohibition in Kansas	10
"Missed It," wood engraving	25
"A Nibble at Last," engraving	25
"The Cherub," engraving	35
"Raphael's Cherub," engraving	35
"Romeo and Juliet," engraving	1 00
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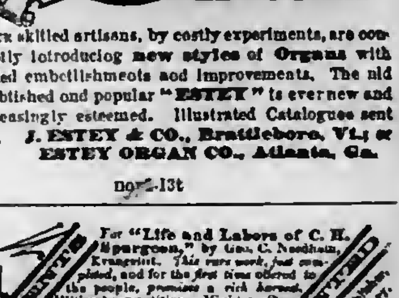

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"THE ANGEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD," A SERIAL STORY of absorbing interest will be commenced in NOVEMBER number of
ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.
All New subscribers for 1883 will receive the November and December numbers of this year. Free Terms: $2 a year; 2 copies $3 50; 3 copies $5; 4 copies $6; 8 and one extra $12. For specimen number, containing first chapters of this interesting story, send 10c.
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nov30-5t

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Young Folks' Corner.

WHO MADE THEM ALL?

I saw the glorious sun arise,
O'er yonder mountain gray,
And as he traveled through the skies
The darkness went away;
And all around me was so bright,
I wished it would be always light.

But when his shining course was done,
The gentle moon drew nigh,
And stars came twinkling one by one
Upon the shady sky.
Who made the sun to shine so far,
The moon and every twinkling star?"

'Twas God, my child, who made them all,
By his almighty skill;
He keeps them that they do not fall,
And guides them as he will—
That glorious God who lives afar
In heaven, beyond the highest star.

Alphabet of Bible Proverbs.

"A soft answer turneth away wrath."

"Better is a little with righteousness than great revenues without right."

"Commit thy works unto the Lord, and thy thoughts shall be established."

"Death and life are in the power of the tongue."

"Even a child is known by his doings, whether his work be pure or whether it be right."

"Fools make a mock at sin."

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise."

"He that is soon angry dealeth foolishly."

"If thine enemy be hungry, give him bread."

"Judgments are prepared for scorners."

"Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life."

"Lying lips are abomination to the Lord."

"My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not."

"A naughty person, a wicked man walketh with a froward mouth."

"Only by pride cometh contention."

"Poverty and shame shall be to him that refuseth instruction."

"Remove far from me vanity and lies."

"Say not, I will do so to him as he hath done to me."

"The eyes of the Lord are in every place, beholding the evil and the good."

"Understanding is a well-spring of life unto him that hath it."

"Evil pursueth sinners, but to the righteous good shall be repaid."

"Whoso mocketh the poor reproacheth his Maker."

"Xalt her, and she shall promote thee."

"Yet a little slumber, a little sleep, so shall thy poverty come as one that traveleth, and thy want as an armed man." A. C. M.

Dull Boys.

Do not be discouraged. Slow growth is sure growth. Some boys are like Norwegian pines: they are slow in growth, but they are striking their roots deep. Some of the greatest men have been dull boys. Dryden and Swift were dull boys; so was Gibbon; so was Goldsmith; so was Walter Scott. [illegible] at school had so much difficulty in learning his Latin that the master said it would need a [illegible] to get a word into his head. Douglas Jerrold was so backward in his boyhood that at nine he was hardly able to read.—*Ex.*

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
In Inebriety:

Dr. C. S. ELLIS, Wabash, Ind., says: "I prescribed it for a man who had used intoxicants to excess for fifteen years, but during the last two years has entirely abstained. He thinks the Acid Phosphate of much benefit to him."

A north-country fishwife went to buy a dress. "None of your gaudy colors for me," she said at once to the man at the counter; "give me red and yaller."

"Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c. boxes.

[illegible]ville, Tenn., has a temperance [illegible] and lunch house.

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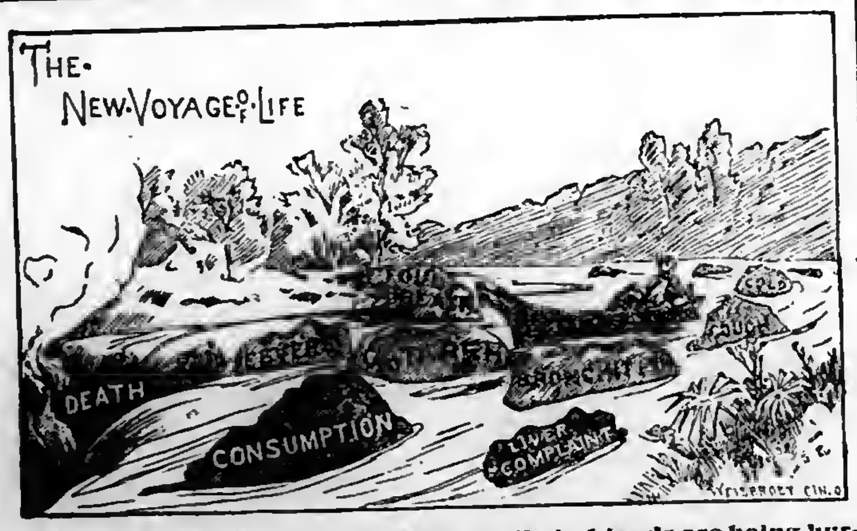

Many thousands fully believe they or their friends are being hurried toward the grave by that terrible disease Consumption, and are being treated for that disease when they have only CATARRH in some of its many forms. We do not claim to cure Consumption, but fully believe from the results of our daily practice that we can save many who feel their case hopeless.

More Than 100,000 Die Every Year.

More than 100,000 die annually from Consumption in these United States, and a careful classification has revealed the startling fact that fully 50,000 of these cases were caused by Catarrh in the head, and had no known connection with hereditary causes. A large share of these cases might have been cured.

☛ Danger Signals ☚

Have you a cold in the head that does not get better? Have you an excessive secretion of mucus or matter in the nasal passages, which must either be blown from the nose, or drop back behind the palate, or hawked or snuffed backward to the throat? Are you troubled by hawking, spitting, weak and inflamed eyes, frequent soreness of the throat, ringing or roaring or other noises in the ears, more or less impairment of the hearing, loss of smell, memory impaired, dullness or dizziness of the head, dryness and heat of the nose? Have you lost all sense of smell? Have you pain in the chest, lungs or bowels? Have you a hacking cough? Have you dyspepsia? Have you liver complaint? Is your breath foul? IF SO, YOU HAVE CATARRH. *Some have all these symptoms, others only a part.* The leading symptom of ordinary cases of Catarrh is increased secretion of mucus of yellow or greenish colored matter.

Foul breath is caused by the decomposing secretions exuded from festering ulcers far back in the head; sometimes the membrane covering the bones is eaten away, and the bones themselves gradually decay. Such cases are indeed objects of pity, as the stench from the corroding sores revels the corruption within.

As every breath drawn into the lungs must pass over and become polluted by the secretions in the nasal passages it must necessarily follow that poisoning of the whole system gradually takes place, while the morbid matter that is swallowed during sleep passes into the stomach, enfeebles digestion, and often produces dyspepsia.

Catarrh is A Dangerous Disease,

and should not be trifled with; care should be taken to look for the first indications, and cure them promptly. If your case is a bad one, affecting the throat and Bronchial tubes, producing tickling, coughing, and an almost constant effort to clear the passages, with tough, vile phlegm in the glottis on getting up in the morning, which is hard to eject, and other plain symptoms that the disease is stealing into the lungs, it should be attended to promptly and thoroughly.

Do Not Procrastinate.

Thousands of sufferers have applied to me for relief. Many thousands more are writing, fearful it would be an experiment that would only end in failure. Do not trifle away your opportunity. You may be sure that Catarrh takes no backward step. Your case may be daily growing beyond the reach of human aid. The statements of others who have found Child's Catarrh Specific the only certain sure cure should have weight, and convince you of the hopefulness of your own case.

Fifteen Years Ago

Catarrh was considered an incurable disease. I had then suffered for fifteen years in a manner only known to those who have had this disease in some of its worst forms. My professional duties made exposure a necessity, and I was first attacked by a slight cold; terrible headaches, which could not be cured followed, with deafness and ringing in the ears, soreness of the throat, disgusting nasal discharges, weak, inflamed eyes, hawking, raising of vile matter, black and sometimes bloody mucus, coughing, with great soreness of the lungs. The liver and stomach were polluted with the mass of diseased matter running from the head, until dyspepsia, indigestion, and liver complaint made me a wreck and incapacitated me from my professional duties and confined me to my bed. Compelled to resign my pastorate, and feeling that my end was near, in desperation I gave up the physicians and compounded my CATARRH SPECIFIC, and wrought upon myself a *wonderful cure*. Now, at the age of sixty-nine, I am wholly restored, can speak for hours with no difficulty, and never have had, in the whole fifteen years, the slightest return of the disease.

EVERY PHYSICIAN who has examined my specific says it is *certain, and thorough, and perfect.*

T. P. CHILDS.

100,000 Catarrhal cases have applied to me for relief. Many thousands have received my Specific, and are cured. We deem it only fair that every one who wishes should have the opportunity to ascertain whether we are able to accomplish all that we claim; and for this purpose we add a few of the many hundreds of unsolicited certificates which have been sent to us by grateful patients—as well as the addresses of some who have been successfully treated, almost any of whom will doubtless respond to any inquiry by letter, if accompanied by a stamp to pay postage. Having been cured themselves, they doubtless will be willing to let the afflicted know where they can find certain relief. We have thousands of these certificates from all classes—physicians, clergymen, lawyers, judges, merchants, bankers and business men.

I write to tell you that I am perfectly cured of Catarrh. O. P. WISE, Magnolia, Ark.

The catarrhal cough has entirely left me. I am well again. J. A. HULL, Cleveland, O.

I would not take a farm for your Specific if it could be replaced. J. P. ROBERTS, Chicago, Ill.

I would not take a thousand dollars for your inhalers. I am completely cured.
G. J. McKNIGHT, Cleveland, O.

Your treatment has cured my daughter of Catarrh induced by a severe attack of measles.
JOHN W. RILEY, U. S. Express Agent, Troy, O.

My health is fully restored. The horrid and loathsome disease is all gone. My lungs feel all right.
MRS. W. D. LINCOLN, York, Neb.

Your treatment did me great good. I have not lost a day by sickness this year.
ABNER GRAHAM, Biddle Uni'sty, Charlotte, N.C.

I am glad to say that I found your medicine all that can be claimed for it. I am fully restored.
J. H. SIGFRIED, Pottsville, Va.

I do not regret the money it cost in using your medicine. I can heartily recommend your treatment.
E. J. LIPPINCOTT, Clarksboro, Gloucester Co., N. J.

I have used your Catarrh treatment and am cured. A thousand thanks to you for so sure a remedy.
FANNIE DEMENT, Dyer Station, Tenn.

I am much pleased to say that I have used the treatment faithfully, with the happiest and best results. JOHN A. PRATT, Goffs Falls, N. H.

Your treatment cured me, your inhalers are excellent. This is the only radical cure I have ever used. R. S. MARTIN,
Pastor M. E. Church, Port Carbon, Pa.

No amount of money could induce me to be placed in the misery I was in when I commenced using your medicine. J. C. McINTIRE, Fulton, Mo.

I am so far recovered that I am able to attend church, can walk half a mile. Have a good appetite, am gaining all the time.
MRS. A. N. MUNGER, Detroit, Mich.

Now I am cured; head free; air passages all open, and breathing natural. A thousand thanks to you for so sure a remedy.
JUDGE J. COLLETT, Lima, Ohio.

Your Cold Air Inhaling Balm has proved a great benefit to Mrs. Marble as well as myself. I can heartily recommend it to others.
E. MARBLE, Concord, Mich.

It affords me great pleasure to notify you that I have, as I sincerely believe, entirely recovered from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, through your very beneficial treatment. B. BENEDICT, Baltimore, M.

Passages of the head began to open, throat and bronchial tubes grew better, cough ceased, and now I can see to write. I owe my life to your treatment.
THOS. J. DAILY, Troy, O.

I received your Catarrh Specific some time ago, and used as directed. It acted like a charm. It cured my cough and stopped that wheezing I had in my throat. JAMES W. SANDERS,
Five Mile, Mason Co., W. Va.

My throat is now so well restored that I can lecture daily without any difficulty, and find no difficulty whatever in preaching.
E. B. FAIRCHILD, D. D., LL. D.
Chancellor University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

I am cured, another formidable case at last yielded to your treatment. W. B. NORSE, Bryan, Tex.

I am now entirely cured. When I had used it three months I felt like a different woman. Too much cannot be said in favor of your Catarrh treatment. It has saved my life.
MRS. E. G. MITCHELL, Fairbury, Ill.

Mrs. Mitchell lives near me and has used your treatment with perfect success, and is now well and hearty. This I am witness to.
JOHN G. STEERS, Fairbury, Ill.

Mr. J. C. WILMOTH of Oxford, Ind., writes: You can say to whoever you like, that your Catarrh medicine has done me wonders; it has driven the disease out of my system.

For fifteen years I have been under the care of physicians for Consumption. In a letter dated four months later, she says: I am almost cured.
MARY J. HOLLEY, Mountain Park, Ellis Co., Tex.

My wife continues in the best of health, and has no cough. It is with great pleasure we are able to recommend so wonderful a medicine as yours has proved to us.
J. H. BULLARD, Springfield, Mass.

Between nine and ten years of age, being afflicted with Catarrh, I obtained your course of treatment, and after persisting in its use some months, was completely cured, and have had no return of the disease. A. S. STILL, Pattenburg, N. J.

I was terribly afflicted with nasal and bronchial Catarrh, and concluded to give your treatment a test. In a short time it cured me. I induced my brother to try it, and he too was cured.
R. C. JONES, Rock River Falls, Wis.

More than a year ago I used your Catarrh remedies, with almost untold benefit to myself. I prize your remedies more than I can tell you.
MRS. E. P. HOOKER, Defiance, O.

One of the most terrible cases of Catarrh we have had in our practice, was that of W. S. Sandel of Willis, Montgomery Co., Tex. He says: "In the spring of 1877 the disease assumed a new form, my mouth and throat were attacked, ulcers were formed, and soon the ulva was all eaten away, and large sores through the posterior nares. My condition was not only deplorable, but apparently hopeless." After three months use of our treatment, he says: "I am entirely cured, all the horrible disease entirely removed."

This is to certify that I was a sufferer from nasal catarrh; I tried remedies of several physicians, but instead of getting better I gradually grew worse. I saw your advertisement. I applied to you at once and received your remedies and commenced their use. At first I thought it was a humbug, but I followed your directions and now I can rejoice in saying I am well. ROBT. Y. DANIEL, Troy, Ala.

Your wonderful remedy has by close application cured a most stubborn case. You are at liberty to use my name as a reference. Yours truly,
F. R. MILLER, Smyrna, Tenn.

Your treatment has proved a complete success in my case; the disease had troubled me for about fifteen years. Yours truly,
THOS. D. JONES, Middle Granville, N. Y.

Mr. Z. Z. LEE, of Grangeville, St. Helena Par., La., writes: I cannot speak too highly in praise of your valuable remedies which act like a charm in relieving the loathsome disease for which they are recommended. And I also authorize the use of my name in public.

I have been permanently cured of Catarrh in the head by the use of your Catarrh Specific. I will answer all letters addressed to me, in regard to this subject. Yours with thanks,
E. POWELL, Heath, Burke Co., N. C.

You may use my name as a reference, as I have been cured by your treatment. I shall be pleased to answer any inquiries in regard to your remedies. Yours truly,
HARRY TRUESDELL, Rock Dale Mills, Mass.

DEAR SIR: Aug. 18, 1882.
You are at liberty to use my name as a reference in favor of the healing qualities of your remedy. It has not only cured my wife of Catarrh in the head and throat, but has cured her of dyspepsia.
Yours truly,
B. S. DUNKIN, Carroll, Ind.

Colorado Springs, Col., Aug. 8, 1882.
DEAR SIR:—You may use my name, also that of my wife; we have both been cured by your treatment. We recommend your remedies to all we hear saying they have Catarrh. We can do it with pleasure and conscientiously, for we know of what we speak. L. W. SPAYH.

I was thought to have had consumption, and had suffered many years with what was really Catarrh, before I procured your treatment. I have had no return of the disease.
MISS LOUISE JAMES, Crab Orchard, Ky.

Child's Catarrh Specific

Will effectually and permanently cure any case of Catarrh, no matter how desperate. The treatment is local as well as constitutional, and can only be obtained at Troy, Ohio. We especially desire to treat those who have tried other remedies without success.

Child's Treatment for Catarrh, and for diseases of the Bronchial Tubes, can be taken at home, with perfect ease and safety, by the patient. No expense need be entailed beyond the cost of the medicine. A full statement of method of home treatment and cost, will be sent on application. Address,

REV. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, Ohio.

[illegible] this in SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, New Orleans, La.

"It has more than realized my expectations," says Professor DUNCAN CAMPBELL, M. D. LL. D., President Royal College Physicians and Surgeons, Member General Council University of Edinburg, etc., of the Liebig Co's Coca Beef Tonic. Invaluable for debility, weak lungs, biliousness, dyspepsia, female complaints, asthma, malaria, liver complaint, sick headache. Beware of counterfeits.

Prof. Henry Draper, scientist, died in New York on the 20th.

Fifty-eight million dollars is the estimated value of finger rings of this country actually worn, and still they are people mean enough to go hacking and coughing because they do not want to invest 25 cents for a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

A Good Offer.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company has just issued an illustrated treatise, "The Heart of the Continent," describing the wonderful growth of the Six Great States. The book is beautifully printed, and numerous engravings of high merit adorn its pages. Any one sending their name and address with two three cent postage stamps will receive a copy by return mail, by applying to PERCEVAL LOWELL, General Passenger Agent, Chicago. 42-5teow

"If any man," says Jonathan Edwards, "could disprove the doctrines of the gospel, he should sit down and weep, to think that they were not true, for it would be the most dreadful calamity that could happen the world to have a glimpse of such truths, and then for them to melt away in the air of fiction, having no substantiality in them."

Skinny Men.

Well's Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions. $1. at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

Richard Hoffman, of Somerset Township, Pennsylvania, who has been a criple all his life, while fervently praying behind a barn last Thursday, heard a voice say, "Arise and walk!" He obeyed the command and is now sound in every limb.

KIDNEY-WORT
HAS BEEN PROVED
The SUREST CURE for
KIDNEY DISEASES.
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KIDNEY-WORT

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER
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UNEQUALLED IN
Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.
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USED WITH SAFETY TO HEALTH.
Can you AFFORD to be without it?
Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., 658 Broadway, N. Y.

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DR. JOHN BULL'S
Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER.
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

DR. JOHN BULL,
Manufacturer and Vender of
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.
Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

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THE ONLY BOOK of the kind ever pub'd
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66 North 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Cheapest Best
W. H. Schieffelin & Co., N. Y.

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SUPPLIES
DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams Street, Chicago.

Our new catalogue will tell you how safely, easily and cheaply you can buy clothing for men or boys by mail. Send your address, and we will forward it by return post.
Wanamaker & Brown.
Oak Hall,
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FOR
Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.
AYER'S
CHERRY
PECTORAL.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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ARE THE BEST.
M. J. PAILLARD & CO., 680 Broadway, New York City.

BIG PAY to sell our Rubber Printing Stamps. TAYLOR BROS & CO., Cleveland, O.

THE Hair Brush
POSITIVELY CURES
Nervous Headache,
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Toothache,
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Falling Hair,
Baldness.
Not WIRE Brushes.

THE BEST CHRISTMAS GIFT.
IF FATHER
THE PALL MALL ELECTRIC ASSOC'N, 842 Broadway, New York.

THE Flesh Brush
Rheumatism,
Lumbago,
Paralysis,
Palpitation,
Impure Blood,
Liver Complaints,
Backaches.
Not WIRE Brushes.

The brother that bears a grudge against his fellow will find the gates of the celestial city too narrow to take it through, and he will either have to lay it down there or remain on the outside with it.—*Pacific Methodist.*

"Necessity is the mother of invention." Diseases of the liver, kidneys and bowels brought forth that sovereign remedy Kidney-Wort, which is nature's normal curative for all those dire complaints. In either liquid or dry form it is a perfect remedy for those terrible diseases that cause so many deaths.

Dr. Hepworth, well known as a successful pastor in New York, declared that nothing stands in the way of some ministers' success so much as the habit of tea-drinking with certain families in his parish.

Dyspepsia, the bug-bear of epicureans, will be relieved by Brown's Iron Bitters.

The Chinese embassy denies that any hostility to American commerce exists in China.

"Buchupaiba."

New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases. $1. at druggists. La. depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

"They tell me Mr. Brown has a great ear for music," said Fenderson. "Yes," replied Fogg, "I knew he had a great ear—two of them in fact; but I did not know that they were for music. I supposed they were for brushing flies off the top of his head."

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

The countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach; at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

In buying Vermifuge be sure you get the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE, manufactured by Fleming Bros., 24 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The market is full of counterfeits. You will be right if it has the signature of Fleming Bros. and C. McLane.

If your storekeeper does not have the genuine, please report to us.

Send us a three cent stamp for 4 handsome advertising cards.

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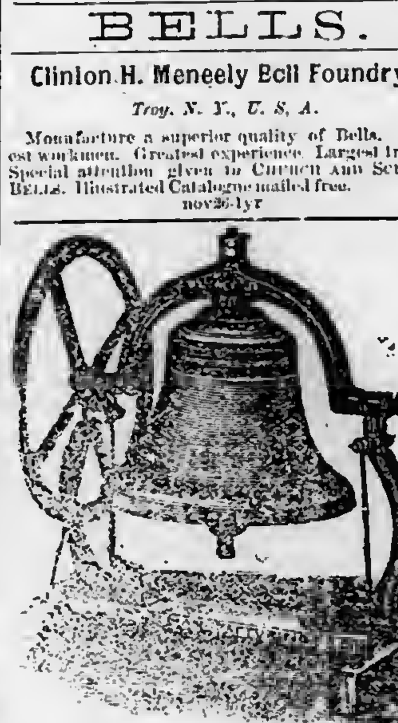

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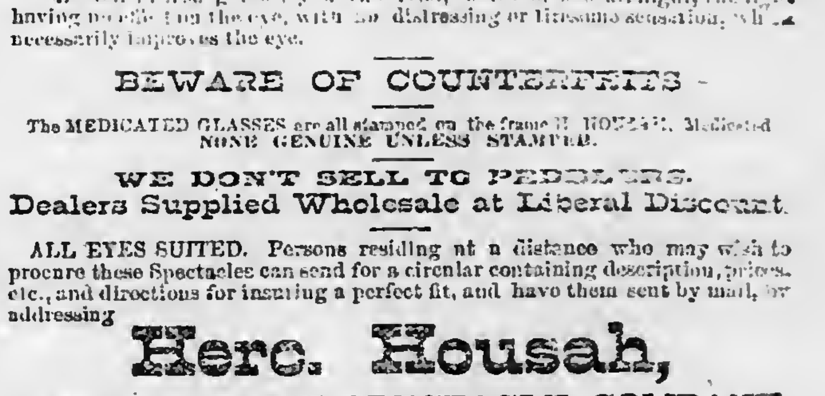

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LANDRETHS' PEDIGREE SEEDS
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WHAT WILL THE WEATHER BE TO-MORROW
Pool's Signal Service Barometer
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BEST IN THE WORLD!
OSWEGO THERMOMETER WORKS,
Every instrument warranted Perfect and Reliable.

Many thousands fully believe they or their friends are being hurried toward the grave by that terrible disease Consumption, and are being treated for that disease when they have only CATARRH in some of its many forms. We do not claim to cure Consumption, but fully believe from the results of our daily practice that we can save many who feel their case hopeless.

More Than 100,000 Die Every Year.

More than 100,000 die annually from Consumption in these United States, and a careful classification has revealed the startling fact that fully 50,000 of these cases were caused by Catarrh in the head, and had no known connection with hereditary causes. A large share of these cases might have been cured.

Danger Signals

Have you a cold in the head that does not get better? Have you an excessive secretion of mucus or matter in the nasal passages, which must either be blown from the nose, or drop back behind the palate, or hawked or snuffled backward to the throat? Are you troubled by hawking, spitting, weak and inflamed eyes, frequent soreness of the throat, ringing or roaring or other noises in the ears, more or less impairment of the hearing, loss of smell, memory impaired, dullness or dizziness of the head, dryness and heat of the nose? Have you lost all sense of smell? Have you pain in the chest, lungs or bowels? Have you a hacking cough? Have you dyspepsia? Have you liver complaint? Is your breath foul? IF SO, YOU HAVE CATARRH. *Some have all these symptoms, others only a part.* The leading symptom of ordinary cases of Catarrh is increased secretion of mucus of yellow or greenish colored matter. Foul breath is caused by the decomposing secretions exuded from festering ulcers far back in the head; sometimes the membrane covering the bones is eaten away, and the bones themselves gradually decay. Such cases are indeed objects of pity, as the stench from the corroding sores revels the corruption within.

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Catarrh was considered an incurable disease. I had then suffered for fifteen years in a manner only known to those who have had this disease in some of its worst forms. My professional duties made exposure a necessity, and I was first attacked by a slight cold, terrible headaches, which could not be cured followed, with deafness and ringing in the ears, soreness of the throat, disgusting nasal discharges, weak, inflamed eyes, hawking, raising of vile matter, black and sometimes bloody mucus, coughing, [illegible] soreness of the lungs. The liver and stomach were polluted with the mass of matter running from the head, until dyspepsia, indigestion, and liver complaint [illegible] me a wreck and incapacitated me from my professional duties and confined me to my bed. Compelled to resign my pastorate, and feeling that my end was near, in desperation I gave up the physicians and compounded my CATARRH SPECIFIC, and wrought upon myself a *wonderful cure.* Now, at the age of sixty-nine, I am wholly restored, can speak for hours with no difficulty, and never have had, in the whole fifteen years, the slightest return of the disease.

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T. P. CHILDS.

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... tell you that I am perfectly cured of ... O. P. WISE, Magnolia, Ark.

... cough has entirely left me. I am ... J. A. HULL, Cleveland, O.

... a form for your Specific if it ... J. P. ROBERTS, Chicago, Ill.

... thousand dollars for your in... completely cured. ... MCKNIGHT, Cleveland, O.

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Fifty-eight million dollars is the estimated value of finger rings of this country actually worn, and still they are people mean enough to go hacking and coughing because they do not want to invest 25 cents for a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

A Good Offer.

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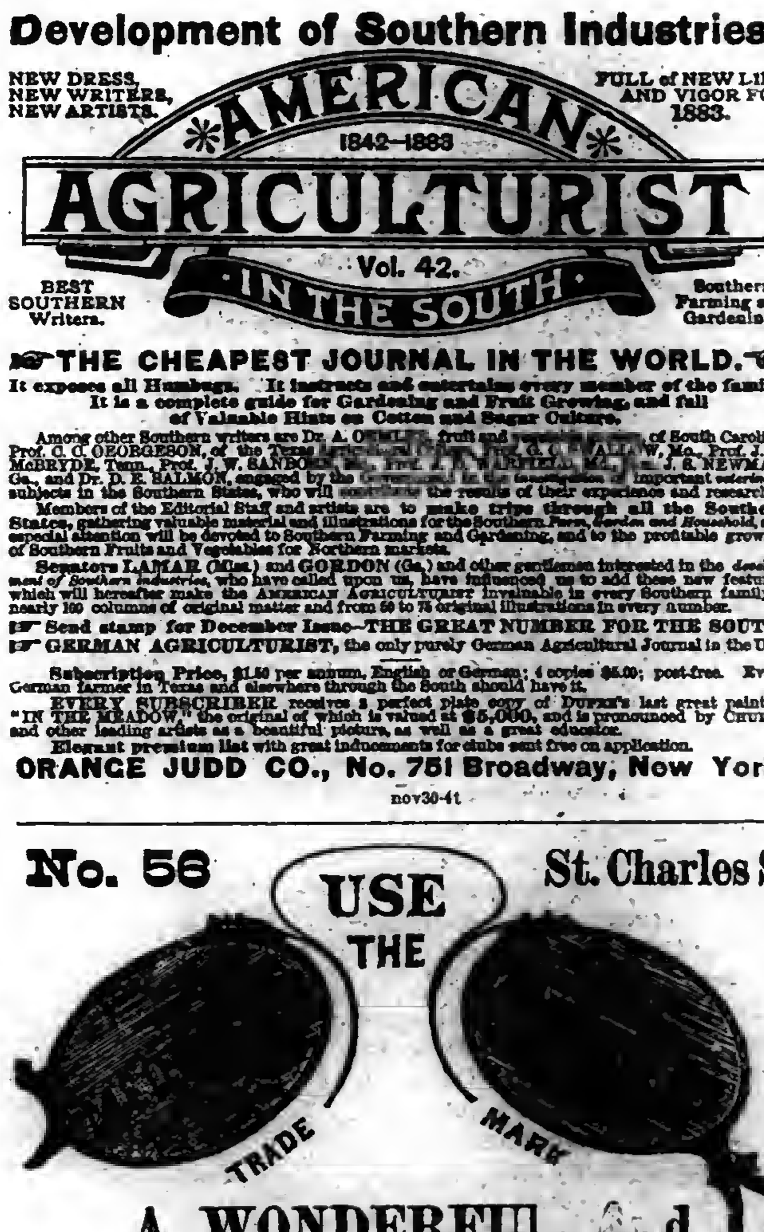

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

VOL. 17—NO. 50. NEW ORLEANS, LOUIIANA, DECEMBER 14, 1882. WHOLE NUMBER 5[illegible]

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DELIGHT OF MY SOUL.

Oh! Jesus, delight of my soul;
My Saviour, my Shepard divine,
I yield to Thy blessed control,
My body and spirit are Thine;
Thy love I can never deserve,
That bids me be happy in Thee;
My God and my King I will serve,
Whose favor is heaven to me.

How can I Thy goodness repay,
By nature so weak and defiled;
Myself I have given away;
O! call me Thy own little child;
And art Thou my [illegible] above,
Will Jesus [illegible] my heart?
O, bind me so fast [illegible] Thy love
That I [illegible] shall depart.

Missionary Concert Notes—January, [illegible].

Subject—Prayer for [illegible]: "Our Missions in the [illegible] and West.

We confine [illegible] to the general theme, "[illegible] for Missions" (the term [illegible] all missions), and would [illegible] it upon the attention [illegible] the church. We invite [illegible] to make the [illegible] the center [illegible] earnest [illegible] before [illegible] [illegible] of Carey. It is clear that this new movement of definite and united prayer for the extension of God's kingdom over "the whole habitable earth" had very much to do, if it was not the prime cause, with the formation of the Baptist Missionary Society and the sending out of Carey in 1792, which was the beginning of the great modern missionary epoch in its power and expansion (see Ezek. xxxvi:37). Does not the whole missionary activity and harvesting of to-day find its origin in the agency of prayer? Is not the answer to the prayer clear and abundant, verifying God's word, "I the Lord have spoken it, and I will do it."

It is not possible, then, to measure the efficacy of prayer for missions alone by special instances of conversion or openings for the work which may sometimes be traceable to definite prayers in the church at home or abroad, yet many such instances exist to confirm our faith. The experience of many missionaries abounds in such tokens. When Dr. Judson in his last days was listening to an account read by his wife of certain results flowing from his labors, a solemnity fell upon his face, his eyes filling with tears, and he replied to an inquiry for the cause of his emotion that he was overcome both with joy and awe, for "somehow and somewhere he seemed always to have obtained what he prayed for in this work." Lately, at the annual meeting of the American Board, Secretary Clark spoke of the Otis legacy as coming at a very dark hour, when debts grew upon the Board, the work expanded, the church failed to respond, but some prayed earnestly to God for help (*Miss. Herald*, November, 1882). The pentecostal prayer-meeting which marked the opening of the work in Japan will not be forgotten. Such a simultaneous answer to prayer in the progress of God's work as is recorded in Acts x finds many a distinct counterpart in modern days. See Dr. Prime's "Power of Prayer," and "Fifteen Years of Prayer" for marked instances of conversion far away at sea and in distant lands, which are demonstratably traceable to definite prayers for the object at home. Stevenson's "Prayer and [illegible]ing" has for its supplementary [illegible] "Some account of what Men [illegible] who are in Earnest." Read [illegible] how, among foreign mission[illegible] the remarkable results in the [illegible] work in India, and in [illegible] Harris' mission in Southeast [illegible] were clearly brought about [illegible] the beginning, and always, by [illegible] Harris had a mighty strug[illegible] prayer as to how the work [illegible] be opened, but received the [illegible] at midnight and sprang up, [illegible] "Forward now, in God's [illegible]." Thereafter was no more [illegible], but always prayer.

[illegible] particulars that interest us [illegible] prayer for missions are numerous and varied; some are alike [illegible] all fields. 1.—We have the [illegible] himself; his isolation [illegible] heathendom, or hardship in [illegible] life, exposure to possible [illegible], or to the ills of the [illegible], the immense difficulties he [illegible] to confront in the social [illegible] where he labors, and in care for his converts. He is always [illegible]: "Brethren, pray for us." 2.—The converts from heathenism [illegible] practical ignorance of the [illegible] life, their exposure and [illegible] and moral weakness. [illegible] mission schools, through [illegible] the foundation can be [illegible] laid and the superstructure [illegible] Christian society built [illegible]—Conversions and the pow[illegible] manifestations of the Holy [illegible]—Providential openings, [illegible] indeed, on a general [illegible] secured in a won[illegible] 6.—Reinforcements [illegible] devoted soul-seeking [illegible] 7.—Contribu[illegible] missionary treasury, [illegible] must be only in[illegible] the work for the [illegible] grows up [illegible] and va[illegible] and [illegible] go together. [illegible] these. Near[illegible] earth is open [illegible] Said an emi[illegible] in 1807, [illegible] heathe[illegible] of [illegible] with 74,500 heathen converts for a home church of about 31,000 members and 315 missionaries in the field, are secured in no other way. Be this our example. Our Methodism springs largely from the early Moravian faith. Would that there might come also to us "through their prayer,"—a grand and enduring sound of *prayer for missions*. Hardly were the Moravians settled under the protection of Count Zinzendorf, ere they began to plan for work among the heathen. Of the Herrnhut, the Lord's Watch, they said, "God grant that on the hill which men call the Watch Hill, a town may be reared which shall not only abide under the Lord's Watch, (*under des Herrnhut*,) but to the habitation of men who shall stand *on* the Lord's Watch, (*auf des Herren Hut*,) never keeping silence before him, day or night." Is. lxii, 6, 7. Col. iv, 2, i, Thess. v, 17, Eph. vi, 18. Rom. xii, 12.

Hymns—707, 710, 717, 918, 929, 933, will be found appropriate.

[1] The Evangelical Alliance Committee have devoted one day in the Week of prayers, Saturday, January 13, to "Prayer for Missions." This act of prayer itself is here proposed as a special subject of thought for the January Concert, which will occur in many churches observing it on the above date.

From Our Mission Rooms.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER'S MISSIONARY ZEAL.—In a certain church at the West, where too little effort had been made in the Sunday school for the missionary cause, one of the teachers urged attention to the matter. He was given charge of special exercises devoted to missions in the month of June, sent to the mission rooms for sources of information and other helps, and was so successful in the effort that the school raised over $166 for missions. Let others do likewise in like circumstances. The laborers, at home and abroad, are too few in this great harvest field.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON OUR MISSIONS IN THE WEST AND SOUTH.—Recent articles in the secular papers contain much information concerning the newly peopled regions of the West. For both the West and South, valuable matter will be found in the different numbers and departments of the *Manual*, a reperusal of which is specially suggested. See Dr. Hartzell's elaborate article on Education in the South in the April number. See also the Missionary Report for 1881 (bound copies may be had at the Mission rooms for 22 cents.) Pertinent articles may be found in our church papers, of recent months, treating chiefly of our Western Missions and Mission Annual Meetings. *Christian Advocate*, Aug. 17, 24 and 31 (white work in the South) Sept. 7, Oct. 5, 18, (Immigrants,) Nov. 23. *Pittsburgh Christian Advocate*, Oct. 12. *Northern Christian Advocate*, July 13 (Southern work,) Aug. 10, 13, Nov. 2. *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, Sept. 20, 27, Oct. 18, 25. *Michigan Christian Advocate*, Aug. 5, Oct. 7. *Western Christian Advocate*, July 19, Aug. 2, Sept. 27; Oct. 4, 18. *Christian Apologist*, Aug. 7, and numerous reports from the German Western Conference fields. *Central Christian Advocate*, July 26, Sept. 13, 27, (white work in the South,) Nov. 1. *Methodist Advocate*, July 5, Aug. 2, Sept. 6. See here and in the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE various additional reports from the Southern fields. *California Christian Advocate*, July 12, Aug. 16.

ADDRESS OF THE GENERAL MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.—This address is now being sent out to each pastor in the church. The following action was taken in regard to it in the Committee:

"*Resolved*, That the ministers of our Church be requested to read the address to their congregations, if practicable, on the first Sunday after they shall receive it, and also to read it at the time of taking their annual collection, and that the German and Scandinavian editors be requested to publish translations thereof in their papers."

The German and Scandinavian pastors will, it is presumed, find a translation of the address thus published, which, if desired, can also be read in their congregations.

Annual Meeting of the Board of Education.

The Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church held [illegible] meeting in New York on [illegible]. The members present [illegible] Simpson, the [illegible] Hinde [illegible] Hoyt [illegible] crease of receipts. Two new sources of increase were recognized as deserving special note, and giving good promise for the future. The first was that of legacies, from which $1,190 had been received; the second was that of a sale of donated property, amounting to $444 60. The sum received from payments on account of loans to students was greater than during any former year, amounting to $1,025. When to these several amounts were added that of the Children's day collections and special donations, namely, $15,341 96, the grand aggregate was reached of $18,026 56. The corresponding aggregate in 1881 was $9,256 86, and in 1880 $2,079 24. Exclusive of the interest on invested funds, the receipts of the year just closed were found to be greater by $1,755 74 than those of the eight years prior to 1881. These figures demonstrate in a striking manner the awakening and extending interest of the Church in the cause of education as represented by this Board. Scarcely less gratifying was the statement of the Corresponding Secretary's report, that more than $11,000 would be disbursed during the year 1882 in aid of not less than 250 students of both sexes attending some sixty different institutions of the church in different parts of the United States and foreign lands. The sum of $10,000 was appropriated for the same object for the year 1883, and in addition, all that may be collected on loan account and by means of special donations and subscriptions that may be made for the direct aid of students through the agency of the Board. The fixed appropriation would have been much larger but for a constitutional limitation which requires the Board to invest for income its regular receipts. By the action taken, however, it appeals strongly to those who have heretofore received aid from the Board to reimburse their loans as fast as they can, that others may be aided in turn. At the same time it invites the liberality of persons who are willing to donate money, to be immediately used, in encouraging the numerous students who at this time need help beyond the available resources of the board.

The officers of last year were re-elected, namely, Bishop M. Simpson President; O. Hoyt, Treasurer; C. A. Holmes, Recording Secretary; D. P. Kidder, Corresponding Secretary.

N. B.—Although the fiscal year closed on the date of the annual meeting, yet any Children's day collections or funds from other sources not yet paid in, if sent to the Corresponding Secretary at 805 Broadway, New York, before December 31, will be acknowledged in the printed report for 1882. The Board is anxious to give public credit to all Churches, Sunday-schools, ministers and others, who have taken part in bringing up its receipts to the present encouraging status.

Mission Facts.

How many inhabitants are there on the earth? About 1,400,000,000.

How many of these are idolaters? About 850,000,000.

How many are Mohammedans and Jews? About 170,000,000.

How many does this make who either know nothing of Jesus or are opposed to him? About 1,020,000,000, being two-thirds of the population of the earth.

Of the remaining 385,000,000, how many belong to the papal Church? About 195,000,000.

How many belong to the Greek Church? About 78,000,000.

How many belong to the Copt, Armenian and other Oriental Churches? About 7,000,000.

How many are nominally Protestants? About 100,000,000.

How many are members of Protestant churches? About 20,000,000.

How do the professed followers of Jesus compare in numbers with the others? They are about one in seventy-five.

How many Protestant Missionary Societies were there at the commencement of this century? Seven.

How many now? Over eighty.

How many Protestant missionaries were there in the year 1800? About seventy.

How many now? About 2,500 ordained European and American Missionaries, over 7,000 ordained native preachers, assisted by female missionaries, native assistants, etc., making a total of about 5,800 missionaries, and nearly 14,000 natives helpers.

How many native Protestant communicants in mission lands the first of this year? About 540,000.

How many of these were received [illegible] 1861? About 24,000.

[illegible] much was given last year [illegible] for mission work?

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

From West Texas.

MR. EDITOR—This sketch contains the closing acts of quarterly conference business for 1882, which has been a year of earnest endeavor upon the part of both priest and people. The writer has devoted much time and labor to better the condition of those among whom has he gone preaching; we have withnessed many changes for good among the people. The future will reveal final results. We close the third anniversary on San Antonio District, with a consciousness that we have done what we could for the advance of the Redeemer's Kingdom among men; we have pushed far beyond what used to be the limits of the district, and followed the tide and advance of civilization as it takes its march West and Southwestward, along the long lines of extending railroads and telegraphic wire. What changes have taken place within the sixteen years intervening since we, with others, under command of Brev. Major General Edward Hatch, took our march from the western shores of the sunny waves of the gulf of Mexico, on to the high table lands, the home of the deer and antelope, and on to the long mountain ranges throwing up their frowning battlements where the red men of the forest held almost undisputed sway, now seek homes elsewhere. And a new people occupies the land; and with them a new civilization is springing into existence, causing them to exult in their ample possessions, wide-spreading verdant lands, and breathing the maiden atmosphere, that sweeps down from mountains' top, over these wide extending plains. Those people need the blessings of the Gospel, and God the Father will reign and scatter their night away. Our old soldier camps are campfires of this new civilization!

Dear Editor, I am thankful that I can attempt to do the least to establish Christ's kingdom among those far away people; they cannot come to the Gospel; it must be carried to them. We held our quarterly conference in our newly built chapel at Caero, Nov. 15th and 16th. Our second "norther" for the season was blowing, and the session was not as largely attended as anticipated. Bro. J. C. Mays, and a faithful few, met us promptly. We opened exercises by reading the 23d and 84th psalms, and part 10 of St. John, singing the 786 No. in our hymnal, etc. Bro. Mays is one of those earnest, warm hearted young men who strive to make hard places soft by labor, whose work will remain a monument and a blessing to the church and people. He has taught school in one place, his dear helpmate has taught in another; and so has met current expenses. One of the hopeful signs of the times is, noble hearted Christian young men, whose aim is to make the world better while living in it. With due regard to our old fathers, it must be acknowledged that young men sound in faith must build the waste places of Zion. The 18th and 19th found us at Victoria again among lively friends and a warm church and a wide-a-wake pastor, who dares to do his full duty in the face of whatever may obtrude. The 22d and 23d found us with Bro. A. M. Mason and his board of officials at Spring Creek; as it was the meeting could not be held at the place formerly appointed. Business was dispatched with satisfaction and benefit to all. Bro. Mason is finishing a year's labor that requires much faith and Christian fortitude. He is a growing young man and will succeed, though Satan rages and vents his spite. Dark Armydon must give way before such devoted young soldiers. Twenty-eight miles by hack brought us to Goliad were Bro. W. Goodwin, and his active board, aided us with the closing quarterly session for the year. Bro. Goodwin is the first preacher that has gone to Goliad, for many years to live in peace; and he intends so to do. He is located in the Jones' Vale and Female Institute, at the head of which stands Prof. C. P. Westbrooks, ably assisted by Mrs. L. A. Westbrooks. This institution is attracting much, but deserved attention. Bro. Westbrooks has labored most earnestly to found this institution, and has so far succeeded; while here I visited the school; on entering, one would be impressed with the good order that prevails, and the readiness with which the students recite their lessons, convinces one that thorough drill and solid work is being done. A large class was reviewing arithmetic, with the view of taking up algebra; and history, geography, and grammar, are here taught in a way to satisfy and convince the most sceptical of the ability of colored people, not only to learn well, but to impart to others what they have learned. New patented seats and desks, and a regulator, with canvass overhead, are works of improvement and characteristic of neatness. The school ended last session with 150 students; it has up to now 72, representing a goodly number from abroad. In 13 months $720 has been raised, $505 of which was raised this year by the unceasing efforts of its Professor. Young men, to the front! though we be a friend and exponent to old men.

Yours, truly,
M. HENSON.

Victoria, Texas, Nov. 28, 1882.

"Scandalous Marriages."

The following clipping, from the *Western Watchman*, organ of the Roman Catholic Church in St. Louis, which condemns so very severely the recent marriage, by a Presbyterian minister, of Dr. Louis A. Tesson, a Romanist, to Miss Maggie Duncan, a Protestant, may serve to exhibit the spirit of the days of the thumb-screws and the Spanish Inquisition, which still wriggles in the breast of intolerant Romanism:

SCANDALOUS MARRIAGES.

A marriage in high life took place last week, the particulars of which, as published in the daily papers, made every Catholic in the city blush. A young Catholic, a scion of one of the proudest French Catholic families of the city, wedded a Protestant lady before a Presbyterian minister.

Why did the young man commit a mortal sin on his wedding day?

Why did the young man tramp on his religion, on his baptismal record and on his conscience upon his wedding day?

Why did the young man spit upon the cross and sell his manhood on his wedding day?

Why did the young man insult the living and outrage the memory of his dead kinsmen on his wedding day?

Why did he turn his back upon the altar and renounce his first communion on his wedding day.

Why did the young man sell his soul and the soul of his unborn children to the devil on his wedding day?

It was for love. The lady demanded the sacrifice and it was not in his power to refuse. She made it as a condition of the bestowal of her hand that he should unman himself, deny himself and his soul, perjure himself, falsify his baptismal record and insult his nearest and dearest friends before she would be his bride. He loved her and he submitted.

The devil supplied the argument in this process of apostasy. He said the girl had as much right to her religion as he had to his. That was not true, but even granting it, it was not against her religion to be married by a priest, while it was a violation of his religion and conscience to be married by a minister. Every Protestant in the world recognizes as valid and lawful any marriage that the state approves, and every state recognizes the marriage solemnized by a priest. She said she had a conscience as well as he. Granted, but her conscience would not be wounded of being married before a priest; while his would be violated by a marriage before a minister. Were she a member of the strictest Protestant sect in Christendom she might approach the Lord's Supper in her church without censure the day after her marriage; while the moment he did the sacrilegious deed he was barred from the sacraments and excommunicated from the church's pale. He did it for love. Accursed be the man who so loves a woman that he would sell his soul for her; deny his God for her; sacrifice home and heaven for her. Such a wedding is a covenant with hell, and a league with the devil.

The Night Schools of this city are no longer an experiment, but a most encouraging success. The four schools that have been opened are already well attended, and the number of pupils in regular attendance is between 1,200 and 1500. The ages of the pupils range from fifteen up into the fifties. In the different classes, both at the white and the colored schools, there are numbers of men who did not have the opportunity in their earlier years to attain an education. In the Jackson street colored school, grey-haired men are seated by the side of boys, and they display even more attention and earnestness. The result has been far more encouraging than the Committee on Night Schools could have expected, and this success has again brought into prominence the establishment of night schools for girls.—*Christian Observer, Louisville, Ky.*

The M. E. Church, South, and Prohibition in Missouri.

In the *St. Louis Christian Advocate*, Mr. G. W. Horn says: "Let every Methodist in Missouri and their neighbors also, know that as a church we stand pledged to the cause of temperance and to prohibition. The late sessions of the Missouri and the Southwest Missouri Conference passed emphatic resolutions on the subject. In the Southwest Missouri Conference there was not a member opposed to prohibition. A few thought it not advisable to urge that now, but all were in favor of the principle, and the resolution was adopted with emphasis. There are about 60,000 Southern Methodists in the State, and near 100,000 Methodists all told, presumably all of one sentiment on the temperance reform. Let them stand to our pledge and we shall be felt in the coming revolution."

Though Governor St. John was defeated he is not at all disheartened, with reference to the final success of the cause he so warmly and ably advocates. In a letter to the editor of the New York *Witness* he says:

"Though beaten I am neither dishonored, discouraged nor whipped. Of course we expected the whiskey ring to resort to all manner of corrupt means to compass my defeat. We felt that we could overcome that, but we did not anticipate the treachery that there was in the Republican ranks. Personal jealousy, coupled with a greater love for the saloon than for principle, resulted in transferring the vote of 15,000 to 18,000 who claimed to be Republicans to the Bourbon Democrats, thus resulting in my defeat. In 1856, pro-slavery Democracy defeated John C. Fremont, but we crowned Abraham Lincoln with a grand victory in 1860. John Brown was hung as a fanatic, but the principles for which he gave his life will live forever, and the soil of slavery drenched in John Brown's blood, is now free. Our soldier boys were defeated at Bull Run, but they did not throw down their guns and sneak off like cowards, but they "rallied once again, shouting the battle cry of freedom," and by their bravery, stimulated by a devotion to principle, in due time gave to the enemy its Appomattox. A thousand St. Johns may go down in the fight for prohibition, but the principle will still live, and if we but do our whole duty will oventually crown the homes of this nation with the blessings of peace, sobriety, morality and good government. Let us take no steps backward, but looking to God for His guidance, press forward, with full faith that He, in His own time and own way will give us the victory.

The comet awakens thoughts which illustrate the common apathy toward the lessons taught by matters and objects of common occurence and vision. The comet is no more wonderful or more inspiring than the stars and the sun. It is subject to laws seemingly vagarions and not fully understood. The other heavenly bodies are subject to laws apparently more uniform, and better known. But vagariousness is no more strange than uniformity. Law encircles all things. The heavens declare God's glory. Cometary wonderings overawe us, and again we are brought to a realization of the wonders of His power. Yet each blade of grass teaches His goodness and infinite wisdom as truly, and all emphasize the truth that we are here to make ready for a hereafter.—*Milwaukee Christian Statesman.*

Over $70,000 has been subscribed toward the payment of the debt of, and improvement on, the Cincinnati Wesleyan College. This includes the amount vouched for by the alumnæ. The first payment is being collected. It is believed that the entire amount of the debt, $80,000, can be raised so that the sale of a part of the campus will not be necessary. Several persons have already subscribed liberal sums, additional to the $70,000 already raised, for the payment of the whole debt. Dr. W. K. Brown, the president, has been untiring and remarkably successful in laboring in the interests of the college debt.

Henry M. Stanley has become thoroughly acclimated and he now enjoys excellent health in Africa. He is so tanned by the sun that he looks like an East Indian.

General News Items.

The funeral of Thurlow Wee[illegible] took place Nov. 24.

A high school for colored [illegible] has been ordered by the Balti[illegible] board of education.

The Gonzales *Inquirer* says [illegible] Safe is doing so much as Texas [illegible] the education of the colored [illegible]ple.

McCabe (col,) was elected audi[illegible] of the state of Kansas, on the [illegible]publican ticket, though Gov. [illegible] John was defeated.

The census shows that there [illegible] 500,000 dogs in the State of V[illegible] is paying no taxes but [illegible] enormous appetites.

The Rev. F. J. Bartlett, pastor [illegible] the Universalist church at [illegible] Mass., has resigned to [illegible] Methodist.

On account of agitation, [illegible] Petersburg University was [illegible] and 100 students arrested. [illegible]teen of the chief agitators [illegible] indicted.

During his campaign tour [illegible] the third congressional [illegible] Senator W. P. Kellogg was [illegible] entertainment at all the [illegible] New Iberia,

Detective Cox was shot [illegible] streets of Dublin on the [illegible] Nov. 26. Another detective [illegible] assailant were wounded and [illegible] to hospital.

Arkansas recently [illegible] secure the loan of $100,000 [illegible] advertised proposals, but [illegible] receive a single bid. Arkansas [illegible] a repudiating State, and [illegible] has no credit.

A special dispatch to the [illegible]nati *Enquirer*, states that [illegible] P. Atmore, general passenger [illegible] of the L. & N. R. R., will [illegible] ceeded by Col. S. S. Parker [illegible] acting as assistant general [illegible] ger agent, at Cincinnati.

The government of [illegible] informed the Porte that unless [illegible] District of Kolatchia is [illegible] mediately to Montenegro, [illegible] will be sent to occupy it [illegible] battalions of Turkish troops [illegible] gone to Kalatchia to [illegible] order.

Judge Freeman decides [illegible] port to the Postmaster [illegible] that the marriage aid [illegible] he has particularly [illegible] frauds, organised to get [illegible] false pretenses, and he [illegible] they be denied the use [illegible] mails.

The Roman Catholics are [illegible] determined efforts to [illegible] people of South Africa [illegible] faith. Already more [illegible] missionaries have gone [illegible] geria to Equatorial Africa, [illegible] Pope is urging greater [illegible]

Florida has discovered [illegible] crocodile inhabits the [illegible] the peninsula. It is [illegible] down in the mud, [illegible] long been confounded [illegible] ligator." It is identical [illegible] Jamaica crocodile, but [illegible] the South American [illegible] lives in salt water, [illegible] gator sticks to fresh [illegible]

There is an end at [illegible] long and tedious trial [illegible] against Mr. Beecher, [illegible] of his failure to complete [illegible] of Christ," of which only [illegible] volume has been published [illegible] Wilkerson, one of the [illegible] sued for $67,000 about [illegible] ago. He has been non-suited.

President Arthur, on [illegible] directed the removal of [illegible] Henry, Marshal of the [illegible] Columbia; D. B. [illegible] master for the city of W[illegible] M. D. Helm, foreman [illegible] *gressional Record*, and [illegible] Spencer, Government [illegible] the Union Pacific [illegible] pany, upon charges [illegible] Attorney General [illegible] that the above [illegible] interfered with the [illegible] in connection with the [illegible] trials.

Beside the [illegible] the perpetrators of [illegible] in New Orleans, we also [illegible] movement to bring [illegible] before the Federal [illegible] missioners of [illegible] of Assumption who [illegible] and make return [illegible] at four of the [illegible] polls in that [illegible] tions 5310 [illegible] States Revised [illegible] who violate [illegible] municipal law [illegible] election [illegible]

Dragging Men Down.

Daniel Webster once said, "If he had no ability to elevate men to the sphere of angels, he thanked God he had no desire to bring angels down to the level of humanity." Of all mortal sins the desire to drag others down to our own level is among the most deplorable. It always indicates a depraved, degraded, and almost hopeless condition of mind. There is always hope even for the greatest offenders so long as they desire to have their children and friends do better than they have, but there is little or no ground of hope for that man who, because of his own baseness, seeks to besmirch the innocent, and turn the good into evil ways. This frame of mind is as near devilish as it is possible to be in this world. The person who hates a pure heart because his own is impure is capable of almost any crime. And yet few things are more common. It is not confined to whiskey sellers, thieves, gamblers and murderers. Who has not seen so-called sharpers deliberately plotting for the downfall of others, and when it was accomplished people laughed, and said "Poor dupe, ought to have known better." Most men desire partnership in their sin. It matters but little what that sin is. It may be smoking and chewing tobacco, drinking whiskey, card playing, dancing and Sabbath-breaking, they get comfort out of the idea of company, and are never happy till they get somebody to their level and to go along with them in their work of sin. This world has no lack of agencies and influences to drag men down, and help them along in a sinful career. The Lord Jesus condemns this course of dragging men down and approves of the contrary. He calls upon his followers to "let their light so shine that men seeing their good works should glorify their Father who is in heaven."

We must Help Ourselves.

Atlanta, Georgia, has three splendid Universities devoted to the education of the colored people. These are well patronized, but they do not meet all present demands. An exchange says:

"The colored people of Georgia are struggling to establish another college for their race. They have nearly completed the payment for the necessary grounds at Atlanta."

This "struggling" and partial success of our people in Georgia, speaks to us in Louisiana, and urges upon us the duty of greater activity. Last year, our school in this State, New Orleans University, turned away over one hundred students anxious for the blessings of Christian education, all for the want of [illegible]. The school was literally [illegible]. Prompted by the pressing necessities of the situation $5,890 [illegible] subscribed at the last session of the Louisiana Conference toward the enlargement of our school facilities in this city, and for the erection of another building to be known as the Gilbert Haven School of Theology. Now will [illegible] be maintained, and shall [illegible] of this liberal subscription be forth coming? Less than [illegible] remain in which to [illegible] these pledges. Let [illegible] word is their bond see [illegible] suffer no depreciation. [illegible] avoid this, is to come [illegible] and pay 100 cents [illegible] you promised. The [illegible] this special fund [illegible] commends itself [illegible] of every Christian and [illegible], and if this claim [illegible] generously at every [illegible] to be no reason [illegible] of the Louisiana [illegible] fail to report his [illegible] fall at the next [illegible]. Another [illegible] that the time has [illegible] would have our [illegible] we must practice [illegible] and help our [illegible] to our assistant [illegible] interest of [illegible] of Theology. [illegible] The whole [illegible] question, [illegible] in the South [illegible]. If the [illegible] pledged at our [illegible] it will help [illegible] money for [illegible] pertinent; [illegible] no efforts [illegible] as aid. [illegible] rallying [illegible] strong [illegible] and let us [illegible] as [illegible] we are [illegible]

There seems to be an impression that is almost universal in the land that there is a kind of adaptability on the part of Methodism to the colored people of the Nation. We believe that Methodism suits the negro, but no more than it suits all other classes of men. We look upon the negro as a man, nothing more nothing less; partaking of all his virtues, subject to all his vices. Like all other members of the human family, he is a creature of circumstances, capable of receiving and rejecting things and principles as to him seemeth right; he is a creature of destiny in common with all other men. His circumstances and destiny are rigidly individual, but subject to the same universal laws that are applicable to all the tribes and families of earth. If Methodism triumphs among the colored people of the South, it must be because she has more truth than any other branch of the Christian church, and affords the truest type of Christianity. To use a political phrase is more "stalwart." Just now there is great need for "stalwart" men in all departments of the church work. Men of the Laodicean type of religious character are not needed. Methodism is best served by men "who fear nothing but God."

Subscriptions for the SOUTHWESTERN are constantly coming in. It has no whitewash for bad men, nor apologies for the sin of caste.

Thanksgiving day had its origin among the Pilgrims. It is a New England idea, but it has spread over the entire nation. With the Pilgrims it was not so much a day of eating as of religious thanksgiving. In our boyhood it was one of the great days of the year. The entire family always met together under the old roof, where old and young gathered and numbered the mercies of the year. On that day there were songs of praise not only in the great congregation, but in each family, and by each individual. The people made "a joyful noise unto God." All had some ground for praise and thanksgiving. We record with pleasure the fact that services were held in Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopalian and Roman Catholic churches in this city. They honored the occasion. Blessings on them for this religious service. All acknowledge that the present year was one of uncommon prosperity. Abroad and at home the country has peace; the crops are abundant; the interests of different sections are uniting in closer and more fraternal bonds. Let us 'make a joyful noise unto God, and sing forth the honors of His name."

Our conviction has been, and is now, quite clear upon the corrupting, fraudulent practice of collecting money for any given purpose, and then perverting it to other uses. A question bearing upon this point is submitted, by a subscriber, to the *Christian Advocate*. The editor's answer is so pertinent, and represents our views so very forcibly, we have given both the question and answer to our readers:

Q. 985. Our Sunday-school is formed into a Missionary Society according to Discipline. The school votes to use a part of the money so raised for the running expenses of the school. The pastor protests. Can or ought he to do anything more?

A. They have no right to use any part of the money collected by the school as a Missionary Society for the running expense, of said school, nor for any other purpose, but for the cause of Missions. The pastor should protest, and should bring the matter up in the Quarterly Conference. If they wish to raise money for the school by collection, let them take a collection at another time; or, if they wish to divide the money; special notice should be given. To collect money for Missions and give it to something else is little short of fraud.

Some few weeks ago the Superintendent of the Sabbath school of the Second Presbyterian Church in Louisville, Kentucky, said he would give to the pupil who would memorize the Gospels of Mark and John in four weeks a present of a Bible. A young lady attending school with a number of studies on her hands completed the task in the allotted time. One of our own missionaries now in China writes of scholars in the mission schools in Pekin who can repeat the entire New Testament without prompting. Perhaps it is true that all cannot thus memorize in a few weeks the word of God. But this shows what has been done, and no doubt by steadiness and perseverance most of our young people could memorize most of the word of God.

If any of our readers desire holiday [illegible] books, tracts or [illegible] the use of [illegible] their orders, [illegible] to Miss [illegible] New [illegible]

Presbyterian Fraternity.

The course of true love it is said never runs smooth. The friends of fraternity among our Presbyterian brethren find now and then in the South a Presbytery that has no hankering after union with their Northern brethren. The *Christian Observer* thus sums up the votes of the Southern Presbyteries:

Of the thirty-eight Presbyteries that have been heard from, nine did not deem it necessary to take any action.

Twenty-three have approved or endorsed their establishment in decided terms. Three have expressed decided disapproval of their disestablishment. Four others, including one which expressed approval, overture the next Assembly to have the correspondence by letter, rather than by delegates.

Only six, then, out of thirty-eight, can be regarded as opposed to the results secured by the late Assembly. And three of these six are in the Synod of South Carolina. Of the twenty-three who approve, one is from the Synod of South Carolina, four from the Synod of Memphis, three from the Synod of Nashville, four from Missouri, five from Kentucky, and five from Virginia. Only one of the ten Presbyteries in Virginia takes exception to the action. This is as near an approximation to unanimity as could be expected.

The *Southwestern Presbyterian* keeps up a constant snarl, seems to be exceedingly bitter against all fraternal relations. Read:

"The Northern papers professed to be greatly shocked by the so-called secret circular, which was no secret circular. But what are we to think of a secret resolution or mental reservation by a General Assembly?"

Evidently most of the men who are oppposed to fraternity are old and perhaps venerable warriors. They will soon pass off to heaven and fraternity will come.

The President's Message to Congress on the 4th inst. was a business-like and concise document. He pointed out the folly of continuing an excessive coinage of silver; favored the abolition of all taxes, except those on distilled spirits; recommended the readjustment of the tariff, a reduction of import duties, and an enlargement of the free list. As over seventeen millions of river and harber appropriations are unexpended, there is no need for more, and he asked that each appropriation be considered as a separate bill, or that he be empowered to veto parts of a bill. The overpaid indemnities of China and Japan should be returned to those countries. He favors two-cent letter postage, expresses a deep interest in the civilization of Indians, and the removal of illiteracy in the South by National appropriations. He takes more advanced ground in favor of civil service reform and condemns political assessments. He will heartily co-operate with the friends of Mississippi River improvement.

The Brownsville *States and Bee*, of Dec. 1, thus notices the presiding officer of the Tennessee conference of our church, held in that place: "Bishop Warren, of the M. E. Church delivered one of the ablest and most powerful sermons at the Methodist Church last Sunday evening, that has ever been delivered in Brownsville. His text, 'Bear ye one another's burdens and thus fulfill the law of Christ,' was handled with consumate skill and ability, and made an impression upon all present that will not soon be forgotten. In range and breadth of thought and learning, in apt and cogent illustrations, and in inimitable pathos and eloquence, it was a master-piece. We cannot here do the sermon justice by an attempted synopsis in the limited space allowed for that purpose, but wish simply to say that we were charmed with it in every respect as were the larger portion of a large and very attentive congregation,"

At the Carondelet street M. E Church South very appropriate Thanksgiving servicesss were held, several clergymen taking part in the exercises. A good brother leading in prayer, gave special thanks to God for the great Democratic victory that has swept the country. If this prayer had been offered in any Yankee Church it would have been called political, but here in New Orleans it is all of grace.

Zion's Herald speaking of the strain of work on our Bishops and ill health of some of them, says it is evident that the Board will require strengthening at the next General Conference.

A correspondent writes that several packages of U. S. Mail were picked up out of Red River recently near Alexandria, of date of last February. Probably the result of some accident.

Our Southern work must be pushed with more energy than ever before. The SOUTHWESTERN is needed more than ever.

PERSONAL.

—Rear Admiral Jas. H. Strong, retired, died at Columbia, S. C., on the 28th, from hemorrhage of the lungs.

—D. L. Moody telegraphed to this country that he is perfectly well, and reports of his nervous prostration were untrue.

—Geo. W. Cable, has been engaged to deliver a course of six lectures before "The John Hopkins University," Baltimore, Md., during the month of March next.

—Rev. S. P. Bell, of Tennessee Conference desires his correspondents to address him at Central Tennessee College, Nashville, hereafter.

—Rev. Sprague Davis, of the Central Tennessee conference, located, with a view to going west. He will remove to Burlington, Kansas. —*Methodist Advocate.*

—The accounts of Gen. Longstreet, marshal of the Northern district of Georgia, have been adjusted. The incapacity of clerks caused an apparent deficiency, which was subsequently removed. The General is now 70 years old.

—Gen. A. S. Herron, Congressman elect from the Sixth Louisiana district, died in Baton Rouge, of heart disease on the 28th. The Governor ordered a special election to fill the vacancy to be held Feb. 8, 1883. Gen. Herron was born in Nashville, Tenn., and was a citizen of Baton Rouge about 48 years. He served in the Confederate army during the war.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

ARKANSAS.

M. Lockman, Lewisville: "I found on arrival here after conference one member at Magnolia charge. Elder Sams directed me to take charge of Lewisville; and I have now both works under my care. I went down to near the Louisiana line, 27 miles from here, and commenced a protracted meeting. It resulted in 10 converts, all of whom except one joined the Baptists. We kept right on; have now 14 members, and have bought two acres of land and 3000 feet of lumber. Our white friends assisted us with liberal contributions of money. I here give their names: Henry Moore, B. P. Wheat, W. N. Strickland, J. Wade, D. Kings, W. McCans, W. H. Featherston, Mr. Bennys, J. D. Moore and G. J. Moore. If the Bishop and Elders could get about nine or ten more preachers down in this section, they could do some good. The people promise to take the church paper. On account of illness of his family, the elder was unable to hold my quarterly conference, but we expect him to come."

MISSISSIPPI.

L. Maury, Okolona: "The work in this vicinity is progressing. There have been a number of converts. We are pleased with our pastor—no better has ever been on the charge."

John Eanes, Starkville: "There were eight points on Greensboro circuit, and I visited two on one Sunday. I walked nearly all the time, and in three years missed only about six appointments."

J. Ward, Pineville: "We raised $25 in July, and $40 since, and reduced the debt to about $60. We are obliged to raise the money before Jan. 1, and will need help. We had a good revival and protracted meeting. Elder Barney visited us in September."

TEXAS.

L. H. Horn, Courtney: "The people take a great interest in our auxiliary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society."

W. McKenzie, Moscow: "The new church is up. Elder Pullam, visited us; also, Rev. S. Kelley, of Livingston. Bro. Davis, of Marshall, has sent us a good teacher for our day school. The people were glad to receive him: He opened with 30 pupils, and will have 20 more."

Henry Smith, Paris: "In the Indian Nation and at Sander's Prairie we have experienced some hard times. We expect to build a fine church at Sander's Prairie. The African church fights us in the Nation. I am in very good spirits."

J. Browley, San Marcos: "The debt of $75 has been removed. On the elder's last visit, we had raised for him $21.75; for pastor, $51.35. The young ladies gave an entertainment and raised $25.20, to purchase a suit of clothes for the pastor; also raised $10 for benevolent purposes."

I. B. Scott, Houston: "is moving on smoothly. Our whole attention is now directed to seating and lighting the new church. The new seats have come and are being set up. The building has been furnished for some months. It is our endeavor to do everything on a cash basis. The new church is said to be one of the finest in the South. Three of our members—Sisters Prudence Young, Anna Jamison, and Bro. Aaron Jefferson—for many years the sexton—have lately passed away. All died in the triumph of the faith. Brethren, pray for us."

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter From Little Rock.

There is some satisfaction to a man who has been enduring the hardships concomitant with planting and building up the M. E. Church in the great Southwest, at the turn matters have taken and the visible evidences of the permanent success of our church work in this central city (Little Rock) of this vast section.

For three years Walden Seminary has been in successful operation, although without a building it could call its home, yet growing in the hearts and minds of the public. During the last eighteen months a number one brick church has gone up for our Wesley Chapel Society, into which they are to go soon.

More recently by the aid of the Church Extension board, the Centenary property has been improved so that we have four very fine store rooms, which ought to bring $200 a month with some four or five smaller upstair rooms suitable for private offices, and a fine audience room for church purposes up stairs, with the name Methodist Block in large letters upon the front of the building. This is a wise investment, the property being located as it is in the business part of the city, on Main between 4 and 5 streets. This wise planning and building up of this vast structure is due to the keen insight of Bishop Warren. But beyond this is the Little Rock University, for which has been purchased $13,000 dollars worth of real estate in a very desirable portion of the city. Something like a million of brick have been burned for the erection of buildings for this school and its branches.

The foundation for the first building has been laid of the best stone. It will square one hundred feet and is to be four stories high. The people of Little Rock have pledged near $7,500. By the untiring energy and push of Rev. Dr. Gray, the President of the school, the work has gone far enough for the laying of the corner stone. True to his farsightedness the Dr. arranged to have this work done while the Grand Lodge of Masons was in session in the city, the ceremonial services being in their charge.

Bishop Warren was secured to deliver the address for the occasion, and on the 30th ultimo—thanksgiving day—he delivered one of the most thoughtful addresses, in the Opera house, to a large body of people, that ever was heard in our city. When we meet and hear one of our Bishops we do not wonder that he was elected to that high and holy office.

The Bishop seemed to be in good condition for his difficult task, and although he knew he was a Yankee and stood before a Southern audience, many of whom had been taught to hate New England men and ideas, he nevertheless boldly declared the truth in such a clear and convincing way that a casual observer could see he was carrying the people with him. He handled Dickens, Hood, Hugo and other authors to illustrate his points like he would the readers. And many said he was the finest thinker and most effective speaker they had ever listened to. He did his work well and we shall hail with joy the day when he comes into our midst again. It has often occurred to us that our work would grow much faster and become permanent much sooner if these great and good men could come among us more often.

We missed the presence of Dr. Rust and hope when the next great occasion occurs he will be able to attend.

We are not disposed to find fault, but why the Discipline of the Church was not deposited in the corner stone, as well as other articles, such as the Hymnal or Annual Report of the Freedman's Aid Society, &c., we could not understand. But we thank God for what has been done, and are not afraid of the future influence of this school or our southern work so long as the General Conference elects such men to the episcopy as Bishop Warren. May God bless this Chief Itinerant and manifold worker, and the work to which he lays his hand.

Now for a building for Walden Seminary.

I. G. POLLARD.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 1, 1882.

Letter From Grenada.

Dear Editor:—I had a warm reception when I came here last January, notwithstanding many of our congregation had hoped for brother Cowan's return, and that they wanted him and no one else, but he, in the spirit of a noble Methodist itinerant, had, before he left for his new field of labor, satisfactorily explained our economy which caused the people to open their hearts as true Methodists and give their new pastor a fair hearing. Early in the spring I was blessed with the opportunity of receiving twelve probationers into full membership, though as is generally the case, some probationers, like the seed that "fell upon the rocky places where they had not much earth, and straightway they sprang up, because they had no deepness of earth, and when tribulation or persecution ariseth because of the word, straightway he stumbleth," but some of our faithful class leaders have been and are still assisting their pastor to care for these wandering lambs and bring them back to the fold. We have added twelve to the church; I have collected sixty-one dollars and forwarded it to Pres. Hooper, fifty eight dollars of it for Rust University. I am still hopeful of collecting the balance of my one hundred dollars promised, by conference, though the time is short. We have not been able to have services for three Sundays, though the weather is fine now. A society known as the Willing Workers, have torn down the old pulpit and are building in its stead a very graceful one, and a circle altar of which any of our churches might be proud. Although times have been hard and money unusually scarce, we might have suffered had it not been for the continual coming of bountiful pound parties. No minister's family could suffer when such Christians and especially some of our leading sisters continually look after their interest. Most of the special services such as children's day, and special prayer meetings have been observed with marked interest, and have proved beneficiary to our benevolent collections, though the collections in this direction is small as yet, but I am encouraged to think that our good people would not fall behind their reputation in this particular. Yesterday I was pained to see our Presiding Elder's little daughter, Nellie, who had fallen from the steps and broken her right arm in one or two places. Her attending physician thinks she will be able to walk in a few days. Pray for us. Yours kindly,

A. M. TROTTER,

Grenada, Miss., Dec. 1.

Dr. Fowler at New Orleans University.

The visit of Dr. Fowler to the New Orleans University recently was highly appreciated both by teachers and students. The students of the higher classes—all that the chapel will accommodate—were called together, and were addressed for nearly an hour upon the very subjects that are most vital to them; the importance of right character and of thoroughness in knowledge; that education is not so much an accomplishment as a preparation for one's life work, not so much for shew as for use, and consequently that a few things learned well are worth more than many things partially learned. He impressed upon them the fact that education is not merely the gaining of so much knowledge, but the training of the mind to accuracy and readiness of thought. In this connection he strongly recommended the study of the ancient languages, not only the Latin, but the Greek as well. He told them not to be in a hurry to finish their education, but to take time to prepare themselves fully for life's work and conflicts. Upon the subject of reading, the Doctor advised them to have very little to do with novels, since most of them are positively injurious in their tendency, and nearly or quite all of the rest are of doubtful benefit; that they all have at least this evil effect, that they produce a disrelish for solid reading. He recommended special attention to the study of history, and told them that by accustoming themselves to read it, they would at length find it more interesting than any novel. The Faculty will doubtless bear in mind this suggestion regarding the value of history in the proposed remodeling of the course of study in the University.

Dr. Fowler's remarks were so well received that by special request of the President, Dr. Dean, he resumed his address twice, after he had brought it to a termination. It is hoped that his duties will frequently bring him to our city, and whenever he comes we are sure that he will be a welcome visitor at the New Orleans University.

AUDITOR.

West Tennessee.

DEAR EDITOR—I closed my 4th round Nov. 12th, with clear success. I have preached 416 sermons, and met and lectured Sunday Schools 48 times, and to every day schools 35 times; visits and prayers among my people 1,460; and I have traveled this year on my district 7,830 miles; nearly two hundred souls have been converted through our quarterly conferences, over 400 have been converted in the district. The brethren generally have had fair success on their circuits. There has been an increased energy among the leading brethren in attendance at the quarterly meetings. Brother J. W. Pickett has improved the church at Memphis; Brother G. N. Johnson has ceiled his church; Brother J. B. Marbrey has plastered the church in Brownsville; Brother W. Dwegans has ceiled the church in Alamo, and built a new church ten miles out, and A. Burdett has built two new churches; Brother Barr has improved one and bought two lots for churches and a bell for one of his churches; Brother Dunlap has bought two lots for churches, and taken in two new points; Brother Summerhill has ceiled the church in Lawrenceburgh; Brother Moores is paying rapidly on the Mason church. The brethren generally have done good work in building and paying on old church debts. Our second district conferences were a grand success to the church. At the one at Mason 108 members were present, and a vote of 106. The conference favors the holding of two sessions each year. It voted solidly against whisky and tobacco in every form. Ours is a temperance district.

I am yours in Christ,

JESSE P. PRICE.

Letter from Okolona.

MR. EDITOR: My letter published in your paper a few weeks ago caused one local preacher of the Okolona circuit to subscribe. I hope every local preacher in the State will follow his example. This has induced me to write again. Comparing other parts of the State with this circuit and station three fourth of the local preachers exhorters, leaders and stewards do not read the Discipline or subscribe for the papers of the M. E. Church. They have a zeal of God, but not according to knowledge. They very often tell their hearers somebody has clogged Zion's wheel. Spiritually, Zion is the church of God, the discipline is the wheel or rule by which she is guided to perfection. If you do not read and study the Discipline you are clogs in Zion's wheel. The Sabbath school is an auxiliary to the moving of Zion's wheel. Her bell rings, yet the leaders and stewards are not present. They have a zeal of God, but not of knowledge. The past history of the church can be learned from books, but the present and progressive history must be learned from our church papers. Those who do not read the papers are clogs in Zion's wheel. Our beloved Presiding Elder Shumpert is determined to remove those clogs and let the earnest workers of the church take the lead.

A. D. BEAN.

Okolona, Miss., Nov. 15.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine for January, under the editorial charge of Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, commences the New Year brilliantly; affords delightful, edifying reading. The first of a series of articles on "Denominations in the United States" treats of "Methodism: Its Charaacter and its attainments," by Rev. Dr. Curry, D. D. The editor has an interesting article, "Who was Thomas Guard?" Paul Pastnor shows "What the Monks did for Early English Literature;" other contributions are from the pens of Mrs. Jane G. Austin, O. M. Birrel, G. MacDonnald, LL. D., Edwin de Leon, etc., and consist of admirably written stories, sketches, essays, poems, etc. In the Home Pulpit is a discourse by Dr. Talmage, "The Popular Christ." Those interesting features are continued—"Personal Notes and Comments," "Editorial Comments," etc., and there is a large, instructive miscellany. Price $3 year; single numbers, 25 cents, postpaid. Address, Mrs. Frank Leslie, publisher, 53, 55, and 57 Park Place, New York.

Sunday school and day school teachers will be glad to hear of the new holiday supplies provided at the Temperence Literature Department, under the superintendence of Miss Julia Coleman, at 76 Bible House, New York. Those specially in season now are a choice assortment of new chromo cards, fitted out with well chosen mottoes, Scripture texts, and poetical quotations. The idea is a new one in this shape, though the assortment already embraces more than 200 varieties. Some are in sets, like the Longfellow set of six, which, in as many quotations, shows that poet to be a much better temperance man than he sometimes gets credit for. A price list will be sent to every applicant to facilitate orders.

Messrs L. Prang & Co., Boston, are publishing a series of Prize Christmas Cards, which, for style and artistic character and beauty of execution we have never seen excelled. We are sorry that we cannot give a clear conception of these cards. There is a depth of meaning in each. One bearing the motto "Good Tidings of Great Joy," representing a homeless mother with her children, standing under a leafless tree, with a vision of the Virgin Mother with the Babe in her arms, drew a prize of [illegible] These cards are [illegible]

forms. Price from 50 cents to $1,50.

The King of the Nations, a Christmas service for 1882, by J. H. Vincent and Mrs. E. H. Thompson, is an excellent publication of the kind, issued by Phillips & Hunt, 805 Broadway, New York.

Rose Kingsley, the daughter of Canon Kingsley, contributes to the holiday *Wide Awake* an amusing article about the famous trio of at Everaley Rectory, Daudy, Sweep and Victor. It is illustrated by drawings of the noble fellows from water-colors by Miss Kingsley, a portrait of Canon Kingsley, and a a picture of Everaley Rectory the latter two from photographs.

Mr. George W. Cable's history of the Louisiana Creoles will be begun in the January *Century*, with a paper on "Who are the Creoles?" illustrated by Pennell. Dr. Eggleston's second article in his history of life in the thirteen colonies, "The Planting of New England," will be printed in the same number.

Messrs. E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay street, New York, commenced on the 9th the issue of a new boys' and girls' weekly called *The Golden Argosy*. The subscription price is $1.75 per year. It is a beautiful eight-page illustrated paper.

Sibley's *Farmers' Almanac*, for 1883, contains several prize essays on "Southern Gardening." The publishers, H. Sibley & Co., Rochester, New York, and Chicago, Ill., donated a car load of garden seed to the people of the overflowed section of Mississippi.

From the publishers, 190 Strand, London, England, we have received the Christmas number of the *Graphic*, with numerous chromos and artistic engravings of a cheerful description. The illustrations are painted in colors, the large plate is from a painting by Millais. Over half a million copies have been produced; one New York firm alone importing 80,000 copies.

The premium engraving for *Peterson's Magazine*, for 1883, is a copy ... of the extraordinary painting by the great ... Muncakey, ... Before Pilate," which is ... a sensation in Europe, ... thousand persons having visited ... on exhibition at Vienna ... Peterson ... the best ... cheapest of ... but ... Specimens ... gratis, ... Charles ... 306 ... Street, ... Pa.

[illegible]

mail, prepaid, on the receipt of 40 cents.

First Twenty Hours in Music, by R. Challoner. Published by Geo. D. Newhall & Co., 50 W. Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Price 75 cents.

The book is for beginners on the piano or cabinet organ. The pupil who will follow the instructions of this little book will make the greatest proficiency, and acquire that perfection of habit that will ensure success.

Heroes and Holidays. Talks and stories about Heroes and Holidays: or Ten-Minute Sermons to Boys and Girls on the International Sunday-school Lessons of 1883. 454 pages, 12mo, Illustrated, Price Cloth $1 25; in paper, two parts, for each, 30 cents; both, 60 cents. New York: Funk & Warnalls, 10 and 12 Dey street.

Jewish Nature Worship, by J. P. MacLean, price 25 cents, has been received from the publishers, Robert Clark & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. It treats of the worship of the reciprocal principles of nature among the ancient Hebrews.

These sermons are by well-known preachers of the United States and England. The book includes Holiday Sermons to children for *New-Year's, All-Fools' Day, Palm Sunday, Easter, Pentecost* and *Christmas*, besides Sermons on the Bible Heroes described in Joshua, Judges, Ruth, Samuel and Acts, and Sermons on Missions and Temperance. The points of this book are: 1, *An Attractive Illustrated Story Book* for Sunday-school libraries and for children at home. 2, *A Beautiful Holiday Present* for a child, a parent, a teacher, or a preacher. 3, *A Homiletical Study* for preachers, of the ways of preaching to children used by those who have been successful in this work. 4, *A Study for Teachers on the Sunday-school Lessons of* 1883, both of the matter to be taught and the method of teaching it, with abundant illustrations also. 5, *A Book of Stories and Instructions for Mothers* to read to their children, etc. 6, This book ought to be placed in the hands of every Sunday-school scholar.

"I began the use of your Compound Oxygen Treatment just as I was taking a bad cold; *the cold passed off without settling on my lungs, or otherwise hurting me.* Have had no pain or rattling in my lungs after the first weeks' treatment. It works mysteriously on my whole system. I am stouter now than I have been for two years." So writes one of our patients. Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen *sent free*. Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Fourth Quarter. Lesson XII. December 17th.

After His Resurrection. (Mark xvi, 9—20.)

The last lesson left Mary Magdalene hurrying to tell the good news that Jesus was not in the grave. The poor disciples heard the good news, but they thought Mary must be mistaken. Then came two of the twelve and told the same story. Jesus had come to them as they walked to Emmaus, a little town about eight miles from Jerusalem. Still they did not believe. But at last Jesus came where all the eleven were together. Jesus talks to them, and you may be sure they catch every word. At last he gives them a good bye word, and it is your golden text: "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." Then Jesus went home to heaven. This is his last command, and his disciples obeyed it. This command is for every one of us, as well as the disciples, and unless we obey it we disobey his last wish. Now let us see how little ones can obey this. They can not cross the ocean and teach the heathen. They can not go into the places where people do not love Jesus, even here at home. But they can obey, and this is the way: First, they can pray for the people who do go. Next, they can give part of their money to help send the Bible to those who ... not have it unless we send it. ... sure to remember this. Right ... in our own city are people who have no Bible, and there are many places not across the water where ... blessed Bible must go. Then ... over the ocean worship ... You must help them; so you ... people can easily help. ... to feal glad that Jesus ... work for him. Drop your ... into the missionary box ... and ask Jesus to help you ... him here at home by being ... loving little lambs. — *The*

... supply of pulpit and family ... Bibles, pocket Bibles, ... Juvenile ... Christmas, ... Scripture text cards, etc., ... at the Presbyterian ... D. ... agent, 94 ...

MARRIAGES.

In Okolona, Miss., Dec. 1, by Rev. B. L. Crump, Mr. William Merriweather to Miss Leva Ann Carter; Lewis Berry to Miss Keziah Watson; Deveroaux Herndon to Miss Emma McIntosh.

In Pineville, La., at the residence of Mrs. Powell, by Rev. H. Johnson, Sept. 22, Mr. Louis R. Jackson to Miss Martha McNeal; Nov. 16th, at the residence of Mr. B. Stephens, Mr. Henderson Williams and Miss Emily White.

On Enterprise Circuit, Miss., by Rev. C. W. Ivy, March 9th, Mr. Norman Wolverton and Miss Georgia Kirkland; June 1st, Mr. Charlie Hough and Miss Ellen Wolverton; Aug. 11, Mr. William Love and Miss Henrietta Yates; Sept. 21, Mr. Gabe Esterlund and Miss Susan Williams.

At Marthaville, La., by Rev. D. Shelby, Oct. 19th, J. A. Brooks, Jr., to Miss Minnie Calhoun.

Mr. George Hodson and Miss Louisa Coopwood, at the M. E. Church, Grenada, Miss., Nov. 8th, by Rev. A. M. Trotter.

On Wednesday, Nov. 29th, by Rev. I. Scott, at Trinity M. E. Church, Houston, Mr. Geo. H. Asho of Galveston, Texas, and Miss Irene Moran of Houston. The bride, one of our best young ladies, received many rich and handsome presents. They left the same evening for Galveston, their future home. They have our best wishes for their success. I. B. S.

DEATHS.

In Memoriam.—M. E. Church, Huntsville, Tex. Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our beloved fellow-member and brother, Barney Carter, while bowing in humble submission to the edict, that all must die, we can but lament the departure of our said brother.

Therefore, be it resolved, That this church has lost a useful and zealous member, and that our heartfelt sympathy is extended to his bereaved family.

Resolved, further, That the altar be draped in mourning as a token of respect for the deceased, and of our regret for his untimely taking off.

Resolved, That brother Barney Carter was always a faithful member of his church, and died in full faith.

That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Christian Advocate and Huntsville Item for publication.

E. J. C. Pinder, for committee.
November 15, 1882.

Brother Swift Bradford passed away, aged 80 or 90 years, in full faith in Christ. He was a member of our church.

J. W. Parks.
Jackson, Miss.

I wish to mention the death of Brother Abner James. Brother James has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years; his sufferings were very great for several weeks, but he bore it all with perfect composure, seeming to be conscious of his death. To the last he was perfectly sane, and on last night, the 23d, he passed away in full triumph.

P. M. Carmichael,
Victoria, Texas, Nov. 24th.

When you feel out of sorts, have the blues, melancholy, etc., it must be indigestion that ails you. Brown's Iron Bitters cures.

The ladies of the M. E. Church and congregation in Iola, Kansas, gave a "mush and milk" social in the church on Wednesday evening, November 22d. The occasion was profitable to the church, and very enjoyable to those in attendance.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

Southwestern Office,
December 11, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

Cotton, ℔ lb—	
Ordinary	8½
Middling	9⅞
Good Middling	10⅜
Middling fair	10½
Sugar, ℔ lb—	
Yellow clarified	7½
White clarified	7½
Molasses, in bbls, ℔ gallon—	
Common	30
Fair	42
Choice	52
Rice, Louisiana, ℔ lb—	
Common	@4½
Fair	@4¾
Choice	@6½
Moss, ℔ lb—	
Mixed	2½@2¾
Gray	2@2½
Black	3½@3¾

GROCERIES.

Butter, ℔ lb—	
Western	24@25
Coffee, ℔ lb—	
Ordinary	7½
Prime	10½
Cheese, ℔ lb—	
Western factory	9½
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.—	
Choice	3 00
Flour, ℔ bbl.—	
Fancy	5 50
Choice family	5 25
Lard, ℔ lb—	
Choice, in kegs	@12½
Choice, in tierces	@12
Salt, ℔ Sack—	
Coarse	00
Fine	1 10
Esculents—	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	3 25
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 75
Onions, ℔ bbl	2 25@
Apples, ℔ bbl	3 50@5 00
Cabbages, ℔ 100	@ 8 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	4 50@ 6 50
Oils, ℔ gallon—	
Coal, in cases	18@—
Coal, in bbls	15@—
Linseed, raw	56@58
Linseed, boiled	59@62
Cotton seed	47@50

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, in sacks, ℔ bushel—	
Yellow	82½
White	75
Mixed	82½
Oats, ℔ bushel—	
Western	49
Bran, ℔ 100 lbs—	
Choice	90
Hay, ℔ ton—	
Prime	18@20
Choice	@21

PROVISIONS.

Mess Pork, ℔ bbl—	
Choice	18 25
Bacon, ℔ lb—	
Breakfast	14½@15½
[illegible]	9½
[illegible] rib	12¾
[illegible]	12½
[illegible] cured	16½
[illegible]	[illegible]

Little Living Age for 1883.

This standard weekly magazine, now nearly forty years old, continues to afford the most convenient means of keeping informed in the best literature of the day, and abreast with the work of the most eminent writers. It gives an amount of reading unequalled by any other periodical, and is the only satisfactorily complete compilation of a current literature which embraces more and more every year the productions of the ablest writers and thinkers in all departments of literary scientific work. Hence its importance and value to American readers. It fills the place of many quarterly, monthly and weekly publications, and the reader is thus enabled, at a small expenditure of time and money, to keep pace with the best thought and literature of the time. The prospectus is worthy of the attention of all who are selecting their periodicals for the new year. Reduced clubbing rates with other periodicals are given; and to new subscribers remitting now for the year 1883, the intervening numbers are sent *gratis*. Littell & Co., Boston are the publishers.

Clayton McMichael, proprietor of the Philadelphia *North American*, has been commissioned as United States Marshal for the District of Columbia.

The Thanksgiving Issue

of the *Youth's Companion* will be a double number enclosed in a colored cover with a full page picture of a Puritan maiden paring apples. The artistic beauty of the number shows how much is being done in these days to attract the young to reading, which instructs while it entertains. A glance through its pages is sufficient to indicate the result of the *Companion's* popularity, which has given it a welcome into three hundred thousand homes.

At Durango, Col., Dr. Evetzky was publicly horsewhipped by two women for slandering them, and at night he went to his office, mortally shot his partner, Dr. H. A. Clay, and then killed himself. No trouble had ever before occured between the two practitioners.

E. G. Rideout & Co., of No. 10 Barclay Street, New York, advertise a new article in foil-stone diamonds. See their advertisement.

Forty Year's Experience of an Old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. 20-1y

Failing!

That is what a great many people are doing. They don't know just what is the matter, but they have a combination of pains and aches, and each month they grow worse.

The only sure remedy yet found is Brown's Iron Bitters, and this by rapid and thorough assimilation with the blood purifies and enriches it, and rich, strong blood flowing to every part of the system repairs the wasted tissues, drives out disease and gives health and strength.

This is why Brown's Iron Bitters will cure kidney and liver diseases, consumption, rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, malaria, intermittent fevers, &c.

803 S. Paca St., Baltimore.
Nov. 28, 1881.

I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and for several weeks could eat nothing and was growing weaker every day. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, and am happy to say I now have a good appetite, and am getting stronger.

Jos. McCawley.

Brown's Iron Bitters is *not* a drink and does not contain whiskey. It is the only preparation of Iron that causes no injurious effects. Get the genuine. Don't be imposed on with imitations.

General Grand United Order of

Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity.

On the 14th of September, in the city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, we organized an association to be known by the name and title of the "General Grand United Order of the Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity," of the United States and the Great Republic of Liberia, for the purpose of relieving the sick and distressed, and drying the tears of the widow and educating the orphan, and to inculcate virtue among that class to which we belong.

The following named officers were elected: Bro. Graham Bell, General Grand Worthy Superior. Bro. Thos. J. Hill, General Grand Worthy Deputy Superior. Sister Marthe Hill, General Grand Worthy Vice Superior. Bro. Geo. D. Geddes, General Worthy Treasurer. Bro. Wm. H. Peno, General Grand Worthy Scribe. Bro. R. B. Johnson, General Grand Degree Master.

Appointed Officers—Sister Lena Moore, G. G. W. C.; Sister Anna Washington, G. G. W. A. C.; Bro. Wm. Finney, G. G. W. Chaplain; Bro John Smith, G. G. W. I. S.; Bro. Wm. Alexander, G. G. W. O. S.; Sister Elizabeth Carver, G. G. W. Marshal. Sister Hanna Tolever, G. G. W. A. M. Bro. Henry Hill, G. G. W. Messenger. Sister Elizabeth Byard, G. G. W. Messenger. Sister Annette White G. G. W. Messenger. Sister Harriette Mabra, G. G. W. Messenger. Sister Mary Steptoe, G. G. W. Messenger.

Appointed General Grand Deputies—Bro. Frank Williams, Rev. M. J. Dyer, Bro. Henry Clay, Bro. Ben. Hale. Bro. Ezekiel Steptoe.

The Southwestern has been chosen as the official journal of the Order.

Graham Bell, G. G. W. S.
New Orleans, Dec. 14, 1882.

AGENTS are reaping a harvest selling our Globe Queen Safety Lamps and other household articles. The best selling articles ever put on the market. For Samples and Terms, address the SLIPPER M'F'G CO., ... No. 200 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Plantation Melodies

—AND—

REVIVAL HYMNS.

By MARSHALL W. TAYLOR, D.D.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION

By Rev. F. S. HOYT, D.D., Editor of the Western Christian Advocate,

A remarkable and unique collection of religious songs with their accompanying weird, pathetic, ever varied and ever charming melodies, as sung for generations by the colored people of America. The few songs and melodies first introduced and sung by the "Jubilee Singers" and "Tennesseeans" were everywhere received with enthusiastic applause, and soon attained immense popularity. They are now familiar to almost every one, and have created an earnest and very general desire that every song and melody which has been popular among the negroes of the South during their days of slavery should be gathered together and published in a form and style which would give them the widest circulation and insure their preservation. This wide-felt want is now supplied in this complete and valuable collection, which comprises the best of the many variations of these songs and melodies, giving all that have seemed worthy of preservation. The author, Marshall W. Taylor, D D., who is presiding elder of the Ohio District of the Lexington Conference, is peculiarly well qualified for the preparation of a work of this kind, requiring as it does, a thorough knowledge of the subject, good judgment and much careful, painstaking labor; and the thorough and systematic manner in which the work has been completed, leaves nothing to be desired. A few of the songs will be familiar, but the great majority have never before been printed, and are now given for the first time with the original words and music. They include, therefore, very many songs entirely new which are as meritorious as those so well known, and which will probably become equally popular. The music has been carefully written, and is well adapted for quartet, chorus, and congregational singing, and is especially excellent for social evenings at home. Read the testimonials. Price 50 cents. For sale by

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Needles for all other machines, 15 cents to 25 cents per dozen.

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For Sunday-schools.
NEW, BRIGHT, CHARMING.
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Responsive Service,
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Catching Kriss Kringle

A Bright and Amusing
Christmas Cantata,
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New Music! Merry Dialogue!
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Conference Notices.

HOLLY SPRINGS DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The District Conference of the Holly Springs District, Mississippi, Conference, will convene in Oxford, Miss., December 27, and 28, 1882. It is expected that all the ministers, local preachers, candidates for license to preach, exhorters, district stewards and Sunday school Superintendents will be present with good reports. Following is the programme of exercises, as prepared by the committee. Let each whose name appears, be prepared for duty.

L. Bradford, P. E.

Is Apostacy possible? { A. D. Payne, Aff / A. M. Trotter, Neg
Opening Sermon—Subject: Duty of Man to God, by........S. A. Cowan
Prosperity of Holly Springs District,......................I. B. Griffin
Sermon—Probation of Angels and Men, by.................J. L. Wilson
Infant Baptism, ...E. Roberts
Modes of Baptism,..........................T. J. Burton
Does Atonement Effect all Men?.............W. M. Payne
Benefits received from Atonement, by.......J. C. Hibler

Submitted,
S. A. Cowan, W. W. Hooper, Committee.

NOTICE.

The Second District Conference, for the Hot Springs District, Little Rock Conference, will convene at Sweet Home, on the Sweet Home Circuit, February 2, 1883, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Each pastor will please insist on one Sunday School Superintendent, from his respective charge, to be in attendance of the District Conference.

Rev. A. H. Gillet, our Sunday School agent, for the Southern and Western states, will be on hand, to inquire into our Sunday School work in the district.

Therefore let each pastor see that his Sunday Schools are represented.

Dear Brethren—For the sake of Christ, and for the good of our work, let each one of you raise every dollar you can, for benevolent purposes, and be prepared to make full reports.

The local preachers must bring their licenses with them for renewal.

G. W. Sams, Presiding Elder.

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

West Tennessee District. First Round.

Brownsville Circuit	Dec.	2—3
Mason,	"	9-10
Bell,	"	16-17
Cypress,	"	23-24
Sharon,	"	29-30
Martin	Dec. 31 and Jan 1,	1883.
Mansfield and Paris Circuit	Jan.	6—7
Holy Rock Circuit	"	12-13
Henderson	"	14-15
Pleasant Grove	"	20-21
Memphis,	"	27-28
Memphis Sta'n	Feb.	3—4
Linden	"	10-11
Flatwoods	"	15-16
Lawrenceborg	"	17-18
Waynesboro	"	24-25
Purdy	March	3—4

Our first district conference will convene in Centenary Chapel, M. E. church, Memphis, Tenn., at 7½ o'clock, P. M., January 31, 1883.

The pastors will please see that all the leaders and committees be present with written reports, etc. Yours respecfully.

Jesse P. Price.

NASHVILLE DISTRICT.

First Round.

Franklin	Dec.	2—3
Spring Hill	"	9-10
Lewisburg	"	16-17
Nolensville	"	23-24
Brentwood	"	30-31
Gallatin Station	Jan.	6—7
Gallatin circuit	"	13-14
Hartsville	"	20-21
Mitchellville	"	27-28
Springfield	Feb.	3—4
Dickson	"	19-11
Cumberland	"	17-18
Dover	"	24-25
Clark Chapel	March	3—4
City Mission	"	3—4
Nashville Circuit	"	10-11

James Pickett, P. E.
Brownsville, Tenn., Nov. 27, 1882.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Okolona District.

The second session of the Okolona District, Mississippi, Conference, for this conference year, will convene in the M. E. Church, at Starkville, Friday morning, January 12, 1883.

All the members of this conference are earnestly requested to be present at the opening of the session.

The brethren will come prepared to go from the district to the Annual Conference.

Fraternaly yours,
J. M. Shumpert, P. E.
Columbus, Miss., Nov. 28, 1882.

☞ Explicit directions for every use are given with the Diamond Dyes. For dyeing Mosses, Grasses, Eggs, Ivory, Hair, &c.

Within a week four cattle thieves were lynched in the vicinity of Comanche, Texas.

Catarrh.

"Dobyn's Sure Cure" of Messrs. Dobyns & Mitchell, Covington, Ky., claims to have, and offers to show, over 70,000 certificates of cures; besides pledges to refund all money in case of dissatisfaction. Nothing can be fairer. Read their "adv" and patronize them. You will not regret it.

Bishop Pierce is now the senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

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FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
CONSTIPATION.
No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.
PILES. This distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.
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oct5

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oct12-12t

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It cures Rheumatism, diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver, Kidneys & Lungs, & is entirely different from Bitters, Ginger Essences & other Tonics, as it ... Hiscox & Co. ...

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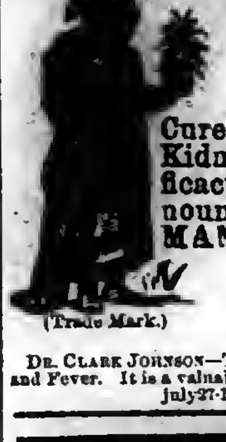

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Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.

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Faco Level, La., February ...

Dr. Clark Johnson—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little ... of Chills and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine. L. D. ...
july27-1y

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Circulars Free. Refer to editor of this paper. Address F. F. ADAMS & CO., ...

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YOU WILL BE PLEASED WITH THEM.

IMMANUEL—New Cantata, by Doane, Very attractive. *Price $20 Per 100; 25 Cents by Mail.*

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41-6m

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21-1y

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☞ Any one visiting the Pass will do well to give her a call. 10-1y

BOOKS, PICTURES, ETC.
The following is a list of miscellaneous articles that may be had at this office on receipt of the prices annexed. They will be sent, post-paid, to any address desired:

Is there to be a War of Races in America, by Rev. A. E. P. Albert	10c.
Lithographs Methodist Bishops, in group, up to 1872, each	25
Historic Picture, "Garfield and his Family," steel engraving	2 00
Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems	75
Hallowed Songs	50
Mitchell's New School Geography (1875)	1 25
Independent Youth's Speller	60
Gems of Praise	15
French's Mental Arithmetic	40
Black Horse and Carryall. By Rev. J. H. McCarty	1 00
Notes on Baptism, by Rev. R. Gregg	60
Temperance Reform and its Great Reformers, By Rev. W. H. Daniels	2 00
Introduction to Gospel Records, Nast	1 75
Lectures on Preaching, by Bishop Simpson	1 50
Waddington's Church History	2 50
The Negro Exodus, by Rev. J. C. Hartsell	15
Prohibition in Kansas	10
"Missed It," wood engraving	35
"A Nibble at Last," engraving	25
"The Cherub," engraving	35
"Raphael's Cherub," engraving	35
"Romeo and Juliet," engraving	1 00
"The Huguenot," engraving	1 00
"The Golden Age," engraving	1 00
Lithographs of John Wesley, each	25

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PIANOS This Company has commenced the manufacture of UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS, introducing important improvements; adding to power and beauty of tone and durability. Will not require tuning one quarter as much as other Pianos. Illustrated Circulars Free.
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Tuition, - - - - $1 25 per Month.
A School for all regardless of color. Opens ... 16. Boarding department will open about Nov. ... Experienced Teachers. Instruction ... Training of those preparing for the Ministry ... teaching made a specialty. ... and advanced. All expenses low.
For further information address the Principal.
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Fall Term Opens September 18, 1882, Winter Term, Jan. 3, 1883.
TUITION PER MONTH ...
Cost of living cheap. In many cases ... their board by their services outside of ... Instruction thorough. Good ...
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(Established in 18...)
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Get up Clubs for ... and secure a beautiful ... One of ... party sending a club ... inducement ever offered ... and enjoy a cup of GOOD ... time procure a ... humbug. Good Teas ... Excellent Teas 50c. and ... 60c. to 90c. When ... what kind of teas you ... Mixed, Japan, Imperial, ... or English Breakfast ... largest Tea Company ... tation of our house ... particulars address ...
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OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

T. G. Montgomery, First Street, New Orleans: "The protracted meeting commenced November 9, and before the 11th we had 9 converts, and the altar was crowded by those seeking to be comforted."

Rev. H. J. Wright, pastor of Stuart Chapel and Spring Creek church in Rapides parish writes from Alexandria: "I left here with my magic lantern, to give exhibitions at a few points, hoping to realize in my round a portion, at least, of my Conference collections. At Cheneyville the receipts did not equal the expenses. At Booneville I realized only $1 90. At Holmesville, assisted by the efforts of the pastor, the large-hearted Bro. R. Anderson, who encouraged his people to assist me, I collected $5 60. In consequence of a revival that was in progress in Washington I did not exhibit there. At Opelousas I received $5 60, through the kindness of the pastor, Rev. Allen Lusan, who helped all he could. Total raised $13 90. Expenses $7 20. Net balance $6 50."

TEXAS.

H. W. Willis, Cold Springs: "... conference convened at Willis October 5th, Elder Pullam in the chair, nearly all the brethren ... The elder made a cheer... of the district. At four of the charges new houses ... were going up. The ... reports were encourag... most of them had raised their ... collections, though this ... been a hard year."

... Denman, Cotton Gin: "Our ..., Brother Allen, has increased ... Sunday Schools from 2 to 6, ...bership from 86 to over ... There have been many con... and backsliders reclaimed. ... indeed been a shepherd to ... We are preparing to build ... parsonage, and have paid pastor ... of the promised $300, and ex... give him all of his salary ... conference."

... Jackson, Cotton Gin: ... Children's Day was ob... such a time was never ... here before. Brother ... been a faithful pastor. ... on the ground for ..., will pay pastor's ... to have every ... missionary money. ... acres of ground and ... cotton, out of which ... pay our pastor a part ..."

... "Brother ... the cause ... Missionary ... awakened Chris... names were ... paid. The old ... after fall... her."

... "Our work ... like a ... 19, con... 22 in Sun... have a hard ... railroads, and ... get all our ...

... have ... the ... named, ... Alex ... cents, J. ... $1, Wm. ... debt."

... "I re... $100 of ... forward...

Camp: "I was sent to this circuit by Elder G. W. Barney. The Lord has blessed our labors this year. We have completed one new church and will have another one done by the last of this month. These churches are all framed and look beautiful. The French Camp Church will be 40 by 30. The lumber and ground have been paid for and I have the deed. We have had 86 accessions to the churches. The P. E. has given my work close attention with sermons and lectures. We are looking forward to a higher standard of morality and religion. I will close by saying to the brothers, we intend to do all we can for benevolent purposes, pray that we may go onward and upward in this work for the upbuilding of Christ's kingdom."

"I move," said a delegate in a Virginia convention, "that our chairman take a dose of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, he is so hoarse that I cannot understand him." That gentleman had no doubt tried this wonderful medicine.

The Minnesota M. E. Conference made a handsome and commendable advance in benevolent collections. On the entire financial exhibit, reported by the treasurer, the following are the figures: $41,902.00; last year $16,438.99; insurance $24,463.01. This increase has been notably in missions $996.63; Church Extension $3,012.63; Hamline University $12,942.48.

Don't Die in the House.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bedbugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15c per box.

Nothing is so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for colds, coughs, in short for any and all derangements of the respiratory organs, which tend towards consumption. In all ordinary cases it is a certain cure, and it affords sure relief for asthma and consumption, even in advanced stages.

In the course of a few years the Northern Pacific Railroad will run through an avenue of shade trees hundreds of miles in length. This extensive tree planting is being done to protect the road from storms and snowdrifts. In addition to having a large gang of men at this work between Fargo and Bismark, in Dakota, the officers have distributed immense quantities of seedlings and cuttings to the farmers settled on the land grant, and offered prizes for skill in forestry.

** "A coward can be a hero at a distance; presence of danger test presence of mind." Presence of disease test the value of a curative. Kidney-Wort challenges this test always and everywhere, so far as all complaints of the bowels, liver and kidneys are concerned. It cures all nor asks any odds.

Are you getting your statistical reports ready? At the Annual Conference is neither the time or place to prepare such papers. Get them ready now.

Brain and Nerve.

Well's Health Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, etc. $1, at druggists. La. Depot I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

Yellow fever broke out at St. Anna de Lapocatiere and at St. Pacom Dizaz, Canada, spread from bodies of persons who died in the United States from the disease and were brought home for burial.

Sir James Paget, President British Medical Association, says that 70,000 deaths are annually caused by nervous diseases in England, and that there is no more powerful and effectual nervine tonic than Liebig Co's Coca Beef Tonic, is evidenced by the emphatic testimony of the most eminent physicians—Beware of imitations under imitative names. For malaria, debility, sick headache, dyspepsia, monthly suffering and biliousness it is incomparable.

Mr. C. W. Gorringe, general agent, states that the outward business of the L. & N. road during the present month is double as great as it was last November, and there is every reason to believe the earnings of the road this season will be very large.

Nervousness, peevishness, and fretting so often connected with overworked females' lives, is rapidly relieved by Brown's Iron Bitters.

It costs the parish of Rapides more than $1000 to convict a criminal.

KIDNEY-WORT
THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM
... for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
... THOUSANDS OF CASES ... PERFECTLY CURED.
KIDNEY-WORT

WILSON'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

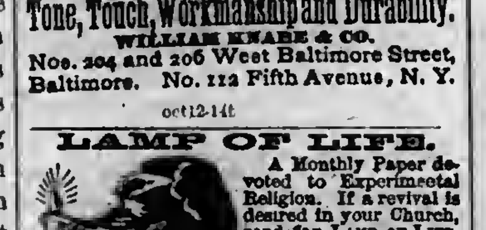
1883 NORTH STAR SEED FARMS 1883
GO TO HEADQUARTERS FOR EARLY MINNESOTA SWEET CORN
Educated and practical growers now assent to our motto "That the further North Seeds are grown the earlier their product will be." ... Annual Catalogue Free. T. M. METCALF, Grower, Importer & Jobber, St. Paul, Minn.
dec14-6teow

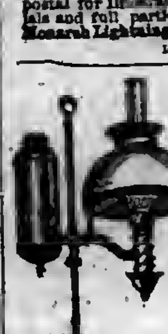
CATARRH!
Catarrh. ... ONE DOLLAR PER BOX. ... Dobyns & Mitchell, Covington, Kentucky.
dec14-6t

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.
For 1883 is an Elegant Book of 150 pages, 3 Colored Plates of Flowers and Vegetables, and more than 1000 illustrations of the choicest Flowers, Plants and Vegetables, and Directions for growing. ... 10 cents.
Vick's Seeds are the best in the World. The FLORAL GUIDE will tell how to get and grow them.
Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, 175 Pages, 6 Colored Plates, 500 Engravings. ...
Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine—32 Pages, a Colored Plate in every number ...
JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.
dec7-21-feb 1-3 mos.

KNABE PIANOFORTES.
UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.
oct12-14t

LAMP OF LIFE.
A Monthly Paper devoted to Experimental Religion. ... J. S. SMART, Pub., Bay City, Mich.
dec7-4t

Sawing Made Easy.
The New Improved MONARCH LIGHTNING SAW

... Monarch Lightning Saw Co., 163 Randolph St., Chicago.
nov16-10teow

"PERFECTION" STUDENT LAMPS.

After a thorough test with all other student lamps, the United States Government have decided this lamp superior to all others, and have purchased over 10,000 for Army posts and barracks throughout the country. Warranted not to leak or get out of order.
Sold by all Lamp Dealers.
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FRINK'S Patent Reflectors give the Most Powerful, the Softest, Cheapest and the Best Light known for Churches, Stores, Show Windows, Parlors, Banks, Offices, Picture Galleries, Theatres, Depots, etc. ... I. P. FRINK, 551 Pearl St., N. Y.
jy13-30teow

HEAR YE DEAF
Garmore's Artificial Ear Drum. ... JOHN GARMORE, Fifth & Race Sts., Cincinnati, O.
oct5-7teow

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE!
Quality and Quantity Always Uniform. For sale by Grocers. D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor, 233 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
13-26teow

I CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. ... Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.
nov9-8t

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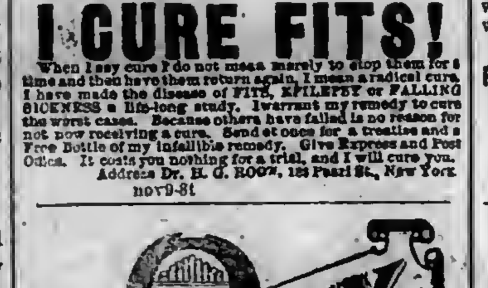
Our skilled artisans, by costly experiments, are constantly introducing new styles of Organs with varied embellishments and improvements. ... J. ESTEY & CO., Brattleboro, Vt.; or ESTEY ORGAN CO., Atlanta, Ga.
nov23-13t

"Life and Labors of C. H. Spurgeon" ...
nov30-4t

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. ...
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DR. JOHN BULL'S
Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER.
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.
The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.
The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.
DR. JOHN BULL,
Manufacturer and Vender of
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.
Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.
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12 beautiful Christmas Cards assorted in ... WILLIAM M. DONALDSON & CO., ... Cincinnati, Ohio.
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MOLLER'S NORWEGIAN COD-LIVER OIL Cheapest Best

Superior to any. Highest medical authorities testify to its delicacy of taste and smell. For sale by Druggists. W. H. Schieffelin & Co. (Wholesale Agts.), N. Y.
nov23-3m-nov-dec-feb

Our new catalogue will tell you how safely, easily and cheaply you can buy clothing for men or boys by mail. Send your address, and we will forward it by return post.
Wanamaker & Brown.
Oak Hall,
Sixth and Market Sts., Philadelphia.
oct26 13t.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and in every way the most effectual alterative medicine known or available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.
By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood, and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions. It promotes energy and strength. It restores and preserves health. It infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair, who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial. Remember, the earlier the trial, the speedier the cure.
Its recipe has been furnished to physicians everywhere; and they, recognizing its superior qualities, administer it in their practice.
For nearly forty years AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has been widely used, and it now possesses the confidence of millions of people who have experienced benefits from its marvelous curative virtues.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
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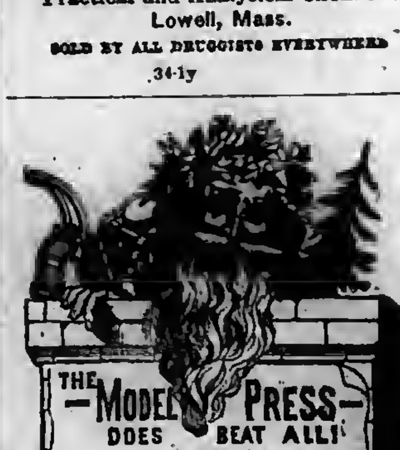
For the little it costs, nothing makes such a grand Holiday Present, as a Model Press. ... J. W. DAUGHADAY & CO., ... Philadelphia, Pa.
nov30-2teow

Readings and Recitations!
100 CHOICE SELECTIONS No. 21 NOW READY.
... P. GARRETT & CO., ... Philadelphia, Pa.
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PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK.
No preparation and only a common pen needed. ... Centennial MEDAL. ...
12-26teow

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

Mr. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my sister and father, whom I left in South Carolina in 1864. They belonged to Thomas Bolding. Sister was Emily Mack. One sister was Mary Ann; another was Eve. Address me at Richmond, Texas.

WILLIAM MCNEELY.

DEAR SIR: Please insert in your paper inquiry for the following persons: Diana, Robert, William and Johnny Carthorn, colored. Direct them to correspond with Susan Briggs, Ripley, Miss., in care of Phil. Gray. Susan was brought from Richmond, Va., in 1850, by speculators. She was brought from Mr. Carthorn, and they were her brothers and sisters. Very truly, P. GRAY,
Ripley, Miss., Nov. 29, 1882.

DEAR EDITOR: I would like to find my nephew, Robert Brown, who left New Orleans, Oct. 20, 1877, for Louisville, Ky. He stopped at Plaquemines, La., and wrote me two letters, but as I was out of the city teaching school at the time, they were not answered until my return home. I wrote but did not receive a reply. I have not heard from him since, although I have traveled and made inquiries at river cities. Address me at Allen, La. D. J. PRICE.
35 6tm

"Time and tide wait for no man,"—but how many are amusing themselves with gathering shells and pebbles on the shore, even within the hearing of the signal bell! What wonder if such are left behind?

A LETTER FROM GERMANY.
SIEGEN, January 9, 1882.
Very esteemed sirs:
The praise your Liver Pills have called forth here is wonderful. After taking one and a half boxes of your genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, I have entirely recovered from my four years' suffering. All who know me wonder how I, who, for so many years, had no appetite and could not sleep for backache, stitch in my side, and general stomach complaints, could have recovered.
An old lady in our city, who has suffered for many years from kidney disease, and the doctors had given her up, took two of your Pills and got more relief than she has from all the doctors. Yours truly,
J. VON DER BERG.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
The genuine are never sugar-coated.
Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression: McLane's Liver Pill.
The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signature of C. McLane and Fleming Bros. on the wrappers.
Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name McLane, spelled differently, but of same pronunciation.
If your storekeeper does not have the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, send us 25 cents, and we will mail you a box by mail, and a set of our advertising cards.
FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.
july27-1y

BELLS.
Clinton H. Meneely Bell Foundry.
Troy, N. Y., U. S. A.
Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Oldest workmen. Greatest experience. Largest trade. Special attention given to CHURCH AND SCHOOL BELLS. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.
nov23-1y

The following prices include the Mountings.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting.	Price
26 inches	175 lbs.	...	...
28	225 lbs.	...	...
32	325 lbs.	...	...
36	550 lbs.	...	...
40	750 lbs.	...	...
44	1000 lbs.	1350 lbs.	260 00
45	1350 lbs.	1750 lbs.	330 00
48	2100 lbs.	2900 lbs.	400 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.
The bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.
On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.
PHILLIPS & HUNT,
32 Natchez st., New Orleans, La.

BLYMYER M'F'G CO. BELLS
Church, School, Fire-alarm, Fine-toned, low-priced, warranted. Catalogue with 1500 testimonials, prices, etc., sent free. Blymyer Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.
17-26teow

McShane Bell Foundry
Manufacture those celebrated Chimes and Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. Price-list and circulars sent free.
HENRY McSHANE & CO.
Baltimore, Md.
aug31-1y

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
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Send for Fall Catalogue of Roses, Bulbs and Winter Blooming Plants. ... MILLER & HUNT, Wright's Grove, Chicago.

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for Soldiers, Widows, Parents ... PATENTS ... N. W. FITZGERALD & CO., Washington, D. C.

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DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC
PURIFIES THE BLOOD
A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers it is indispensable.
REV. J. L. TOWNER, Industry, Ill., says:—"I consider it a most excellent remedy for the debilitated vital forces."
... Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2, 1882.
PREPARED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.
oct3-1y

FOIL STONE DIAMONDS ONLY $1.00
SOLID GOLD MOUNTINGS
FOIL STONE DIAMONDS IN SOLID GOLD MOUNTINGS ...
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Development of Southern Industries!
NEW DRESS, NEW WRITERS, NEW ARTISTS. FULL of NEW LIFE AND VIGOR FOR 1883.
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
1842—1883
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BEST SOUTHERN Writers. IN THE SOUTH. Southern Farming and Gardening.
THE CHEAPEST JOURNAL IN THE WORLD.
It exposes all Humbugs. It instructs and entertains every member of the family. It is a complete guide for Gardening and Fruit Growing, and full of Valuable Hints on Cotton and Sugar Culture.
... of Southern Fruits and Vegetables for Northern markets.
Senators LAMAR (Miss.) and GORDON (Ga.) and other gentlemen interested in the development of Southern industries, who have called upon us, have influenced us to add these new features, which will hereafter make the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST invaluable in every Southern family,—nearly 100 columns of original matter and from 50 to 75 original illustrations in every number.
Send stamp for December Issue—THE GREAT NUMBER FOR THE SOUTH.
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EVERY SUBSCRIBER receives a perfect plate copy of Dupre's last great painting "IN THE MEADOW," ...
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USE THE

A WONDERFUL and SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.
These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, as when first you use them. They have been carefully examined and analyzed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the sight if used in time, but in no case can the eye become impaired by their use for the following reasons:
1. The chemicals soften the light to the eye, completely doing away with that tiresome sensation that is usually experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.
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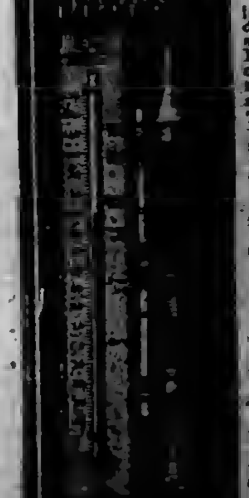
4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the light having no effect on the eye, with no distressing or tiresome sensation, which necessarily improves the eye.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
The MEDICATED GLASSES are all stamped on the frame H. HOUSSAH, Medicated. NONE GENUINE UNLESS STAMPED.
WE DON'T SELL TO PEDDLERS.
Dealers Supplied Wholesale at Liberal Discount.
ALL EYES SUITED. Persons residing at a distance who may wish to procure these Spectacles can send for a circular containing description, prices, etc., and directions for insuring a perfect fit, and have them sent by mail, by addressing
Hero. Houssah,
CRESCENT CITY SPECTACLE COMPANY,
56 St Charles street, near Gravier, New Orleans.
nov16-1y

AGENTS WANTED FOR GRAND HOLIDAY GIFT BOOK MOTHER, HOME, AND HEAVEN!
... N. D. THOMPSON & CO., Publishers, St. Louis, Mo.
nov23-13t

LANDRETHS' PEDIGREE SEEDS
ESTABLISHED 1784
SEEDS For the MERCHANT ... SEEDS
SEEDS For the MARKET GARDENER SEEDS
For the PRIVATE FAMILY
Grown by ourselves on our own Farms.
Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Rural Register FREE TO ALL.
MERCHANTS, SEND FOR YOUR BUSINESS CARDS FOR TRADE LIST.
DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, SEED GROWERS, PHILADELPHIA
52-1y

WHAT WILL THE WEATHER BE TO-MORROW?
Pool's Signal Service Barometer
OR STORM GLASS AND THERMOMETER COMBINED, WILL TELL YOU!

It will detect and indicate correctly any change in the weather 12 to 48 hours in advance. ... BEST IN THE WORLD! ...
BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS. TRADE MARK.

CUT PRICES ...

Southwestern Christian Advocate.

VOL. 17—NO. 51. | NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, DECEMBER 21, 1882 | WHOLE NUMBER 542.

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

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THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN,
32 Natchez Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

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L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D.D., - - - Assistant

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[illegible] Broadway, New York.

A Song of Solace.

Thou sweet hand of God, that now woundest my heart,
Thou makest me smile, while thou makest me smart.
It seems as if God were at ball-play; and I,
The harder He strikes me the higher I fly.
I own it, He bruises, He pierces me sore,
But the hammer and chisel afflict me no more.
Shall I tell you the reason? it is that I see
The Sculptor will carve out an angel of me.
I shrink from no suffering, how painful so e'er,
When once I can feel that God's hand is still there;
For soft on the anvil the iron shall glow
When the smith with His hammer deals blow upon blow.
God presses me hard, but He gives patience too,
And I say to myself "'tis more than my due."
And no tune from the organ can swell on the breeze
Till the organist's fingers press down on the keys.
So come then, and welcome, the blow and the pain.
Without them no mortal to Heaven can attain,
For what can the sheaves on the barn-floor avail
Till the thresher shall beat out the chaff with his flail?
'Tis only a moment God chastens with [illegible]
[illegible] sorrow, the sunshine [illegible]
[illegible] on [illegible]
Be [illegible] then pray.
—From the German.

The Birmingham Matter.

BY REV. H. R. REVELS, D. D.

Mr. Editor:—While I have no desire for newspaper [illegible], I feel it to be a duty [illegible] some serious thoughts [illegible] the columns of our [illegible] (THE SOUTHWESTERN,) in [illegible] to the Birmingham, Ala., [illegible]. It is a [illegible] of that church [illegible] announcement, in [illegible] that his [illegible] for white people, [illegible] persons [illegible] language [illegible] not to be so [illegible] is that of [illegible] Rev. John F. [illegible] Tennessee [illegible] the poor [illegible] M. E. Church [illegible]

are engaged in spreading the blessings of education and Christianity among their poor, needy, people. The next result of our Southern work may be seen in an astonishingly great number of flourishing colored churches, whose pastors, educated by our general church, intelligently and instructively preach to them the word of life, and the result is, we have thickly scattered over Mississippi, (and I suppose that the same is true of the other Southern States,) large congregations, who are comparatively well informed and intelligent and all the time improving in these respects. Connected with these congregations, are flourishing and well instructed Sabbath-schools. And these nurseries of our churches keep pace with them in prosperity. A large proportion of these congregations own their houses of worship. It is true other Methodist denominations have a foot-hold among the colored people of the South, but the number of churches founded by them is small when compared with these founded by the M. E. Church. And as to schools, the difference is overwhelmingly greater in our favor. But, in fairness, it must be admitted that the M. E. Church has done more for the poorest of the poor in the South, because she was able to do so. Moved by the head of the church to engage in this noble Christian work she established her Freedman's Aid Society, and, through this society, has expended nearly $1,000,000. Through her missionary society she has expended, in Mississippi alone, multiplied thousands in assisting her poor colored members in supporting their pastors and presiding elders; through her boards of church extension and education she has greatly assisted them in paying for their church property and in aiding young men in studying for the ministry. And it is due to my people to say that they are fully sensible of and profoundly grateful for what has thus been done for their incalculable benefit by the church of which they are a part. And they would gladly become self-sustaining more rapidly than they are now doing, but their movement in this direction is slow because of their great and painful poverty, which has been continued by frequent failures of crops, and the low price of cotton, the chief agricultural product in Mississippi and other Southern States. But notwithstanding their poverty and other drawbacks, thank God they are, through the instrumentality of the M. E. Church, all the time advancing in learning, the adorning virtues of life, and the bright paths of Christianity. But let it be remembered, it was not alone what our church has done for their good as already stated, that led such great numbers of intelligent colored people in the South to unite with her; but rather their belief that that learned, wealthy, powerful and influential church was not only clear of prejudice toward them on account of color and previous condition of servitude, but that she sympathized with them and respected them as fellow-men, and brethren in Christ; that it would never treat them scornfully, degradingly, nor in a manner calculated to foster and perpetuate an already existing prejudice toward them. And the writer knows that they were, and still are, correct in that favorable opinion of the M. E. Church. And if there is any departure from what was true of that church, in reference to the colored people, in the beginning of her [illegible] work, it is not on the part of the general church, her Bishops and general conference officers, but [illegible] the part of certain white [illegible] brethren who are in the [illegible] engaged in trying to build [illegible] churches and schools, and [illegible] think that by manifest [illegible] unwillingness to treat the [illegible] and members of [illegible] here otherwise than [illegible] by some white people [illegible] South who are [illegible] prejudiced and scorn[illegible] they will be more [illegible] successful in their [illegible] they greatly [illegible] success for two [illegible] that which [illegible] the golden [illegible] will be [illegible] to be [illegible] de-

kingdom in her Southern work only by adhering to the principles, feelings and sentiments with which she commenced it. I believe that no intelligent colored members of any our churches or congregations would, for a moment, deny the right to their white brethren, if they are able to do so, to build a church without their aid; but when they, through their pastor, make the announcement that its doors are open for the admission of the people of all nations, except those of African descent, and that they are not invited nor expected to attend it—that though they might wish to visit it for the purpose of hearing the precious gospel preached by him who should be called by God to break the bread of life to perishing souls, still if their presence there would be offensive they will not go, and they will feel that they have been treated by an M. E. Church and its pastor in a manner which the general church, its Bishops and other representatives will not tolerate,-but condemn. Why did the M. E. Church and its pastor at Birmingham, Ala., announce that they would not allow colored people to even visit them, while we have in the South mixed conferences which are progressing in peace, harmony and prosperity; while, while we have in some of our institutions of learning in the South, white and colored teachers of both sexes; while we have in similar institutions in the North, established by our church, other religious denominations and states, colored as well as white students?

Rodney, Miss., Dec. 7, 1882.

Union Chapel, New Orleans.

Joy at last for the faithful few that have lived to see the nice audience room finished. Many have died since this work was commenced by the Rev. George Dardis. Many prayers, tears and sorrows from the members and pastors, Rev. M. Dale, Rev. J. Vance, Rev. A. E. P. Albert. They have passed through the storm, but the calm day of joy has come to those that remain, while many have turned aside from the work. Money has been lent and lost, friends have been lost, Satan has tried his strong forces against this work, but God will sustain his church. Ten years labor was enjoyed on the 12th of November, in the presence of many of our brother ministers—Revs. Dale, Albert, Green, King, Forrest, Dean, Cushman, and many others. We collected $238. The members and friends have been giving liberally all the while, and the following names and sums are only a part of what has been subscribed in our last movement, and in conclusion with this, the trustees desire to express their thanks, first to our Church Extension and Bishops, secondly to all the friends that have aided our work:

Rosetta Hayes, $3; Polite Lamison, $7; Susan Jones, 50 cts; Mrs M F Burgas, 2.55; Hannah Fields, 60 cts; Jane Alfred, 75 cts; Reuben Lincoln, $2.75; C. Elder, 50 cts; Mrs Washington, 50 cts; Ellen Williams, $2.25; Catharine Martin, $1; Creacy Scott, 50 cts; Hannah Banks, 50 cts; Sarah Polite, $5; Margaret Hill, $2; Joshua Williams, $2.50; Elizabeth Franklin, $4; Mary A Thomas, $2; L Scott, 75 cts; Mary Jones, 60 cts; Ann Joiner, $1; Felix Joseph, $1; Frances Bass, 50 cts; Josephine Osbon, 25 cts; Mrs Coleman, $1.75; Margaret Brown, $1; Ida Moore, $2, Wm Moore, $1; Ricard Sylvine, $3.50; Mrs L Allen, $2.75; Richard Winbush, $1.65; Mary Moore, $1; Estelle Saddlier, $2; Josbacke Hant, $2; Lizzie Williams, $2; Henrietta Hamilton, $9.50; Emma Jones, $4.45; Kate Rogers, $3.50; F J Brent, $3.25; Martha McGill, $1.75; Mrs A Boudra, $1.55; Hanaah Nelson, $4.55; Mrs. D. Friend, $5; Ella Bontte, $7.25; Mary Williams, $5; A Patterson, $1; Patsey, Bradley, $2; Mallee Gray, 3.50; Wm Bailey, 3.50; Mary Brown, 2.50; M. Shalowey, 2.00; U S Hill, 3.50; Ellen William, 1.00; A Panalle, 22.50. Samuel Edmond, 75c; Mary Hunt, 3.00; Mary Bernard, 6.00; Ellen Quall, 1.00; Fannie Osborne, 50c; Eliza Mitchell, 2.25; Morise Gray, 2.00; Edward Anderson, 1.50; J. Edmond, 60c; J H Oglesby, 1.00; Monroe Martin, 60c; Rose Johnson, 1.10; P W Hamilton, 5.50; Antonio Lucien, 3.00; John Baptiste, 4.00; Ellen Gensy, 4.50; A. Wilkerson, 60c. Stephen Lewis (dead), 3.00; Celestine Smith, $4.35; Mary Lee, 1.50; [illegible] Fisher, 60c; M. Thomas, 55c; Stephen Moore, 20c; E Moore, [illegible] Winters, 1.00; Fannie [illegible] C Garner, 2.00; C [illegible] Henderson, 1.75; Jem Baptist, 5.00; L Lienzy, 25c; Faanie Bradford, 2.25; Pollne Sullivan, 2.75; Jane Rabidee, 1.50; Naacy Theophile, 5.50; Mary Lincoln, 3.00; Elizabeth Oscar, 2.25; Sister Taylor, 50c; Mary Washington, 3.50; Louisa Morris, 5.25; Cornelia Royal, 2.00; Mary Hurd, 4.50; Alice Landry, 25c; B Martin, 1.25; A Scott, 2.50; J W Washington, 1.75; Margaret Brown, 50c; Poliae Julian, 2.00; Jenet Pritched, 2.00; O Oscar, 1.00; Comas Jacques, 1.50; Mary Bules, 1.00; Betsey Cocks, 2.00; E A Lacey, 1.55; Agnes Brown, 2.00; Charles Crane, 3.75; Julia Williams, 2.00; Josephine Beauregard, 2.00; Frances Thomas, 2.00; Kate Williams, 2.50; Betsey Johnson, 2.00; Odia Scott, 2.00; Sep Scott, 1.00; Charlott Brown, 7.00; Peter Seals, 50c; Clara Huat, 1.50, George Williams, 1.00; Peter James, 1.00; Malley Barber, 25c; E Martin, 1.50; Anna Hill, 2.00; Geo Hill, 2.00; Mary Theodore, 1.75; Joseph Oscar, 1.00; Agnes Royal, 85c; Heary Weber, 25c; John David, 22c; B. Payne, 25c; Sarah Blaine, 25c: Laura Davisalles, 50c; Sarah Samnels, 4.35; Mary Dixon, 2.80; A Graat, 1.00; Lewis Scott, 4.00; J Mason, 25c; Miss Canis, 50c; Martha Loadea, 2.55; Peter Seals, 2.50; Nelley Washiagton, 25c; Celestine Oglesby, 4.50; Rashford, 1; Liley Donden, 1.50; M Lewis, 50c; Louisa Henry, 2.00; S Williams, 2.00; Wilson Cary, 2.00; Mary Buley, 3.00; Henley, 25c; C Cummings, 25c; Mary Brown, 2.00; Martha Carter, 50c; Safe Williams, 1.00; Anna Brown, 6.50; Levinia Brenell, 2.20; M Ross, 6.25; Roso Reed, 75c; S J Maurice, 2.50; Ed Dixon, 4.00; Mary Marsh, 2.25; Jaae Kennedy, 25c; L Steven, 2.00; Loucile Clement, 3.00 Hearietta Hill, 10c; Alcinda Thomas, 4.85; Jennie Browa, 1.00; Wm Johnson, 1.75; Mary Lucket, 3.00; Elizabeth Creekey, 3.50; James Baker, 1.00; Charlotte Brown, 1.00; Rosaana Fisher, 2.50; Monroe Martin, 75c; Louisa Johnson, 2.00; Mary Brown, 2.00; Mary Scott, 2.00; Sallie Fraacis, 1.00; Monroe Belfield, 6.00; Mary Gardner, 17.00; Mary Bass, 5.35; Mary Williams, 5.00; Sallie Russell, 2.50; Annie Reed, 2.25; Sigh Vick, 2.00; V Shates, 50c; Fanaie Mitchell, 1.50; Nancy Turner, 15c; Margaret Riley, 2.00; Henrietta Davis, 1.30; Louisa Smith, 2.00; Clara Young; 60c; H Rogers, 25c; Susan Ellis, 1.00; Martin Bennet, 1.00; Jackson, 1.25: Lizzy Lenzy, 50c; Margaret Randolph, 50; Rosetta Thomas, 1.35; Lizzie Breat, 1.00; Isabella Ryan, 3.00; Peter Jones, 3.50; Fanny Mitchell, 50c; George Anderson, 6.00; Sister White, 5.85; Christiae Bartlet, 2.00; Blganybat, 2.00; Mary Bailey, 4.50; Jane Hamilton, 5.00; Mary Waters, 14.00; J L Creekey, 3.50; N Villere, 1.25; Margaret Randolph, 3.00; Mal Dudry, 1.50; Celestine Hughes, 6.00; Cathriae Robinson, 7.45; Rachel Washington, 1.00; Julia Sparrow, 5.00; Lncinda Prescott, 4.00; Lucy Baker, 5.80; A L Rosmond, 6.00; Eliza Winbush, 3.00; Josephine Layancy, 3.20; L Stockton, 2.00; Josephine Yancy, 2.00; Rachel Davis, 25c; Rose Vinet, 4.75; Harriet Wiahush, 25c; Josephine Edmond, 50c; Liley Vinet, 2.00; Stephen Priestley, 11.55; James Kennedy, 2.50; Julia Robinson, 4.00; Columbia Brown, 3.00; Virginia Bell, 2.00; Amelia Dixon, 3.00; P Jones, 2.00; Anthony Moore, 1.00, S Polite, 3.25; J B Hall, 2.00; Eliza Gant, 2.00; M E Todd, 2.75; Charity Alexis, 2.00; Anthony Breanne, 2.00; Magnolia Hall, 2.60; Amelia Carter, 1.00; L Rowe, 1.50; Charlotte Priestly, 1.00; Jane Dudley, 50c; Amelia Hamilton, 50c; Sarah Washington, 25c; Fannie Moore, 3.50; Fanny Mitchell, 50c; Mrs C Cremor, 2.00; Josephine Lee, 2.00; James Johnson, 4.00; Julia Lynch, 3.25; Richard Fisher, 1.10; Casey Brown, 5.00; Peter Hurd, 1.75; Emma Lloyd, 3.50; Mary Jimeson, 1.50; James Johnson, 1.00; Fanny Withes, 50c; Johnny Williams, 50c; C Rogers, 1.50; John Lloyd, 1.50; Ellen Lynch, 1; John Lynch, 50c; Josephine Harrison, 25c; Clara Hunt, 1.00; J D Kennedy, 25c; Joseph Rolinger, 50c; S A Mason, 1.00, Salse Brown, 26c; Jesse Williams; 25c; Frances Batling, 50c; James Johason, 2.25; John David, 25c, Agnes Baptiste, 1.25; B Thomas, 1.75; Amelia Carter, 1.50; Mary A Barnes, 25c; Jane Denby, 50c; Lizzie Brickel, 25c; L Williams, 4.00; M Anderson, 30c; Rose Gildrey, 12.50; Thomas Polite, 2.40; Agnes Beattie, 1.25; Theodore Rosmond, 7.25; Ann Williams, 50c; Heary Smith, 1.00; Josephine Johnson, 1.50; Kate Bowier, 1.00; H Trembling, 25c; Henry Mumford, 2.00; Louisa Patterson, 1.00, Hannah Milton, 3.25; Wm Harrison, 1.50; Mary Denby, 2.00; Caroline Tonson, 1.00; Ella Parker, 3.60; Diaaa Washingtoa, 2.00; Sarah Steward, 2.00; Nora Mumford, 3.50; Martha Johnson, 50c; Kate Baney, 1.00; Sallie Brown, 1.00; Octavia Carter, 2.00; Mrs Wares, 80c; M Brown, 2.00; Daniel Winbash, 6.00; C Williams, 1.25; Elizabeth Harris, 4.50; Robert A Jefferson, 7.00; Mary Theodore, 1.75; Susan Washington, 2.10; Mary Johnsoa, 2.00; Frances Barnes, 2.75; Martha Carter, 4.75; Sylvey Taylor, 1.40; J Zelphey, 1.50; Susan Panell, 2.50; Jennie Washington, 50c; Richard August, 90c; Mary Spauldiag, 4.00; Hester Viaceat, 1.00; Jeremy Smith, 1.10; Rose Barber, 1.50; Jano Dudley, 1.00; Mrs Clare, 1.00; Rachel Briscoe, 50c; — Prene, 25c, Anne Murphre, 5.75; Louvinia Martin, 1.50; Ella Stanton, 2.00; Luciada Bradley, 1.00; L Thomas, 3.00; Angeline Theodore, 1.00; Jane Qualls, 2.00; William Hughes, 9.50; Alex Henderson, 3.00; Edgard Ellis, 2.00; S Samuel, 50c; A Theodore, 1.00; Martha Young, 4.00; Bush Parker, 1.25; Carrie Scales, 3.10; Jane Williams, 85c; Comodore Nelson, 2.00; E Wolls, 2.00; Ann Brown, 3.00; Jane Dudley, 1.00; Cora Lee, 2.00; Sylvey Lewis, 1.20; Wm Fields, 2.20; Henry Riddley, 2.00; B Davis, 2.00; Caroline Alice, 2; Felix Joseph, 2.50; James Day, 25c; Perry Medde, 1.00; Joseph Reed, 50c; Joe Willie, 2.00; A Vinet; 75c; Celina Gray, 2.00; Blauk, 50c; Samuel P White, 1.00; Malinda Nichols, 2.00; B Cahid, 2.00; Rev Dean, 1.50; Rev Forrest, 1.00.

In view of the many embarassments for nearly ten years in trying to complete this building for God, and the many kind and liberal-hearted friends who have stood by the church (and some have passed, we trust, to glory) we, as trustees of Union Chapel, feel it our duty to express our thanks to the friends and members for the many gifts and kindnesses shown to Zion, and also to the givers for the following articles: The beautiful carpet, sister Gidrey and husband; the mat, Mary Herd; the glasses and pitcher, Miss C. Robinson; the trimming, H. Taylor.

Be it resolved, That a copy of the above be published in the SOUTHWESSERN ADVOCATE.

A. SCOTT,
ED. DIXON,
C. NELSON,
MASON,
CREEKEY,
HALL,
R. LAMISON,
Trustees.

Letter From Sweet Home.

Dear Editor:—It has been a long time since I have said anything through your dear old SOUTHWESTERN. Dear brethren, for 2 or 3 years we have been trying to have a camp-meeting at Sweet Home, and with but little or no success. We were in the midst of two camp-meetings, or I might have said, two gatherings for a camp-meeting, but failed to have any campers. So, day after day, and night after night, our beloved elder and I, with a few others, labored under a great disadvantage, caused by not having the assistance of visiting brethren and campers. The few members of Sweet Home thought they were not able to support so large a number of people as come to our pretended camp-meetings, and they expressed their thoughts by not camping. Now, brethren, this is a bad state of affairs, especially for a revival of religon. Since this was the case with us at Sweet Home, Bro. Sams, the presiding elder, and I, with the quarterly conference, devised this plan: that whereas, our people are very poor, especially in small settlements, we thought it best to have a conference camp-meeting. Also our desire is for this matter to be disposed of in our next session of the annual conference. We would like to have a question on camp-meetings, reading as follows: Who shall be the committee on camp-meeting? Then, after being appointed, this committee must meet and make out their report on the matter of camp-meetings. Now, brethren, this will be a blessing to Sweet Home, and the conference generally. Why? Because every preacher in the Little Rock Conference will become interested, and every circuit and station become a part of this great camp-meeting resort, and each will raise or devise some plan for the support of the camp-meeting. The meeting would be largely attended and well taken care of; and then such a saving of souls would follow. Brethren, do not understand me as making out a report for such committee in case there is one appointed. I only give you my idea why it would be a help for one church in the Little Rock Conference. Brethren, think over this matter, and if in your judgment you can approve this step, make up your mind what you will try and do, if possible, next year for the camp-meeting. If so we will have one. Take it at heart, pray over it, sing about it, preach about it, and then before going to bed talk about it with your friends and members.

Respectfully submitted,
W. R. DUNCAN.

Sweet Home, Ark.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Little Rock Conference.

BY REV. I. G. POLLARD.

Within sixty days we will meet in the fifth session of our Conference, to make our reports for the closing year, and to receive our appointments for another. But how will those reports compare with those of former years? According to last year's reports our people gave less than five cents per member for missions. Why was this? While the reports show quite a number of charges did not take a collection for the Board of Church Extension.

Is it not reasonable to suppose that men filled with the Holy Ghost, moved upon by the Holy Spirit to preach the gospel to the lost, as we claim to be, and receiving help as we do from these benevolent societies, would feel interest enough in those outside of our immediate charges to ask our people to contribute what they can for the conversion of the world? If it is true that after each pastor has faithfully presented the work and and plans of these agencies of the church to the people, and they intelligently refuse to give a cent, then the preacher thus failing should have the benefit of clearing himself of the responsibility for failing. Hence we favor a report of all the collections at the next conference, as to how they were taken, and the manner of presenting these claims by each preacher, before his character passes. It is certainly the duty of each pastor to train his people to give, as much so as to train them to pray and shout. Our discipline contains the recommendations and plans of the General Conference in these matters, besides the SOUTHWESTERN has been a faithful advocate of these interests weekly, and there can be no excuse for not making the effort and giving our people an opportunity to do what they are willing to do for the Master.

I know one brother who has collected more for missions than his assessment, and he certainly had one of the hardest fields in the conference, but he has put his committees to work and attended to the matter faithfully. Nor has he lost a cent from his own collections, for the people have a pastor who gives them an opportunity to do their part in the saving of this world. He is also building a new church; so that it is clear in this case that the people always give if the pastor gives them a chance to give. Now, suppose the bishop asks the presiding elders for a man for an important charge, where the financial interest of the charge, as well as the spiritual, is to be carefully looked after, and this brother is put there, and others are sent to a less important work, who will be to blame for his outstripping some others?

The man that loves God and his conference brethren, and tries to make peace among them, and does his duty, is usually the man who goes to the front.

The Murder of Colored Citizens.

MR. EDITOR: I am a daily subscriber to *The Times-Democrat*, and my heart is constantly filled with horror after having perused it, and finding therein the terrible outrages perpetrated against colored men almost every night throughout the South. Will you please read the following:

Special to the Times-Democrat.

"Bastrop, La., Dec. 8.

The usual quiet of our town was broken this morning, when it was anounced that a couple of colored men were found hanging to the limb of a tree, near Bastrop. They were incarcerated in our parish prison, two days ago, charged with shooting Mr. W. B. Curry, as telegraphed you on Wednesday. Last night the jail doors were broken down by a determined body of indignant men and the two prisoners, Tom Robinson and Bill Cephas, taken out and hung. Public opinion is in sympathy with the lynchers, and no desire to find them out is manifested. The young man Curry is in a dangerous condition, and if he recovers his face is disfigured for life.

Last Saturday a negro man named Wesley Andrews endeavored to murder a white man named McDowell, three miles from this town. The negro has been captured. The reports are that Judge Lynch, fixed his case last night. The practice of indulgent juries has aroused the people, who are determined that such outrageous crimes shall no longer go unpunished."

In the name of Israel's God, how can the editor of *The Times-Democrat*, here in this Christian country, and the whole Democratic press and pulpit sit quietly and read of such outrages committed against the Negro? They are simply "*charged*" with committing crime, and without Judge or jury are forced from jail, and hurled into eternity with not a word of forewarning. The above telegram says: "Public opinion is in sympathy with the lynchers, and no desire to find them out is manifested." Shame upon that public opinion! That's the right spirit to induce emigrants to settle in the South, is it not? "If Mr. W. B. Curry lives, his face will be disfigured for life." The souls of two men are disfigured for life. What would have been the result had those two American citizens lost their lives in England or any other foreign country? The life of a colored man is really safer in southern portions of Africa than here in his own Christian home. The telegram goes on to say, "Another colored man attempted to murder a white man, and that it has been reported that Judge Lynch has fixed his case, notice that the charge is that he "*attempted*" murder only, and has been hung. My Lord and Master! Where are we? In America, "The land of the free and the home of the brave? The Negro has been made a citizen, and the South prefers colored labor to that of Chinese or any other, and *why* are they thus treated? The *Times-Democrat* is fully acquainted with the sentiment of the South, and it should answer. Moreover, I have observed that in the sugar parishes of this State, the Negro does not meet with such cruelty as in the cotton parishes.

On last Wednesday morning I clipped the following from the *Times-Democrat:*

"Mr. Freeland, an old resident of this parish, who was tried at the fall term of the court for killing Tally, and who was returned to jail on the disagreement of the jury, was yesterday released on a $3000 bond, which was signed by some fifty persons."

Mr. Freeland resides in Morehouse parish. Quite a contrast between Mr. Freeland and the three colored men. Mr. Tally is wrapped up in the cold silent tomb, and Mr. Freeland, the murderer of Mr. Tally, is out on bond. Mr. Curry is still living, but nevertheless, two men were "*charged*" with only shooting him and they have been murdered without Judge or jury.

The Democratic party is responsible for the outrages perpetrated against the black American citizens of the South, and they, the Democrats, have gained a great deal at the last election, and the Republican party, will watch every move, and scrutinize every action of the Democratic party. May they rule well! They *must* avoid blunders, or otherwise expect an eternal overthrow. God bless the Southern pulpit, the church and press.

MRS. OCTAVIA VICTORIA ROGERS.
New Orleans, Dec. 11, 1882.

The Sunday law was enforced at New York with a strictness that surprised the residents. Street vendors of all commodities, newspapers included, were arrested, and in Brooklyn the drug stores were closed. The barber shops were shut, and those in hotels were kept busy, as outsiders who wished to be shaved, claimed to be guests. The street cars were not running, and express drivers were taken in if found violating the law. Projectors of sacred concerts fared in a similar way.

The business quarter of Kingston, Jamacia, was burned on the 1st instant. The loss is six million pounds. Hundreds are homeless. The wharves, warehouses, stores, banks and supplies are gone. Food supplies are needed. Charitable relief should be sent to W. K. Azbill, Kingston charity organization.

The American observations of the transit of Venus, at Santiago, Chili, were successful.

General News Items.

Anthony Trollope, novelist, is dead.

Wm. Galignani, of *Galignani's Messenger*, is dead.

The prohibition vote of New York, at the late election was over thirty thousand.

The island of Ceylon has been chosen as the future residence of exiles.

General Sir Evelyn Wood will be the commander of the new Egyptian army.

There were 171 National Banks organized during the past year, making a total of 2,269 now in operation.

Governor Foster has called a special election, Jan. 2nd, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Updegraff.

Gov. Stephens, of Georgia, pardoned Ed. Cox, slayer of Alston, and Cox's friends presented him with a handsome purse.

Mrs. Sarah Wood, aged 121 years, died at Buford, Ga. Her husband fought in the battle of King's Mountain before marrying her.

Albert Palmer, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Boston by more than 2000 majority over Samuel A. Green, the Republican and Citizen's candidate.

A portion of the Spanish war office burned in Madrid on the 12th. The King was present and assisted in subduing the flames.

The President has received congratulations and thanks from St. Louis and Memphis Exchanges for the references to the Mississippi river and improvements in [illegible] message.

At noon on the 11th, at Shawneetown, Ill., while eleven men, employed at the sawmill of Vincent & Son, were eating lunch, [illegible] boiler exploded, completely wrecking the mill, killing nine of the [illegible] and wounding the other two.

In view of the increasing trade with both Hayti and Santo Domingo, I advise that provision be made for diplomatic intercourse with the latter, by enlarging the scope of [illegible] mission at Port-au-Prince.—*President's Message.*

This government has recently had occasion to manifest its interest in the Republic of Liberia [illegible] seeking to aid the amicable [illegible] ment of the boundary dispute [illegible] pending between that [illegible] and the British possession of [illegible] ra Leone.—*President's Message.*

Among the congratulatory [illegible] sages received by Governor [illegible] Butler, of Massachusetts, was [illegible] from some of his one time foemen [illegible] Memphis, Tenn., worded in [illegible] wise: "General B. F. Butler. [illegible] to God in the highest! We [illegible] believe now that you stole [illegible] spoons at all! But if you did, [illegible] 'em! We wouldn't have you [illegible] trouble yourself about [illegible] them; not for anything in [illegible] world."—*Pensacola Progress.*

Secretary of State McGrath, [illegible] issued a certificate to Jas. O. B[illegible] head, as congressman-elect from the Ninth District of M[illegible] He refused to issue a certificate [illegible] Dr. J. H. McLean, to fill the [illegible] expired term of the late Th[illegible] Allen, in the old Second District, notwithstanding the intima[illegible] the Supreme Court that the el[illegible] was valid, holding that the district is legislated out of existence.

Have you planned to give a [illegible] time to getting up a club for [illegible] paper? Do not forget the [illegible] of spiritual seed among the [illegible] in your neighborhood. Their [illegible] drawn nearer to God, they will [illegible] so much better neighbors as [illegible] repay you a hundred times for [illegible] trouble; then these are they [illegible] whom your Lord died, [illegible] wants you to help save them. [illegible] the SOUTHWESTERN will [illegible] this end, give it a place among [illegible] instrumentalities you shall [illegible] bring men and women to Christ.

Gen. Raum, Commissioner [illegible] ternal Revenue, in his report [illegible] Secretary of the Treasury, [illegible] that taxation by internal [illegible] has increased from $1[illegible] 1879 to $146,500,000 in [illegible] estimates the receipts for [illegible] year at $145,000,000. He [illegible] the revenues should be [illegible] $60,000,000 to 70,000,000 [illegible] He thinks the du[illegible] amounting to $1[illegible] should be abolished, [illegible] producers, as an offset [illegible] of protection, be gi[illegible] 2½ cents on each pound [illegible] tured.

[illegible]

[illegible]

A great deal is said about jealousy. Some call it green-eyed, and others say these are mere figures of speech. It is called green or grizzly-eyed because it makes things look wrong. People who are jaundiced look yellow, the white of their eyes look yellow, in fact they are yellow, and everything is tinged with their own yellow sickness. They, like people who are color blind, see things and people in a false light. So people who are jealous see things in a false light. They look out upon this world with a jaundiced, jealous, color-blind eye. They see nothing good in society, or the world. All are like Johnson's famous leg of mutton, "bade as bade can be." They will believe nothing good of any person, save of course themselves. They find fault with everything done. The sight of others happy makes them unhappy. Jealousy is an awful disease, poisons the heart and spoils the man. Everything seen, heard, or done appears in a wrong light. It kills all the flowers and fruits of love in the human heart. It separates us from our friends and makes us lone as some volcanic isle. It is said that rooks and ravens kill the trees on which they build their nests. Jealousy certainly kills all love in the heart in which it enters and is allowed to reside.

Editorial Notes from West Texas.

On our way to Columbus to attend the West Texas Conference we had the pleasure of spending a day at Houston. We know of no city in the South making more rapid and what appears to be healthy progress. Large and substantial buildings are going up in all parts of the city. Real estate is moving upward every month. Houston is sure to become one of the great commercial centers of the South.

Houston Seminary, the new school established by the Freedman's Aid Society, is just closing its first term. The president, Rev. C. W. Campbell, is evidently the right man in the right place. Seventy-two students have been in regular attendance. Already the cry goes up for more room to accommodate the students. Is there not some good man who feels that he is a steward of the Lord, who can be persuaded to give twenty thousand dollars toward the erection of suitable buildings for this school? Our people are delighted with Bro. Campbell and his excellent wife. Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church is by far the handsomest church in the city, and is to be dedicated the last Sabbath in this month, without debt save the [illegible] thousand loan from the Church Extension Society. Bro. Scott, pastor, and a graduate from the Central Tennessee College, is loved and [illegible] by the people. Our people are calling louder and louder each year for an educated ministry, and those men whose chief strength is in their lungs will soon be laid upon the shelf. The people want something beside mere sound.—Brethren, read, study, think, as [illegible] will go to the Bishop a [illegible] position to have you removed, and you will begin with [illegible] to take a lower seat.

The editor of the SOUTHWESTERN, while attending the West Texas Conference, had a pleasant [illegible] with Henry Bedecker, Esq., [illegible] Colorado county. [illegible] is a German emigrant [illegible] county over thirty [illegible] he is a member of the [illegible] Episcopal church. Bishop [illegible] Hartzell, and other [illegible] have been his [illegible] this a Christian [illegible] devotions were [illegible]. Upon us, a [illegible] household be[illegible] as of an old [illegible] kindred. We can [illegible] pleasures of this [illegible] words of hatred or bit[illegible] hurled from the lips [illegible], but love, peace [illegible] prevailed.

[illegible], is the county [illegible] county, situated [illegible] river, and has a [illegible] two thousand [illegible] with seven [illegible] four school[illegible] two banks, and [illegible]. In the country [illegible] are [illegible] farms, [illegible] are [illegible] in other days [illegible] and sold. This [illegible] of many; [illegible] a train of [illegible] have [illegible] all be[illegible]

[illegible] either in the cotton or corn crop there must follow great financial distress. This year these crops are abundant, perhaps never more so, and joy is in most all the homes of our people. Bro. Davis, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in this city, is a man very much respected. Never was a conference more hospitably entertained.

West Texas Conference.

COLUMBUS, Texas, Dec. 7, 1882.

The tenth annual session of the West Texas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church assembled in Columbus at the Methodist Episcopal Church, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Bishop Thomas Bowman, D.D. L. L. D., presiding.

The Conference was opened with the usual religious services, conducted by the writer.

The Conference roll was called by the secretary of the last Conference. On motion, B. F. Smith was elected secretary and H. Swan assistant.

The usual committees were ordered. Dr. Fowler, one of the corresponding secretaries of the Missionary Society, was introduced and gave a marvelous address, full of facts and figures, showing the mission work of the church.

After the Dr's speech the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, and the conference adjourned with the benediction.

A NORTHER.

Last evening the weather was warm and oppressive, men were on the streets of Columbus without coats, sweltering as in August; this morning there is a real Norther, cold as Greenland, men feel the need of two or three coats. To us the Norther is the great bane of Texas. More people die here of lung complaints than in New England. These sudden changes cannot be conducive to health.

Friday morning Conference met at 9 o'clock, Bishop Bowman in the chair. Religious services were conducted by Brother Carper, one of the old men of the Conference, but there is no oldness in his spirit.

PRESIDING ELDERS.

S. Gates, Presiding Elder of the Waco District was called. He made a statement respecting his district which shows it to be in a prosperous condition.

C. S. Madison, Presiding Elder of the Austin District, reported a boom on his district. There was a decided improvement in church property and collections, they were moving up.

San Antonio District was called. M. Henson, Presiding Elder, said his district had made decided improvement, that he and his brethren had given a year of hard work; and that he and his brethren had lived in harmony and God had given them prosperity.

G. W. Richardson, Presiding Elder of the Columbus District, said his district was prosperous and full of promise, he had given to it it a year of earnest work, and rejoiced to say that all through the district there were seals of his ministry. God has bestowed abundant honor upon these men. There seems to be a tender relation existing between them and their preachers. Most all of the elders passed in examination and were found blameless and faithful in official administration. Only one or two were referred to the committee on conference relation. We observed, however, that the men who went to their work and did the best they could were counted blameless.

In this Conference each preacher when his name is called arises and reports his own work, and while most of them have but little knowledge of Latin or Greek, they give good evidences of sound conversion to God, and under their ministry sinners are converted, the church built up and God glorified. They are in the regular Aptolic succession.

One brother had a circuit eighty miles long, he was poor, his people were poor, he could get no horse, but he had walked and met all of his appointments during the year. Another who had subscribed fifty dollars toward the Conference school, had what is called a poor appointment, but he had made the subscription and must raise the money, and with the assistance of his good wife (such a wife is worth having, she would be too good for some men, but not for this brother,) had raised with their own hands cotton enough to pay his subscription, and at this conference subscribed another fifty dollars toward the school.

Steadily and strongly this Conference is moving on and up. On the third day, Saturday, December 9, Conference met at half past 8, Bishop Bowman in the chair. Divine services were conducted by Bro. Mosely. The minutes of the preceding day were read and approved.

Under the question "Who are the [illegible] preachers admitted to deacons [illegible]" it was brought out that [illegible] been recommended who could not write or read. The conference however decided not to recommend any who could not read intelligently.

When the minute question, "Who are admitted into full connection?" was taken up, two young men appeared before the altar and were interrogated by the Bishop according to the usual custom, and were addressed by the Bishop in a very earnest and impressive manner, as to their work as Methodist preachers. Answering all the questions satisfactorily they were admitted into full connection.

Saturday night was the anniversary of the "Freedman's Aid and Educational Society." The house was filled to its utmost capacity. Short speeches were made by the Bishop, Bro. Henson and the writer. The speech of the Bishop was splendid, and listened to with profound attention by the members of the conference and congregation. After the speeches subscriptions were taken for the Conference school to the amount of $1,375.

Saturday, December 10th, will be held in perpetual remembrance by the people of Columbus and the members of the West Texas Conference. The day was delightful. The Sunday-school exercises at half past nine o'clock were instructive and inspiring. But the great occasion of the day was the sermon of Bishop Bowman. No synopsis of ours will do justice to it. It was a simple and yet masterly presentation of thoughts suggested by Matt. 13, 45-46, The eternal world never seemed so near nor more real. Never have we seen a congregation more in sympathy with the preacher. At the close of the sermon a class of eleven were ordained Deacons.

In the afternoon the writer exhorted and eight were ordained Elders. At seven o'clock Bro. Swan gave a sermon full of gospel thoughts and well presented.

Monday, December 11th, Conference met at nine o'clock. Religious services were conducted by Brother Winchester. Minutes of Saturday were read and approved. Various committees reported. Resolutions commending and endorsing the SOUTHWESTERN were unanimously passed. San Antonio was selected as the place for the next Conference.

After a few well chosen remarks the Bishop read the appointments as follows:

WACO DISTRICT.

S. Gates, P. E., P. O. Austin.

Bromond & Long Branch	W. J. Mitchel
Calvert	B. F. Smith
Dallas & McKinney	P. Gates
Dennison	G. Bragner
East Waco	A. Lockhart
Ft. Worth	Edmond Hall
Groesbeck	A. Jackson
Majors & Gatesville	A. Taylor
Marlin	D. Humphries
Marlin Circuit	G. Wilson
Mexia	Albert Brown
Milford & Chamber's Creek	A. Brock
Pilot Point & Sherman	Jefferson Buel
Fort Sullivan & Milam Grove	A. Foster
Spring Hill Circuit	To be supplied
Waco St. James	A. R. Norris
Waco Mission	Wm. Brown

SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT.

M. Henson, P. E., P. O. Austin.

Belmont Circuit	To be supplied
Brackettville Circuit	J. Brown
Cuero & New Hope	J. C. Mays
Floresville & Stockdale	J. T. Gibbons
Goliad	W. Goodwin
Gonzales	W. A. Fortson
Hondo & Fredericksburg	J. T. Jacobs
Laredo & Corpus Christi	A. J. Turner
Mission Valley & Centreville	J. Henderson
Mt. Vernon	A. M. Mason
Pleasanton Circuit	D. Edmonds
Bridesville & Helona	To be supplied
San Antonio	J. R. Carnes
San Marcos	J. Browley
Seguin & Mt. Pleasant	W. H. Moseby
Victoria & Indianolia	P. M. Carmichael
Lavernia	D. W. Tucker

COLUMBUS DISTRICT.

G. W. Richardson, P. E., P. O. Austin.

Alleyton	C. Coggswell
Boxville	J. Caesar
Caney	J. M. Scott
Columbus	W. H. Davis
Columbus Circuit	G. T. Townsend
Eagle Lake	S. M. Harvey
Ellenger & Fayetteville	J. Jarman
Halletsville	E. Jones
Halletsville Mission	R. H. Porter
Industry	C. Chase
Lockhart	R. H. Harbert
Luling	S. Carper
Luling Mission	Geo. Brothers
Morales & Edna	Robert Duke
Oakland & Brown's Chapel	E. E. Cooper
Schuling Flatonia	H. Harris
Waelder & Peach Creek	Lee Reed
Wharton	Van Buren Banks
Williamsburg & Mt. Zion	W. H. Stevens

AUSTIN DISTRICT.

C. L. Madison, P. E., P. O. Austin.

Austin, Simpson Mission	T. Wadkins
Austin, Wesley Chapel	H. Swan
Austin Circuit	C. C. Robinson
Bastrop	G. Pleasant
Belton	S. Smith
Cedar Creek	E. Nesbit
Cunningham & West Point	I. Smith
Georgetown & Round Rock	E. Henderson
Giddings McDade	M. Lott
La Grange	M. Smith
La Grange Circuit	A. Majors
Lampasas & San Saba	J. W. Robinson
Liberty Hill Circuit	C. Shanks
Manor Circuit	G. Norman
Rockvale Davilla	To be supplied

From the statistics of the West Texas Conference we gather the following facts: Probationers, 738; members, 6,480; number of churches 74; probable value $51,960; number of parsonages, 13; probable value, $4,550. Paid for the support of pastors, Presiding Elders and Bishops: Austin District, $2,582.80: Columbus District, $2,680.60; San Antonio District, $2,481.75; Waco District, $2,694.10.

Georgia Conference has increased during the past six years in membership 447, church property $10,350, and Sunday-schools have nearly doubled.

Churches and the Color Line.

The *Christian Recorder*, the official organ of the A. M. E. Church, is evidently growing in grace.—Read:

As no churches purely white are needed in this country, or anywhere else, so are no churches purely colored. What are needed, are churches to which penitent souls of every race and tribe and kindred may go and find God and Christ. The A. M. E. Church, if it is to continue, must be a church of this kind. The fact of its remaining distinctively colored is as obnoxious to God as is the fact of other churches remaining distinctively white. Color is nothing with God. The salvation of men, regardless of their physical makeup, everything.

These are honest words. No one believes that Jesus Christ ever established Christianity for herding French people or German people, black people or white people into folds by themselves. In every nation, of every color, those who fear God, and work righteousness are accepted with him. Why not by us? In Christ we are one.

The following is Bro. Tanner's opinion of white people:

"White people to-day are more ready and more willing, and do come to our churches more than we go to theirs. We are afraid of them, and stay away. They are not afraid of us, and come. Therefore are the churches now known as colored to have the advantage of those now known as white. Already, in scores of our churches, whites make bold to enter and occupy our best seats. Nor are they unwelcome. We treat them as brethren."

We are glad to learn that he has so good an opinion of his white brothers and sisters. No doubt "white people are more ready and more willing and do" go to so-called colored churches more willingly than colored people go to the white. Colored people do not stay away from the churches of the white people because they are afraid. When the white people attend their churches they are welcomed, invited to take the best seats, and treated as brethren. How is it when colored people go to the white churches? Are they welcomed and invited to the best seats? They may worthily wear the "honorable" or be ordained ministers of the Lord Jesus, no matter how worthy, they are either excluded, made to sit back, or go up into the gallery. It is this unchristian, unbrotherly treatment colored people frequently receive when they go to the churches of the white people that makes them so unwilling to go.

Bourbonism in Kentucky.

Rev. Marshall W. Taylor, presiding elder Lexington Distoict, Lexington Conference, writes to the *Western Christian Advocate* as follows: "The town council of Lexington has forbidden, by ordinance, the erection of our new church on a lot recently purchased by us for $2,150 cash, because the location is so central and contiguous to the upper class, who do not want a 'Nigger Church' near them. But unless the councilmen stand guard and tear down as fast as the mechanics can erect, it will go up, as our people are not going to be trifled with in that matter. They mean to have it distinctly understood that 'negroes have property rights which the city of Lexington is bound to respect.' *Apropos* to this it is most agreeably true that the 'barbarisms' practiced on colored passengers, lately, by the railways here, have been largely mitigated, and would now disappear entirely if the colored people would use a little more of the physical and animal in their protests. As neither the corporations operating nor the people traveling these lines desire a continuance of the brutal exhibitions lately common, and still so to a limited degree on the Kentucky Central road. It is the caprice of conductors and brakesmen, who act without authority, presuming on the passive endurance by their victims, which presumption is generally realized. There was lately a noble exception to this rule in the case of Rev. W. W. Locke, of Gunn's Chapel, who gave notice that he would use physical force if interfered with in entering the cars after the common manner. He is a brawny, muscular man, as courageous as he is well developed. He was not disturbed."

Boston University opened a new and elegant building, the "Jacob Sleeper Hall," on the 5th inst. It is situated midway between the City Hall and the State House, and will be occupied by the College of Liberal Arts and the School of Theology. At the dedication addresses were made by Governor Long, President Eliot of Harvard, Gen. F. A. Walker, Rev. Joseph Cook and others. Congratulatory letters were read from Mayor Green, Bishop Paddock of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Hon. Wendell Phillips and Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, who were unable to attend.

Alabama Conference.

The Alabama conference met at Wedowee, Nov. 30th. Bishop Andrews, presiding. The statistics, in the *Methodist Advocate*, show a handsome increase: probationers 783, increase 350; members 4,952, increase 680; local preachers 99; increase 21; total 5,834, total increase 1,051. The number of church houses is 108, value $27,852; parsonages 2, value $325. Raised for building churches, $1,165. Sunday schools 67; scholars, 2,843. Raised for support of ministers, aside from missionary appropriations, $2,919.36. Missionary collections, $113.50, though the treasurer received only $97.75. Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, $2.85; Church Extension, $15,75; other benevolences, $10.50. For all purposes the Conference raised $4.235.56, which is more than $1000 over the amount given to the Conference by the benevolent societies of the Church. This is an encouraging advance toward self-support.

APPOINTMENTS.

EAST ALABAMA DISTRICT—*J. L. Freeman, P. E.*

Bell	T. A. Pharr
Edwardsville	L. Bowers
Flat Rock	J. M. Rampey
Galesville	J. M. Bowman
Mayuard's Cove	J. W. Ballow
Pleasant Grove	J. B. Loveless
Sand Mountain	To be supplied
Wedowee	D. S. Lowrey
Wills' Valley	J. D. Pierce

BIRMINGHAM DIST.—*T. R. Parker, P. E.*

Birmingham	E. H. King
Coketon	W. P. Mitchell
Crawford's Cove	Robert Hardin
Elmore	To be supplied
Gum Grove	J. W. Addington
Marshall	Peter Groover
Murpbree's Valley	I. H. Miller
Oxmoor and Wheeling	J. B. Tope
Rocky Mount	To be supplied
Village Springs	J. B. Miller

WEST AALABAMA DIST.—*C. C. Burson, P. E.*

Cedar Creek	W. I. Powell
Franklin	B. R. Flte
Hanceville	J. W. McGee
Morgan Valley	J. B. Parrott
Rock Spring	To be supplied
Sipsey	James Williams
Winston	J. R. Johnston

SOUTH ALABAMA DIST.—*J. G. Johnson, P. E.*

Brewton	To be supplied
Forest Home	C. L. Mann
Mount Union	C. J. Hammott
New Tabernacle	C. P. Davis
Rose Hill	Nathan Maloy
South Butler	W. W. Coxe
Yellow River	C. F. McGaha

Mount Union Seminary, C. J. Hammott, principal.

Forest Home Seminary, C. L. Mann, principal.

A fine mural tablet of polished brass and black marble, has been placed in the Centre Church, New Haven, Connecticut, in memory of the late Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon. The tablet bears the following inscription, a modest and eloquent tribute to the character and worth of this truly great and good man: "By the grace of God Leonard Bacon. A servant of Jesus Christ and of all men for His sake, here preached the Gospel for fifty-seven years. Fearing God and having no fear beside, loving righteousness and hating iniquity, friend of liberty and law, helper of Christian missions, teacher of teachers, promoter of every good work. He blessed the city and the Nation by ceaseless labors and a holy life and departed peacefully into rest December 24, 1881, leaving the world better for having lived in it."

The commencement exercises of the Peabody Normal Seminary, at Werlein Hall, on Tuesday morning 12th inst., were witnessed by a large audience. Hon. R. M. Lusher delivered the opening address, and was followed by a careful programme of suitable exercises, which was heartily applauded. On this occasion fourteen graduates received diplomas as teachers of elementary or grammar schools. Miss S. H. Burton received the silver medal. Miss Elizabeth A. Work the bronze medal. The Peabody Normal School will hereafter be a private institution; the State does not pecuniarily assist the Normal schools, and aid can no longer be obtained from the Peabody fund. We hope, however, that it may prosper, and continue to be an important agent in the better education of the people of Louisiana.

In our travels on railroads, nothing disgusts us more than to come across those fogyish persons who are ever on the hunt for "de culled people's car." Our people should quit hunting for such barbarous discriminations, which, though now gradually melting away under the sunshine of a more enlightened civilization, were a few years ago so prominent at every turn. There are not, neither should there be, any "culled people's" or any other race car. Let the Rip Van Winkles among the people quit hunting for them.

Henry McShane & Co., of Baltimore, Md., furnished the two bells for the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, and we learn from the Washington *Post* that the bell at the east front of the capital, rung daily during the Garfield fair came from the same firm. It represents the musical note C, weighs about 4,000 pounds, and is intended as the tenor of a memorial chime of twelve bells for the Centenary Methodist Episcopal church of Richmond, Va.

Some people are morally blind, and are incapable of forming any convictions of their own. They follow their party, whatever may be its principle or policy, right or wrong. Such people deserve little, if any, respect. Too much consideration, however, can hardly be given to men of stern moral convictions; men, who will dare every wave of unpopularity, and steadfastly abide by their convictions. The following admirable expression of sentiment, by R. P. Dick, U. S. Judge in North Carolina, points him out as a man of right and inflexible convictions.

He said: "I have followed the Republican flag through dust and heat and have supported it faithfully, but if that banner must have a barrel, or a still-house for a motto, it no longer floats over me." We say amen to such a sentiment. This nation is not to be governed by the whiskey barrel and the still-house, but by right and righteousness.

It is an old proverb, that "whom the gods mean to destroy they first make mad." Governor Foster, of Ohio, has not profited in the least by the recent election in that State. He is still joined to his idols, and advocates a tax, (which means license) on all liquor sales as the beau ideal of temperance reform. No, no, Governor; you are full fifty years behind the times. License has been tried over and over again, and in every instance has failed. This talk about driving low groggeries out of the business is all twaddle. In fact, the low groggeries are not half so seductive, and destructive, as the more genteel. Prohibition is the only remedy, and we suppose that the old political managers must either pass through the process of conviction and conversion, or be discharged.

The California *Christian Advocate* says the statistics of the last annual session of the Southern California Conference show that the last year has been one of great prosperity. In 1876 it had 1,257 members in full connection, 13 churches, valued at $49,600, and 9 parsonages, valued at $6,950, with an indebtedness of $9,134, leaving a net value of church property of $47,316. In 1882 its membership aggregates 2,026, an increase of more than ten per cent. per annum. This year it has thirty churces and nineteen parsonages, and only $1,370 indebtedness, leaving a net value of $100,573.50, or an increase of more than 112 per cent. About 40 per cent. of the whole six years' gain has been realized during the past year.

We call special attention to the advertisement of the New Orleans University in another column. We are informed that the attendance the present term reaches the unprecedented number of 189. The teachers are all energetic and faithful, and every scholar has all the attention necessary for a thorough understanding of the subject studied. The elocutionary classes, under the care of Prof. Clifford, are a very interesting as well as valuable feature of the college; and the lectures by Dr. Dean on travels in Europe afford much instruction. Let every parent feel the importance of giving his children a Christian education, and the number in attendance will still be larger than during the present term.

The Utah Mission Conference of the M. E. Church has church property worth $67,800. The membership is 147, probationers, 37, and 533 children are in its Sunday-schools. Rev. T. C. Iliff is Superintendent, and also pastor, at Salt Lake City. The Salt Lake Seminary is a successful institution, and the Conference is endeavoring to build up schools in other places.

The importance of Dean Stanley's work to religious literature, and his position as a historian, will be discussed, in a paper in the January number of *The Century*, by Frederick W. H. Myers, who will be remembered as the author of the paper on George Eliot, in the same magazine.

Our Assistant writes from central Louisiana: "Crops are reported to have yielded only one fourth through this region—causes late planting, drought and caterpillars. Brethren are working like beavers to make favorable showing at conference."

PERSONAL.

—Rev. Dr. Ridgaway reports Garrett Biblical Institute as prospering. He enjoys his work.

—Rev. D. W. Carter, missionary to Mexico, passed several days in the city waiting for the first outgoing steamer for Vera Cruz.

—Howard Alden, of the firm of Edwin Alden & Bro.'s, Newspaper Advertising Agency, Cincinnati, died Dec. 9th, at Charlottesville, Va., whither he had gone in hopes of restoring his health.

—Hon. W. B. Smith, of the parish of St. Mary, a layman of our church and a member of our last General Conference, has been appointed Deputy Naval officer at this port, vice S. Wakefield, resigned.

—W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, will next spring cause the remains of John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," to be exhumed in Tunis and brought across the Atlantic for interment at the national capital.

—John M. Gregory, L.L.D., one of the corresponding secretaries of the Baptist Educational Society, is in the city on a tour through the South in the interest of education. He delivered an address here under the auspices of the *Times-Democrat* on the subject of "Practical Education."

—Henry Z. Osborne, whom the President appointed to be receiver of public moneys at Bodie, California, was a resident of New Orleans for a number of years. His numerous friends here rejoice that Uncle Sam is to have the services of one so deserving and upright.

—As soon as the successful vote for prohibition was announced in Sumter, S. C., a large crowd of whites and blacks escorted the Rev. H. F. Chrietzberg to his home with shouts of triumph. Says the *Charleston Advocate*, "To our noble friend, more than to any other human agency, is this triumph to be ascribed. May the good Lord give him grace and strength for still more work and other victories in the same righteous cause."

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

The Ames church fair will be held in Exposition building, New Orleans, Dec. 20, 21 and 22. Fifteen thousand copies of the *Ames Church Fair Messenger* have been printed and are being distributed over the city, an enterprise of the pastor, Rev. J. G. Vaughan, and R. Fenno, Esq. It is well filled with the advertisements of business men.

R. Anderson, Eola: "Our fourth quarterly conference has closed. We had a pleasant time. The work moves on nicely, and the elder left a happy man. A grand fair will be given at Little Zion M. E. Church, in Holmesville, for the benefit of the said church, commencing Thursday, Dec. 21, and ending Saturday, night Dec. 23, 1881. Committee of arrangements:—Wesley Coleman, chairman; Rice Coleman, Grandison Taylor, James Keller, Daniel Ellis, Milo Williams, John Carter, Joseph McCormick, Albert Haywood, Benjamin Waddy, Henry Moore. Doors open Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Come one, come all, both white and colored. R. Anderson, pastor. Admission 10 cents—at the door.

The preacher and members of Thomson Chapel return thanks to Rev. Graham Bell, G. G. W. S. and Tabernacle for their timely visit Sunday, Dec. 10th. They wish success to attend this grand body.

Rev. T. G. Montgomery, of First Street Church, reports the raising of the benevolent collections, as follows:

Class 1, $10.65; class 2, $8,25; class 3, $3.95; class 4, $5.70; class 5, $6.40; class 6, $11.25; class 7, $5.10; class 8, $5.80; class 9, $6.25; class 10, $4.80; class 11, $3.20; class 12, $7.65. Total. $78.80.

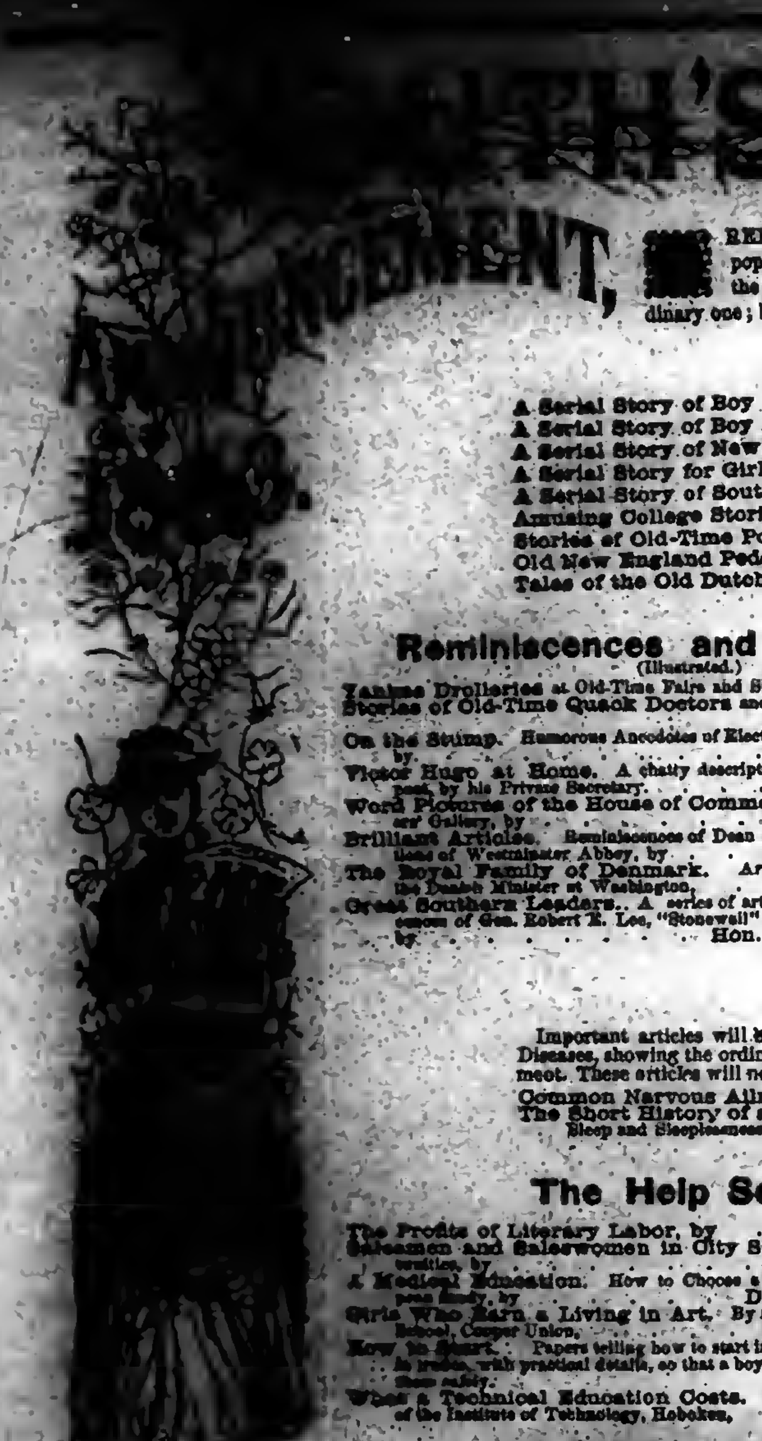
MISSISSIPPI.

Alice Evans, Warren county: "Lynch Chapel Sunday-school, on Nov. 5th, had a nice time. Mr. Daniel Sanders gave the children a good talk. Wm. Smith is superintendent, George Evans is treasurer and I am the secretary of the school."

Wm. Gatewood, Walthall: "Our new church, 30x40, is half done. Bro. Jordan Drains, who donated over three acres of land to build our church on, has paid to us $1[illegible]. George West, $89.75; [illegible] son, $2.50; Miss C. Hulbert [illegible] B. Jackson, $1.50; M. A[illegible] D. Drains, $1.00; a friend paid [illegible] Our white friends donated [illegible] lows: A. Hiscox, 50c; Dr. [illegible] Arnold, 50c; [illegible] S. Robert, [illegible] Hartley, 25c; W. S. [illegible] J. C. Th[illegible]rp, 50c; Joseph [illegible] J. B. [illegible]ines, 25c; Capt. [illegible] [illegible]ox, 25c; B. F. Har[illegible] [illegible]cSeay, 25; S. Mil[illegible] Simson, 20c; E. D. A[illegible] Owen, 25c; S. M. R[illegible] B. People, 25c; T. M. [illegible] R. E. Emory $1.00; [illegible] $6.50; Miss Alice Drains, [illegible] Mrs. A. West, $3.00; Mrs. [illegible] Hardy, $2.75; Miss Mary [illegible] $2.00; H. N. Surys, $1.[illegible] paid $90.00; U. M. West, [illegible] Miss Bettie West 15c. I will [illegible] the benevolent collections [illegible] for Conference."

ARKANSAS.

H. H. McAllister, Saulsb[illegible]: "Our last quarterly meeting [illegible] happy event. Our presiding [illegible] preached two fine sermons [illegible] lections were $17. [illegible] joined Todd's Chapel this [illegible] are doing well spiritually."



YOUTH'S COMPANION

ANNOUNCEMENT,

REFERENCE to the contributors announced below will show that nearly all of the most distinguished and popular authors of this country, and many of those of Great Britain, have been engaged as contributors to the COMPANION for the year 1883. The Announcement will be found in many respects, we think, an extraordinary one; but it includes only a part of the features of the volume for the coming year.

Illustrated Serial Stories.

A Serial Story of Boy Life in America, by . . . . J. T. Trowbridge.
A Serial Story of Boy Life in Great Britain, by . . . . William Black.
A Serial Story of New England Life, by . . . . Harriet Beecher Stowe.
A Serial Story for Girls, by . . . . Harriet Prescott Spofford.
A Serial Story of Southern Life, by . . . . Marie B. Williams.
Amusing College Stories, by . . . . Henry A. Gordon.
Stories of Old-Time Poor-Houses, by . . . . J. D. Chaplin.
Old New England Peddlers' Tales, by . . . . Wm. A. King.
Tales of the Old Dutch Farmers of New York, by . . . . Eugene M. Prince.

Reminiscences and Anecdotes.
(Illustrated.)

Yankee Drolleries at Old-Time Fairs and Shows, by . . James Parton.
Stories of Old-Time Quack Doctors and their Remedies, by . . Edgar Knowles.
On the Stump. Humorous Anecdotes of Electioneering, Stump Speaking, etc., by . . Hon. S. S. Cox.
Victor Hugo at Home. A chatty description of the home life of the great poet, by his Private Secretary. . . Richard Lesclide.
Word Pictures of the House of Commons. As seen from the Reporters' Gallery, by . . H. W. Lucy.
Brilliant Articles. Reminiscences of Dean Stanley and Picturesque Associations of Westminster Abbey, by . . Canon F. W. Farrar.
The Royal Family of Denmark. Articles of Personal Anecdote by the Danish Minister at Washington, . . Hon. Carl Bille.
Great Southern Leaders. A series of articles containing personal reminiscences of Gen. Robert E. Lee, "Stonewall" Jackson, John C. Calhoun, etc., by . . Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.

Illustrated Travel and Adventure.

A Serial Story of Adventure, by . . . C. A. Stephens.
Life in an Irish Fishing Village, by . . . Julian Hawthorne.
Tales of Old Ships and Sailors, by . . . Capt. F. Luce.
Old Times on the Missouri, by . . . A Missourian.
After the Mindanao Pirates in a Dutch Gun-Boat, by . . . Lieut. P. F. Grinnell.
Adventures in a Whaling Cruise in the North Pacific, by . . . Macomber Brett.
The Fiftieth Tiger. A narrative of Adventure by the Special Correspondent of the *London Telegraph*, . . . Phil. Robinson.
Child Life and Home Life in Japan. Curious Pictures and Domestic Incidents, by a traveller in that country, . . . Prof. E. S. Morse.
Railway Heroes. Thrilling stories of railroad men. Among others will be "The Fireman's Story;" "His Life or Theirs;" "Skip Dustin, the Water Boy," and "Express Messenger Riley," by . . . Walter A. Moore.

Special Articles.

Important articles will be given by two of the most distinguished Neurologists in the world, describing Nervous Diseases, showing the ordinary causes of these forms of human suffering, and giving general suggestions as to their treatment. These articles will not be merely technical treatises, but will be enlivened by curious and illustrative anecdotes.

Common Nervous Ailments. A Series of Papers, by . . . Dr. Brown-Sequard.
The Short History of a Nervous Man. The Proper Use of the Mind, Hallucinations and Delusions, The Cause of Sleep and Sleeplessness, Somnambulism, etc., by . . . Dr. William A. Hammond.

The Help Series.

The Profits of Literary Labor, by . . . James Parton.
Salesmen and Saleswomen in City Stores. Their wages and opportunities, by . . . Charles Vance Elliott.
A Medical Education. How to Choose a College. Advantages of European Study, by . . . Dr. William A. Hammond.
Girls Who Earn a Living in Art. By the Principal of the Woman's Art School, Cooper Union, . . . Susan N. Carter.
How to Start. Papers telling how to start in different kinds of business and in trades, with practical details, so that a boy reading these papers may act on them safely.
What a Technical Education Costs. By the Professor of Engineering of the Institute of Technology, Hoboken, . . . Robert H. Thurston.

In The Household.

Parlor Experiments in Science. Simple and curious, by . . . Prof. W. C. Richards.
Entertainments for Charitable Purposes. Advice and suggestions, by . . . George B. Bartlett.
Tableaux with Authors. Directions for Charming Evening Entertainments, by . . . Kate Sanborn.
Concerning Floors, Doors, and Windows. Giving the latest ideas as to the decoration of these important features of a home, by . . . Janet E. Runtz-Rees.
Inexpensive Art Furniture. A series of papers showing that a home may be furnished in the best taste without large expenditures, giving details as to cost, etc., by the Curator of the Liverpool Art Museum. Charles Dyall.

The Editorials of the COMPANION will give clear and impartial views of current events at home and abroad.
The Children's Page sustains its reputation for charming pictures, poems and stories adapted to the little ones.

SPECIAL OFFER.—To any one who subscribes now, and sends us $1.75, we will send the Companion free to January 1st, 1883, and a full year's subscription from that date. | Subscription Price $1.75. Specimen copies free. *Please mention in what paper you read this advertisement.*

41 Temple Place. Address, **YOUTH'S COMPANION**, Boston, Mass.

NEW BOOKS.

Heroes and Holidays. Talks and stories about Heroes and Holidays; or Ten-Minute Sermons to Boys and Girls on the International Sunday-school Lessons of 1882. [illegible]

MARRIAGES.

At the bride's residence, New Orleans, Dec. 6th, [illegible] Mills to Mr. Jas. [illegible] Rev. E. L. Beale, officiating.

[illegible]

DEATHS.

[illegible]

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

FOURTH QUARTER. CHRISTMAS LESSONS. December 24th.

THE KINGDOM OF PEACE. (Isaiah xi, 1-9.)

To-morrow is the day on which we celebrate the birth of Jesus. Seven hundred years before he came the prophet Isaiah wrote of him. He said Jesus should come as a branch of the house of Jesse. This came true, for Jesse was David's father, and Jesus was descended from David. Then the prophet said the Spirit of the Lord should rest upon him, and spoke of his sufferings and death. All that Isaiah wrote about him came true. He told, too, of Christ's kingdom, and our lesson calls it "The Kingdom of Peace." He said Jesus would change men's hearts so it would be as if the heart full of sin was a wolf, and the heart Jesus gives for this heart of sin was a lamb. You can understand that. A wolf eats and tears any thing it can catch. The heart full of sin is like a wolf, it only destroys. A lamb is gentle. Its eyes are mild, and no one ever heard of its eating blood. So the new heart, with sin taken away, is gentle and pure. On this day before Christmas don't you want to belong to this kingdom of peace? To-morrow the bells will ring peace on earth, so be sure to kneel down and ask Jesus to give you the pure new heart that makes you belong to his kingdom. Jesus is king and must rule all the earth, and his little friends must help build his kingdom. Every little [illegible] must help to extend it. Merry Christmas can only really [illegible] where Jesus rules in the heart.—*Western.*

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Compulsory education has been ordered, and provided for by the City Council of Dalton, Ga.

Congressman Godlove S. Orth, of Indiana, died at Lafayette last Sunday of blood poisoning super-induced by cancer.

The Attorney-General of New York state has rendered a decision that parsonages are liable to taxation, even when erected on the same lot as the church, if owned by trustees or organizations.

The Wisconsin Senate will stand 17 Republicans, 15 Democrats, and 1 Independent; the Assembly 45 Republicans, 53 Democrats, and 2 Independents, giving the Democrats 3 majority on joint ballot over all.

A colored woman at Dallas, Tex., left her month-old babe asleep, and on her return found a large black cat on the infant's breast with its nose close to the child's face. She threw the cat out of the window, and taking up the babe found it dead. The cat had literally sucked its breath away.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, December 18, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔ lb—	
Ordinary	8¼
Middling	9 15-16
Good Middling	10⅜
Middling fair	11
SUGAR, ℔ lb—	
Yellow clarified	7½
White clarified	7¾
MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—	
Common	30
Fair	41
Choice	52
RICE, Louisiana, ℔ lb—	
Common	@4½
Fair	@4¾
Choice	@6¼
MOSS, ℔ lb—	
Mixed	2¼@2¾
Gray	2@2½
Black	2¾@3½
GROCERIES.	
BUTTER, ℔ lb—	
Western	25@26
COFFEE, ℔ lb—	
Ordinary	7½
Prime	10
CHEESE, ℔ lb—	
Western factory	10½
CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl.—	
Choice	3 15
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—	
Fancy	5 50
Choice family	5 25
LARD, ℔ lb—	
Choice, in kegs	@12
Choice, in tierces	@11½
SALT, ℔ Sack—	
Coarse	95
Fine	1 10
ESCULENTS—	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	3 25
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 75
Onions, ℔ bbl	2 75@
Apples, ℔ bbl	3 50@5 00
Cabbages, ℔ 100	10 00@12 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	4 50@ 6 50
OILS, ℔ gallon—	
Coal, in cases	17@—
Coal, in bbls	16@—
Linseed, raw	54@56
Linseed, boiled	59@60
Cotton seed	39@45
GRAIN AND FEED.	
CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—	
Yellow	70
White	60
Mixed	65
OATS, ℔ bushel—	
Western	53
BRAN, ℔ 100 lbs—	
Choice	95
HAY, ℔ ton—	
Prime	18@19
Choice	20@21
PROVISIONS.	
MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—	
Choice	18 25
BACON, ℔ lb—	
Breakfast	14½@15½
Shoulders	9½
Sides, clear rib	12½
[illegible]	12½
[illegible] sugar-cured	16½
[illegible] ℔ lb—	
[illegible]	10½
[illegible]	10½
[illegible]	7½

Travel on the L. & N. railroad is still on the increase. One day last week 3000 passengers came to this city over that road.

Invigorating Food.

For the brain and nerves is what we need in these days of rush and worry. Parker's Ginger Tonic restores the vital energies and brings good health quicker than anything you can use.—*Tribune.* See other column.

Gen. Barriois, president of Guatemala, has arrived at home from his trip to Europe and the United States.

Found at Last.

An agreeable dressing for the hair, that will stop its falling, has been long sought for. Parker's Hair Balsam distinguished for its purity, fully supplies this want.

A monster petition, asking the Alabama Legislature to pass a bill appropriating monies collected from liquor licenses in Montgomery and Selma to public school purposes for both cities, is in circulation.

Beautiful skin, and fair complexion, robust health, and powers of endurance follow the use of Brown's Iron Bitters.

On Thursday Nov. 23d the colored teachers of North Carolina, met at Raleigh, the capital of the State, and organized a State Teachers' Educational Association. Teachers from various parts of the State were present at this first meeting and manifested unusual interest. The Governor and State Superintendent of Public Instruction addressed the convention and were frequently applauded.

New Life

is given by using BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. In the Winter it strengthens and warms the system; in the Spring it enriches the blood and conquers disease; in the Summer it gives tone to the nerves and digestive organs; in the Fall it enables the system to stand the shock of sudden changes.

In no way can disease be so surely prevented as by keeping the system in perfect condition. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS ensures perfect health through the changing seasons, it disarms the danger from impure water and miasmatic air, and it prevents Consumption, Kidney and Liver Disease, &c.

H. S. Berlin, Esq., of the well-known firm of H. S. Berlin & Co., Attorneys, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C., writes, Dec. 5th, 1881:

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in stating that I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for malaria and nervous troubles, caused by overwork, with excellent results.

Beware of imitations. Ask for BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and *insist* on having it. Don't be imposed on with something recommended as *"just as good."* The genuine is made only by the Brown Chemical Co. Baltimore, Md.

"Facts speak plainer than words." Proof:—"The Doctor told me to take a blue pill, but I didn't, for I had already been poisoned twice by mercury. The druggist told me to try Kidney Wort, and I did. It was just the thing for my biliousness and costipation, and now I am as well as ever."—A. P. Sanford. Sold in both dry and liquid form.

Messrs. Beck & Rwoley have purchased the Pensacola *Journal of Progress* from Mathews & Davidson.

Puny, weak, and sickly children need Brown's Iron Bitters. It will strengthen and invigorate them.

The United States Grand Jury at New Orleans is investigating the charges of fraud in the recent election.

☞In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given for 10 cts. than in any 45 or 25-cent dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors.

1883. *1883.*

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The THREE above publications	10 00
Any TWO above named	7 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	1 50
HARPER'S MAGAZINE / HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	5 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 numbers)	10 00

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The Volumes of the WEEKLY and BAZAR begin with the first numbers for January, the Volumes of the YOUNG PEOPLE with the first Number for November, and the Volumes of the MAGAZINE with the Numbers for June and December of each year.

Subscriptions will be entered with the number of each Periodical current at the time of receipt of order, except in cases where the subscriber otherwise directs.

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Agents' Profits $5 to $10 per day, at home. Address SHEPARD BROS., Cincinnati, Ohio.
dec21-13t 3p

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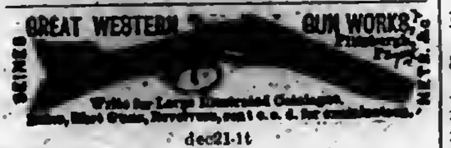
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Conference Notices.

FIRST ROUND MURFREESBORO DISTRICT TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

Alexandria	Dec.	2- 3
Woodberry	"	9-10
Shelbyville	"	16-17
Murfreesboro	"	23-24
Spencer	"	23-24
Cane Fork	"	28-29
Liberty	"	30-31
Manchester	Jan.	6- 7
Tullahoma	"	12-13
Palion's School House		
Stone River	"	20-21
Murfreesboro	"	20-21
Reedyville Curcuit	"	24-25
McMinnville	"	27-28
McMinnville Circuit	"	27-28
Sparta	Feb.	3- 4
Cookeville	"	10-11
Martin's Creek	"	17-18
Labanon	"	25-26
Seay and Leeville	"	24-25
North Lebanon	Mar.	3- 4
Peterburg	"	10-11

District Conference will meet at Murfreesboro, in the basement of New Church, January 17th and continue four or five days. Basement of the new church will be dedicated January 21st at 3 o'clock, assisted by Dr. Braden, Rev. B. B. Manson and others. Rev. L. P. Cushmon is expected to be with us.

Brethren please have all your benevolent committees ready to report at quarterly conference. H. W. KEY.

SOUTH NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

To the Preachers of the South New Orleans District:

My Dear Brethren—The Conference year is fast passing, but a few weeks remain; God has given to our people an abundant harvest. In all departments of business there is great prosperity, and most of you in your work as ministers have had glorious success. Under your care the churches have advanced in spiritual life and financial strength.

Are you doing all you can to bring up increased benevolent collections. For the cause of Missions our German brethren in Texas gave this year $1.50 per member. Last year the Louisiana Conference gave six cents and a half per member. Brethren, we cannot afford to occupy this position. Let the few weeks you have between this and Conference be made good use of. If the church is not interested whose fault is it? Do your duty. Take the Discipline, work its plan, and there will be an increase in all of your benevolent collections. I hope that every preacher on the South New Orleans District, will add to the benevolent collections of last year not less than ten per cent. In West Texas our brethren are making a wonderful increase. Let us keep pace with them.

L. P. CUSHMAN.
Columbus, Texas, Dec. 12, 1882.

HOLLY SPRINGS DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The District Conference of the Holly Springs District, Mississippi, Conference, will convene in Oxford, Miss., December 27, and 28, 1882. It is expected that all the ministers, local preachers, candidates for license to preach, exhorters, district stewards and Sunday school Superintendents will be present with good reports. Following is the programme of exercises, as prepared by the committee. Let each whose name appears, be prepared for duty.

L. BRADFORD, P. E.

Is Apostacy possible? } A. D. Payne, Aff / A. M. Trotter, Neg
Opening Sermon—Subject: Duty of Man to God, by . . . . S. A. Cowan
Prosperity of Holly Springs District, ... I. B. Griffin
Sermon—Probation of Angels and Men, by . . . . J. L. Wilson
Infant Baptism, ... E. Roberts
Modes of Baptism, ... T. J. Burton
Does Atonement Effect all Men? . . . . W. M. Payne
Benefits received from Atonement, by . . . . J. C. Hibler

Submitted,
S. A. Cowen, W. W. Hooper, Committee.

NOTICE.

The Second District Conference, for the Hot Springs District, Little Rock Conference, will convene at Sweet Home, on the Sweet Home Circuit, February 2, 1883, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Each pastor will please insist on one Sunday School Superintendent, from his respective charge, to be in attendance of the District Conference.

Rev. A. H. Gillet, our Sunday School agent, for the Southern and Western states, will be on hand, to inquire into our Sunday School work in the district.

Therefore let each pastor see that his Sunday Schools are represented.

Dear Brethren—For the sake of Christ, and for the good of our work, let each one of you raise every dollar you can, for benevolent purposes, and be prepared to make full reports.

The local preachers must bring their licenses with them for renewal.

G. W. SAMS, Presiding Elder.

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Ladies.
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WINTER TERM.
James A. Dean, A. M., D. D., Pres[illegible]

The exercises of this flourishing Institution will be resumed on

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In addition to the ordinary studies, [illegible] be four Recitations a week in Theology, [illegible] Lectures a week to the Normal Class, [illegible] tations and Practice.

Arrangements will be made to [illegible] every Scholar that applies, whenever the [illegible] Ladies will be boarded in the college, and [illegible] more young men can be accommodated.

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Little Rock, Ark.
Fall Term Opens September 18, [illegible] Winter Term, Jan. 2, 1883.
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Cost of living cheap. In many cases [illegible] their board by their services outside of [illegible] Instruction thorough. Good religious [illegible] For catalogue, or further information, [illegible]
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The ONLY LINE running [illegible] PALACE SLEEPING CARS [illegible] New Orleans to CINCINNATI, [illegible] CHICAGO, WITHOUT CHANGE. ONLY ONE CHANGE to [illegible] EASTERN CITIES.
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THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE [illegible]
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ONLY ONE CHANGE O[illegible] NORTHERN AND EASTERN [illegible]
Hunters' coaches [illegible] train, leaving New Orleans [illegible] to the city at 7:15 p. m.
Drawing-Room [illegible]
Fare 25 cents each way.
Ticket office corner [illegible] streets, where sleeping [illegible] secured.
General [illegible]
J. [illegible]
Assistant [illegible]

SILVER [illegible]
CHURCH [illegible]
Churches in need of [illegible] obtain from us a good [illegible] count from retail [illegible]
tf

ROBI[illegible]
The Ligh[illegible]
NEW ORLEANS [illegible]
Over a quarter [illegible] with men, wagons [illegible] est, largest, and [illegible] the South. [illegible] kinds of Lightning [illegible] and Lightning-Rod [illegible] stantly on hand [illegible] work a specialty. [illegible] same day of notice.
JAMES M. [illegible]
Office and Depot [illegible]

[illegible]

THE BEST CHRISTMAS GIFT.

THE PALL MALL ELECTRIC ASSOC'N, 842 Broadway, New York.

dec7-8teow

THE Flesh Brush

QUICKLY CURES Rheumatism, Lumbago, Paralysis, Palpitation, Impure Blood, Liver Complaints & Backaches.

Not WIRE Brushes.

The King of Denmark is truly a paternal monarch. Finding that during the recent severe weather the royal foot guards were suffering greatly from Colds and Coughs, this good old gentleman ordered a supply of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for them and now the sentries are happy.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

H. Cawthorn, Enterprise: "My work is in a prosperous condition. I have had a good revival this year; received 40 on probation, 33 full members, and there were 30 conversions. Our Sunday schools are doing well also. We have some benevolent money on hand, and I expect to fill all the blanks in the statistics at conference. The stewards have paid the presiding elder, and says they are going to pay up the pastor soon; but some how they have not done much for the SOUTHWESTERN. I shall do my best for the paper for 1883."

H. L. Kennedy, Crystal Springs: "Elder, Campbell, held our fourth conference, and preached a rousing sermon. His collection was $16.45. Trustees' report shows we are still moving on. There has been raised for the church this year the sum of $200.00. At Crystal Springs, $65.45; Little Rock, $55.10; White Oak, $80. Members and friends contributed liberally to build a new church at White Oak. We return thanks to our white brethren for the use of their church and their liberality."

P. H. Hill, Mount Pleasant Circuit: "Revivals at my four appointments resulted in 185 conversions. 126 additions. I found a membership of 110; there is now 236. Six came from the Baptists, two backsliders reclaimed. The presiding elder visited us the third time, and his presence on each occasion was reviving. The brethren and sisters of Barlow presented their pastor with a handsome fall suit."

L. J. S. Bell, Herbert: "Since my last writing we have closed two very successful meetings. The first was held at Liberty church; the result was 11 additions—some happy souls in the number. At Centre [illegible], where we were assisted by Rev. M. White, of Dalsville circuit, there were 17 additions. There have been 114 additions this year; [illegible] the Baptist church. The [illegible] has not done much financial[illegible]. Elder Dunn held our quarterly conference, preached and administered the sacrament. We [illegible] him $10."

TEXAS.

T. Moore, Paris: "The committee appointed by the last district conference to look after a plat of ground on which to erect a college, [illegible] on a lot lying 75 feet [illegible] of our church in this city, [illegible] three acres, a very fine [illegible] orchard, two good buildings, and two good wells on it. We can get it for $1200. It is the best [illegible] the city and a grand one. The committee consists of T. Moore, [illegible]; A. W. Parker, secretary; [illegible] Pollard."

LOUISIANA.

[illegible] Barber, State Line: "Tem[illegible] church is doing well. [illegible] meeting in [illegible] resulted in 16 con[illegible] backsliders reclaimed, [illegible] baptized 12. Mem[illegible] raise their con[illegible] God has surely [illegible]

[illegible] President British Med[illegible] that 70,000 deaths [illegible] nervous diseases [illegible] there is no more [illegible] tonic than [illegible] is evidenced [illegible] of the most [illegible] of imitations [illegible] For malaria [illegible] monthly [illegible] is incompara[illegible]

[illegible] another ap[illegible] a State [illegible] the ad[illegible] winter was [illegible] financial condi[illegible] This dif[illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible] discharges, [illegible] Druggists. [illegible] Orleans, La.

MOTHERS READ.

GENTS:—About nine years ago I had a child two years old and almost dead. The doctor I had attending her could not tell what ailed her. I asked him if he did not think it was worms. He said no. However, this did not satisfy me, as I felt convinced in my own mind that she had. I obtained a bottle of DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE (genuine). I gave her a teaspoonful in the morning and another at night, after which she passed seventy-two worms and was a well child. Since then I have never been without it in my family. The health of my children remained so good that I had neglected watching their actions until about three weeks ago, when two of them presented the same sickly appearance that Fanny did nine years ago. So I thought it must be worms, and went to work at once with a bottle of DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE between four of my children, their ages being as follows: Alice, 8 years; Charley, 4 years; Emma, 6 years; John, 9 years. Now comes the result: Alice and Emma came out all right, but Charley passed forty-five and Johnny about sixty worms. The result was so gratifying that I spent two days in showing the wonderful effect of your Vermifuge around Utica, and now have the worms on exhibition in my store.

Yours truly, JOHN PIPER.

The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE is manufactured only by

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Be sure you get the genuine. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa. july27-1y

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Are made of only ONE QUALITY, and that the same as used on our GORHAM PLATED HOLLOW WARE, are extra heavy in metal, and are finished equal to our Solid Silver Goods. The same patterns are never made in both Silver and Plated Ware by us, but as much careful attention is given to the production of a pattern in Gorham Plate as in Silver, and the result is the Gorham Plated Spoons and Forks are equally beautiful in appearance, and for Country Houses are much appreciated.

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The New York Times.

FOR 1883.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

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Recognizing in all political organizations simply a means to the end of good government, THE TIMES will continue to judge all parties by their fidelity to the purpose for which they professedly exist. The elections of 1882 have very clearly demonstrated the timeliness of the warnings which THE TIMES so persistently addressed to the leaders of the Republican Party in this and other States, and have vindicated its right to speak for a large and intelligent body of public opinion. The Republicanism which THE TIMES represents was never so vigorous and aggressive as it is to-day, and with this progressive type of party opinion rests the future of reform in National, State and Municipal government.

THE TIMES will, as in the past, be distinguished as an enterprising, accurate, and carefully edited newspaper. The acknowledged excellence and fullness of its correspondence, by mail and telegraph from all parts of the world will be adequately maintained, and its facilities for collecting domestic and foreign news will be expanded to meet the increasing demand of our time.

In the sphere of literary and artistic criticism, of scientific, social, and general discussion, THE TIMES will address itself as heretofore to the appreciation of the educated and intelligent classes of the American people.

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THE TIMES rejects all advertisements of lotteries, of quacks and medical pretenders, and of all other agencies by which the insidious poison of vice is disseminated throughout society. It will be in the future, as in the past, a newspaper especially adapted for family reading.

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[illegible] invariable. We have [illegible] Remit in drafts [illegible] orders, if [illegible] these can [illegible] a regis[illegible]

A Good Offer.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company has just issued an illustrated treatise, "The Heart of the Continent," describing the wonderful growth of the Six Great States. The book is beautifully printed, and numerous engravings of high merit adorn its pages. Any one sending their name and address with two three cent postage stamps will receive a copy by return mail, by applying to PERCEVAL LOWELL, General Passenger Agent, Chicago. 42-5teow

On the 12th crowds of people lined the streets to witness the funeral of Louis Blanc. Over 100 deputations were present, and nearly all Republican Senators and Deputies.

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Well's Health Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, etc. $1, at druggists. La. Depot I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

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We desire to call attention to the advertisement in another column of D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich., the great seedsmen, whose mammoth establishment is one of the sights of the chief city of Michigan. They do the largest business in their trade in the United States, reaching even across the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The house is entirely reliable. Their annual Seed Catalogue just issued for 1883, beautifully illustrated, will be sent free on application.

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. 20-1y

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It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

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oct5

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Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime. The advantage of this compound over the plain oil is that the nauseating taste of the oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered palatable. The offensive taste of the oil has long acted as a great objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of "*Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime*;" but the fact that it is prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. For sale by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

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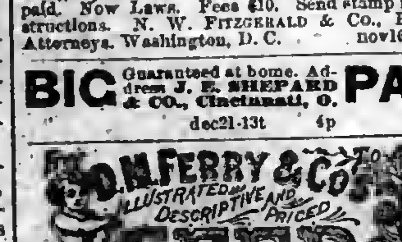

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The VIGOR cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

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The VIGOR is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

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nov30-5t

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[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

Dear Editor:—I desire to inquire for my brother, Simon Miller, sisters Biddy and Pearlina, mother Silva, in Pittsylvania county, Virginia. I lived with Dr. Edward Wethers, and left there in 1867. My brothers were living with Tom Wooden, near widow Millers' farm. Stepfather was Spencer Coles. I left him on Whitter's farm, near Danville. My young master was Charley Miller, and I got my hand ent off in the molasses mill in 1862. My address is now, Corinth, Alcorn county Miss.

JOSEPH MILLER.

Dear Editor:—Benny de Mortie, our good brother of many afflictions, wishes to inquire, through your columns, for his sister, Eva Lighter, who lives somewhere on Basin street, New Orleans. Benny's P. O. address is Baldwin, Louisiana. Benny loves Jesus and is happy. Truly Yours,

W. D. GOODMAN.

La Teche, La., Dec. 12, 1882,

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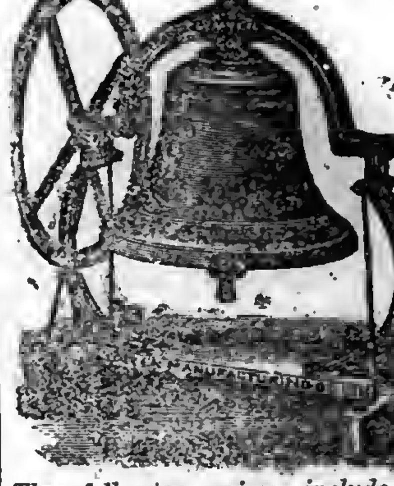

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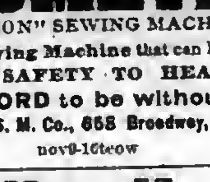

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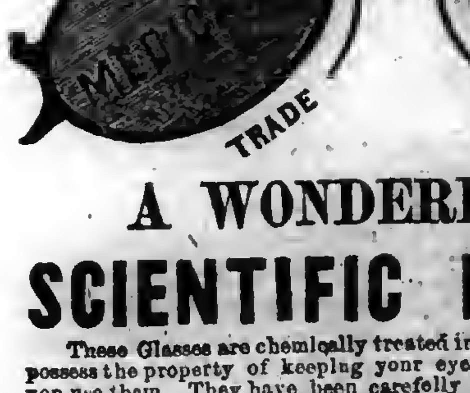

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Pool's Barometer has already saved me many times its cost in foretelling the weather. It is a wonderful curiosity and works to perfection. F. J. ROBERTSON, Milwaukee, Wis.

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nov9-26t

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

VOL. 17—NO. 52. | NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, DECEMBER 28, 1882 | WHOLE NUMBER 543.

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WHO IS THE RICHEST MAN?

BY S. H. PALFREY.

Who is the richest? The crowd said, "He
Whose pleasure-boats sail upon every sea,
Whose villas rise upon mount and shore,
Whose gardens broider wide acres o'er,
Whose horses win at every race,
Who hires the best seats at every place—
Where show is seen or music heard,
Who buys of the rarest for bower and board,
And never stays to count the cost;
He is the richest—he spends the most."
But he squandered his all on his greed and pride,
And he was a beggar before he died.

Who is the richest? On 'Change they agreed,
"He who grudges his daily need,
Who earns the most and who spends the least;
He who wastes nothing on show or feast,
Kinsman or friend, but early and late,
O'er desk and ledger, has toiled and [illegible]
From his boyhood up, till the grey hairs now
Are growing few o'er his furrowed brow;
He should be richest—he's [illegible] the most;
He must be richest [illegible]."
But to him were [illegible]
And he was a beggar [illegible] died.

Who is the richest? [illegible]
He whose house and [illegible] are plain,
Whose coat is old, and [illegible]
To the homes of sickness, [illegible] and woe;
Who loves with his neighbor his all to share,
And, to make it more, [illegible]
All that he [illegible]
Can he be rich who [illegible]
Though, when he was [illegible]
Swarmed with small [illegible]
Watched and [illegible]
Leaving no wealth, [illegible]

Ere the third day [illegible] light
The three dead men [illegible]
And journeyed away [illegible]
And the streets where [illegible] stand.
The spendthrift and miser, [illegible]
Knocked at many a gate, [illegible] prayer,
But finding all bolted [illegible]
Wandered away in the [illegible]
With teeth that chattered [illegible] cold.
But the other saw [illegible]
His name, o'er a [illegible]
Through the [illegible] in the air,
Flash like lightning [illegible]
With a burst of [illegible]
Of visions bright, [illegible] dim,
Thronged round him [illegible] him in.
Sobbed the widow, [illegible] sing for joy!"
"Oh! my [illegible] boy."
"You sheltered me!" [illegible]
"You gave me my [illegible] bread!"
And the prisoner [illegible]
"You brought me the [illegible] free!"
While the angels [illegible] only [illegible]
[illegible]

For the [illegible]

[illegible]

verse with an intelligent Christian minister or active Christian worker who has traveled in the South and became acquainted with the achievements of our church in that region, who does not pronounce our work to be of God. In all great movements by church or State in behalf of humanity, the severest critics, as a rule, are those who know the least of the issues involved and are the farthest from the centres of conflict.

2. *Effects of our Church Discipline.* As a whole, the spirit and methods and results of our Southern work have been Christ-like and wise and glorious. This is true, viewing the work in its various parts and aspects, but in no respect perhaps, is it more strikingly manifest than in the training and development of the mass of unenlightened people committed to us under the application of the Methodist discipline. An eminent Christian worker in this region says: "There is no estimating the power of the discipline of the M. E. Church for the good of this people. Aside from the spiritual influences of the pure Gospel, there is no such beneficent power at work among the negro race in the South to-day as the Methodist Episcopal discipline. I have the best opportunity for comparative observation here. * * * The Methodist Episcopal Church is a militant body contending for the ten commandments and the glory of a pure people."

3. *It has been a heroic work*, with a record most worthy of remembrance. Good men and women led and inspired by the Master scarcely ever know how wisely they are building when they plan for the enlargement of His kingdom. These were noble bands of men and women who, in every Southern State, laid anew the foundations of our Methodism. They little knew what a mighty movement under God they were inaugurating. How bravely many of them fell at their posts! McDonald, of Mississippi, literally worn out in body and mind through excess of labors, fell from his horse, and when found was on his knees in prayer leaning against a tree. Some of God's faithful poor to whom he had preached carried him to their cabin where, away from home and loved ones, he fell asleep in Jesus. His last conscious act was to refuse to take an intoxicating stimulant kindly proffered in the hope that it might revive his wasting strength. Brave, scholarly, patient McDonald! The story of that one man's life given for God's poor in the South is as truly a story of martyrdom as that of any missionary's life and death in a foreign land. So of the sainted Lewis, of South Carolina, and many others. One dear girl who left a home of refinement and wealth in the North to teach the poor freedmen was sick unto death. Only words of contempt and rudeness had she heard from the lips of white faces as month by month she toiled on. A plain building had been erected, and in it on week days she taught the youth the studies suited to their wants, and on Sundays, to all who came, she read and expounded the word of life. When dying her faithful friends asked, "Shall we send your body home?" "No! no!" she replied, "bury me beside my school-house." And there, each anniversary, her grave is wet with tears of gratitude and love by those for whom she gave her life. The Church which, for any cause, [illegible] of such pure consecration [illegible] out of her memory and heart will call in vain for heaven's [illegible] to enlarge her borders.

These consecrated laborers in the [illegible] by equally noble [illegible] workers in almost every [illegible] neighborhood.—[illegible] of teachers in our [illegible], most of them poor pay, [illegible] in the midst of poverty [illegible] the great majority [illegible] upon, even in this year of our Lord, 1883, as [illegible] unworthy of so[illegible] of them [illegible] children with [illegible] only by their [illegible] the [illegible] preachers [illegible] midst of [illegible]

has a book of remembrance whether His church has or not.

4. *Instances of Progress in the Southwest.* In 1866 Bishop Thomson organized the Mississippi Mission Conference in New Orleans to include the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. The event was regarded in that city, if noticed at all, only with derision. Four or five white men and perhaps a score of colored brethren, received their appointments and started out upon their mission in the midst of nearly 3,000,000 of people, in a territory larger than all New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa combined. "How absurd'!" sneered the editor of an *Advocate* in a sister Methodist church, and that sneer was echoed from lip to lip and from paper to paper all over the South, and some in the North caught up the refrain and said also, "How absurd!"

Now what has fourteen years brought of triumph for our Methodism in the territory covered by that Conference? Here is the record:

In New Orleans, 18 churches with over 3,000 communicants, while we lead all other churches, save the Presbyterian, in the number of Sunday-school scholars. In the State of Louisiana 114 churches, worth $230,323, nearly 11,000 members and Sunday-school scholars in proportion. In Mississippi 300 churches worth $120.165 and about 25,000 members. In Texas 208 churches worth $240,168 and over 21,000 members. To these results must be added the schools in New Orleans and La Teche, La.; at Holly Springs and Meridian, Miss.; and at Marshall, Houston and Austin, Texas, in which are nearly 1,000 students, mostly of advanced grade. And still further, it must be remembered that this territory has almost wholly supported a weekly *Christian Advocate.* This then is the sum. That little company of apostles sent out by Bishop Thomson in 1866, report, in fourteen years, 626 churches, all of them manned with ordained ministers, those churches, to say nothing of the parsonages, are worth $590,656 and count of communicants worshiping in them, 57,000, by whom a weekly *Christian Advocate* is nearly supported, and who send from their midst nearly 1,000 students into our schools of high grade.

Call up the record of any handful of God's faithful laborers among any people on any continent, and I doubt if a parallel of success can be found in the modern church. Similar comparative statements might be made of other sections in the South.

5. *Some General Statistics.* In fourteen years, from 1866 to 1880, the aggregate advance has been, in membership, from 87,804 to 410,899,—313,095; in church property, from $2,580,693 to $8,563,416—$6,282,723. This is an increase of more than 22,000 members each year and shows a total gain nearly as great as that of all Methodism in America up to 1827. Estimating the membership and church property on the color line, the aggregate of white members in 1880 was 212,776, of colored 197,123. The aggregate of church property owned by the whites was $6,560,287; by the colored members $2,003,129. The white members have increased (1866-1880) 144,779; the colored members, 177,123.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has one fourth as many white members in what was the slave territory as has the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The latter church has increased there in white membership in the South since 1764 not more than 53 per cent. while the former has increased there in white membership 179 per cent. Outside of Maryland and Delaware, in 1864 the M. E. Church South was the chief Methodism of the South, and in most of those other States it was the only Methodism among the whites. In that territory we had in 1864, 28,845 white members and we now have 145,379, being an increase of 404 per cent., the actual increase 116,534, being only a little less than one half the increase of the Church South in the same territory in the same time. Dr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, shows that in the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, we have 162,004 white members. In the same states the Church South has about 218,977 which is but 56,973 in advance of us. Dr. Stevenson further says: "The increase of white membership in the sixteen years after the war [illegible] by the number of Methodists in the United States in 18[illegible] after 40 years of effort. It is equal to the number in the Valley of the Mississippi in 1827, forty-one years from the date of the first preaching there. *It exceeds the number of white members in all New England to-day.*" These figures tell most eloquently of the mighty grace of God bestowed upon our efforts in the South, and plead most eloquently for continued prayer and continued labor.

The subject for the February concert is "What the Church at Home can do for Missions Abroad. Our Mission in Mexico."

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

The Cross, the Key to the World's History.

BY REV. L. W. ELKINS.

"God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ."—*Galatians* 6 : 14.

It is natural to man to seek for an adequate cause for every known effect. When he beholds a magnificent temple, or walks delighted through a gallery of paintings, his mind is not satisfied with a cursory survey of these works of art; it stretches out beyond them; and through the proportions of the temple, and the expressions of the painting, he discovers the mind of a designer who projected the plan, and the creative fancy of an artist who gave life to the canvass.

So it should be with history.

The thoughtful student, not content with the naked records of events, "the battles, sieges, fortunes of the world" looks beyond these, for their hidden spring and cause, and for the purpose they are designed to serve upon the destiny of man.

Now let the historical engineer go to survey that great temple of the world, and to muse in the picture gallery of its history—let him contemplate every recorded event that has occurred during the six thousand years of man's existence, and mark every rise, revolution and fall of empire—let him behold one dynasty upon another, crumbling beneath the march of some mighty despot, sighing when all are prostrate, for othee worlds to conquer; let him witness one code of laws giving place to another, till some great truth in politics is evolved to bless mankind; let him follow in the train of mighty armies waging war for a monkish whim, and bringing back civilization and wealth to their impoverished people; let him watch the progress of hordes of barbarians, dark and terrible as the forests they leave behind them, rushing over fertile plains, and sweeping away a corrupt and enervating religion; and let him from these and from the treasured wisdom of ages learn what *one* force, if any, has been the centre and spring of all.

Or let him summon around him, into one grand congregation, the mighty men of the past, whose will and words are supposed to have controlled the world—let them come together, drawn by a power to which their own was subservient, and which in life they called *destiny;* and let them gather around the only altar on earth worthy to receive their noblest gifts. Here now, in this mighty world assembly, are conquerors of every age, and of various fortune; legislators from every clime, and with every degree of wisdom; philosophers with brows of Pagan severity, or beaming with the light of Christian benevolence; men of every character and faith; and in their midst towering high above all in moral grandeur, rises the Mount of Calvary, crowned with a rugged cross, and trembling beneath the groans of a sacrificed God—around this they bow, to this they all point, as the throne they served on earth, however blindly; for they *lived* and *thought* and *acted.* And thus the engineer finds that the *cross* is the great central fact of the world's history and its only key; that it is this which makes all other facts important and intelligible, and without which they are but inexplicable riddles or jarring contradictions.

Let the student then enter upon his task, with this key in his hand, and the spirit of truthful inquiry in his heart, and he can unlock the secrets of the buried past; he can discover the motive of the principal actors in that history, and how their acts have subserved the great controlling *mover* of all; he can learn how man's shortsightedness has been more than compensated by the omniscience of deity; and how the puny plans of man's device have been defeated by their own inherent weakness, or made to accomplish some higher purpose, by a power given to them by a higher *hand.*

Before the coming of Christ, God was engaged for a thousand years in preparing the world for that great event; and from the time when the first dark intimation of it was given, in the prophetic words, "it shall bruise thy head," the indications of a comeing Redeemer. were continually multiplying and increasing in clearness and significance, until the steady blaze of the guiding star pointed to Bethlehm's manger, and proclaimed a Savior come. And no historian has ever accounted for the institutions and events of that long period of time, or can account for them upon any other hypothesis than that they were designed by God as introductory to the advent of the Savior.

The great sacrifice of the Lamb, which was slain in the divine intention from the foundation of the world, could alone originate or give value to the sacrifices so early instituted among men, and continued until that Lamb was slain on Calvary. And while it is thus clear, that an overruling providence directed the Jewish people, and kept before their eyes in their numerous sacrifices, the continued promise of a coming Redeemer, it is also evident that the other nations of the earth were subject to the same controlling providence, and were undergoing a preparation for the reception and universal spread of Christianity. For at the Savior's advent the Roman Empire was "mistress of the world," at the zenith of its extent and power, and in this fact we cannot fail to recognize one of the important concurring events that constituted the fulness of time. The heralds of the cross could now find access to every land. I am a "Roman citizen," was his boast and his shield.

Every thing was in readiness and and prepared for the coming Savior. The learning and wisdom of the heathen world had been exhausted in fruitless search for the source of true knowledge and enduring happiness. System after system had been adopted and abandoned. In vain the stoics repudiated the charms of love, and defied the agonies of pain. In vain the Epicureans sought for it in sensual pleasures and cherished appetites; all had been tried, and all had failed. Earth yet had its sorrows that Heaven only could heal. But however manifestly everything in the history of the world, before the coming of Christ, was influenced by, and prepared the way for it, and however impossible it is for the historian properly to interpret that history, if he leaves *its* importance and influence out of view, yet after the sacrifice had been *offered*, its connection with the world's history is still more intimate and its influence upon the destinies of individuals and nations still more powerful and obvious. For though some feeble rays streamed from the *anticipated* cross, back even to the Garden of Eden, yet they were but the faint glimmerings of approaching morning, compared with the broad noonday blaze of the *erected* cross.

That historian's vain task is correspondingly increased, who, while he shuts his eyes to the influence of the cross, attempts to decipher the causes which have operated in moulding the affairs and shaping the destinies of men during the last eighteen hundred years.

The eloquent writer of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," has thus attempted to develope the causes which followed the introduction of Christianity; and this task he accomplished most learnedly, but in this essential respect, most incompetently and falsely, and he has left us a history of religion, written by an enemy to the faith; a history of the fulfillment of prophecy by a disbeliever in revelation; a history of providence by an infidel. No wonder he failed.

The wonderful success which attended those few fishermen who waged a war of extermination against all the faiths of the earth; the victories gained over the licentious philosophy of Greece, and the deepseated Paganism of Rome; all guarded as they were by the power of the mightiest Empire on earth; all these wonderful triumphs, which in three hundred years placed Christianity on the demolished throne of Paganism, and made it the sole accredited religion of the civilized world, point directly and alone to the cross of Calvary as their only solution, and efficient cause, and the eloquence of a Gibbon can never obliterate or obscure even the fact.

And it is not merely those events which may be called the triumphs of Christianity, that require the explanation furnished only by the Cross, but those events which have the least of Christianity about them, are equally inexplicable as historical facts, aside from the Cross. The history of the persecuted must involve that of the persecutor, and it was not merely the undaunted fortitude, and deathless zeal of that noble army of martyrs, that testified to the influence of the great central fact, but the instruments of torture and death, which they defied, as well as the horrid malignity which invented and applied them, bore witness to the same fact, all alike tell of a crucified one, proclaiming both the power and offense of the cross, and are equally inexplicable, except by the great events to which they all point. "The wrath of man shall praise God," and the enemies of the cross, testify to its power.

And so during the centuries which have elapsed since the knell of Paganism was sounded, in the dying words of the apostate when he cried, "Galilean thou hast conquered" the influences of the cross has even been felt upon the the institutions of society, and the destinies of men; and when the night of the dark ages settled upon the world, and Christianity, located in the unhallowed embrace of State, sank to a sleep of a thousand years, unbroken, save where, here and there a flame of pure devotion was kept alive in the clefts of the rocks, and secret places of earth; it was the torch of truth, fired at Calvary, and borne aloft by a Wickliffe and a Huss, that dispelled that darkness, and brought in again the dawn of day. It was the voice of God, in the stirring eloquence of Luther and Melancthon, that aroused the world from its slumbers and shook to its center, the dominion of Papal error. The Cross, not Luther was the soul of the Reformation.

And, so too, since that auspicious dawn, the history of the world is the history of the cross, more or less triumphant. One nation after another gradually casting off the dark mantle of superstition and idolatry, assumes by degrees the garb of truth and Christianity.

Man emerging from ignorance and checking his pursuits after imaginary and doubtful good seeks for lasting joys in an enlightened hope, and devotes his energies to the improvement of his race, and the glory of God. The spirit of forgiveness (the lesson of the cross,) supplants the spirit of revenge. The intercourse of nation with nation becomes more and more peaceful, and though the weapons of war are brought almost to perfection by the ingenuity of man, yet the advancing tide of civilization, it is to be hoped, will soon render them useless. One of the earliest influences of the fall, was to excite a quarrel of brother with brother; among the latest triumphs of the cross will be universal peace and love.

To hasten this triumph, the angel which John saw flying rapidly over the earth, having the everlasting gospel to preach to them that that dwelt therein, is now spreading his flight, and bearing to all lands the glad news of salvation through a sacrificed Savior.

"In the cross of Christ I glory,
Towering o'er the wrecks of time;
All the light of sacred story
Gathers 'round its head sublime."

The careful student of the world's history sees running through it all a line of connection, and unity of design. If a revolution takes place he discovers the workings of omnipotence, directing the great event to the good of man, and the glory of Himself; if wrong and outrage are permitted for a while to oppress mankind, he learns by this to acknowledge the receipt and to appreciate the work af the redemption. If truth prevails, and freedom is gained, he learns to number it among the triumphs of the cross.

"Bane and blessing, pain and pleasure,
By the cross are sanctified;
Peace is there, that knows no measure,
Joys that through all time abide."

In a word, he finds every event of history, whether beneficent or apparently disastrous to man, controlled in some manner by the power of the cross, and tending, more or less directly to magnify its triumphs. The light from Calvary sheds its radiance over all the world, and equally dispels the painful gloom of Eden, and the approaching night of the grave.

"Hail, holy cross! from thee we learn
The only way to heaven,
And, oh, to thee may sinners turn,
And look and be forgiven."

The creation itself was but to furnish the platform for the great work of redemption, and the tomb is but the portal to its crowning glory, and when the last event of earth shall have been recorded, and the arch-angel's trumpet shall have sounded the knell of time, in the clear light of eternity, it will be seen that all human history converging towards its God, centers at the cross.

Evanston, Ill., Dec. 14, 1882.

How the World Went Right Along.

A bear who had made himself believe that he had the worst luck of any animal in creation was crawling through the woods one day when he met a serpent, who inquired. "Which way now, my friend?" "I am going to find some spot where I can retire from the world. The world has not used me right, and in revenge I will desert it." "I wouldn't do that." "But I will. I can no longer trust anybody. I have been cheated, lied to and misused until I have no faith left. I will now retire within myself, and if any convulsion of nature takes place, the country must not blame me for it. I have borne all that one bear can be expected to put up with."

Bruin went his way until he found a lonely spot, and then he crawled into a hole and began listening for the crack of doom. It made him feel good to think that the world was turning itself bottom-side up because he had absented himself from sight and search, and he was determined not to yield until after several thousand terror-stricken people had come to him with tears in their eyes. Much to bruin's surprise, the night passed like all other nights. No one appeared during the forenoon to plead with him, and the afternoon passed wthout an earthquake or tornado. He momentarily expected the advent of a crowd to plead with him to come back to the world, and have faith and confidence; but the crowd did't show up. After a long and hungry night, bruin began to weaken. After much argument with himself, he crawled out of his den, and was sneaking through the woods when he met a hare.

"Is the world yet standing?" asked the bear. "Certainly; never more solid since I can remember." "And is any one searching for me?" "Not that I know of." "Everything goes on just the same, eh?" "Just the same." "And didn't you hear that I had lost all faith in human nature, and retired from the world?" "Never heard a word of it. Tra-la, old man, I'm off."

The bear sat down on a thistle and thought the matter over for a few minutes, and then arose and made a bee-line for his usual haunts, telling every animal he met on the way that he had been off on a fishing excursion.

Moral.—The cynic who flatters himself that he is revenging on the world by withdrawing his company forgets that he will be obliged to associate with himself.

Houston Seminary.

The following persons, members of Mt. Vernon M. E. Church, Houston, have paid subscriptions in favor of Houston Seminary as follows. Gabriel Todd, $5; Rachel Huitt, $2.65; William Mares, $2; Vander McCray, $1; Polly McCray, $1; George Feldar, $1; Mary Benehley, $1; Catherine Vanhook, $1. The Seminary has 76 students, with a good prospect for many more next term, which begins January 1. By thet time we hope to have our new desks and to be able to make all comfortable who come. We shall have more to say of the institution, its needs and its work, hereafter. C. W. CAMPBELL.

The Evening High School of Boston has a remarkable attendance of 800 pupils. Forty per cent. of these are young women. A large proportion of both the male and female pupils are studying phonography, with the design of making it useful in commercial life and business correspondence.

Mr. Robert A. Barnes, of St. Louis, has given $45,000 to Central College, Missouri, to endow a professorship in honor of his mother, to be called "The Mary Evans Barnes Professorship of English and Modern Languages."

General News Items.

Gen. McButler was re-elected U. S. Senator from South Carolina.

M. De Brazza's expedition to Africa will include three hundred negroes.

Already more than eighteen thousand children have subscribed to the Longfellow memorial fund.

Class Leaders' Conventions are so frequent in Western New York as to be regarded as one of the Methodist Institutions of that section.

Australia has a big tree, said to be four hundred and thirty feet in height, with a circumference of sixty feet.

There are now between three and four hundred Christian schools in China, containing over six thousand pupils.

Robert Ould, Assistant Secretary of War under the Confederate Government, died at Richmond, Va., on the 15th.

Begole's majority for Governor of Michigan is 4,571. The Republican State ticket, save Governor, was elected by 6,000 majority.

The rubber manufacturers of New York decided to close their factories for one week, and on reopening to reduce their output one half.

In Canpore, India, there are now two Methodist congregations of native Christians, and the prospects of the work is very encouraging.

Miss Ada Welch, the daughter of a Methodist minister in Kansas, has been supplying a regular appointment for some time.

The St. Louis Teacher's Mutual Aid Association, organized for the assistance of the sick and those who have grown old and helpless teaching, now has about ninety members.

The terms of the Austro-German alliance, according to the Cologne *Gazette*, are to the effect that if either empire is attacked from two sides, assistance will be rendered by the other.

Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, formerly president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is said to be the largest owner of cultivated land in America. He is about to erect a seed warehouse in Chicago, which will be the largest in the world.

The United States Supreme Court has decided the Arlington estate case in favor of Gen. Custis Lee. As the ground is now occupied as a national cemetery the claimant will accept its value in cash.

A mutual Aid Society has been organized in St. Paul M. E. Church, Cincinnati. The membership of the organization pay ten cents a week dues, and receive when sick $3 a week benefits.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Hartwell Church is fairly launched. The membership embraces thirty-five prominent and active ladies. The ladies have undertaken the support of a young girl at South Carolina, at a cost of $30, said beneficiary having been selected by Mrs. L. M. Dennis[illegible], of Greenville, S. C.

The Utah commission, in its report to the Secretary of the Interior, recommend that certain places be designated for the solemnization of all marriages, and that they should be witnessed by designated persons, and registered in specific public offices, thereby rendering the proof of marriage morally certain.

Word comes from London, December 6th, that owing to the swelling of a quantity of peas in the lower hold of the steamer Peruvian, considerable damage was done to the hold, stanchions and beams. The funnel is crushed, and the orlop deck has been lifted from the beams. A quantity of cheese in the cargo was damaged. The steamer went into dock.

As the press is designed of God to supplement the pulpit; the obligation to support the printer is as binding as to pay the preacher. The religious periodical and volume are as essential to soul culture as the oral sermon. The believer in this age of doubt and of inquiry should be able to give, not simply a dogma or a shout, but a reason for the hope that is within him.—*G. W. B., in Pacific Advocate.*

The best butter [illegible] is further improved by [illegible] sows a little corn meal.

Humility.

Humility as a Christian grace consists not so much in sinking below others as below ourselves. It is opposed to all arrogance and assumption. It resembles submission, but differs from it. Submission is the respect which an inferior justly owes to a superior. But inferiors manifest no humility in submitting to their superiors. So it resembles condescension but differs also from it. Condescension consists in stooping to an inferior. Thus the Creator may condescend to a creature, the prince to a subject, the rich to the poor, the learned to the illiterate, but this is not humility. It does consist however in a true estimate of ourselves, of our unworthiyness, of our weakness, of our insufficiency and entire dependence on God for wisdom, holiness, happiness and Heaven. A view of our own unworthiness will lead us to think of the worthiness of Christ. When we feel our weakness we are made to realize the truth, there is strength in Him, and that in accomplishing life's work, our sufficiency is of Him. Humility characteristic of true greatness. This is exhibited in St. Paul's estimate of himself. In labors he was more abundant than any other apostle, but he speaks of himself as "less than the least of all saints." John Wesley having traveled, toiled, preached, written and endured more than any man of the age in which he lived, toiled on till the eighty-eighth year of his age, and said on his dying bed—

"I the chief of sinners am,
But Jesus died for me."

In the life of the Lord Jesus we see this element of true greatness in it true perfection. Read. Who being in the form of God thought it not robbery to be equal with God, but made himself of no reputation and took upon him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men; and being found in fashion as a man "He humbled himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross." Referring to this trait of humility, St. Paul says: "Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus." Then elsewhere he says "if any man have not the mind of Christ he is none of His."

Christmas has Come and Gone.

From Christmas on to the New Year there is but a short step. And thus day by day and month by month life moves gently on. [illegible] secularized and made [illegible] Thanksgiving a [illegible] day. Christmas has [illegible] significance, but to [illegible] this day, so full of [illegible] becoming one of [illegible] enjoyment. We might [illegible] this turning of [illegible] more hours of play, [illegible] has been done, and [illegible] would be like the [illegible]. The giving of presents [illegible] of families are [illegible] features of Christ[illegible] will toward men, on [illegible] are words first articu[illegible] from heaven over eighteen [illegible]. There are no words [illegible], as that can [illegible] earth peace," [illegible] God and [illegible] man and [illegible] man and [illegible] Christmas will lead [illegible] who once [illegible] God's gift. The [illegible] Bethlehem to [illegible] the Christ[illegible] the straw, [illegible] his pov[illegible] the man[illegible] whose birth [illegible] to God in [illegible] on earth, good [illegible]

[illegible]

Texas Notes.

The Texas Conference has a few young men of more than ordinary promise. We exhort these brethren to stick to their books, read, mark and inwardly digest them. A minister cannot in this age succeed without books. He will need them and ought not to be deterred by their cost. Each year he will need to add a few volumes to his library. A carpenter cannot do without his saw, hammer, chisel, shave and plane, nor can a preacher instruct himself and his people without his books. The man who cannot or will not study ought to stop preaching and surrender his credentials. We expect to hear nothing but good of these young men. An open door is before them. With earnest work they will enter in and go up higher.

We were the guest of Rev. J. S. Whitaker and his excellent family during the session of the Texas Conference at Hempstead, and enjoyed their hospitality very much. Bro. Whitaker hates frauds and shams. He knows a humbug by intuition, is one of the most respected members of the Texas Conference, and is truly devoted to the interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church. We had for our companions two royal good men, President Davis, of Wiley University, and Professor Webb, of the same institution. These brethren have the love of God in their hearts, their religion is wholesome, fresh and free from all sour complainings. With such instructors Wiley University can but be popular and prosperous. President Davis, Professor Webb and this writer have reason to recall their home in Hempstead with pleasant memories.

The American Bible Society has no agent more efficient or more devoted to his work than Rev. W. B. Rankin, D.D., of Texas. In our recent visit to Texas we had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Rankin at the Texas and West Texas Conferences. In the course of his address to the conferences he made the statement that the agents of the society had found that one-fifth of the families of the State were without a copy of the Bible; also that the society had supplied thirty-one thousand families with the Bible. At the conference love feast at Columbus we heard him tell, out of the fullness of his heart, how the Lord Jesus saved and comforted him. Dr. Rankin is a good Presbyterian but a better Christian.

At Hempstead, Texas, we had the pleasure of meeting Rev. A. A. Johnson, A.M., editor of the Texas *Methodist Advocate*, and presiding elder of the Dallas District, Austin Conference. Bro. Johnson believes that the Methodist Episcopal church has a work to do in the empire State. He is a live angular Yankee, with nothing fossilized or conservative in his make up. Under his supervision, with the open door, our church has in Texas, the Dallas District will make, a wonderful increase this year. We wish our brother the greatest measure of success.

Rev. S. Hardwell is doubtless the strongest man in the Texas conference. He is also a man of real courage. A few years ago, while he was sitting in the pulpit listening to a brother minister, a man came into the church and shot the man who was preaching. Bro. Hardwell left the pulpit, went and took the murderer by the collar of his coat and the seat of his pants and threw him through the window out of the church. Bro. Hardwell is one of the fathers of the Texas Conference, but he still holds on, and no man watches more carefully the proceedings of the conference, and none preach a better gospel.

THE RIGHT WAY TO DO.

Rev. G. W. Townsend of the West Texas Conference, under date of Dec. 17, writes: "I went direct from conference to my new appointment, preached five times and obtained 23 new subscribers for the SOUTHWESTERN. I am well pleased with my work, and the people seem to love me." Of course the people will love him, and so they will any man who, like Bro. Townsend, goes direct to his work and in good heart enters upon it. The people do not like a sour, complaining minister. We predict for Bro. Townsend a year of great prosperity.

We call the attention of our readers to the books noticed in another column, published by Phillips & Hunt and Walden & Stowe. Any person desiring to purchase [illegible] books for the holidays, or [illegible] season will do well to [illegible] orders to either of these [illegible] of the books noticed [illegible] readers would [illegible] immediately. All [illegible] will be [illegible]

Texas Conference.

HEMPSTEAD, Tex.,
Dec. 15, 1882.

The seventeenth annual session of the Texas Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assembled in Hempstead at the Bethlehem Church, at 9 o'clock, A. M., Bishop Thomas Bowman, D.D., presiding. The Conference opened with divine service by the Bishop followed by singing a hymn and prayer.

The secretary called the roll and nearly all the members responded to their names.

On motion, W. Wesley was elected Secretary, and by permission of the Conference he was allowed to nominate his assistants.

The following persons were nominated and elected:

C. C. Minegan, Statistical Secretary; I. B. Scott, Recording Secretary. W. H. Davis was elected Conference Treasurer. The usual committees were ordered. The time for opening and adjourning was fixed: Open at 9, A. M., and close at half past 12.

The 20th question was taken up —Have the characters of all the Preachers been examined?

W. B. Pullam, Presiding Elder of Huntsville District; reported his work. showing five or six new churches, an increase of property, members and spiritual power. His character passed.

Walter Ripetoe, Presiding Elder of Palestine District, reported the work on his district, showing it to be in a good condition. His character passed.

W. S. Molloy, Presiding Elder of the Marshall District, shining in a new suit of clothes, a present from the preachers of his district, reported his work in a healthy condition. He had enjoyed a year of great harmony with the preachers and the people. His character passed as did that of all the preachers upon the district save J. K. Loggins, who had been suspended. His case was referred to a committee of five for investigation.

The committee on religious worship made their announcements, the Doxology was sung, the benediction pronounced and the Conference adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

Friday Dec. 15.—Conference met at 9 o'clock, Bishop Bowman in the chair. Religious services were conducted by I. B. Scott. The minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

F. C. Moore, Presiding Elder of Navasoto District, made his report, showing that a marvelous amount of work had been performed, that the spiritual and temporal condition of the district was good. His character passed as did that of all the preachers on the District.

Rev. Dr. Rankin Agent of the American Bible Society for the State of Texas, was introduced, and gave a short but impressive address. It seemed to the Dr. that for 12,896 members of the church of Christ to give only $18.65 for the circulation of the word of God did not evince much interest in the distribution of the Scriptures.

M. H. Nichols, Presiding Elder of the Houston District, reported his district in a state of prosperity. At one or two points there had been some slight unpleasantness, a little friction, but all the great interests of the church had been moving on. His character passed.

The cases of Wesley Childs and S. Allen were referred to the Committee on Conference relation.

J. K. Loggins appeared before the Conference, acknowledged his fault and asked pardon. I need not say that his request was granted.

THIRD DAY.

Saturday, Dec. 16.—Conference met at 9 o'clock, A. M., Bishop Bowman in the chair. Religious services were conducted by W. Ripetoe. The talking division of the Conference was here in good numbers. Most of these are young men who have been in the ministry from one to five years. They are dressed well. In fact we never saw a class of ministers better dressed than most of the members of the Texas Conference. This is as it should be. The embassador of the Lord Jesus should be a gentleman, a model in society. We do not like to see a sloven in the pulpit.

The address of the Bishop to the young men received into full connection was replete with wise counsel. We never listened to one more appropriate.

CONFERENCE SABBATH.

The day was delightful. Early in the morning from all directions the people could have been seen coming into town. The Sunday-school was well attended. At eleven o'clock the Bishop preached, selecting for his text Psa. 1, 1-2. The sermon was one of great beauty, simplicity and power. At the close the deacons were ordained. In the afternoon the writer presented a few thoughts suggested by 1 Job. 1, 9 and the Elders were ordained. Woe be to the man who follows a Bishop. We have tried this three times of late and failed each time and have promised ourselves never to do it again. In the evening Bro. Woodward preached a good sermon to a large congregation.

Monday, Dec. 18.—Conference opened at 9 o'clock. Bishop Bowman in the chair. The committee on education reported and after considerable discussion, in which President Davis of Wiley University, Prof. Webb and Bishop Bowman took part, the reports were adopted.

The committee on Sunday-schools, American Bible Society and Temperance reported. Reports were adopted.

Resolutions of thanks were passed to Bishop Bowman and to the citizens of Hempstead for their hospitality. A few remarks were made by the Bishop, the appointments were read, thus closed the Seventeenth Annual Session of the Texas Conference.

APPOINTMENTS.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT.

W. B. Pullam, P. E., P. O. Houston Texas.

Beaumont	Jeremiah Smith
Cold Springs	W. McKenzie
Danville	Allen Harris
Huntsville	A. C. Culbreath
Huntsville Circuit	J. K. Loggins
Liberty & West Liberty	Alfred Britton
Livingston	Spencer Kelley
Lovelady	To be supplied
Montgomery circuit	A. Adair
Moscow circuit	E. Jefferson
Orange	Anderson Williams
Walker circuit	Richard Williams
Wallaceville	Toby Ward
Woodville	A. Logan

MARSHALL DISTRICT.

W. L. Molloy, P. E., P. O. Sherman.

Bonham	To be supplied
Blossom Prairie	To be supplied
Clarksville	J. Jackson
Clarksville Circuit	To be supplied
Cypress	G. Johns
Indian Nation Mission	To be supplied
Jefferson	L. Woodward
Jefferson circuit	To be supplied
Marion	W. H. Logan
Marshall, Ebenezer	Peter Morgan
Marshall University	W. H. Davis
Marshall circuit	F. Parker
Paris	J. E. Shackelford
Paris circuit	Taylor Moore
Pittsburg	To be supplied
Queen's City & Kildare	Henry Johns
Sulphur Springs	To be supplied
Texarkana	S. Horn
Woodlawn circuit	A. W. Parker

W. H. Davis, President; W. W. Elder, professor, and W. Wesley teacher in Wiley University, and members of University Quarterly Conference, H. Webb, Professor in Willey University and members of the Ebeneezer Vuartarly Conference.

NAVASOTA DISTRICT.

M. H. Nichols, P. E., P. O. Houston.

Anderson	F. Gilmore
Bellville & Hempstead	Sup. by M. Reeves
Brenham & Washington	L. Horn
Brazos	To be supplied
Bryan circuit	Wade Hamilton
Burleson circuit	B. M. Taylor
Caldwell	To be supplied
Courtney	I. Snell
Hearn & Franklin	S. Lawrence
Hempstead	J.S. Whitaker
Iola circuit	R J. Campbell
Millican	J. L. Smith
Navasota	E. Lee
Patterson	To be supplied
Plantersville	A. Alexander
Prairie Plain	F. D. Bookman
San Fellipe	W. H. Jackson

PALESTINE DISTRICT.

W. Ripetoe P. E., P. O. Marshall.

Butler & Brown Creek	M. Wilson
Cotton Gin	Wm. Allen
Centerville & Shiloh	To be supplied
Crockett	R. K. Whitney
Fairfield	P. G. Brown
Hawkins	Tenola Edwards
Henderson	E. Barrett
Jacksonville	R. Weaver
Jewett	To be supplied
Leona	Doctor Morris
Madison circuit	Aaron Taylor
Palestine	V. M. Cole
Mineola	P. Thomson
San Augustine	Robt. Williams
Shelley & Sabine	J. Wesley
Tyler	P. Douglass

HOUSTON DISTRICT.

F. C. Moore, P. E., P. O. Austin.

Brazoria	To be supplied
Columbus & Oyster Creek	John Guess
Frost Chapel & Pittsville	B. F. Williams
Galveston, St. Paul's	C. C. Minegan
Galveston, Tabernacle	G. W. Smith
Harrisburg	O. Watrous
Hockley & Rose Hill	F. Norwood
Houston, Mt Vernon	R. R. Roberts
Houston, St James	Mason Reddick
Houston, Trinity	I. B. Scott
Houston, Sloan St	G. W. Norris
Houston circuit	Geo. Davis
Richmond & Oak Hill	S. Hardwell
Spring Creek	Jas Smith

Austin Conference.

The session of this Conference at San Antonio was one of special interest. The statistics show a slight decrease in membership but an increase in church property and benevolent contributions. A Methodist preacher in Texas who wishes to accomplish good work for his Master must, like him, go out after the lost. The following are the appointments for 1883:

APPOINTMENTS.

DALLAS DISTRICT.

A. A. Johnson	Presiding Elder
Abilene and Baird	J. B. Loyes
Alma and Garrett	C. E. Heaton
Clarendon and Mobeetie	L. H. Carhart
Colorado City	G. W. Graham
Dallas	S. A. Thompson
Decatur	To be supplied
Denison	C. W. Hargitt
Denton	B. B. Newman
Eastland	J. A. Johnson
Fort Worth, St. Paul	P. H. Bodkin
R. R. Chapel	C. H. Harvey
Gainesville	J. B. Holloway
Galveston	E. O. McIntire
Harrisburg	J. Ashley
Henrietta & Wichita Falls	W. H. Zellers
Houston	to be supplied
Lawrence	" "
Macomb	A. A. Horner
Sherman	to be supplied
Vernon Circuit	J. W. Lewis
Waco	C. E. Giddings

AUSTIN DISTRICT.

M. A. Daugherty	Presiding Elder
Austin, Cental church	M. A. Daugherty
Austin, College Hill	to be supplied
Austin, Swedish Mission	P. A. Juhlin
Barnet	to be supplied
Mason	W. J. Bassett
San Antonio	W. S. Falkenburg

MISSIONARIES.

Andrew Milne and William Tallon, to South America; John A. Callon, to New Mexico.

The Color Line.

Our Assistant, in a letter to a brother minister, expostulated against the folly of separating our conferences on the "color line," in words like these: "You know that I am a colored man, just as you are. I have a vast amount of race pride. I love my race; and, like yourself, I think it the equal of any that God allows to breathe. I think that if an intelligent white Christian can preside over a colored church or district, a colored minister of equal qualifications might, and ought to, with equal propriety preside over a white church or district. This I believe as firmly as you do; and I fervently hope to see the day when our color will be no embarrassment, and when we will no more be made to feel any discrimination on account thereof, in church nor State. But, after all, is not a division on the "color line" a retrograde movement, a long step backward? We are united, and stand as equals in our general conference; on our book and other committees; in some annual and district conference; manly patience, forbearance and preparation on our part will introduce this spirit of unity and equality into *all* the departments of our old grand church. Separation of our annual conferences on the "color line," if persisted in, will prove in my opinion the entering wedge to a final separation in the general conference. Such a misfortune would prove disastrous to some of the most sacred interests concerned. No, my dear brother, sometimes I get just as disgusted and impatient with the unholy prejudices against our race, manifested in many instances by members of our church, as you do: but I think we should heed the united voice of reason, interest, and our tried and devoted friends, and stay together in our annual conferences. Reason, expose, abuse, do and say everything against the unreasonable prejudice that seeks to alienate us from our best friends, friends that represent the healthy head and heart of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that church which is to-day doing more for the elevation and salvation of our people than any other agency in this country; but divide on account of this prejudice, never. Contend for equality; show backbone, grit and grace, but let us stay together and fight it out. Kill out this prejudice; run away from it never! This whole "color line" separation matter from beginning to end, is a weakness in favor of race prejudice. Race prejudice conceived and gave it birth in the General Conference of 1876. We ought not to rest until the General Conference of 1884 or some future one kills it out, and buries it beyond the faintest hope of a future resurrection."

It is right to have the men who represent the great interests of the church make, as far as possible, their annual visit to all the conferences. We know that it takes time and money, but it is time and money well spent, and it will bring back to the church a grand harvest. We were more thankful than we can tell when we met Dr. Fowler, one of our Missionary secretaries, at the Tennessee Conference, and we were only sorry when he informed us that he could not visit the Louisiana Conference. Dr Fowler has a wonderful faculty for stumbling upon facts and figures, and he knows how to use them, in presenting the Missionary cause to the conferences. When he stated to the Tennessee Conference that since 1866 they had received from the Missionary Society $167,788, and from the Church Extension Society $45,981, to say nothing of what the Freedman's Aid Society had done, and that they had contributed for all benevolent causes only $12,008, the white conference was astounded. They saw the contrast as they had never seen it before, and each man resolved to do more and better for the coming year.

C. C. Nash, the colored postmaster of Washington, La., was formerly member of Congress from this State. Recently a crowd gathered in front of the Washingtan postoffice and stamped, yelled, whistled, sung and made various insulting remarks about Nash. The postmaster requested the crowd to behave themselves, but this only intensified matters, and they asked him to step out from behind Uncle Sam's protection counter, and they would beat his head into a jelly, etc. Hands were placed in hip pockets, and only the reasoning of older heads caused the restoration of order, and probably prevented bloodshed. Our informant attributes this exhibition of hostility to Nash to current race prejudices. It is hoped the wise counselors of Washington will continue the suppression of outbursts of this kind, and make a reasonable opposition if any be required, on other grounds than the one mentioned.

PERSONAL.

—Rear Admiral Jas. P. Schenck retired, is dead.

—On Sunday, Dec. 17, the poet Whittier was 75 years of age. He is still vigorous in mind and body.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr., has been appointed a Justice of the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts.

—Rev. S. Duncan, presiding elder, Shreveport district, came to enjoy the holidays and reports vigorous work and encouraging progress on his district.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

T. A. Cotton, Louisville: "There have been 45 added to the Church during the year; baptized 42. Sunday School is not doing much. Money is scarce, but I think the brethren will do all they promised by conference."

A. Butler, Scooba: "On watch night, 24th inst., we received one convert."

LOUISIANA.

Ames Church fair, held last week was a decided success, and realized $100 profit to the managers. They are thankful to the general public for their generous patronage.

H. Johnson, Pineville: "At a union meeting Revs. S. E. H. Morant, H. J. Wright and other ministers were present. Collections $27 85. Six stepped forward and made our hearts rejoice at the Savior's influence."

D. J. Price, Allen, "I expect to start for New Orleans University to study for the ministry in January. I am determined to obey God's call. Elder Duncan held fourth quarterly conference Oct. 28th. We had a glorious time. After a three weeks' rally we had seven converts. We were assisted by Bros. Abbott, Hanson and Spear. Bro. Duncan preached a fine sermon, We are getting our church out of debt. A supper realized $60 to pay an old indebtedness."

Wm. Smith, Donaldsonville: "On the afternoon of the 2d 110 partook of the sacrament, one was converted and three received on probation. We are not discouraged."

Mt. Zion Benevolent Association No. 1, turned out Nov. 20 and gave a donation to Union Chapel of $10. Its afficers are Benj. Prudent, President; C. Antoine, Secretary. One of its members is P. P. Jones.

Letter from Kosciusko.

Dear Editor:—We are hard at work, and have been all the year. Last year we asked for aid to build a house of worship, and received several promises; but promises would not build a church. With $200 in hand, we appealed to the Conference Board at Holly Springs and through it to the parent Board at Philadelphia. We waited in prayer. Thank God, the dear mother who has built or aided a church a day for ten months, and 84 over, heard and answered with a donation of $200. Many hearts were made glad (and others sad), and prayer went up to God for having put it into the hearts of our Northern brethren to help us poor people down here in the South. Since 1881 we have preached in town most anywhere we could, sometimes in the valley, sometimes on the hillside, and sometimes not at all. The elder of A. M. E. Zion church allowed us the privilege of preaching in his church in town, but some of the members don't like it, and it is occasionally closed, and a constant effort made to capture our members. Out of town there are two preaching places. We received 58 members, 40 conversions, of whom 35 were Sunday school scholars.

We are looking for a better day in town. We will have a church on our own land. November 1 the first stick of timber was put on the ground. It will soon be covered, the flooring is about laid, and the weather-boarding is almost finished. The foundation was laid on the 9th, work commenced on the 14th. Our church stands overlooking the town, 30x50 and 15 feet in walls raised. It will be ready December 16, for the quarterly conference. When finished it will be as good as any in town. I join the workmen with hammer and nails every day.

The following is the way we have been raising money. The Sunday-school at this place, led on by Miss Mattie Nevils, gave an entertainment, and made $15. Miss Emma Mirt gave an entertainment, and made $5. Supper given by sister Lizzie Doty, Jane Kimbrough, Sarah Thomas and Ewing Pool raised $16.90. A supper given by sisters Jane Kimbrough, Elizabeth Jones, Lou Doardel, Emily Pool and Jane Simpson, raised $13.90. A supper by sisters Ann Smith Martha Irving, Alice Clements and Winnie Nevils, raised $19.25; and a supper by sisters Lizzie Doty, Jane Kimbrough, Lou Doardel, Dina McAfee and Winnie Nevils raised $13.15. Paid on subscriptions: K. A. Cook, 50c; Emily Pool, $2; Aaron Harvey, $2.25; Lizzie Doty, $4; H. Huffman, $3; J. Hibbitt, $5; Millie Moore, 50c; Martha Irving, $2.50; W. West, $1.80; A. Smith, $2.50; A. Frazier, $5; Jane Kimbrough, $1.75; Tera Jenning, $1; Awarda Huffman, $2.50; W. Kimbrough, $2.15; Harriet Simpson, 50c; Jim Sims, $2.25; G. W. McBerney, $5; Charity Hudson, $2; William Miller, 50c; Martha Harvey, $2.50; Mahulda Hardy, 50c; Lou Wells, $1; Charlotte Taylor, $1.50; Easter Clark, 50c; A. Hines, $1; Jack Prestly, $1; Roling Hayely, $1.50; Elizabeth Jones, $2; Cherry Chorn, $1; P. A. Wells, 5c; Alice Clements, $5; Hester McBerney, $5; Lizzie Frazier, $2; Emma Newell, 50c; W. Hollingsworth, 50c; D. B. Taylor, 75c; L. Simpson, 50c, I. Coulter, $1; Susan Coulter, 59c; Dinah McAfee, 65c; Ann Smith, 50c; Aaron Newell, 50c; Isaac Prestly, $1; Jane Hibbitt, $2; E. D. West, 50c; George Manson, $1; F. W. Alexander, 50c; Phillis Gaston, 50c; and Harriet Serens, $1. And the following persons gave us hauling of lumber: Roling Hayely, one day; Jack Prestly, one day; George Monson, one day; G. W. Adams, one day; Isaac Coulter, one day and a half; Jim McMiller, one day; Jim Edward, half day; Sam Rimmer, one day; Frank Rimmer, one day; J. W. Cook, two days; T. B. Flanagan, half day; Mr. Gildard and Silis, one day and half; Thomas Garen, half a day; Amos Warren, half a day; L. Simpson, half day, and H. Huffman, one day, which is about $37. Messrs. Alex. and George Thompson, the Millers, and contractors gave us $25 in hauling and $20 in lumber. We will owe the workmen some, which we want to pay as soon as we can. Now there are many who promised to help us when we started. We have surely started, for you may see the building from almost any part of the town. Help us in kind words, in money and in prayer. In the above named ways come over and help us. Now, I would say that the branch railroad is to go through from here to Aberdeen by November 13, 1883, so you see when you pass through you may stop over and go out to church; then we will join with you in singing the doxology. Very respectfully,

J. M. NEVILS.

Kosciusko, Miss., Nov. 27.

A Visit.

Brother Graham Bell, General Grand Worthy Superior of the General Grand United Order of Sons and Daughters of Charity, with a large number of the subordinate tabernacles of the same order, visited the Sixth street Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, Sabbath, Dec. 17th, and made all our hearts glad with their presence, kind words and deeds. We shall be pleased to welcome them again to our Church. They left us a donation of $5.25.

M. J. DYER.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

FOURTH QUARTER. REVIEW. December 31, 1882.

To-day is review, the last in the year, and may be some remember remember all the twelve lessons, and some have forgotten them. First, we must remember Mary, and how she loved Jesus. She saved her money to give him a gift, and so brought the precious ointment. Love always gives the best it has. Then Christ eats the passover with his disciples, and tells them one of them will betray him to death. After this came the Lord's supper, and you learned why we keep it now. Then the agony in the garden, when an angel came to help him. As soon as that sorrow was over came Judas, and Jesus was betrayed and taken. You all remember how they dragged Jesus before the council, then to Pilate, then mocked and crucified him. His death on the cross you can not forget. From nine in the morning until three in the afternoon Jesus hung there, because he loved us so. Then he died. He did it for you. Could you forget it? They buried Jesus in Joseph's own grave or vault. He was a rich man, and one of the council.

Jesus said he would rise again, and on the third day the grave was empty. Jesus had left the grave and showed himself alive, first to Mary Magdalene, then to others, and at last to all the twelve, and told them his goodbye. It was to go and preach the gospel to every creature. The last lesson was about the kingdom of peace. It told us how Jesus brings peace and casts out sin. Sin destroys. Jesus saves. Ask him to forgive all your sins of this year and keep you near him all the new year, coming to-morrow.—*Western.*

A railroad collision on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, near Willboro Station, Va., on the night of Dec. 24th, resulted in the killing of five and wounding of two persons.

A Clergyman's Sore Throat.

This disease which has, during the past twenty or thirty years abridged or entirely ruined the ministerial usefulness of so many clergymen, has rarely found successful treatment under any of the old systems of medicine. The following from Rev. J. H Pradt, of Madison, Wisconsin (late Assistant State Superintendent of Wisconsin), shows how promptly, in his case, this disease yielded to the action of Compound Oxygen. He says: "I had been troubled many years with 'Clergyman's Sore Throat; and after a severe attack of influenza, the upper part of the lungs was left very tender and irritable and *I was obliged to desist entirely from using my voice in public service. After a two months' trial of the Compound Oxygen, I found myself, to my surprise and gratification, able to go through full services again, entirely without any trouble, but with little fatigue.* Three months' use of the remedy restored my voice and lungs completely, and greatly improved my general health. I feel it my duty, therefore, to bear testimony to its good effects. *I have waited for time to test the permanence of the benefits received, and can say that during the past winter I have been entirely free from colds,* and in better general health than for many years; am 65 years of age." Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action, and results, with report of cases and full information *sent free.* DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The North American Review for January opens with a symposium in which three of the most prominent advocates in this country of the "Revision of Church Creeds," namely Rev. Dr. Newman Smythe, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, set forth the grounds upon which such revision is deemed necessary as a defense of revealed religion against the encroachments of skepticism, and as [illegible] adjustment of the relations between faith and science. "University Education for Women," now being warmly agitated here and in England, is discussed by Prof. W. Le Conte Stevens, who, though he zealously advocates the measure, commands the attention and respect of its opponents by the eminent fairness with which he states the adverse arguments. Prof. Isaac L. Rice gives a "Definition of Liberty," deduced from a profoundly philosophical study of the phases of political evolution, from the earliest Anglo-Saxon times to the present day. "American English," by Gilbert M. Tucker, is a spirited defense of our cis-Atlantic fashion of English speech against the aspersions of sundry British critics. The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas writes an article that can hardly fail to strike a sympathetic chord in many a mind, on "The Responsibilities of Progressive Thinkers." "Bigotry in the Medical Profession," by Dr. [illegible] is a protest, from [illegible] a respectable member [illegible] profession, against [illegible] of medi[illegible] which forbids associa[illegible] bad regular prac[illegible] Charles T. Cong[illegible] title of "Adul[illegible] Intelligence," exposes [illegible] wills to be [illegible] the monopoli[illegible] lines, press [illegible] influential public [illegible] Published at 30 Lafa[illegible] New York.

[illegible] number of *The Christian [illegible] and Advocate of Bible [illegible]* new semi-monthly pa[illegible] to take the place of [illegible] *of Bible Holiness,* is [illegible] It is a handsome [illegible] sheet, and has an [illegible] It cannot [illegible] newspaper nor denom[illegible], and pro[illegible] devoted to the advoca[illegible] doctrine of Bible Holi[illegible] published at 36 Brom[illegible] Street, by McDonald [illegible] price $1 per year. We [illegible] friends and brothers [illegible] of success.

[illegible] for January, has [illegible] received from the Interna[illegible] News Co., New York. It is [illegible] could be desired in the [illegible] of a fashion magazine.

The Youth's Companion, [illegible] is a sprightly, entertaining [illegible] popular, and is, with[illegible] the best of its kind pub[illegible] is visited to over [illegible] original matter, [illegible] that it never [illegible] instructs and amuses, [illegible] in the household by [illegible]

[illegible] NEWS ITEMS.

[illegible] announcement of [illegible] the Indian Ter[illegible] on the [illegible] says a [illegible]

[illegible] the Nihilist, [illegible] is kept in close [illegible] The search of his [illegible] some important [illegible]

[illegible]

A Knabe in the White House.

(From the Baltimore American.)

There was seen yesterday at Messrs. Knabe & Co's factory a magnificent concert grand, just finished by them for the presidential mansion. President Arthur, who is a thorough connoisseur of music, in selecting a piano for the White House decided in favor of the Knabe Piano as his preference, and ordered accordingly the instrument referred to. It is a concert grand of beautiful finish in a richly carved rosewood case, and of superb tone and action,—an instrument worthy in every respect of the place it is to occupy. It was shipped to its destination yesterday.

Gen. Stone Pasha, late chief of staff of the Egyptian army, has resigned his commission and intends to return forthwith to America.

To strengthen and build up the system, a trial will convince you that Brown's Iron Bitters is the best medicine made.

The little village of Empire, on the Panama Railroad, has been altotally destroyed by fire.

Patterson Organs.

Everybody in need of a beautiful Organ is referred to the new advertsment of James T. Patterson, the manufacturer, Bridgeport, Conn., which appears in this issue. Rev. J. Werner, South Holland, Cook Co., Ill., writes: "About fifteen months ago I received in the best of orde r an Organ from your factory. It answered the description well, and I am fully satisfied with it. Every one of my friends like it, and we find it cheap in comparison with instruments from other factories."

Tho French Cabinet has decided to dispatch an expedition to Tonquin.

The Governor has issued a certificate of election to G. G. Dibrell, of the third congressional district of Tennessee. This is the district in which three counties were omitted by the legislative apportionment, which caused discussion as to the validity of the law.

☞ The Diamond Dyes for family use have no equals. All popular colors easily dyed, fast and beautiful, 10 cents a package.

The little town of Alvaredo, 40 miles from Dallas, was nearly wiped out by fire on the 21st. Loss $20,000; in surance $15,000.

Gentlemen whose beards are not of the tint which they desire, can remedy the defect by using Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, December 26, 1882.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔ lb—	
Ordinary	8¾
Middling	9 13-16
Good Middling	10¼
Middling fair	10¼
SUGAR, ℔ lb—	
Yellow clarified	7¼
White clarified	7¾
MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—	
Common	31
Fair	39
Choice	50
RICE, Louisiana, ℔ lb—	
Common	@4¼
Fair	@4¼
Choice	@6¼
MOSS, ℔ lb—	
Mixed	2¼@2¼
Gray	2@2¼
Black	3¼@3¼
GROCERIES.	
BUTTER, ℔ lb—	
Western	25@26
COFFEE, ℔ lb—	
Ordinary	7¼
Prime	10
CHEESE, ℔ lb—	
Western factory	10¼
CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl.—	
Choice	3 15
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—	
Fancy	5 50
Choice family	5 25
LARD, ℔ lb—	
Choice, in kegs	@12
Choice, in tierces	@11¼
SALT, ℔ Sack—	
Coarse	95
Fine	1 10
ESCULENTS—	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	3 25
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 75
Onions, ℔ bbl	2 75@
Apples, ℔ bbl	3 50@5 00
Cabbages, ℔ 100	10 00@12 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	4 50@ 6 50
OILS, ℔ gallon—	
Coal, in cases	17@—
Coal, in bbls	16@—
Linseed, raw	54@56
Linseed, boiled	59@60
Cotton seed	39@45
GRAIN AND FEED.	
CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—	
Yellow	70
White	60
Mixed	65
OATS, ℔ bushel—	
Western	53
BRAN, ℔ 100 lbs—	
Choice	95
HAY, ℔ ton—	
Prime	18@19
Choice	20@21
PROVISIONS.	
MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—	
Choice	18 00
BACON, ℔ lb—	
Breakfast	14¼@15¼
Shoulders	9¼
Sides, clear rib	12¼
Sides, clear	12¼
Hams, sugar-cured	16¼
[illegible]	
[illegible]	10¼
[illegible]	10¼
[illegible]	7¼

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure dyspepsia, heartburn, malaria, kidney disease, liver complaint, and other wasting diseases.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS enriches the blood and purifies the system; cures weakness, lack of energy, etc. Try a bottle.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is the only Iron preparation that does not color the teeth, and will not cause headache or constipation, as other Iron preparations will.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS Ladies and all sufferers from neuralgia, hysteria, and kindred complaints, will find it without an equal.

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—AND—

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By MARSHALL W. TAYLOR, D.D.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION

By Rev. F. S. HOYT, D.D., Editor of the Western Christian Advocate.

A remarkable and unique collection of religious songs with their accompanying weird, pathetic, ever varied and charming melodies, as sung for generations by the colored people of America. The few songs and melodies first introduced and sung by the "Jubilee Singers" and "Tennesseeans" were every where received with enthusiastic applause, and soon attained immense popularity. They are now familiar to almost every one, and have created an earnest and very general desire that every song and melody which has been popular among the negroes of the South during their days of slavery should be gathered together and published in a form and style which would give them the widest circulation and insure their preservation. This wide-felt want is now supplied in this complete and valuable collection, which comprises the best of the many variations of these songs and melodies, giving all that have seemed worthy of preservation. The author, Marshall W. Taylor, D. D., who is presiding elder of the Ohio District of the Lexington Conference, is peculiarly well qualified for the preparation of a work of this kind, requiring as it does, a thorough knowledge of the subject, good judgment and much careful, painstaking labor; and the thorough and systematic manner in which the work has been completed, leaves nothing to be desired. A few of the songs will be familiar, but the great majority have never before been printed, and are now given for the first time with the original words and music. They include, therefore, very many songs entirely new which are as meritorious as those so well known, and which will probably become equally popular. The music has been carefully written, and is well adapted for quartet, chorus, and congregational signing, and is especially excellent for social evenings at home. Read the few following testimonials:

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"We take pleasure in giving to this timely publication our hearty commendation."—*Dr. F. S. Hoyt.*

"It is just the thing—the gold saved from the dross."—*Dr. Jacob Krehbiel.*

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1883. 1883.

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Is there to be a War of Races in America, by Rev. A. E. P. Albert	10c.
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Waddington's Church History	2 50
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CHAMPLIN'S [illegible]

MARRIAGES.

At St. Paul M. E. Church, Ripley, Miss., Dec. 20th, Mr. Ned Barnett to Miss Eliza Childers, by Rev. L. J. Terrell.

At Scooba, Miss., Dec. 25th, Mr. Jack Burney to Mrs. Rimbroughts, and Mr. Newton Poor, to Miss Betsy Jackson, Rev. A. Butler, officiated.

DEATHS.

Samuel Shackleford died Nov. 13, 1882. He leaves a wife and five children.

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Conference Notices.

Programme.

For the Second District Conference of the Okolona district, to convene in Starkeville, Miss., January 12, 1883:

To preach the Opening Sermon	W. H. H. Gallien
Temperance	A. W. Wright
Education	W. McDonald
Sunday Schools	R. Snell
On Missions	L. F. White
Church Extension	L. L. Shumpert
Freedmen's Aid	J. Trice
Redemption	D. W. Calvert
Resurrection	W. M. Gatewood
Baptisms	I. L. Pratt

J. M. SHUMPERT, P. E.

B. L. CRUMP, Sec'y.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT, FIRST ROUND.

Huntsville	Jan. 6- 7
Walker	" 13-14
Huntsville Circuit	" 20-21
White Rock	" 27-28
Danville	" 31- 1
Willis	Feb. 3- 4
Montgomery	" 10-11
Commiller Hill	" 17-18
Livingston	" 24-25
Moscow	Mar. 3- 4
Beaumont	" 10-11
Orange	" 14-15
Wallisville	" 17-18
Liberty	" 24-25
Woodville	" 30-31

W. B. PULLAM, P. E.

Houston, Tex., Dec. 22, 1882.

FIRST ROUND MURFREESBORO DISTRICT TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

Alexandria	Dec. 2- 3
Woodberry	" 9-10
Shelbyville	" 16-17
Murfreesboro	" 23-24
Spencer	" 23-24
Cana Fork	" 28-29
Liberty	" 30-31
Manchester	Jan. 6- 7
Tullahoma	" 12-13
Pallon's School House	
Stone River	" 20-21
Murfreesboro	" 20-21
Reedyville Circuit	" 24-25
McMinnville	" 27-28
McMinnville Circuit	" 27-28
Sparta	Feb. 3- 4
Cookeville	" 10-11
Martin's Creek	" 17-18
Labanon	" 25-26
Seay and Leeville	" 24-25
North Lebanon	Mar. 3- 4
Peterburg	" 10-11

District Conference will meet at Murfreesboro, in the basement of New Church, January 17th and continue four or five days. Basement of the new church will be dedicated January 21st at 3 o'clock, assisted by Dr. Braden, Rev. B. B. Manson and others. Rev. L. P. Cushmon is expected to be with us.

Brethren please have all your benevolent committees ready to report at quarterly conference.

H. W. KEY.

SOUTH NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

To the Preachers of the South New Orleans District:

My Dear Brethren—The Conference year is fast passing, but a few weeks remain; God has given to our people an abundant harvest. In all departments of business there is great prosperity, and most of you in your work as ministers have had glorious success. Under your care the churches have advanced in spiritual life and financial strength.

Are you doing all you can to bring up increased benevolent collections. For the cause of Missions our German brethren in Texas gave this year $1.59 per member. Last year the Louisiana Conference gave six cents and a half per member. Brethren, we cannot afford to occupy this position. Let the few weeks you have between this and Conference be made good use of. If the church is not interested whose fault is it? Do your duty. Take the Discipline, work its plan, and there will be an increase in all of your benevolent collections. I hope that every preacher on the South New Orleans District will add to the benevolent collections of last year not less than ten per cent. In West Texas our brethren are making a wonderful increase. Let us keep pace with them.

L. P. CUSHMAN.

Columbus, Texas, Dec. 12, 1882.

The Problem of Life,

By DR. HALL. A complete vindication of the Word of God in answer to the Scientific Infidelity of Darwin, etc. 500 pages, large size, mailed free on receipt of $2. Address CHAS. L. DICKINSON, 19 West 11th street, New York. dec28-1t

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july27-1y

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Classes will be formed in Physics, Algebra, Geometry, Geography, Arithmetic, [illegible] Grammar, Book-keeping, and the [illegible] Important to begin the first day. NO CHARGE FOR TUITION. BOOKS ON SALE AT THE [illegible]

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CONSUMPTION. [illegible]

Rust University—Acknowledgments.

The following amounts were received by the Secretary for Rust University, for November: A. M. Trotter, $20 00; G. W. Barney, $15 00 as follows, Winona, Miss., $8 85; George Munson, $2 00; Mrs. Josephine Rayford, $1 00; Mrs. Kate Hill, 50; G. W. Barney, $1 85. Peter Blue, $14 00 as follows: J. W. Dunn, Jr., Elia Clark, J. S. Sausby, Sam Meders, Willis Nere, Harrison Nero, Rev. S. Ranney, G. W. McGregor, Henry White, Aaron McCaskell, Anderson Liddel, Paul Spriglin, Alcie Moore, Belle McCain, each $1 00. C. L. Crump, $8 00. The following names, which have just been received, and amounts include the $8 00 together with amounts previously reported: Melia Ross, Jane Waltcost, John Waltas, Mac Oslassly, Jerry Cosson, Aggie Johnson, Washington Mitchel, Wesley Coleman, Katie Goshen, Julia Beacar, Eliza Taylor, A. E. Delanly, Martha Robinson, Mayou Harrington, Henry Ostrosly, Fannie Crump, each $1 00. Vinnie Harris, Patsey O'Neal, Harriet Green, Andrew Taylor, Lurdor Jens, each 50. L. L. Nevils, $4 75. L. J. S. Bell $25 00, as follows: A. F. Rush, J. F. Hernbree, each $1 00. C. Rosenbaum, John Pool, J. S. Rounds, H. C. Green, L. B. Greer, Mrs. A. E. Williams, B. N. George, A. E. Williams, B. N. George, G. C. Allen, N. B. Thompson, J. E. Simmons, each 50. O. B. Davis, W. E. Johnson, J. N. Welsh, R. H. Talbers, each 25. J. R. Johnson, 10; L. J. S. Bell, $14 35; Allen Yeates, 50; Sandy Pulsles 25; S. J. Seals, 35; Henry Seals, 50; Mattie Lee, 05; Anthony Backstrom; 25; Mandy Rodgers, 10; Lewis Lee, 10; Granville Thompson, 15; Elder J. Campbell $68 35. This completes the entire amount pledged by Brother Campbell; over $90 00 of the $100 00, he reports as having been given by "*two friends of Dr. Rust*," and we have good reason to believe that these "two friends" are Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Campbell.

We have but one more report to make before Conference, let the brethren make it the best of the year.

W. W. HOOPER.

Holly Springs, Miss., Dec. 6, 1882.

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July27-1y

The New York Times.

FOR 1883.

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Recognizing in all political organizations simply a means to the end of good government, THE TIMES will continue to judge all parties by their fidelity to the purpose for which they professedly exist. The elections of 1882 have very clearly demonstrated the timeliness of the warnings which THE TIMES so persistently addressed to the leaders of the Republican Party in this and other States, and have vindicated its right to speak for a large and intelligent body of public opinion. The Republicanism which THE TIMES represents was never so vigorous and aggressive as it is to-day, and with this progressive type of party opinion rests the future of reform in National, State and Municipal government.

THE TIMES will, as in the past, be distinguished as an enterprising, accurate, and carefully edited newspaper. The acknowledged excellence and fullness of its correspondence, by mail and telegraph from all parts of the world will be adequately maintained, and its facilities for collecting domestic and foreign news will be expanded to meet the increasing demand of our time.

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Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

Dear Editor:—I desire to inquire for my sisters and brothers whom I left in Bedford, Kentucky. We belong to Mr. Lindsey Bains. Brothers were John, Wash, Jim and Dudley; sisters were, Mary, Francis, Mealia and Harriet. I was the youngest of all. After the death of the old man Susan Bain married and became Susan Harper, she was the eldest. Elizabeth married Jim Wheeler and went to Crystal Springs, Kentucky. Sister Harriet belonged to her. The old lady carried us all to Galveston. I married. My addres is now, care of Wesley M. E. Church, New Orleans, La.

AGNES HARDEN.

The irrepressible Senator Brown, of Georgia, made another speech Thursday on the civil-service bill. He told his fellow Democrats of that body they were making themselves disliked by their own party, and imperiling the success of the Democracy. He flatly told them that the good old Democratic doctrine, "To the victers belong the spoils," is as true and applicable now as it ever was, and the workers would not work if the incentive of office were not held out to them. It will be remembered that Brown was one of the first to be reconstructed, and that in the Chicago convention, which nominated Gen. Grant, in 1868, he appeared as a delegate, only going back to the Democracy when enough disfranchised Georgians were restored to citizenship to give that party the ascendancy in the State. He evidently judges others by himself.—*Inter-Ocean.*

Gov. Foster deplores the defeat of the Republican party in Ohio, upon the temperance issue, but he is not at all discouraged. This is the way he expresses himself upon the subject: "I propose to prevail upon the members of the Republican party to consider this question, which transcends all others—tariffs, civil service, sound currency, river and harbor improvements, taxation, anti-monopoly, etc., and what is the right thing to do the party will do it, although every farmer, manufacturer, merchant, gin-mill keeper, corner-grocery, whiskey-drinker and beer-guzzler in the whole country shall abandon the party and go over to the Democracy."

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